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SANAA: Two days ago, on Saturday morning, President Saleh took a pledge in the parliament to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen as the President of Yemen. This oath marked the start of his official presidential term for 5 years. It is undeniable that the president has shown commitment in the last week for change.

Positive signs have begun to appear. The first is his decision to abandon his judicial position as the Supreme Judiciary President. The second is his order to prohibit military and police officials from chewing qat during their work sessions. There has been a tangible increase in organization, security, and cleanliness in major cities.

One can also feel the trust in the people of Yemen in their president. The poor sector of the community, the unemployed, the oppressed, and many others are hanging their hopes on the president. Now that he took the oath, he consequently took the challenge. This oath is of great importance. It means a lot for him, and a lot more for all Yemen.



President Saleh has vowed to ensure stability and security in Yemen. Signs of his Commitment to establish a country of law and order were very evident.



After swearing before the parliament, the president stated, "The responsibility of development of the country is not the president's alone, but of all Yemeni citizens."

3 Britons Fly Home after Months of Imprisonment

ADEN: At last, the three accused Britons who were sentenced to time served, Ghulam Hussein, Shahrazad Nabi, and Iyad Hussein left Yemen heading to their homeland, Britain after almost 10 months of imprisonment. They spent so many days of suffering for alleged accusation that they



The three freed Britons: Ghulam flew to London on Thursday, the other two headed home on Saturday. The rest will stay at most 2 to 6 years.

Al-Shoura Newspaper Still Resisting

SANAA: Despite the closure of Al-Shoura Newspaper that was closed down last month by a judicial verdict, the newspaper is still publishing small brochure size publications. Through these publications, they are pleading for support from all who care for democracy and the future of the country. The Al-Shoura Newspaper is the mouthpiece of the Popular Forces Union Party. Several newspapers have shown disappointment at the verdict, and the people who used to read the paper see the only hope in their president to release it and enable it to express its views in a reasonable manner without exceeding its limits.



More on page 14.

آن الأوان للشباب ليتعلم "اللغة الإنجليزية" وذلك بمساعدة صحيفتهم المفضلة
 "يمن تايمز" من الأسبوع القادم عبر صفحتها المخصصة لدروس في اللغة الإنجليزية

GREAT NEWS FOR STUDENTS Yemen Times English Language Lessons to Start Next Week

English is the international language used all over the world, and learning it appropriately will definitely help all sectors of the community, especially the young generation. In the globalizing world of today, English has become vital for our young generation to cope with the rest of the world. Due to the extremely high demand of students in universities and high schools, the Yemen Times

TOURIST GUIDE Next Week!

With its fabulous colorful design, with its professional layout, with its helpful and condensed information, with its maps, phone numbers, and hints, at last, Yemen Times Tourist Guide is ready for publication. Buy your copy next week, and get the tourist guide for FREE! Yemen Times regrets that it can no longer accept any advertisements in the guide from today. Hence, we can only say "If you missed it, you missed it!" We have worked a lot on this guide, and expect it to be among the best published in Yemen. You will have a look at it, and you will judge for yourself!

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Words of Wisdom

"As technology brings the world together and makes it smaller, it is possible to link up with people around the globe who work at your pace. Thus, one really starts to belong to a class of like-minded and like-paced people worldwide. This is one dimension to globalization!"



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

YT Weekly Opinion Poll

Yemen Times Opinion Poll Question is at:
<http://www.yementimes.com/#poll>

Question

In your view, what should the president start with in implementing his program?

Result

- Collecting weapons and enforcing disarmament with strict and stronger orders, hence strengthening security. (%49)
- Taking strong and harsh measures against the corrupt and corruption (%11)
- Enhancing education, and raising its budget and decreasing the money paid on army forces, etc. (%17)
- Getting rid of Qat through cleaning up Qat markets, and enforcing high taxes on qat sales. (%17)
- Other things (%4)
- I don't know (%2)

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION

Do you think that the government of Dr. Iryani will be changed or at least witness a cabinet reshuffle?



Editorial

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Chief Editor

Time to Wake up to Globalization

Globalization is that word that is widely being mentioned these days. But it is in fact not well understood in Yemen. Many Yemenis see globalization as a dangerous phenomenon that can destroy the nationalism of countries and make the whole world ruled by a single power.

Globalization did not come out from space. The telecommunication technologies of today are getting people closer to each other. One can talk with a person from Germany or a person from Japan with a simple click on a computer mouse. We are living in an era where country boundaries are slowly beginning to lose their effects as the ultimate separator between nations. The world is nowadays beginning to understand the importance of market economies. Today, countries have begun realizing the benefit of dealing with other countries in a broader sense.

China for example, which was once seen as an isolated, conservative country is going through tremendous changes due to its transition to a market economy. Just two days ago, I watched the CNN World Report about China on the occasion of its national day. They mentioned things that were indeed referring to the fact that even the most conservative nations are slowly integrating with the rest of the world. They mentioned how the media is able to criticize government officials and reveal scandals within government offices. They showed how talk shows are getting popular on TV. In conclusion, they explained how China is beginning to permit activities that were once thought to be completely western, and hence shows that it is affected by globalization. Countries have come to the conclusion that staying isolated is not the proper answer. They realized that the integration with the world is the appropriate answer. There are several gigantic investment projects in China to be inaugurated within the coming years. They have opened the way for businessmen to invest and take their chances in their country, simply because they know it would eventually turn beneficial to them as well. It is worth mentioning that even Yemeni businessmen are among these investors.

Yemen needs to realize that the world is going through a drastic transformation. Our country has a good future ahead of it, and the government should think twice before committing any step in an attempt not to spoil this future. It is about time that we in Yemen began feeling the signs of globalization, and cope with it. Globalization is forcing itself into our lives. Look at the Satellite dishes here and there. Look at the Internet publicity increasing day after day. Look at the efforts that are being made to have a united Europe. In other words, we should realize that the world is getting smaller and smaller, and we must cope with it if we are to develop and have a country with strong relations and a bright future. We can begin by opening the way for investment into our land, offering all kinds of facilities and dismissing taxes. We can get experiences from other nations on how to deal with security problems and know how to overcome economic difficulties. Many countries have undergone similar conditions as ours. However they were able to overcome them and start reconstruction until they turned into great nations. Why can't we do the same? Why don't we read between the lines and stop wasting time. We can look deeply into the history and find out that the solutions are ahead of us, yet we are wasting time trying to invent them.

In the globalizing world of today, we should relinquish the thought that we are alone, and try to get assistance and advice from other countries by studying their experiences, and by searching for ways to obviate our dilemma. We may not be able to invent solutions, but we are certainly able to learn from others. It is time to become part of the world by trying to integrate ourselves to it more thoroughly. We should begin taking advantage of globalization. I hope my message will be heard.

In Brief

Trial of the second Group of Aden-Abyan Army Started

The trial of the second group of the Aden-Abyan army composed of 5 persons started yesterday in Abyan. The defendants are accused of forming an armed gang and carrying out a number of explosions in Abyan, Aden and Sanaa. The next hearing will be held in October, 6. At another level, the Yemeni Minister of Interior accused at an earlier time one of the defendant, Mr. Saleh Haidrah Al-Atwi of the implementation of the explosion in front of the German Embassy last year.

President Saleh Kicked off the International Book Fair

President Ali Saleh inaugurated the 16th International Book Fair yesterday. Around 220 publication houses are taking part in the book fair which consists of 90,000 titles. The exhibition will last for ten days.

German National Day Celebrated in Sanaa

The embassy of Germany held yesterday a festival at the Ambassador residence to celebrate the 50 anniversary of the German National Day which meets the 3rd of October. The event was attended by a number of diplomats, intellectuals, and media people. Moreover, the German Embassy in Sanaa held a ceremony at the Sheraton on Thursday, September 30 to celebrate the Munich Oktober Festival which is the biggest public festival in the world and was held this year for 166 times.

A Call For Supporting the Shoura Newspaper Case

The participants in the meeting held last Tuesday at the Unionist Popular Forces office to discuss the case of the Shoura newspaper expressed their complete support for the newspaper in its crusade against the sordid attempts and close it down.

Valuable Books and Manuscripts For Al-Saeed Library

PM. Sheikh Mohammed Ben Yahia Mutahar presented a number of valuable books and manuscripts to Al-Saeed Library in TAIZ. Mr. Faisal Saeed Fare, General Director of Al-Saeed Institution for Science and Culture, expressed his high appreciation for Mutahar's initiative.

Two from the Haraz Tribe Kidnapped

Mohammed Abdul Rahman Mohammed and Arafat Mohammed Abdul Rahman from Haraz were kidnapped last Monday from Shoub Street by an armed group of the Aal Ali Ben Falah tribe, one of Gahm tribes. The same tribe is still keeping eight people from Haraz as hostages, kidnapped six months ago. This follows the kidnapping of a girl from Aal Ali Ben Falah tribe by a man from Haraz. Last Saturday, groups of Sheikhs from both Gahm and Haraz tribes met together in the house of Ali Maqsa, Sheikh of Sanhan, to discuss the

strategies of releasing the kidnapped. On another level, the Security forces have made a number of bases along the streets and roads in and outside Marib in order to arrest people belonging to Aal Ali Ben Falah tribe. A tribe leader from Aal Ali Ben Falah tribe told the Yemen Times that the security forces in Marib had arrested one of them which would intensify the conflict between the Director of Marib Security and his tribe.

Students Demonstration

Last Wednesday Sept. 29th, 1999, Taiz witnessed a big demonstration organized by the students obliged to do the compulsory military service and who haven't been sent to their camps. The demonstration was dispersed by the police. Some students were injured and some others were arrested and taken to prison. The demonstrating students complained about the delay of sending them to camps. They also said that some of the students who could pay money were soon sent to the best places. Mr. Al-Hajry, Taiz's governor, visited the Reception Camp and asked the students to go back to their homes tell they were needed. *Y.T. Taiz Office*

Inspector Attacked

Mr. Aqlan Modhesh Saif Modhesh, an English inspector and director of the Al-Kindi institute for Languages in Taiz was attacked by some bullies, who were harassing girls studying at the institute. Mr. Modhesh asked them to stop teasing the girl students, but they gave him no attention and severely beat him up till he bled. *Y.T. Taiz Office*

Bus Driver Attacked

Mr. Mohammed Khalid Hassan, owner of a bus was attacked by a policeman on 26th September in Taiz. The passers by the chance to be at the scene, condemned the brutal behavior of the policeman who seemed to be oblivious of everybody around.

A Demining Campaign in Aden

Observed by American experts a demining campaign conducted Thursday September 31, 1999 in "Khabt Albakar", where there are two brigades belonging to the National Demining Center in the field 6.5, took place. 600 land mine were exploded, reports indicated.

Aden Ex.Com

Organized by the Computer Center, an exhibition was held Saturday October 10, 1999. It is patronized by the governor of Aden as well as the Dean of the Aden University. A number of companies are participating in the exhibition to show the latest of technology in computers. The exhibition will last for five days.

The Al-Qostas Magazine

Annual Prize Established Lawyer, Jamaladdin Al-Adimi, Secretary General of the Civil Society Assembly and chief editor of the Al-Qostas Magazine has announced the establish-

ment of an annual prize of YR150,000 to be given by the magazine to the best research done in the field of law or human rights. Mr. Jamaladdin invited all the Yemeni, as well as the Arab advisers, lawyers and judges living in Yemen to compete for the prize. The prize committee has chosen the title "Implementation of the International commitments to freedom of opinion in the Yemeni legislation" as the field of the researchers for the year 1999.

More information on the eligibility for participation in the competition will be available in the Al-Qostas magazine.

A Bosnian Passport for Ossama Ben Laden

According to the Bosnian dependent Dani newspaper, a passport bearing the name of Osama Ben Laden was issued by the Bosnian Embassy in Vienna in 1993. The newspaper said the passport wasn't handed to Ossama himself and it did not mention if it was handed to a mediator. In addition, the newspaper confirmed the Bosnian government having stopped relation with Ossama, who is charged by the USA for bombing its embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. But it added that according to Muslim sources, nobody in the Bosnian embassy in Vienna knew who Ossama Ben Laden was six years ago. The same sources said that the Bosnian government was in touch with a lot of important people in the Arab world during the Bosnian war of 1992-1995.

Egyptian Fishing ships in the Yemeni Regional Water

The Yemeni Authorities have recently licensed 240 Egyptian fishing ships to fish in the Yemeni regional water following the record-

ing of many cases of illegal fishing by a number of Egyptian fishing ships. Many cases of trespassing the Yemeni water by Egyptian non-governmental ships have been recorded in the recent years and some of these ships have been captured. This decision by the Yemeni government follows

an Egyptian request to allow the Egyptian fishing ships to fish in the Yemeni regional water as a part of brotherly relationships between the two countries. It is worth mentioning that, about 2600 km of the Yemeni water is prone to illegal activities by Egyptian, Chinese,

Indonesian and other fishing companies. Unfortunately, the Yemen Navy does not move a finger to bring about an end to such illegal practices except some few cases when such events are done near the sea shores. Otherwise, trespassers are free to play havoc with the marine life.

Islah Asks for Changes in the Government

Yemen Times contacted Dr. Abdul Rahman Ba Fadl, the President of the Islah Caucus in the parliament and asked him two questions; the first one is about the stands of the Islah towards the situation of the Empirical Research and Women studies Center. The second one is about the credibility of the news that the Islah Caucus at the Parliament has asked for the change of the government of Dr. Iryani. This is the reply of Dr. Ba Fadl.

"Concerning the last conference held in the Empirical Research and Women Studies Center in Sana'a University, the most dangerous thing is that they approved for the second time what is called 'gender', a phrase that has no location in our culture or language. In China, people were divided in reference to its meaning for those from Latin America, Vatican, the Catholic and many countries from Western World were against so 'why Yemen should take the leadership in supporting and propagating this world of gender?'" It has the danger of meaning filing that there is no male no female. In Sana'a conference itself an Italian lady said "we are against gender. For us man is a man and woman is a woman". Other three women from Egypt, participated in the conference, said that they have never heard about gender but in Yemen. So why Raoofa Hassan is trying to push this in Yemen with its dangerous meaning for the mankind not only for Yemen. It insults our constitution, our religion, culture. This will finally lead us to go to a new relation between women and men which is different from the family which we know. In China, they recognized more than six or seven relationship between man and women different from the family. So a woman can marry a woman, a man can marry a man and a group of men and women can have a free life together. Can

you believe it?!!

You know the west has two sides in their civilization one of them is the excellent scientific side concerning technology, agriculture, economy, medicine, conquering the space, etc. However, the human studies side, such as philosophy, history, geography, arts where we are so rich and we are not in need of what they have. We can instead give them." Concerning the news that the Islah has asked for the change of the government of Dr. Iryani, Dr. Ba Fadl said: "This is something I came to know only from you. I was in the parliament from the early morning till the end and nobody talked about this issue at all. Moreover, the whole session was announced today on TV and no one talked about this issue."

What I stated to Al-Bayan Newspaper when they asked me about the President's Program is that the presidential elections are a victory to Yemenis. For this is the first time ever. This will also eliminate the possibilities of Military coup d'état, or power by heritage which will never happen again. I also said that the program of the President is magnificent for it is rich of things that will help a lot in the economic side, fighting corruption, reinforce power and security, take care of people and improve the standard of living. But I also said the question whether the program of President Saleh will be applied or not will depend upon the executive power and if no changes take place in the government, it will not succeed in applying this program as it did not succeed to apply its own program which was declared in the Parliament before. So what we hope is that the president will reinforce this government with new qualified staff as well as cadre from the BGC."



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Yemeni Press Scanner

RAI AL-A'AM



1-Inspection campaign in some hotels are very irritating

Several visitors and tourists are complaining from the way the intensive inspection campaign, which discomfort the free move in some hotels of Sana'a city. As it is became very irritating and the hotels turned to be ones of the checking points. Some of tourists expressed their great resentments of such unnecessary procedures, which might effect negatively to the tourism of the country, as it is reflecting the lack of the stability and security of the country.

2-Today, the exhibition of the Korean Products is kicked off

Today, the exhibition of the Korean Products is kicked off in Redan product establishment, Sana'a city. The exhibition is under the patronage of the Ministry of Trade and Supply along with the Korean Embassy in capital Sana'a.

3-Losses of YR 730,378,000 from the Yemeni Kuwaiti for Construction Development Company

Reports of the Central Bank for Audit and Accounting, announced losses of Yr 730,378,000 from the Yemeni Kuwaiti for Construction Development Company. The administration of the company witness several disputes and cleavages, lately ended up with selling its projects and assets to Mr Abdullah Al-Qasoo.

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AL-BALAGH



1-Yemen is not intending to lenient the verdict against the ten convicted in Yemen

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdul-Kader Ba-Jamal totally denied any kind of compromise to lenient the verdict sentences against the ten convicted, including eight Briton charged for carrying out the sabotage acts in Yemen. He also asserted that, Yemen is still insisting on Abu-Hamazah Al-Masry's extradition to stand for trial in Yemen, as all the evidences prove his involvement in the subversive acts against Yemen.

2-Clashes between Daham and Waelah tribes resumed lately

The clashes between Daham and Waelah tribes resumed lately. Witnesses said that, last week members of Waelah opened fire on Daham tribe in the crowd gathering around one of the ballots boxes, causing death of one person and injury of others. Sources said the fight resumed, as the truce, that lasted more than two months came to an end. The clashes that resumed lately, might escalate and mass destruction is expected.

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5-Al-Zendani was not the Islah Party nominee for the Presidential post

Sheik Abdullah Ben Hussein Al-Ahmer, the Speaker of the Parliament denied totally the rumors that said Sheik Abdul Mageed Al-Zendani, Leader of Islah Islamic Party was a nominee for the Presidential election. Mr. Al-Ahmer asserted that Islah Islamic party nominated Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh for the Presidential post. He also added that, the Yemeni Cabinet will resign soon and a new cabinet will be formed in due course. Reliable source confirmed that most of the ministers in the running government will be re-appointed or shuffled in the upcoming cabinet.

RAI



1-Yemeni will issue 240 work permits to the Egyptian fishing ships

The Yemeni Government decided to issue 240 work permits to the Egyptian fishing ships, as a solution to the fishing carried out by the Egyptian ships in the Yemen prohibited area. Apparently, the Egyptian non-Government ships sail in the Yemen water region without any notification or pre-advance to the Yemeni Authorities. Subsequently, the Yemeni coast guards had to detain some of the ships and send the crews to the court. The new decision of the government to normalize the sailing of the Egyptian ships came as per official request from the Egyptian Government.

2-Poland sold military tanks to Yemen

The Prime Minister of Poland admitted lately that his country sold military second hand tanks to Yemen, which had been deviated to Sudan. He also said that his country decided lately to sell second new lots of military tanks of T54 and T55 model manufactured in the ex Soviet Union. He added that he has no idea whether Yemen is intending to export the same to another country.

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AL-WEHDAWI



First official delegation to attend conference composing Israeli

Minister

The Yemeni Representative in UN, Mr. Abdullah Al-Ashtal, received an official invitation from the American Foreign Minister to attend a conference attended by several Arab Ministers and the Israeli Foreign Minister as well. It is the first time Yemen delegated an official to take part in a conference attended by Israeli side. The agenda discussed issues related to pushing forward the Arab Israeli relationship. Notably, Yemeni non-government organization also participated in the meeting of "Seeds for Peace" arranged by US non-government organization, held to normalize the relationship between Arabs and Israel.

ATTARIQ



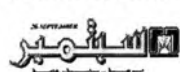
1-The home land is welcoming all the opposition parties abroad

In the interview with the President of the Republic, he asserted that all the opposition parties abroad are welcome to return back home, except the four accused of committing high treason. He also emphasized that, Yemen will witness a transition era as more attention will be devoted to the stability and security of the country. In addition to fight corruption of all kinds and style. Plus encouraging investments that will promote the economical sector. Mr. Salleh added that he highly appreciated those who participate in the Presidential election as well as those who did not take part. The election reflects the Yemeni success in the democratic experimental, which respect the others point, he said.

2-A bomb exploded in the Industrial area of Hodeidah Governorate

Last Saturday, in the Industrial area of Hodeidah Governorate an explosion took place in Zaid district, causing death of one person and serious injury of two others. The security police, launched wide inspection campaign and surrounded the area, they also have found different kind of weapons and explosive devices in one of the garbage of the same area.

26 SEPTEMBER



1-Two new Ambassadors for Pakistan and China appointed to Sana'a

Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have appointment new Ambassadors to Sana'a. His Excellency Muddather Nour is the new Extra Ordinary Ambassador for Pakistani and His Excellency Cheo Goh Ben is the new Chinese Ambassador to Sana'a.

2-New extension of the mobile system

On Friday 1st Oct 99 a new extension is supposed to be installed to the Mobile system. As the charge will be applicable to the dialing number only and the receiving call will be free of charge. On the other hand, eight new international companies bought the tender papers for GSM, which is scheduled to be implemented in the first half of 2000. It is expected that, the competition between the current mobile and the GSM will certainly give more alternatives for the benefit of the customers.

AL-OMAH



1-Death penalty against Al-Mehdar will not be executed Within the coming few weeks

Sources did not predominate that the death penalty verdict against Al-

Mehdar, leader of Aden Abyan Islamic party will be executed within the coming few weeks, as various Arab and Foreign media said. The same source asserted that news are totally lies, considering that, the Supreme Court of the Republic did not yet hold its final session to look in the appeal, submitted by Al-Mehdar's lawyer. The file of the case was passed to the Supreme Court and study of the appeal is still on-going. Tribal sources said that, a dialogue was lately opened between the Government and the Aden Abyan Islamic party along with tribal intervention requesting the Government to close the file of the case. Notably that, Al-Mehdar sent a letter of congratulations to the President of the Republic on the occasion of Mr. Saleh re-election for the Presidential post.

AL-AYYAM



1-Blew up of one mine and 600 missile in Kubt Al-Bakar district Aden

The National Center for Removing Planted Mines successfully blown up one mine and 600 missile in Kubt Al-Bakar district Aden Governorate. The operations were carried out by the Yemeni Cadre under the supervision of the American experts. As reported, the NCRPM accomplished great achievement, more than 85% of planted mines during the war of Summer 94 were successful defused.

2-Saleh sworn in as Yemen's president

Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has ruled Yemen since unification in 1990, was sworn in on Saturday as the impoverished Arab state's first direct elected. Saleh, re-elected with more than 96

percent of the vote last week over his only challenger Najeeb Qahtan al-Sha'abi, took his oath of office before a packed parliament. Onlookers included Sha'abi, a member of Saleh's ruling General People's Congress who ran as an independent, and members of the opposition parties who boycotted the polls after their candidate was rejected by parliament. In past elections, the parliament elected the president but in this year's poll, parliament vetted the candidates for the election that was decided by the 66 percent of Yemen's 5.6 million registered voters who participated. After being sworn in for his five-year term, Saleh told the crowd that each of Yemen's 16 million citizens had a civic responsibility. Saleh, who ruled North Yemen for 12 years before unification, also encouraged parties from all sides of the political spectrum to participate in the Yemen's politics. "There is no ban or threats against any person or political party" to prevent their participation, Saleh added.

AL-ASBOU



Jaham tribe abducted two sheiks of Haraz in Sana'a

Armed gang from Jaham tribe in a car with Government number plate abducted two sheiks of Haraz tribe in Sana'a city, they took them to unknown place, while eight men of Haraz tribe are still hostages with Jaham tribe, who are claiming that, one of Haraz men kidnapped a girl of their clan. The clashes between the two confronted tribes are on-going with government knowledge, which did not do much to stop it. Source asserted that several tribal intervention were completely rejected or failed to reach any kind of compromise.

AL-WEHDAH



Block 15 Hadramaout is the most important offshore exploration

The Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, Mr. Mohammed Al-Awajeh said that the second step of the MOMR will devote complete attention to the results of the explorations in the oil and gas sectors. especially, in those fields, where the prime studies showed great expectation of the existence of crude oil and gas with commercial quantities. During his last visit to Europe and Australia, Mr. Al-Wajeh signed several protocols and memorandum of understanding, related to oil exploration in Yemen in block 15 Hadramaout governorate. Notably, block 15 is the most important offshore block and the first exploration in the Yemeni water. He also attended the conference held for promotion of the Yemeni oil in Briton and left to USA for the same purpose.

AL-HAQ



Short of wheat commodity in Taiz

Inhabitants of Taiz governorate informed Al-Haq newspaper that the markets are witnessing short of wheat commodity, as the price of each bag reached YR 1800 in the black market. It is a very dangerous sign, which need immediate response from the concern authorities. Especially the inhabitants were very optimistic with the promises after the presidential election that, the economical situation will improve not the other way around!



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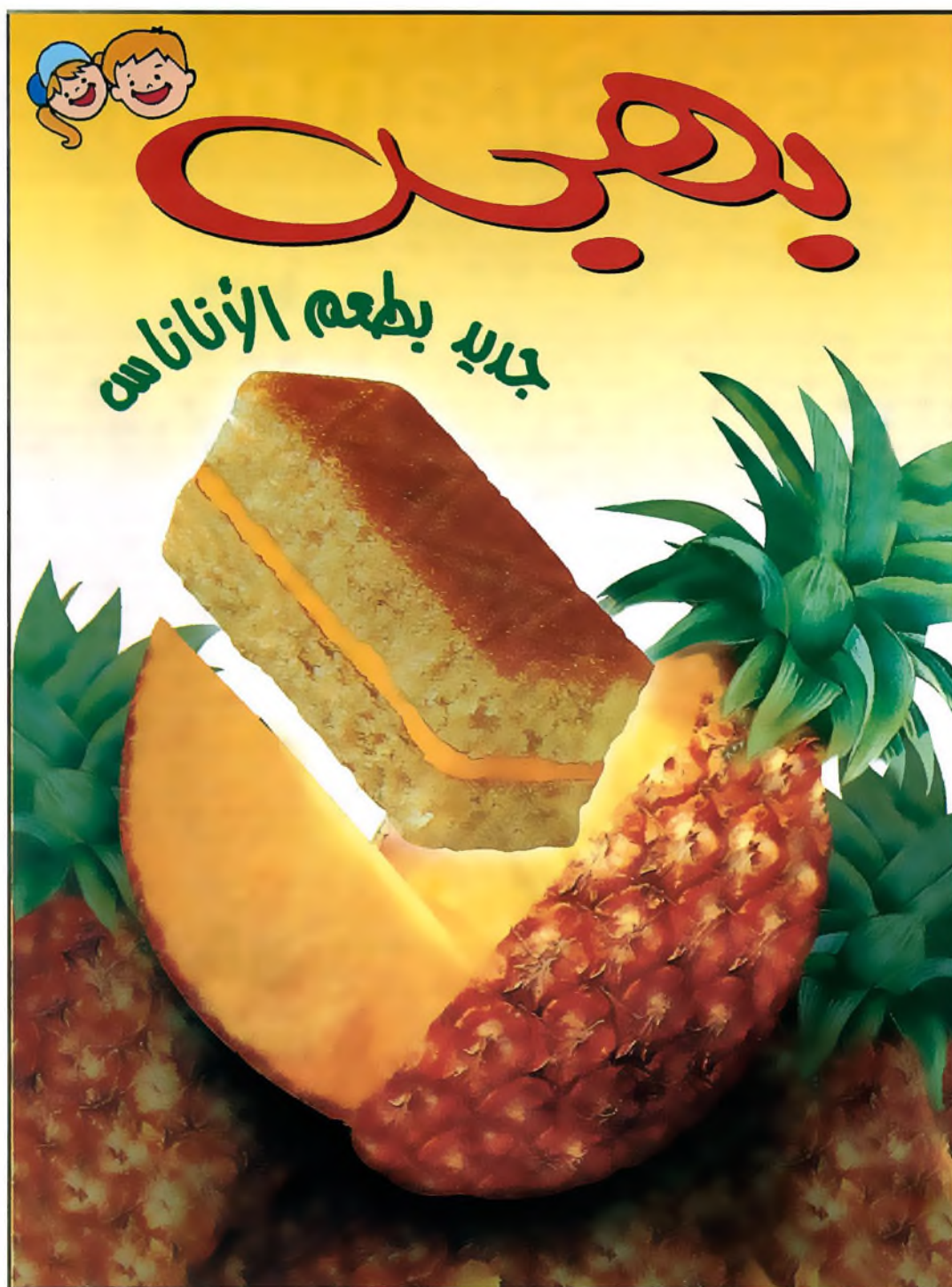
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Opposition States its view on the Elections: "Our Call to Boycott Elections Has Been Heard!"

After getting the official point of view in regard to the voting activities and results in the last issue, here we have the opposition's point of view. What they think about the results and voting proceedings were the two focus points in these interviews.

Ibtisam Al-Hamdi



I believe that the elections held were mere implementation of the letter of the law. However, they lost their spirit and their essence which is a hot and strong competition. Equal chances for the candidates were not at all there which was bestowed on the control of one of the candidates including the public resources, as well as the media and the army. We were not also fully guaranteed of elections being fair and just. It was also clear to all as it was a foregone conclusion that the outcome will go in favor of the strong side. However, the only virtue of these elections is that the people will learn from these elections and their awareness will develop sooner or later. We should also believe that the fruits of elections are not restricted to the day of casting polls, the fruits will be rather harvested after four or five years.

As regards the future of Yemen and Yemenis, I believe that nothing will change and everything will remain as it is, if not becomes worse. In regard to the President's promises and whether he will carry them out, I absolutely believe that it is almost impossible to separate a person and his past; so if the President has made promises before and fulfilled them, he will fulfill the new ones, if not then it is very difficult to break a habit. Those who elected the President have actually tested him and he will prove whether he is a success or failure and we should bear it in mind that the experienced failure counts a double.

Whether elections will be a milestone of a new area in our society, I believe that this will not happen unless there is a real change which is based on two things; the first is specifying and counting resources to make changes needed and the second is the specialized manforce. However, what actually happened so far is that we have not seen or heard about any resources that have been specified for reforming or developing aspects. What we have heard about is "We will do this, this,". Moreover, if the ruler's terms in office is too long, it is certain that centers of forces are destined to be formed. These centers will exploit resources for their personal benefits and in course of time they will be a stumbling block for any

development and reforms and those influential and despotic will be more and more despotic.

Ibrahim Hussain Ahmad



Like many other Arab, Asian and African countries, Yemen hardly seems to witness any fundamental changes in the official performance after any parliamentary or presidential elections. What happens is that, the elected president becomes

bounded by the power centers that supported him in the election and their heavy demands. These demands are among the main reasons for corruption, eating away the public funds. On the subject of the future of Yemen after the presidential election that took place on Sept. 23th, 1999, stating an accurate picture is a matter of impossibility, especially in a unitary government, like Yemen. However, according to a number of facts, the great amount of money spent on the election process and the demands of the related parties have effected the general budget. Unless a real policy for economization is applied, the country will witness a disaster in the upcoming months. Moreover, about 90% of the people will be in a deplorable condition that may culminate in a real threat to the social security. Many countries in the arena deprive their peoples of their political rights, but in return they provide them with the best living standards. The catastrophe takes place when the peoples are deprived of both freedom and "food". In this way the peoples find themselves compelled to take to the path of revolution.

Go back through the Arab history and you will find few exceptional cases in which the Arab leaders kept their words, and Yemen is not an exception. However, being given the Yemeni people's mandate, President Ali Abdulla Saleh still has a unique opportunity to immortalize himself. In my opinion, President Saleh has two choices: the first one is possessing a real desire and determination to implement real economic and political reforms. In this regard, he will need a new administration other than the existing one which is supposed to be the reason for the present discouraging situation of the country. Keeping even few individuals in the present administration means that the President has backed out in his promises. This does not mean necessarily that he has to open fire on everything wrong, but the people must feel there are some changes. If the President does this, he will gain the support of at least 90% of the Yemeni people. The second choice is to surrender to the demands and pressures of the power centers which will lead to

ignoring the people's demands, as well as the promises he has made. If this is the president's choice, he will lose the people's support and the country will be led to a future that I can simply describe as DISASTROUS.

Fuad Mohammed Bamatraf

Second secretary of the YSP, Hadramout & Correspondent of a number of newspapers.



The Presidential election came at a difficult time. The country still lives the aftermath of the 94 Summer War, the national opposition has abandoned the political life. The ruling

party refuses to hold dialogues with the other parties for a national reconciliation that will help create an atmosphere of political stability in the country.

The election could have been more interesting if the ruling party abided by the Constitution that calls for real competitive elections among the existing political parties.

The election lost its national and political values by rejecting the opposition nominee, Ali Saleh Obad Moqbel, let alone the loss of any political guarantees for holding fair and just elections and refraining from deleting the repeated names of voters in many electoral districts. These facts, along with the result of the election which showed that only 65% of the total voters enrolled in the voting lists participated in the election reflect the fact that the election was not as it should be. In fact, the election result reflected the public's general attitude towards the election, disregarding their response to the opposition's calls of boycotting the election. The ruling party should realize that solving the political and economic problems will never be reached through removing the "others". However, I think the President now has got a "historic" chance to reform the discouraging condition of the country. The election did not establish a "constitutional or public legislation", as the ruling party hoped. It rather confirmed the public's refusal of the present situation, as well as their refusal of those in charge reform the country's condition. Therefore, the future of Yemen is bounded by the ruling party's reconsideration of its calculations, policies, as well as the way it intends to reform the bad conditions of the country on the basis of the election result. In fact, I can say that, the country is in a cross road. The opposition has to seize this "historic" chance to take the initiative to call for a national dialogue and reconciliation, not through meetings and circulars of appeals, but through depending on the people who have given a strong signal on Sept. 23rd, 99.



By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi,
Managing Editor, Yemen Times

Stuck Promises

It is easy for officials in Yemen to give promises and speak loudly about development, achievements, reform, democracy, human rights and many other issues of such stuff. Our country is amongst the first countries in passing laws and decisions. Our country is one of the first countries to ratify international agreements and treaties like that of human rights, children rights, torture, freedom of the press and so on and so forth.

Unfortunately, we speak more and work little. To drive the point home, these agreements, laws and decisions do not see the light of day. The question of human rights has not got the satisfaction of the Amnesty International. As a matter of fact, the latest report issued by the Amnesty concerning human rights situation in Yemen shows a lot of violations are still taking place. Torture, a heinous and prohibited crime, is still existing in the country, though Yemen ratified the treaty to combat torture. Yemen also signed in favor of the Children Rights Treaty which generally prohibits the work of children. However, our streets are full of such helpless people who are bogged down in an endless struggle to keep their body and soul together. Children alms-seekers are found everywhere you go, particularly at streets intersections. What is more worse is that 45% of Yemeni children are out of school.

Concerning the press freedom, Yemen is one of the claimed countries that respect the press and honor the position of journalists. However, violations of the press freedom and attacks on journalists, newspapers and opinion makers are numerous and are sometimes viewed by observers as an insidious trend towards censorship of the press. What is happening right now with Al-Shora newspaper is a vivid example.

The Ministry of Interior's procedures to prevent and stop arms-carrying in the major cities have been hailed by many people. Of course, that major has done much to limit the number of people wandering with different kinds of weapons in the streets of the major cities. The confrontations that occurred between the police and some law-breakers as

a result of the application of that decision made people feel that this time it might be serious and that the government will show its muscles against law-breakers and trouble-makers. We, in the press, interacted with mopping-up operation of weapons very positively and boosted it wholeheartedly. However, we were asking whether that would continue or not. Well, now it seems that the fever has gone and we will be back to our old hated practice of arms carrying because the operation is no more working. However, the decision has done much to limit the number of people carrying weapons in the main cities. Therefore, the people in charge should not reiterate and give up. Rather, they should go on till they get people believe that the government is serious in implementing its decisions.

Kidnapping is a new evil practice that has been introduced to the Yemeni society recently and most of the people do it to exercise pressure on and blackmail the government to get development projects. In the beginning the government dealt with the problem very carelessly and showed its back to it. That made the problem get tensified and get worse and worse. Then, the government passed a law, imposing stiff measures against kidnappers. Everybody felt happy. The government was serious in implementing the law only in the case of the Abyan catastrophic fiasco which claimed the lives of three tourists. As the law dictates, the penalty of kidnappers is death. Since that time no kidnappers have been punished with the same penalty. Rather, the government always resorts to negotiations. This state of insecurity has led to the decline of the tourist drive in Yemen.

To conclude, the question is not that of talking much, issuing decisions, giving more promises, signing agreements and international accords and treaties. Rather, it is that of following up the decisions, implementation of promises and enforcement of laws. These stuck promises, agreements, decisions and laws should all see the light of application. Is there somebody listening?



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26 SEPTEMBER

UNEMPLOYMENT OVERPLUS (THE SURPLUS OF MANPOWER)

Background, Reasons, Reflections and Influences



Ismail Al-Ghabiry,
Yemen Times

In the beginning of the 1970s, Yemen became fell into a bad condition, especially during the period that extended from 1962-1970. Yemen was suffered from underdevelopment as an after math of colonialism. In addition to this, Yemen faced lots of problems caused by some mercenary forces that worked to interrupt the process of development in Yemen. There were no economic foundations which are the main resources of development. Moreover, Yemen had established its administrative framework after the declaration of the Republic in the North and the achievement of independence in the South. All these factors did not affect the process of development in Yemen. It began to find suitable ways through which it can ensure development by any means. The first general budget in 1973 that came along with the first triangle developing program; 1973/ 1974 - 1975 / 1976 (in the North), and the developing project in 1971 / 1972- 1973/ 1974 (in the South).

These developing projects concentrated on the following points:

- developing infrastructure (roads, ports, airports and the different projects involving transportation, water and electricity

- projects of social infrastructure namely education and health, that increased social requirements. It lately, got an importance represented by the inauguration of some faculties, which were the cornerstone of Aden and Sana'a Universities.

- implementation gave further of welfare to measure the first census in 1973 in the South, and in 1975 in the North.

In view of the limitation of trained and qualified human resources, governments of the two divisions; South and North had adopted the policy of complete assimilation of the university and the other professional institutes graduates, who have completed their studies abroad. They were installed in the high administrative jobs and in the supervised jobs, while the students occupied the specialized and management jobs in the different professional levels, which are available in the country. The lack of adequate number of teachers through contracts with Arab teachers. So, in spite of the heavy financial constraints triggered by a big increase with social demand in educational and healthy services, there were a positive factors which helped revive relationship between Yemen and the other neighboring countries, which substantially help reducing economic and social disparities as well as the problem of unemployment.

The positive factors which helped to establish the economy can be represented as follows:

- 1-Immigration of a number of Yemeni laborers to gulf countries, to various projects concerned with building in those

countries.

- 2- Increase in the volume of the donations and financial assistance to Yemen from the Arab and foreign countries and some of the regional organizations to help complete the different projects.

- 3-Cover up a big part of Yemen's existing fiscal difficulties through loans from the Arab and foreign countries or through different associations and funds.

- 4- adopting self financial projects for building a number of schools and health centers by people's financing.

- 5- Achieving the aims of the triangle developing program and project speedily, which contributed to the activity of development in the two divisions the South and the North.

In spite of the fruitful development that was achieved during the 1970s in the South and the North, Yemen had faced an interior difficult interior problems as the following:

- 1-clash ideologies capitalism and socialism and its consequences. All these conflicts instability in economic and social sectors.

These political problems caused the continuous change of the high official leaders and the installation of unqualified workers in important occupations. In addition to this, we faced the problem of demobilization of soldiers, who lost their jobs had to be enrolled in civic institutions. There was no systematic relation between work system and country institution.

- 2- Dependence upon flow of foreign funds, through immigrants and foreign loans that affected national economy by the passing of time.

- 3- Absence of the conditions to encourage investment of the national wealth.

- 4- Immunity from foreign employment, which interrupted the productive opportunity of the country.

- 5- Mismatch between education and training towards the developing fields.

During the period of 1980s, Yemen had faced lots of economic problems which were aggravated in course of the problem was accepted by the weakness of performance and production in the official economic sectors, and inflation.

Yemen had devoted its energy to reform economic and administrative corruption in low and legislation. It also witnessed an outstanding development in terms of confined renewal of work technologies. Added to this the dependence upon the foreign expertise, and mis-construction of the cultural, political and social importance results in the continuity of the foreign pressure.

By the end of the 1980s, there were many differences in the international system and economy leading to serious problems including a transition from from the restricted economy to free economy and to market mechanism. These changes played important roles of the economy of the developing countries such as Yemen. So, there was no way to overcome these crises except resorting to Unification, which was declared on May 22, 1990.

Now, we are attempting to draw a full picture of the condition of Yemen during the modern period. The new changes of the world facilitate Yemen to review of

plane new ways of social and economic development. But the interior conditions of Yemen needs economic and financial reforms, which was recently approved by the Parliament on December 15, 1991. In spite of difficulties reform had faced of implementing for a outer and internal reasons, it got a courage during that early period of Unification

Regarding the administrative the economic and civic sector, the integration between the different corporations of the South and the North led to elaborate the administrative net work. The fiscal condition before the unification was marked by shortfall and the weakness of incomes and productions. This condition went on till the declaration of unification because economy needed urgent restructuring of a number of productive corporations which were suffered a lot from shortfall. In addition to this, the recent events which represented by the Gulf War caused the return of about a million immigrants to their country, Yemen. They created an economic and social problem. All of a sudden, they found themselves without jobs, and this is what caused the problem of unemployment. The problem increased more as the prices of oil went down.

In view of these changes, the economic condition witnessed a down ward trend, and the incomes of the country went back because of the weakness of the productive sector. On the other hand the foreign loans, and assistance which were offered to Yemen did not continue any more.

The problems that appeared since the beginning of the 90s in the administrative field, which can be summarized as follows points:

- absence of the accurate limitation of reconstruction's aims of reconstruction.

- escalation of the trend of inflation at the central level.

- Absence of accurate stipulation for public employment and qualifications and experience.

- Absence of the proper infrastructure for evaluating performance and of discovering the faults so as to find the way of correcting them. This led to increase in corruption practices bribe, wasting of work time and the administrative corruption.

- Low of the performance of projects launched involving citizen's affairs.

- Absence of the integrated phenomena and concepts, which systemize the relation between central local sectors and corporations.

- Lack of coordination between executive corporations on the local and central levels.

- Misuse of planning, programming and supervision by the central frameworks because of its involvement in the executive affairs.

Unemployment; reasons, reflections and influences :

In view of the continuous changes which took place during the recent years because consequence upon political upheaval, serious steps were contemplated to overcome these changes sparked of problems in the economic and financial sectors with the following consequences:

A-The problem of unemployment : putting the unskilled in new occupations in specific projects such as directly all the graduates of the universities and the other professional institutes to fill in the big void of the lack of teachers in the rural areas. There was wrong decision to assimilate a number of immigrants who came back from the Gulf. Members of political parties occupied important positions in the government, while they had no background in these occupations. In addition to this, the

huge spendings by the members of the Parliament have made the public exchanger poorer. A number of employees had been enrolled in the services of health sector during the war of 1994.

B- Massive expenditures on account of salaries and privileges:

- the high costs of salaries.

- giving employees additional bonus immediately after the financial and economic reform.

- different demands for bowing to pay by the employees have inevitably.

The government took upon its shoulder the entire salaries component of employees and some of the workers of the economic restricted sector as well as responsibility of those who resigned after the process of privatization.

Unemployment overplus:

At the time of the declaration of the Unification, there were a number of integrated corporations, which consisted of (37) member of the Cabinet. The number of the employees which appeared in the official administrative sector and private sector during the first period of the unification was approximately 250,000.

The final figures issued by the Ministry of civic service and administrative reform illustrated that the number of the employees increased during the last seven years from June, 1990- June, 1997 to become 400533 according to the final statistics published on June 6, 1997.

Here we find that the number of employees, which were added during the seven years was 150, 533. The average rate is 8.6 % during the aforementioned period, but this figure went down during 90-1995 to remain at 3.1 % because of the new policy of the government.

Additional employment:

It was influenced by two factors, the first one is called the additional employment. It represents those persons who lost their jobs. The second one is called surplus employment, which refers to having more employees than needed.

Causes of the Problem:

The causes of this problem relate to the conditions which appeared in the in the government during the first periods of independence in the South Yemen. There was a big extension in the policy of the government during that period which has two aspects.

- 1- Economic and developing policy based upon the concept of monopoly by the government for most of the economic and social activities, and the negligence of the private sector in all fields.

- 2- Employment policy concentrated on the social factors and some of the traits of the economic factor. The above factors caused inflation on the economic sector of the government.

The results of these policies were being realized through the protection offered by the government to the public sector, and the new vision adopted by the constitution of the Republic, which based upon economic and the freedom of competition in all fields. The decline in all sectors aggravated problems which made the problem of unemployment, culminating in weakness of means to compete in the new conditions, and the returning of the properties to their owners after the nationalization and the agricultural reform.

Characteristics features of the over-plus employment:

- Sex: Male 90 %

- Female 10 %

- Age: the average age of the unemployed is between (20-40 year), but the high rate pertained to the youth.

- Educational status: it relates to discrepancies in educational levels of the universities, and the secondary schools. Most of those employees who occupied strategic and professional administrative occupations were in the Southern governorates.

Solutions:

The government had worked to implement a number for procedures of reducing the suffering of the affected and to find a helpful means which can contribute solving their affairs. These include following:-

- 1- Seeking the help of the public budget

to cover salaries of employees, and provisions must be made so that the Ministry of Finances must transfer these amounts to the Ministry of civil services.

- 2- Giving additional employment to the Ministry of civic services to carry out administrative reform to take the in terms of responsibilities as the regular exchange of money of the salaries, the true distribution of those employees on the different departments of the administrative phenomena and demobilization. In addition to this, the government took steps for solutions and arrangements of the employment conditions in the agricultural corporations. But all these solutions just help in reducing the suffering of those affected. In fact it does not represent the final solution for this problem because it did not go to its real and inner reasons. Hence, we can illustrate the real current condition through the following:-

The Rate of Population

(Employees)

Southern Governorates 6- 37 /1

Northern governorates 42- 128 /1

Total 36 / 1



الف مبروك

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محمد علي الشريف

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والأصدقاء.

عنهم عبدالله محمد الشريف.

Impression about Yemen



H. E. Abdallah Bin Mohammed Al-Khater
Qatari Ambassador

Although I have spent only one year in the Republic of Yemen, I believe that this short period is one of my life's richest times. Before I came to Yemen, I know a lot of information about the history and ancient civilization of this beautiful country, the different aspects of the present Yemeni society, architecture and the deep-rooted traditions. However, I'm still experiencing astonishment and admiration to this country.

During my stay in Yemen, I visited many districts; Aden, Ibb, Taiz, Hudaidah, Sa'ada, Mareb and the Surroundings of Sana'a city such as Kawkaban.

I was deeply impressed by the diversity of the geographical nature.

It consists of the most known climates in the world. It is endowed by a unique topography which extends from the fascinating desert of its eastern parts to the heartbreaking beauty of the green mountains of its central parts of Ibb and Tai and the long flat areas of Tahiti and the long seacoasts.

To live and experience the beauty of Yemen is very different from just reading or hearing about it. I'm still astonished by Yemen.

The other important aspect of Yemen, is its unique architecture. It has its own features that express the talents of Yemeni people. You can't find similarities to Santa city and other cities, and the villages of Yemen in any other Arabic country.

I believe this country has huge potentialities for tourism, which can easily be the first source of national income and foreign currency revenue even more than petroleum and natural gas.

It is important to say that the actions of violence should stop in order to make use of tourism potentialities. I believe Yemeni leadership and people are capable of putting their country very soon in the desired track.

I wish all the best for our generous and hospitable Yemeni brothers.

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Yemeni Terza Rima

Its Characteristics and Concept for Tehamian People



Saleh Abdulbaki
Cultural Editor
Yemen Times

The Yemeni Terza Rima in Tehamah is one of the main features of art that formed Yemeni Terza Rima in general, which is an inseparable part

rima. Hence, I will deal with the distinguished taste of Tehamian Terza Rima. We will also recognize the important constituents which formed the basic frame of Terza Rima in general. I have talked with Sheikh Mansour Wasel, a member of the Parliament and the advisor in the cultural forum in Al-Jarahe in Zabeed, and reached this conclusion. First of all, I would like to point out that that Yemeni Terza Rima,

Mohammed (all pray upon Him), or by mentioning the Glory of God's Names and some of His Features. They like this kind of poetry because they want to polish their hearts and sharp their minds and behaviors. Sufism has come from this art. So they are called 'Al-Makhsodeen'. They gave it this name because it has a special intention. It also has another meaning for Tehamian people, which is 'Al-Shallal', which represent the

wise men come to interpret the ambiguous meanings of poetry, which describe two things either "Holy Ka'abah" or some times they have different meanings which are difficult to be understood by any one. There is a proverb which say: 'let them guess whatever they want, we have the meaning'. We find that they always project through their poetry the beauty of women, but it seems that they talked about religion.

Sheik Al-Harfaash has mentioned on his traditional book 'Al-Kafek' the different ways of poetry. There is mention about the features of Terza in Tehama like the song of Sheik Al-Badae, and also of Nasser Al-Zabedi. Through Terza, they mentioned two kinds of clouds. The first one represents the rainfall cloud, and the other represents some kind of woman's beauty.

So, we find so many features in the songs which describe flirtation, desertion, nature, praise and so forth. All these kinds are very close to the poetical classics, but in spite of its multiple kinds, it is a Sufi Terza. There are a number of classical schools as Gaber Rizkh, which become one of the famous Yemeni Terza in Tehama. There is also another classical school which is called Omar Barakat school, the supreme Sheik in Sama'ae area. This classical school has been called 'Al-Smee and Al-Maksood. This name was known as Al-Zaideah and Harad area in North

Hodeddah.

There are so many professional singers who have graduated from these schools, and who have different forms of this arts. We have to mention some of those people as Hassan Omar Abdullah Bokar,

Mohammed Al-Halasabe, Nasser Heleil, Abu Al-Kaith and others. During my exploration, I have come across different skills of those singers. Some of them follow the traditional Terza Rima styles, while the others use their own styles. They took these feature from ancient traditional rhythm of Yemeni traditional songs. I urge upon those singers to follow the same traditional ways of their ancient grandfathers, and preserv it from fading away.



of Arab Terza Rima. This art has a special taste through poetry and the different kinds of arts. The rhythm of Terza has taken from the classical folklore music that is based on the originality of orient. Its tune and rhythm do not differ from those of the Arab Teresa

which appears in Sana'a, Lahj, Hadramout and Tehamah areas were formed by their demarcating features, and by the classical ways that they follow as the traditional environmental frames. Terza Rima for Tehamian people is the songs which praise our Prophet

waterfall. This waterfall reflects the real environment that they live in and their suffering. "Shallaloon" is set in a high place in the marriage occasions 'Al-Aross' (like the waterfall), to sing and to make their sound heard by audience. On the other hand, the

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Much Fie on Pain

In vain those words speak
shall long they pine and peak!
My calls have reached no world
This heart has grown but weak

Oh speak of moon, for thee I seek
O stars of noon, dust off thy reek
Stand by thee, get sight of light
Defame incult, discard that leek!

That fame had gone to drain
That dawn but shown in vain
They've come to flee at thee
You've come to prove insane

As frail, those words and leaves
As souls, O slaves of thieves
Oh still you claim of sighs
But sip all night's grieves

How cruel you moan afraid
How large you brate in bed
As bird in cage you sing
What a shame to cry and shed

So loud the cries of pain
So much my land does gain
Does wait for a world of hope
But alas! Does wane and wane

Shall long we fly asleep?
Admit all woes and weep
It was but some we've got
"As this you sow you reap"

O thee insane, unite the brain
Do try to flee that cause of bane
Mortgage all hopes to dream's chief
Much fie on pain, much peace o rain!

For land does sing this song
Does ring it's dawn and bong
Till those unfair get low
Get down to cry for long

Dedication: To those frequent Harpings on the King-pins' Pitfalls

By: Mohammed Noman Al-Hakimi, Taiz

The Concept of Culture and Its Importance in the Social Development

Culture and arts are of great importance in societies. Unfortunately, people in our country which is full of many cultural and artistic features which have become the focus of so many orientalists and researchers, look at these concepts as trivial, rather than something necessary for the social develop-

ment. These activities such as, The Yemeni Song Festival, Wedding Ceremonies Festival, the Folkloric Dance, The Yemeni Childhood Festival .. etc., have created an atmosphere of brotherhood among the Yemeni artists and literary figures who have been provided with many chances to honestly compete with one another. This cultural phenomenon has become a tradi-



tion celebrated all over the country every year. In fact, what pains us is the deplorable situation of culture and arts witnessed in our country nowadays which has resulted mainly from negligence and ignorance. Therefore, I do call upon the authorities concerned in general, and Mr. Abdul Malik Mansour, Minister of Culture and Tourism, in particular to remove all the obstacles that hinder the propagation of the cultural activities leading to the immigration of the brilliant and creative Yemeni artists. At the same time, I hope that all the worries and problems of the Yemeni artists will be solved in order to be able to create and innovate.

ment, especially, in the near 21st century. Therefore, I would like to point out the important role played by culture to establish the modern Yemeni society, activating the individual's mental and physiological faculties. Many cultural, literary and artistic activities have been practised all over the country, particularly, in the Southern governorates, aiming at activating the creative, as well as the cultural development. In this regard, I highly appreciate the efforts made by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism which is continuing the creative renaissance movement started by the brilliant literary figures and artists in the 50s and 60s in Aden.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

UNDP



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is inviting applications for the following posts in its Community-Based Regional Development in Yemen:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Regional Team Leader - Ghayl Bin Yamin | SL - 17.59 |
| 2. Female Group Facilitator - Al-Mukha - Taiz | SL - 17.52 |
| 3. Female Group Facilitator - Assawadiyah - Al-Baidha | SL - 17.49 |

These positions are open to Yemeni Nationals Only

Brief Description

Community-Based Regional Development is one of the four major components of the Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Program. The aim of the Regional Development is to assist local communities in five selected regions in Yemen, to participate in setting-up participatory development institutional framework as a mean of poverty alleviation within the communities. Moreover, communities will be capacitated to undertake planning, implementation and set-up of development funds within their regions.

Interested candidates are requested to contact Community-Based Regional Development office for Poverty Alleviation Program, Sana'a for details and Job Descriptions of the posts. Applications should indicate post title and sub-line (SL) with detailed Curriculum Vitae, and to be forwarded to:

Regional Development Office for Poverty Alleviation Program
Amman St., Opposite Al-Mankel Restaurant
Bldg. Next to Al-Nahdha School
Tel: 206271 or 216 222
Fax: 400 384
Sana'a

Applications should be received not later than 13 October 1999.

Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply and acknowledgment will only be sent to short listed applicants meeting the requirements of the post.

برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي

إعلان وظائف شاغرة

يدعو برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بالجمهورية اليمنية الراغبين في التقدم لشغل الوظائف التالية في برنامج تنمية المجتمعات المحلية في مكافحة الفقر في اليمن.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1- رئيس فريق إقليمي لمنطقة غيل بن يمين - محافظة حضرموت | بند ميزانية رقم - 17.59 |
| 2- مساعدة تنمية لمنطقة المخاء - محافظة تعز | بند ميزانية رقم - 17.52 |
| 3- مساعدة تنمية لمنطقة السوادية - محافظة البيضاء | بند ميزانية رقم - 17.49 |

الوظائف مفتوحة لليمنيين فقط

وصف مختصر
برنامج تنمية المجتمعات المحلية هو أحد المكونات الرئيسية لبرنامج مكافحة الفقر وخلق فرص عمل في اليمن. ويهدف برنامج التنمية الإقليمية إلى مساعدة المجتمعات المحلية في خمس مناطق مختارة في اليمن على إقامة إطار مؤسسي قائم على المشاركة بينهم بهدف القضاء على ظاهرة الفقر في هذه المجتمعات. بالإضافة إلى أن هذه المجتمعات المحلية سوف يتم تقويتها وتدعيمها لكي تكون قادرة على القيام بعمليات التخطيط والتنفيذ وتكوين صناديق للتنمية في مناطقهم.

من يرغب التقدم إلى إحدى الوظائف المذكورة عليه بالإتصال بكتب مشروع مكافحة الفقر بصنعاء برنامج تنمية المجتمعات المحلية للحصول على تفاصيل الوصف الوظيفي لهذه الوظيفة وعليهم عند تقديم طلباتهم أن يوصفوا عنوان الوظيفة وبند الميزانية المشار إليها عاليا مع تقديم سيرة ذاتية تفصيلية ويتم تقديم ذلك إلى العنوان التالي:

مكتب برنامج تنمية المجتمعات المحلية

شارع عمان أمام مطعم المنفل المجاور لمدرسة النهضة.

ت: 206 271 أو 216 222 - صنعاء

The History of the Yemeni Jews

1st in a series

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi &
Mohammed bin Sallam
Yemen Times

Some historians say that the history of the Jews dates back to the age of the Prophet Abraham who migrated from a tribe in Aoor in Iraq to Palestine during 1920-1950 BC. He went through Euphrates River on his way to Palestine which was inhabited by Kananyoon as mentioned in the Holy Book "The Genesis".

Al-Kananyoon is an Arab tribe that migrated from Yemen and settled down on the side of Palestine. Since then these lands have been called Kana'an Lands. This has also been mentioned in the Old Testament and the old history of Egypt. The migration of this tribe from Arab lands to settle down in Arab lands is one of the common phenomena. Some historians as well as orientalists have made unfound claim that all the Jews were Hebrews. They have proved that all the Jews are from Yemen. The sole purpose was to vindicate in a general sense the originality of Jews and to create an as well as new vision that is aimed to assert unity of the Jews, usually referred to as the soring nation.

The historical as we the distinct social re vindicate underlying question that the Jews of Yemen are a part and cel of Yemeni people people were converted to Judaism in the land "Yemen" where to be a spirit of re ance. One could convert to any religion one wanted so long one respected the existing order and norms of the society.

The Old Testament also reveals that the Jews are one branch of the Semitic

"570-634" for they were able in the fifth as well as the sixth centuries to establish an independent Jewish kingdom.

Their Destination in Yemen:

Jews were, like other Yemenis, scattered all over Yemen. Some of them were found in towns, others in villages. There is a special place in the old city of Sana'a where the majority of them used to live. This place is called the "Caa'a of Yahood" which is now known as "Caa'a Al-Olefi". They also lived in different places in Hashed at Dolaymah district, a part of Al-Madayer and Haboor. They inhabited Ibb governorate in a zone called Al-Ga'ah located in the East South of the town. In Al-Syani they inhabited a special village formed for them called Al-Qodss. In Jebelah they inhabited a zone called Al-Maka'dah. In Al-Naderah they inhabited a village called Gahran. They also inhabited Hadramout and most of them were found in Crater, Aden as well. They



Kaydah, Shara'ab Al-Shorair, Kadass, Al-Torbah, Taiz, Rada'a at Al-Caa'a where the elite of them continued to live.

The Jews in Yemen have been living in peace and are pursuing their jobs in

ent countries, such as Britain, Australia, USA, Canada, etc, especially after the 1st and 2nd World Wars and settled there. Aden was the door of Yemen to the outside world and traveling to Aden meant achieving one's hopes either to avoid Imam government or to avoid heavy bribes citizens had to pay so as to get permission to travel abroad or to be prosperous in one's life.

The life of the Yemeni Jews:

The Yemeni Jews, in general, were having full freedom to observe their religious as well as social practices and ceremonies such as prayers, weddings, and other conventions. Other Yemeni Moslems used to participate in such festivals and share their happiness. The Jews used to make wine and get it changed among themselves and in different parts of the country with full freedom. They used to have trade relations with other Yemenis. They used to sell their goods and installments. They used to practice trade and profession; chief among them were the following:

- 1) wool products.
- 2) shoes and leather product.
- 3) pottery product.
- 4) silver ware as well as gold jewelry, or they were very famous for their skill at making jewelry.
- 5) different metal products; for they used to use a special machine called a air pumping machine, "bellows" to heat and melting metals.
- 6) light weapons such as swords, Jambias, knives, as well as ploughing agriculture tools.
- 7) soup products, especially the white ones.
- 8) bakery products and selling them in markets and houses.



to Palestine from Yemen in 1881. The Zionism had also spread rumors that Rotshileeh, at the top of the Jews throne, had made a special destination for the Jews of Yemen. Perhaps, this was the reason behind the huge migration of the Jews from Yemen. Some of them used small catamarans to reach Palestine. The first as well as the second groups of these families reached Palestine in 1881. Immigration took place in small measures until the huge immigration phenomenon took place after the war of 1948 and until December 1950. At this time there was a huge immigration not only from Yemen but from different countries in the Arab Peninsula to Palestine so as to work in the agricultural field beside the Jews of Egypt. This period was considered to be the most fertile Zionist immigration to Palestine as the other



immigration were done under secrecy.

The Real Objectives of Immigration:

There are strong evidences that prove without a shadow of doubt that the immigration process was an act of colonization act and not a religious one as clear from the following accounts:

- 1) The immigration was obligatory for the youth and the old ones were left behind.
- 2) Zionism has never been interested in religion for all its activities used to be focused on the Jews as a political congress.

Why the Jews of Yemen migrated late?

The Zionism could use different terrorist ways to compel the Yemeni Jews to migrate from Yemen. However, this was not an easy task. There were different sources that had

interfered in the immigration of the Jews from Yemen. They used to exercise pressure through different ways. However, the surprising thing was their ability to mobilize the Jews of Yemen who were deeply rooted in the Yemeni society, 2000 years ago. Then Zionism came to claim that the Yemeni Jews traveled for religious reasons. There were a lot of Jews who had been cheated by the call of the "Promise Land". Those who realized the trick refused to immigrate from Yemen and decided to convert to Islam so as to stay in Yemen. Some of them admitted this. It is worth mentioning that thousands decided to convert to Islam so as to stay in Yemen, though they did not delve so deep into the Islamic religion.

It is an established belief that the immigration of the Jews from Yemen was made under American, British as well as Zionist pressure. However, the continuous Zionist efforts have shown that the inhuman ways adopted by the Zionist Movement to compel and force the Jews to migrate. The "anti-Semitism" slogan means in the Zionist dictionary "the practice of all possible oppressing means and ways such as killing, burning, stealing of the Jews to make them immigrate to Palestine". However, the great number of Jews in Yemen had been very much influenced by the general economic situation of the country which had also compelled many Yemenis to immigrate due to the destruction of the Marib Dam.



nations which had the language as the only common thing. However, the Jews of Yemen are undeniably part of the Yemenis, very much similar in all aspects, such as origin, language including different dialects as well as physical appearance. One of the commonly held beliefs is that the Jews of Yemen are the oldest Jews ever. It is said that they were present in Yemen even before the destruction of the first structure in Jerusalem in 586 BC. Yemen was also their shelter after Palestine was conquered in 63 AC by the Roman Emperor Toyotas. He destroyed the temple of Jerusalem for the second time in 70 AC. Historical events also assert that the Yemeni Jews had a great impact on the Yemeni society in the third century AC at a time Yemen was in its best prosperous stage. The Jews were treated like other Yemenis. They had all rights to travel abroad and make relations with Palestinians at the outset of the third century and the first quarter of the sixth century.

The strong dominance of the Jews became very clear in the earliest centuries of AC and until the date of our Prophet Mohammed's Mission during

different fields. They have not been tempted to travel to Palestine even though the way was open through Aden Port long ago. With regard to the number of the Jewish settlers in Yemen we have different estimates as there is no accurate statistics. They built their palaces on hills and they used to call them "Al-Ataam", castles built of stones and looked like forts. This is usually a habit of theirs to build houses in this way. These houses do still exist till now. As a matter of fact, the same ideas and beliefs about the Jews of the North are shared in the South of Yemen. They are not strangers in the region for they settled down in the area so long ago. They have obviously been affected by the economic situation and as a result they migrated from different governorates to Aden looking for jobs, especially after the colonization of Aden in 1839. At that time there was a highly prosperous trade as Aden was declared an International Free Zone. Those who used to get rich, used to encourage other Jews to work and improve their economic situations. This can be undoubtedly applied to other Muslims who traveled to differ-

9) Local as well as outside trade.

In the religious side we find that the Jews of Yemen preserved their tradition as well as religious conventions. There were no limitations or constraints that prevented them from practicing all their beliefs. They were taught these Talmud practices by their old rabbis in their temples and few special religious schools. They used to transfer their religious principles orally from one generation to the other. On their day to day dealings they used to speak Arabic. The old people used to recite the holy Qura'an admiringly and with full respect in reciprocation to Yemenis who used to show their respect to all the holy religious sects. The Jews of Yemen, like other Muslims, preserved their cultural heritage as well as their ways of life, language, arts, songs. They transferred this heritage as it was to Palestine and to other countries they migrated to. In general, the Jews and Muslims used to influence each other negatively as well as positively in different fields.

The Immigration of the Jews of Yemen to Palestine:

The first one hundred families migrat-

فاین کریم
یغذی الشعر
ويزيل القشرة



HADARAMAOUT

Vast, Promising, yet Ignored..

Ridhwan Alawi Al-Sagqaf,
Aden Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

Hadaramaout governorate is one of the most important historical cities through out the history of the Arabian Peninsula. Its strategic geographical location made it one of the most renowned cities for it is located on the cross-road of the commercial path between India and the Mediterranean Sea shores. There are many Pre-Islamic ruins which show that this path passed through which was at that time part of Shiba's and Hemiar's kingdoms. This city is also well-known from the stories of Aad and Thamood, Saleh, Hood and the people of Loot that are mentioned in our Holy Qura'an. Hadaramaout was also one of the first regions which embraced Islam in Yemen when the prophet Mohammed (God's mercy and peace upon him) send Ali Ibn Abi Talib to them in 631 AD. Its also known that the Mohammed (God's mercy and peace upon him) was engaged to Al-Ashaath's sister, Fotailah Bint kais, who was originally from Hadaramaout. However, she did not get married to the prophet (God's mercy and peace upon him). Later, she got married to Ikrimah Ibn Abi Jahl and her brother, Al-Ashaath, married the sister of Abu Bakr. Historians stated that the original name of this land was Wadi Al-Ahkaf which is mentioned in the Holy Qura'an. Later on, it was named after the King who ruled that land in that epoch. One of the Islamic writers, Al-Masoudi, said in his book (Mourooge Al-Dahab) this name came from the king Hadaramaout Ibn Kahtan Ibn Aabed who established his kingdom 18 centuries BC. The name Hadaramaout was given to the old kingdom which extended all the

way from Shabowah to Dhofar and Oman. Yet, this name was also granted to other distinctions through out history for it once represented the big arid valley which is 160 Km far from the shore.

Hadaramaout had always been a target for invaders. One of them was Toran Shah Al-Ayoubi who set an army, composed mainly of Turks, under the leadership of Othman Al-

Hadaramaout became a site for battles for many years between Sultanate Al-Kathiri and Al-Taherieen and other tribes as well. Some historians had also confirmed that Hadaramaout was also unified during the epoch of Badr Ibn Abdullah Ibn Ali who is known by Abi Towairik.

During the era from 1853-1967 AD Hadaramaout was in its nadir. It was

Sultanate. He was able to conquer all Hadaramaout and he had brought a lot of scientists and rich people to his land. After his death his descendant Al-Hosain Ibn Ali Mansour succeeded him to the throne. During this period the Sultanate started decaying and finally this latter was laid off by the socialists after Aden's dependence in 1967.

Al-Kaeytiah Sultanate was estab-



Zangebly. This leader conquered Aden and Hadaramaout in 1180 AD. There, he killed many of their scientists like the two famous Shaiks Yahya Ibn Salem and Ahmad Akdar. He also slew some of their Sultans like the Sultan of Aal Rashed, the Sultan of Al-Dagar and the Sultan of Ikbal and he arrested others and sent them to Aden. Then in 1194 AD the sultans came back to rule Hadaramaout but under the name of the Ayoubian kingdom. These Sultans continued to rule in Hadaramaout until it was subdued by Ibn Mahdi in 1220 AD. Years later Hadaramaout was unified in 1228 AD during the epoch of Masoud Ibn Yamani but, after that,

divided and ruled by many governments and in many cases there were cities which were ruled by two governments at a time. In addition to that, some tribes started ruling their lands and establishing their own government forcing the people to work for them. Therefore, large numbers of the inhabitants of Hadaramaout emigrated to India, South Asia and East Africa.

At that period of time there were two Sultanates, Al-Katheriah and Al-Kaeytiah. Al-Katheriah Sultanate was established by Galib Ibn Mohsin Al-Kathiri in 1865 AD who was a descendant of the previously mentioned Abi Towairik. He was one of the greatest rulers of this

lished by Omar Ibn Awath in the middle of the 13th Hijri century. He was one of the soldiers of Aal Yafi'i who settled in Hadaramaout after the Sultan Badr Ibn Towairik Al-Kathiri and his cousin Ali Ibn Omar Ibn Jafar the Sultan of Shibam had brought them. This ruler was one of the elite of Haydar Abad's army and when he knew that his tribe was a target of attack for other tribes. He set an army with the aid of the British to face Al-katherieen. Unfortunately, he was defeated in Al-Mahayeil battle and then the British made both sides sign a compromise in Aden. This Sultanate kept ruling until 1967 AD when Aden gained its independence.

VACANCY

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL OFFICER
(AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH)
DHAMAR, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is seeking a National Professional Officer (NPO) to work on the General Rapid Impact Program of the Agricultural Research and Extension Authority (AREA). The NPO will also contribute to the development of the Agricultural Technology Program (ATP) being prepared by the National Agricultural Research System and ICARDA.

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- Prepare quarterly progress reports and an annual technical report on ICARDA-AREA collaboration.

Required Qualifications and Experiences

- Yemeni citizenship with a minimum M.Sc. in agronomy, soil and water management, socio-economics or related field.
- Minimum 5 years (for candidates with Ph.D.) or 10 years (for candidates with M.Sc.) experience in agricultural research.
- Fluency in English and Arabic (Spoken and written).

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E-mail: icarda-jobs@cgiar.org

Application must be received by **15 October 1999**.

إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

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وإلى الحكومة اليمنية الرشيدة

برئاسة الدكتور عبدالكريم الإرياني،

وإلى المجلس الاستشاري برئاسة

الاستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني

وإلى الشعب اليمني البطل

وكذلك بمناسبة العيد السابع والثلاثين لثورة

السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر، والعيد السادس

والثلاثين لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر

وكل عام و اليمن في تقدم وازدهار

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The Political Alliance in Yemen, with or Versus the Economic Reform

(Second in a Series)



Mohammad Al-Qaheri,
M.A. in Economics

The Second Influential Group:

This includes the individuals and groups affected by these reforms, for they benefit from bribes, mediations, rent seeking, customs protecting, monopoly, smuggling, and taking law into their hands. The individuals of this category are very much influential and it is natural that they will continue behaving in the same way. They will seek to destroy, as well as prove this program a failure. Therefore, if the political forces are unified, strong, as well as stable, they will be able to provide the political feasibility for economic reforms and to:

1) take reform decisions and protect itself from pressure groups so that these pressure groups will not be able to hinder the implementation of these decisions.

2) protect the technocrat from the pressure groups.

3) carry out the compensation procedures for the benefit of the affected weak groups.

In this context, we wonder if the political coalition in Yemen is able to carry out all these tasks!

I will try to answer this by analyzing the nature of the economic and cultural levels and the performance of its individuals, its policies as well as decisions.

4- Composition: The Yemeni society is still a political one, and not yet an economic one. This means that the primitive life does still exist in our country. For example, we have a "Subsistence Economy", very limited "social learning", absence of political democracy, dominance of the primitive political parties as tribes and military ruling.

The conditions of this life reflect itself on the culture, behavior, performance of the individuals of the political coalition, especially proving that they belong to the 30s of this century.

The features of the political coalition performance:

a) Redistribute coalition which tends to form a "Predatory State". The subsistence economy means the poverty of the society along with the individuals of the political coalition before they captive power. For whoever reaches a strong position in power, he looks at the country as a prey and as a source for gaining a tempting income as well as having a comfortable life. He considers his position a springboard for a rich financial haul as they have no qualifications. Therefore, their passions safe-

guarding their personal interests and their living in the lap of luxury and opulent comfort. They also tend to make a strong military as well as tribal base for insuring sticking to power as long as possible and at all costs. Therefore, these corrupt individuals do not work to bring about development. The economic reforms that are intended to correct resources may face a lot of political resistance and come to nothing. b) The absence of the modern cultural economy: the primitivism of the society means the absence of social learning opportunities either by means of the education or by learning by doing. That is because the political coalition, like others in the society, possess a primitive culture that is not economic. Therefore, their economic policy is not aimed at privatization of resources in a productive way so as to provide encouragement as well as facilities to productive and hardworking businessmen. Most often their discriminatory policies lead to unpredictable economic crisis. They, furthermore, do not even consider the importance of the economic reforms and the importance of the local, as well as foreign economists to solve the crisis. They also tend to ignore the importance of participation, as well as support of the people to build the lawful, organizational framework necessary to carry out these reforms.

c) The absence of the political democracy for the primitive culture means that the society is dominated by chaos, inner political conflict, as well as incoherent bilateral relations. Therefore, the public participation becomes very low in the development process or reforms. The foreign assistance will also minimize dramatically. The local, as well as foreign expenses increase which will very much affect the success of the developing process and reforms.

5) Performance:

a) Short Horizon: This horizon is specified. The government interference in the economic process has an impact on the market, as well as the society. Indeed, that role will be restricted to levy of taxes, nothing more.

The economic process passes through different circles, such as, investment, production and distribution. That means the distribution of the produced wealth among the factors of production and redistribution of income should be in a way that assures fair and active distribution of income, giving a suitable chance for each producing factor in reproducing wealth and sharing welfare.

In the investment circle, resources do exist in terms of producing factors such as, capital, work, lands and different contractual rights. The government has

to intervene in this circle to make available an overall economic framework which allows using such resources in the next circle "production". The government has no right in tampering claims of any portion in this circle. Then, in the production circle the government has to intervene so as to provide the main physical, as well as social structure, that is education and health. Thus, from the production there is an increase in producing wealth so as to distribute it in the third circle in which the government intervenes to supervise distribution and redistribution of wealth and income. We notice here that the government has a long sighted view that it totally relates itself to the economy in so far as its income is derived from economy and its interest lies in increasing taxes. Therefore, it will support economy in terms of creating high development levels which will be reflected in increasing taxes ratio. It will also seek participation in the economic decisions so as to serve the developing process. To gain the political legacy as well as political feasibility, it follows the system of democracy. Therefore, we find that the government is always in a strong contact with economy and society in terms of supporting its organization.

However, in our case we can imagine that the government intervene to have its portion from the first circle. This is why it is controlling lands, states, donations, mediations, participating in the private investment, monetary issuing, speculations that may block investment, incurring public debt and getting involved in the market as a creditor with a high interest competing in the arms of the quality and preventing those investors from necessary resources for their investments. The government also allocates a very small portion of its budget revenues for investment expenses: about 4% for the years 93-96, and spending the rest for the regular heads. The government does not also provide the lawful, organizational, and secure, political stability, protecting contracts and necessary rights for private investment. As a result of this some of the resources of the first circle are spent in combating bribes, mediation, monopoly, extending procedures. This is actually an unproductive use. Thus, there is no production, no development, no enough taxes. The level of taxes for the years 92, 95, 96 is about 48% of the general revenues of the country and 50% of its regular expenses. Indeed, the government should depend at least on taxes to cover its regular expenses. If it does not depend on that, this means that it gets its resources through its interference in the first circle. Thus, it does not depend on economy to finance itself, nor does

it depend on the society to elect all its organizations. This goes to prove that it is totally separate from economy as well as society. This also shows the shortsightedness of the political coalition that leads the government which is not at all in coherence with the long course of economic development.

Therefore, we notice that the political coalition that exists in Yemen is short lived, transitory and has political as well as military objectives. Such a coalition frequently ends up in war or political conflicts. As a telling example, we can talk about the political coalitions that have taken place in the South after independence. We find that these coalitions were soon set off. On the other hand, the political unsuitability in the North and the political crises took place along with the occurrence and setting up of some political coalitions during the revolution of 1962.

b) A weak Political Coalition: As regards the development process and economic reforms we find that the political coalitions are weak vulnerable to the strong pressure groups that exist within these formed coalitions. Therefore, the current political coalition seems to be divided, for it was formed, from the beginning, of two levels; the first level is the coalition summit which is limited and restricted to a specific number of people who have the objective of monopolizing potentials and decisions. However, it is doubtless that this summit finds itself at a fix for it needs support from those below them. So they allow forming a separate supporting coalition. This separate supporting coalition is formed from those below and will consist of organizations and individuals from the military, administration, including party, media, some other organizations and some well-known socialites. So to solve the problem of financing this coalition and keeping it a way from the process of decision making, its members are inevitably those who have no conscience and who accept illegal money. As a result they resort to practices such as bribes, chaos, mediation, smuggling, rent seeking, violating rules giving security a cold shoulder. Furthermore, they do not show an interest to participate in the process of decision making. In course of time this inferior and low coalition has become dominant and influential. Hence, this coalition and its members have formed what is called the pressure groups and frame its rules. It may become dangerous even to the coalition summit itself. Amidst the political and economic crises the summit of the coalition will be exposed to the local as well as outside pressures so as to introduce the reforms. The summit finds itself accept such reforms. However, the lower level

Two Faces of the Same Coin

All of us know that press is the scanner of the society. Press and democracy are two inseparable factors. Without press there is no democracy, and without democracy, there is no freedom of press and multiplicity of different points of view. All know that there are numerous ways, which are being used to forge the actual meaning of press freedom. They practice this fake meaning through a separate continuous work between freedom of press and democracy. For example, in order to be able to oppress press freedom.

We are in this age, of the integration with the international economy, 'Globalization', the age of Internet which has made the world as a single home. So, there is nothing which can be forbidden because everything is open and above board.

Therefore, we have to develop our press to show the right path to our generation. The press can deal with different standards that can have social degeneration. Hence, I can say that any point of view which may be offered by a human being will not be any better than the applied information that he can receive from the press in this matter.

If we want to establish society's support, we have to develop information, which is the unique factor that can supply our needs of information. It is the reflected scanner that reflects what is happening around us in all fields of life.

Press should operate in three ways; awareness, fluency and skillful style. If we find all these factors in the press, we will witness a high standard of the press. In all countries press is a significant cornerstone of the political life of that country.

If we look with a discerning eye analyzing the press and its style of operation, we will find that it does not reflect the moorings of its editors, but it faithfully expresses the points of view and interests of different social currents and forces. Press is not worth its name if it expresses ambiguous and unclear views because it is an independent means that can protect itself by itself.

The assets of the press can put a constraint to follow the right direction. The case of the press in the Arab world is so different as such. We find the property of companies, that of private owners, parties property and the official property. Every kind of these properties has its purposes. So, freedom of the press has a special meaning in all cases that relates to the freedom of the journalist. Hence, we can say that the property can have a negative impact.

The volume of multiplicity of forces in the society according to the social and economic development creates the possibility of these forces to express their ideas. It also creates and formats the commitment of the regime, which embodies the close relation between these forces. This multiplicity helps in establishing parties, Parliaments and governments. Without any doubt, it is difficult for the press to frankly talk out of the development and affairs of society's boundaries in any nation and country.

Some times we find that press is being asked that it must show its loyalty to or opposition against the government. I can say that the relation between journalist and press on the one hand and authority on the other hand must be a normal and complete relation because press is the creative manipulator of news, and journalist wants to express his ideas through this channel.

To conclude, the relation between the press and journalist is that between the means and tool which can fulfill the needs of the Public. Therefore, there is a connected relation between the two main factors; press and journalist. Each one is always in a need for the other, and also being aware of the other.

By: Najma Ali
Yemeni Journalists Syndicate

is far from such pressures and will work to subvert these reforms to preserve its status quo. However, the summit could not force such reforms on it for this lower level will use its support as a threat to do whatever they want. It may even rebel against power. Therefore, the summit of the coalition becomes very weak. It is most often resorted to compromised solutions. This will lead to loss of its credibility. On the other hand, it is difficult to think of the lower level coalition as unified. However, its individuals may be in competitive conditions. Therefore, the whole coalition does not exist and is weak, too. Its weakness may go on and the main evidence to that is the losing of the government credibility and force. The coalition may appear so weak at the face of difficulties and new

missions. For the sake of example, we find that the ruling coalition in the South and in the North before the unification appeared to be very strong which was mainly because of the limited geographical area that it controlled. It is also so because of the foreign support as well as the absence of the political opposition. However, the political coalition appeared to be very weak which was bestowed to the great expansion of the country, political as well as economic crises, the increased number of the political opposition and because of pressures for reforms. For all these reasons the development process is hurdled and an increased public dissatisfaction is in evidence. Chances for new pressure groups by those influential people are also accessible.

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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

On Law, Order and the Dispensation of Justice

“We have sent our messengers with the facts, and sent down the Book and the scale with them, in order that people will stand by justice.”

(The Holy Quran 57:29)

“...and if you were to judge between people, then it is by justice, that you should only judge/rule”

(The Holy Quran 4:58)

Over the ages, mankind has toiled with the effort of organizing social order, in order that masses of people may live together coherently, with the rights of all safeguarded, and relations among people will be fairly established. Even absolute monarchs sought to have laws and ordinances set the guidelines by which their domains are governed and their subjects are controlled. God, Al-Mighty was well involved in this effort revealing to mankind, over time, the appropriate course for the achievement of a social contract, where the weak and the strong become equal and the rich and the poor are indiscriminate when viewed in the context of the laws He insists should be a part of the social order of the universe. In fact, the Lord Al-Mighty has “prohibited injustice upon Himself”, and aptly gave himself the name of “Justice” to confirm that it is only with justice that man must live and it is only with justice that mankind shall be ruled and judged accordingly.

It never ceases to puzzle this observer how Islamic legislative guidelines and conceptualizations of social orders are the most advanced spiritual guidelines for a proper social order, yet Moslem societies are the last to set their communal lives in keeping with such Heavenly Wisdom. In fact, Moslems have so much been bogged down by ritualistic aspects of their religion that they have forgotten that such ritualistic elements are mainly symbolic regulatory elements, with the core of religious beliefs really being mani-

fest in the social order ordained in the Koran, the traditions of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace of Allah be upon him) and the actual life he and his early disciples followed through.

We, in Yemen, have a long tradition of seeking to adhere to the important social dictates of this phenomenal social order which Islam brought to this world, and have painstakingly tried to avoid any corruption that seek to obliterate this deep inherent insistence that our ways of life should never deviate from the order that God Al-Mighty wants us to conform to for our own sake. But what has happened to us over the past few decades has been, to say the least, unforgivable in terms of coming up with the appropriate institutional framework that will give the people of the country a sense of comfort in realizing that their rights are duly safeguarded by the legal framework and institutional make-up of our social fabric. Regrettably, it is the forces of injustice and oppression which have been allowed to hold sway over all our interactions as a society, and Government, rather than being the guardian and executioner of justice has, become in fact the mechanism by which oppression and injustice are meted out, leaving those who stand for the proper convening of due process of law and those who look towards the Government for ensuring God's will of freedom and equality for all in the eyes of the law, as the true victims of Government impotency and disregard for its true obligations in the social contract that it is expected to abide by and enforce accordingly.

In looking at the legislative framework that our Government is seeking to regulate this society by, one cannot feel the inherent insistence in all such legislation of giving Government more powers than it is actually entitled to in the proper social contract that needs to be established to regulate the relationship between the government and the governed. Moreover, it is clear from the legislation that so far exist that there is an obvious paradox between what Government says it is doing and wants to do than what



these legislation state and how they are implemented. Moreover, there is also a clear divisible line between our declared adherence to modern democratic principles, which have their

roots in Islam, and the actual execution of due process and imposition of justice which totally stand in contrast to such principles and God's will. It is difficult for the observer to find the source of the blame for such social incongruities, but for sure there is much, in Government and in the due process of law and order, that is to be desired, with Government surely failing in many cases to provide the general population the feeling of comfort and security that, in the end, the law will take its proper course and justice and the rights of the oppressed will prevail. On the contrary, Government and the social order that has prevailed has acted to make a mockery of serious due process of law, and has turned the dispensation of justice subject to the whimsical and narrow-minded attitude of generally incompetent responsible officials, who seek to abide by the ambitions and the self-centered interests of those who have turned Government into a free-for-all, for those who believe in the rule of muscle and money rather than law and order and the treatment of all equally under the law.

In two cases that are known to this observer, one cannot fail to see that surely our legal framework has lost its senses in dealing with rather simple cases that involve the clear safeguarding of rights and the true imposition of justice as ordained by God and as declared by our new adherence to a modern democratic framework.

The first case is the one that is well known to the Yemen Times readers and, in fact, where one who has all along cried out for proper due process of law and dispensation of justice has actually become the victim, intestate, of the very form of due process that his heirs and the public are rightfully not entitled to, notwithstanding the obvious desire of the Government to get the case over with as quick as possible without raising too much hoop-la over the matter. We are here speaking of the “traffic accident” which the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was the fatal victim of and by which his heirs and the public at large have lost an important spokesman for their rights and entitlements under a true

democratic society, with the laws that will never veer from the insistence that human rights and dignity are the core and substance of any legal framework and regulatory order. Yet, the Court reviewing the case has failed to understand its true duty to the public and its obligations towards the scale it holds in its hands, that was sent down by the Lord, Al-Mighty as a trust that should never be betrayed, notwithstanding whatever whimsical and self centered interests prevail in the incongruent social order that we have become subject to. It is the Courts, in the end that should make sure that such an order never be allowed to prevail and it is the Courts that *can and should* make sure that such an order never be allowed to exist!

The other case involves a simple citizen, without any criminal record or any sound basis for being accused as a major suspect in a major bank robbery case that occurred in this country over a year ago. For all intents and purposes, it is clear to the Courts and the Prosecution that the suspect is in fact innocent and could surely not have partaken in such a criminal act. It is also clear that what the suspect has been subjected to by the very executioners of due process of law, and the hardships that his family has had to undergo, clearly show that our Government is not the protector of human rights it claims to be. The innocent subject still remains in the Central Prison of Sana'a (for over a year now), without any clear indication that he will be allowed to get his due right of a quick and decisive ruling that will clear him from such a bad smear that was based on pure hearsay and personal attitude of his accusers, whereas those who know this person, cannot find any justification for such continued injustice to go on.

It is not fair that all those who can do something by deed, action or word can watch this kind of a mockery to justice, without having to at least let the public be aware that hay, there is something wrong with our social fabric. It goes without saying, there are far more cases of such injustice outstanding in the Courts and the penal system that, as much as these two cases, warrant the immediate attention of the responsible officials in the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the sleeping Parliament and the President of the Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh, to whom I propose that he decrees an immediate and just finalization of all the pending cases in the quagmire of the legal/judicial jungle that has firmly become a part and parcel of our decaying social order, as his first task after having received the mandate for another term in office from the people who look to him as a final arbiter with the Government.

Letters to the Editor

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

Like it or leave it!

Salaam to all the Yemenis inside Yemen and abroad. We are Abo-bakr, Saeed, Salem, Mohamad, Omar, Sa'ad and lots of other Yemeni brothers from and living in the Yemeni Province “Hadamout.” We are very proud to be living and belonging to the happy land “YEMEN”, the country that was mentioned in the holy Quran. We hope that Yemen will grow to become a great country Insha'allah. We would like to reply to what brother Mohammad Ibn AlJanob said about Hadramout being an independent state (www.yemen-times.com/yemenis.htm). I say that Hadramout is part of Yemen and will

Insha'a Allah always be part of it. Why do you wish to take one of the Yemeni parts away from Yemen? Hadramout belongs to Yemen whether you like it or not. Hadramout should always be under the rule of Yemen. We don't wish it weak, so others can play with it as they wish. We would like to reply to Mohammad Ibn Al Janob that we are Yemenis from the roots of Arabia Hadramout, YEMEN. History came from Yemen, and it has always been mentioned in the History that Yemen including Hadramout has a great culture. Last word to brother Mohammad Ibn AlJanob, “If you do not like it, then leave it now.” “love it or leave it”!

Abobakr Bawazeer

Great gifts of Allah

Allah has given us many wonderful gifts, our eyes, ears and tongue. Allah has asked us to use these gifts correctly. We can protect our gifts by using them well. Have you ever seen a blind man? Have you ever seen a person who is not able to talk? To be able to see and speak is very wonderful, as Allah tells in the Qur'an? Have we not given him a pair of eyes? And a tongue, and a pair of lips? We should, therefore, not use these gifts wrongly. We often make mistakes. Making mistakes is not bad.

But it is very bad to hide them by telling lies. If you do something wrong and your parents or teachers ask you about it, you should never hide the facts. You should speak the truth. Some people have the bad habit of boasting. They boast about themselves and just tell lies. It is a very bad habit. We should not talk in this shameful way. There are people who have the habit of shouting or talking loudly. It is wrong. The Quran says that the harshest of all voices is the voice of donkey. Would you like your voice to be called the voice of a donkey? A few people have the habit of cursing. To curse means to wish evil for somebody or something. A good Muslim keeps away from this. Talking too much is also not good. Our prophet Mohamed never spoke unnecessarily. What he said was always to the point and enough to make his meaning clear. You should not unnecessarily interrupt somebody who talks to you. There are people who go on talking,

never allowing others to say anything. It is bad. It is bad to laugh thunderously. The laugh of our prophet was mostly a smile. Our tongue should not mention the faults of others in their absence. Speaking ill of others is very bad. We should not give out the secrets of others. Telling the truth does not mean that we should say everything we know. We should keep silent about the secrets, given in our trust. We should not open them before anyone, even to the closest friends. Likewise, we should use the gifts of our eyes correctly. We should not look at shameful things. To show the way to the blind, to the help him cross the road is a good way of using our eyes. Beside that, we should thank Allah so much to have bestowed on us these great gifts.

Ibrahim Al-Ddahan.
Ibb university

Oppressive Laws
Firstly, I want to thank the Yemen

Times newspaper which taught us what the meaning of freedom is and how we should face oppression without any fear. I and many former students who had graduated from secondary school in 1998 feel that we are being oppressed by the laws of the state. The story is that after graduation, we completed our 1 year obligatory service (Teaching). Thereupon, this Year we went to the university to register. But we were surprised to find that there is yet another year we must serve in the army. That is the law of the military service issued by the Defence Ministry. This law says: If you want to enter the university and postpone your military service, you have to pay YR 43,000. This verdict is oppressive and hence, we request that everyone stand beside us to try and stop this oppression and scrap this law. I hope my words would be heard.

Nabeel Abd. M. Al-Kumim
Languages faculty- Sana'a

تقديم نحن ونبارك لأخ محمد حسن نصير بمناسبة ارتزاقه المولد الجديد الذي اسمه «علي» فآلف ألف مبروك يا أبا علي. المهنئون: محمد العمودي وكافة موظفي المركز اليمني للرياضة	أجمل التهاني القلبية للأخ «وسيل محمد قاسم الصهباني» بمناسبة زواجه المبارك وهي أيضا للأخ «محمد علي الورد» بمناسبة زفافه الميمون فآلف مبروك. المهنئون: محمود وعبدان ورشوان الجنيدي، عصام وتوفيق الشرعي، عبد الرحمن مرشد	صبروك خالص التهاني والتبريكات لأخ «رشيد علي عبدالله الحميدي» بمناسبة زواجه الميمون. المهنئون: بسام أحمد السقا، لطفي علي السني، أيمن علي السني، عدنان عبدالله السقا، نصري البوكر السقا، أكرم وهيب عبدالرحمن السقا.
تهنئة أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نقدمها إلى حرم حسين الكبيسي بمناسبة ارتزاقها مولوداً جديداً. جعله الله قرعة عين والديه وآلف مبروك. المهنئون: حرم عدنان السقا، حرم رضا السقا، حرم يحيى الكبيسي، حرم محمد أنعم، حرم محمد الأشول، وحرم غلام الديهي	الف مبروك أحر التهاني القلبية نرسلها لأخ رشيد علي عبدالله الحميدي بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي فآلف الف مبروك وعقبان البكري. المهنئون: الوالد الشيخ / محسن عبدالله علي الجعفري، الشيخ علي محسن الجعفري، مطهر محسن عبدالله، صادق علي محسن، جميل محمد محسن، صادق علي عبدالله، عبدالواحد نعمان يحيى، حسن محسن عبدالله، حمود أحمد عبدالله، رشيد علي السقا.	
عيد ميلاد سعيد أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرسلها للطفلة «ساروة» بمناسبة ميلادها الشمامسة الثالثة وعقبان العلاء سقا. المهنئون: والدك عبد الوكيل القاسمي، كثر محمد الهجري، الشيخ ناجي مزراح، وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء	أفراح وأعراس آل القرشي نقدم بأجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات لعميد آل القرشي الحاج علي محمد حيدر القرشي والشيخ عبدالرحمن أحمد طه والاستاذ عباس القرشي بمناسبة زفاف المهندس فتح عيده مقبل زفاف الدكتور صيدلي هشام عباس القرشي وعقد قران الشاب ريان قادري القرشي. المهنئون: جميع آل القرشي، وجميع موظفي ومن كايبر، آل القرشي وآل السقا، وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء	أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرسلها للطفلة «شهاب» بمناسبة ميلادها الشمامسة الثالثة وعقبان العلاء عام. المهنئون: والدك كثر الهجري، الاستاذ عبدالواكيل القاسمي، جميع آل الهجري، وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء

زيت شيف الأصلي

الأكثر رواجاً

زيت الطبخ النباتي

YCGSI

الجمعية اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون

(المعتمدة على شهادة الجودة العالمية الأيزو 9001)

تأسست: ١٩٩١ م. ص. ب. ٢٢٢١

و. م. ٢٢٢١٧٧ - ٢٢٢١٧٧

A Letter to Sana'a Municipality: Why all this Mess?

By: Hisham Al-Qubati,
Yemen Times

Without prior notice, they arrived at Souk Madbah. The poor fruit and vegetable sellers had not enough time to run away with their goods scattered in front of them and in a few minutes, the Sana'a Municipality campaign forcibly make everybody run away leaving everything behind them to be thrown on the ground and trodden by the feet of Akhdams, who run here and there collecting what was worthy to be eaten. The wheelbarrows together with the fruit they carried were broken and destroyed by the tractor of the Municipality. It was very painful to everybody chanced to be there to see such brutal behavior towards peaceful people who spend days and nights in the open air offering their fresh fruits and vegetables in order to earn their living. The Yemen Times



soon harried to the scene of the event and interviewed some of the victims of the Municipality who were still in a state of shock for losing "everything" Ali As soon as they arrived, they started throwing everything on the ground using their hands, legs and the tractor accompanying them. We could

save only a small part of our "goods". I was brutally pushed away by a soldier when I tried to collect my belongings. I used to sell apples, oranges, grapes, bananas and pomegranates. Now I have lost all of this which cost more than 200,000 Rials. Some others lost about 600,000 Rials. All the fruits we used to sell were scattered on

the ground and trodden on by the Municipality men, as well as the passers by who found it a good chance to have fresh fruits free.

A young boy

The Municipality campaign arrived at 10 O'clock in the morning, threw the fruits on the ground and took some of them by large boxes into their cars. They even broke and destroyed the wheelbarrows. I saw the "Akhdams" working for the Sana'a Municipality" collecting the fruits and vegetables. I also saw a soldier pushing a man selling tomatoes and the Akhdams harried and took the wheelbarrow with the tomatoes in it.

Saleh Mohammed Mohammed Ahmad Al-Ahmady

I left my vegetables and fruits and went to look for some apples and oranges. When I came I found the mess you see. When I asked why? They told they were ordered to do so! I have lost about 35,000 Rials. My neighbor, Jebnan who used to sell many kinds of fruits lost more than 600,000 Rials.



Many others could not say a word as if they were paralyzed by the unhumanitarian behavior of the Municipality men who are always seen everywhere dogging this category of poor people for nothing but scaring them. On behalf of these miserable people, the Yemen Times wants to tell the Municipality of Sana'a: Please, live and let live.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR NATIONAL CONSULTANT FIRM SERVICES

The UNDP and the Government of Yemen have undertaken a joint innovative and Community-Based program for Poverty Alleviation. Its main emphasis is on helping poor communities to create livelihood and income sustainability through setting up strong community based organizations for rural development including creating of Development Committees to assist in formulating development plans and Sandouqs (Funds) revolving funds for starting a process of wealth building and capital accumulation for reinvestment. The program design based on the empowerment strategy for the local communities using the participatory bottom-up grass-root approach for capacity building of the communities to enable them for active participation in the development process.

The program is requesting the services of Yemeni National, capable and experienced consultant firm to conduct Base-line survey according to TOR to be obtained from the program office during the working hours.

The interested consultant firms are requested to submit their bids to the program within 2 weeks from the date of this advertisement not later than 20th October 1999 to the following address:

Community Based Regional Development
or Poverty Alleviation Program
Amman St., white build.
Next to Al-Nahdha School
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Tel: 206271, 216222
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The General Manager, as well as the the employees of

Bulgargeomin-Yemen Ltd

congratulates the President:

Ali Abdulla Saleh

for winning the Presidential Election.

They also present their heartfelt gongratulations to President Ali Abdulla Saleh on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the 26th of September Revolution.

Many Happy Returns.

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Solidarity Meeting With AL-SHOURA

Defense about Democracy and freedom of opinion

By: Hassan Al-Zaidi

At the office of the Al-Shoura newspaper, there was a meeting held to discuss the decision of the Ministry of

tution and the law.

Mr. Jarallah Omar, Chairman of the political department in the Yemeni Socialist Party delivered a short meaningful speech by saying: "I believe that this matter is a political affair to protect

name of law; but in fact it aims at subverting the freedom of the press and the journalists. He also indicated that there are procedures which are recently initiated to refer this problem to judgment. Mrs. Rashida Al-Keel saw that it is bet-

ly felt that this decision was dangerous violation of the constitution, and showed the mutilation of democratic norms and infringement of human rights. It would, they felt, encourage incidence of corruption. They called all humanitarian associations to condemn these oppressions.

There was another meeting on Tuesday September 28, 99 in Al-Dale governorate. It protested against the arbitrary procedures against Al-Shoura. They said that this decision went beyond the legal limits of the press liberty. They appealed to the authority to develop the promote and facilitate democratic processes which gives right to every one to express his own opinion.

The solidarity meetings were conducted in most of the governorates of the Republic. For example, the solidarity meeting which took place on Sept. 28th 1999, in Al-Turbah, Taiz, expressed its condemnation for this aggressive practice which affected the reputation of democracy in our country, and doubted the real credibility of the government's intention to protect democracy and personal liberties.

There was a number of journalists, cultured and writers who expressed their opinions on this matter. Faris Al-Saqqaf said that the attack on the Al-Shoura meant an attack on their liberties. Writer, Qadri Ahmad Haider said: "We shouldn't only defend the Al-Shoura, but we should defend our personal rights as well." He reviewed the suspension of the Al-Shoura as a dangerous phenomenon which threaten the human rights.

Journalist Hafedh Al-Bakari, Okaz newspaper's correspondent requested the newspapers of the Opposition Coordination Council to support the Al-Shoura by issuing additional supplements which focused on the Al-Shoura. A short talk was delivered by Mr. Nasser Taha Mostafa who said what happened was a sordid affair. He suggested that efforts should be made



Information concerning the suspension of the Al-Shoura. The meeting was held in the presence of some members of the Opposition Coordination Council and a number of politicians and writers on Wednesday 29, 1999.

The meeting concentrated on the decision of the Ministry of Information to stop publication of the Al-Shoura newspaper. They also discussed the danger to the future of democracy.

Mr. Tariq Al-Ashwal, the vice-secretary general of the People's Confederation Forces initiated the deliberation of the meeting focusing on the dangerous consciences of these decisions, which contravene the consti-

freedom of opinions, so the activity should not stop at this point." he called upon everyone to join hands to promote democratic values by strengthening the voice protest through the participation of students, syndicates and associations. From his own side, Mr. Abdulbari Taha urged upon the national press to take a serious note of this development.

Mr. Hassan Abdulwarith endorsed the sentiment expressed by saying: "the syndicate has showed its own opinion towards the Al-Shoura suspension, but the report has not been published yet". He said that the Ministry of Information took this decision in the

ter to organize a demonstration and to sit-down at the Ministry of Information, while Mr. Ahmed Al-Sofei suggested that they should move to Sana'a university to organize a big congregation of students there.

Lawyer Mohammed Al-Mikhlaifi expressed his sympathy on this matter. He said that as he pledged his solidarity with the Al-Shoura, he at the same time, declares his solidarity with judgment in favor of independence. As, Mr. Mohammed Al-Makaleh said the Al-Shoura newspaper has proved since the end of the war in 1994 till now that it is the first newspaper which left no stone unturned for defiance about Unity and democracy.

Along with these meetings, a number of governorates organized during last two days solidarity meetings to support the Al-Shoura in which they all requested for revoking these oppressive procedures against the Al-Shoura newspaper. The branch of the Opposition Coordination Council in Aden organized a meeting on September 25, 99 to deal with this problem. A number of journalist and cultured people attended the meeting. Unequivocally expressed their protest against this decision, and unanimously resolved that it was a dangerous matter which aimed at narrowing the informative and political net work of Al-Shoura in particular and of the opposition parties in general.

In Taiz a meeting was held in the presence of some civic social associations, syndicates, unions, human associations and a number of political and social personalities. This meeting reviewed the procedures leading to the suspension of Al-Shoura. They strongly

PASSION FOR PEOPLE

Christine Tobin Jazz Concert was indeed a Great Success

Seen on the pictures:

Above: Christine Tobin and her Band.

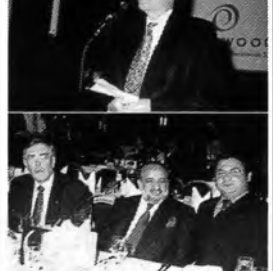
Down: Mr. Brendan McSharry, British Council.

Bottom (from left to right): H. E. Mr. Victor Henderson, UK

Ambassador, Minister of Culture & Tourism H. E. Mr.

Abdulmalik Mansour and Sheraton Sana'a G. M. Mr. Fadel

Wehbe.



H. E. Mr. Mohammed Ben Mirdas Al-Kahtany hosted a Dinner Party held at the Embassy on 22nd September, 1999 to commemorate the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia National Day. Many important guests attended the party. Outside Catering was done by Sheraton Sana'a Hotel.

D. G. M. Mr. Sami El-Bitar of Sheraton Sana'a Hotel took part in the opening of the Tennis Tournament which was held on 24th September 1999. A total of 41 tennis players participated in this big event which sponsored by: Rolex, Arab Bank, Admiral, Konica and Yemen Sport Center.

The First Festival of Abu Walad

The First Festival of Abu Walad Biscuits was inaugurated in the presence of Mr. Shokri Al-Forais, General Manager of Yemeni Industrial Trading Company, Staff of Hail Saeed Group and some businessmen on 30th of September at the Training and Administrative Center Hall.

Mr. Shokri Al-Forais indicated that Abu Walad has been the best selling biscuit in Yemen for 27 year. He also pointed out that this festival coincided with the anniversary of 26th of September and the 14th of October.

By Imad Al-Saqqaf, Y.T. Taiz Office

Answer of 38th Issue Competition:

"The third and last victim of the City Center Blast is Canadian Oxy's Guard, Nabeel M. Omar, page 2"

Winners of the 38th Issue Competition

First Prize (YR 8000)

Sami Salem Mohammed Ali, Sana'a

Second Prize (YR 5000)

Khalil Abdulrahman Saeed Sa'ad, Taiz

Third Prize (YR 4000)

Murad Abed Alkadir Alamoudi, Mukalla

Fourth Prize (YR 3000)

Najeeb Saif M. Hunaish, Sana'a

Congratulations to all winners

To receive their prizes, winners should come with their IDs to the Yemen Times Sanaa Office, near the Palestinian Embassy, Hadda Street. Tel. 268661. No prizes will be given to winners who do not come within one month from the day of announcing their names.



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DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- Typing business letters and other documents in English and Arabic.
- Knowledge of using computer and its programs.
- Translation from Arabic to English or vice versa as and when required.
- Assist the general manager in handling day-to-day operational issues.
- Drafting notes of the meetings.
- Preparing report and business analysis.

CANDIDATE SHOULD:

- Be female
- Be fluent in English/Arabic (read/write/speak).
- Have a degree from a recognized university.
- Have a pleasant personality and excellent communication skills.
- Be able to work under pressure.
- Have minimum 2-3 years executive secretarial work experience.

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ONLY CANDIDATES MEETING THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD APPLY

Candidates can submit their applications in a sealed envelope along with curriculum vitae, copy of certificates and photograph at the address given below:

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ALCATEL A.T.I.
C/O ALCATEL C. I. T.
P. O. BOX 1897
AMMAN STREET
SANA'A- REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
TEL: 203333
FAX: 209530

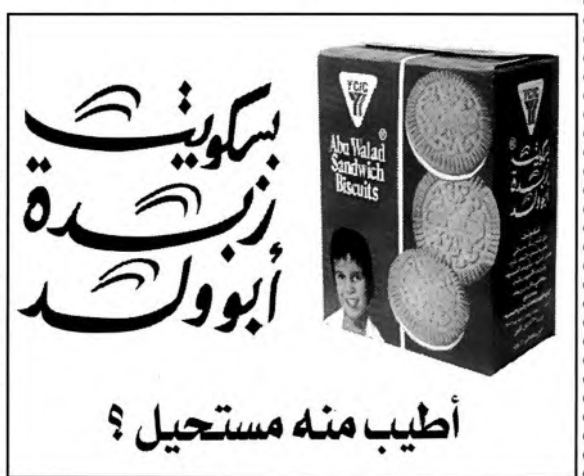
Issue no.
40

Yemen Times Weekly Competition مسابقة يمن تايمز الاسبوعية

Search for the answer of the below question within the contents of this issue and write the answer clearly along with the article's title and page number. Please cut out this coupon and send it to our Sana'a Head Office. The winners will be selected through drawing lots. The awards are YR 8,000 for 1st place, YR 5,000 for 2nd place, YR 4,000 for 3rd place, and YR 3,000 for 4th place. The winners' names will be announced on the issue after two weeks. Answers will be acceptable within only 13 days after the date of issuance. Please write the number of the issue of the Yemen Times that you cut the coupon from on the envelope. One person can send more than one coupon to have a higher possibility of winning.

Answers sent by fax or photocopy will not be accepted.

ابحث في محتويات هذا العدد عن اجابة السؤال المبين في الاسفل مع كتابة الاجابة باللغة الانجليزية وكتابة عنوان المقالة مع تحديد رقم الصفحة التي بها الاجابة بخط واضح وارسلها الى عنوان الصحيفة الرئيسي في صنعاء. لا تقبل الاجابات من دون هذا الكوبون الخاص بالسؤال. الاجابات التي تصلنا بالفاكس غير مقبولة. سيتم اختيار الفائزين من بين جميع المتقدمين بواسطة القرعة. وسيتم منح الفائز بالمركز الاول مبلغ 8000 ريال والثاني 5000 ريال والثالث 4000 ريال والرابع 3000 ريال. وحتى يتسنى للجميع ارسال الاجوبة الى جريد الصحيفة فإن باب المشاركة سيظل مفتوحا لمدة اسبوعين من يوم الاصدار (أي بعد 13 يوما من الاصدار). ستشتر أسماء الفائزين في العدد بعد الاصدار لاستلام جوائزهم. كما نرجو كتابة رقم عدد الصحيفة على مغلف الرسالة. بإمكان نفس الشخص إرسال أكثر من كوبون باسمه.



This Competition is sponsored by
Abu Walad Biscuit

هذه المسابقة برعاية
بسكويت أبو ولد

Question of the Week

What is the percentage of the Yemeni Children who are out of School?

Answer: _____

Article's Title: _____ Page no. _____

Your Name: _____

City/Province: _____ Address: _____

Tel. No.: _____

About the Internet

Yemeni Intelligent Life on the WWW

Many unfortunately, think that because Yemen is a poor country, living with one of the lowest income rates in the world, there would be very few Internet literate Yemenis on the web.

The truth is that there is intelligent life of Yemenis on the Internet. These Yemenis have their own home pages, their own emails, their own programs, designs, and graphics. However, their number is still too low to be compared with many other Arab countries.

Most of the readers of Yemen Times Online for example, are Yemenis living abroad and foreigners. They consist of almost more than 95% of the readers. One can expect this rate, especially when realizing that computer usage in Yemen is far lower than standard western standards.

Since the Internet section in this page has started, a large number of readers in Yemen sent me complaints that this page is useful in general, but they could not make use of it because they do not have the means to practice and use the Internet. The main reason for that is the economic hardships the country is undergoing. Today, most Yemenis who use the Internet belong to two groups. The first belong to rich families, which can afford buying computers and subscribing to the Internet through Teleyemen's Y.net. The other group is consists of the employees in foundations that have these services, such as, Oil companies, Embassies, newspapers (including the Yemen Times), and virtually any company, even small scaled ones use the Internet services nowadays.

Unfortunately, even Sanaa university is yet to have its own Internet services through a leased line, or at least an ISDN connection.

When browsing through the Internet, you might want to know how well Yemen is known or men-

tioned online. An efficient and exciting way to have a rough idea about Yemen's popularity online, you can go to one of the main search engines and search for the keyword "yemen".

Then you can compare the returned number of hits with the number returned from searching for other countries. Perhaps one can start with Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, etc.

An interesting study online shows that Yemen is the least mentioned country online among the other Arab countries. Due to the fact that the Internet converts the world to a small village, you may encounter Yemenis online from different countries in the world, mostly developed countries.

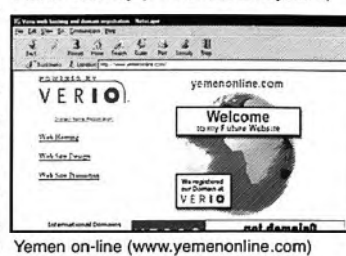
I remember the first time I surfed the Internet, I wanted to know whether there can be other Yemenis online at that very moment. Later I realized that there are at least thousands other Yemenis online at the same time. I learned how to chat, phone, and even video conference with Yemenis living in the furthest areas away from Yemen.

I was impressed with many individuals who tried their best to get people online to know and learn more about the once called "Arabia Felix". They included pictures, articles, reports, and even pictures.

We are proud to say that Yemen Times Online is a pioneer in getting people to know Yemen.

After three years of online service for our readers absolutely for free, we get a lot of responses such as "We could not imagine that there could be such a wonderful yemeni site." "How can a Yemeni design such a great site."

To those we usually response "You have seen nothing yet. Go to the page of Shaker Al-Ashwal at Yemen Online, and to Sanaa.net, and you will see how Yemenis are indeed



intelligent and can do miracles in their WWW pages if they were given the chance. I personally believe that if the Internet fees are lowered, and leased line rents are decreased, then with the spread of Internet cafes, we will witness yet a lot of Yemenis who can be not only Internet servers, but Internet geniuses. Listed on the right are a few selected Yemeni sites on the Internet to show how intelligent Yemenis are.

Crossword Puzzle: Improve your English by solving the YT Weekly puzzle!

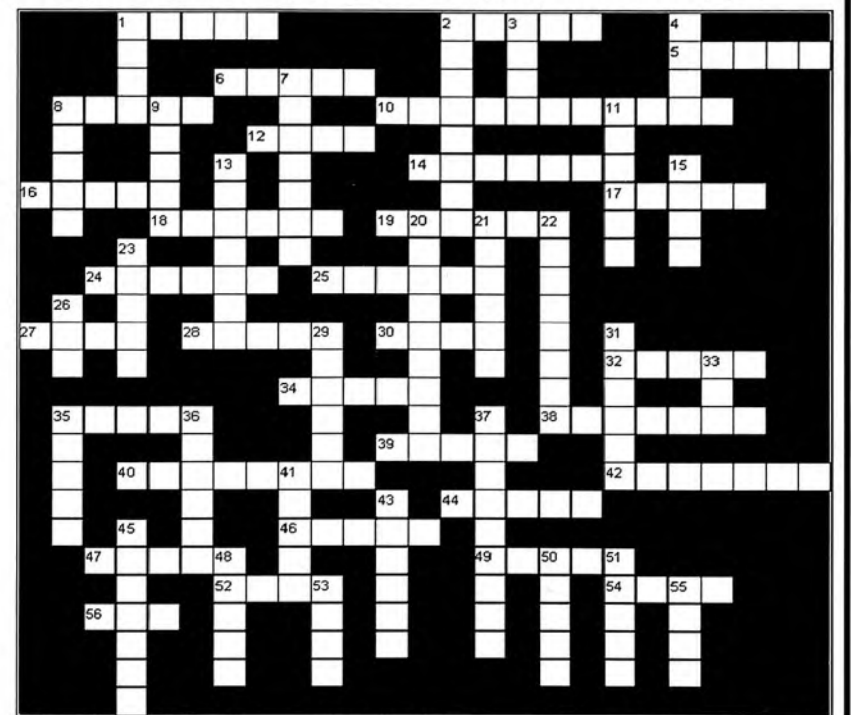
World puzzler is shareware. Please don't forget to register. We depend on your honesty to keep our prices affordable.

Across Clues:

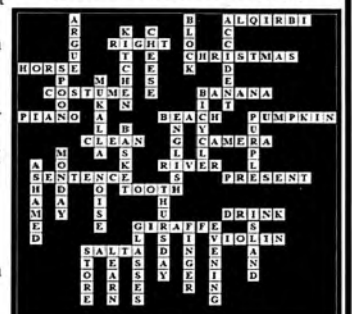
- 1- I look at the _____ to see what time it is.
- 2- I like to _____ my cousins. I like to go to their house.
- 5- I look at maps in my _____.
- 6- When I want a drink of _____, I turn on the faucet.
- 8- The capital city of the Arabian Felix.
- 10- I have two _____s. One is my mother's father. The other is my father's father.
- 12- A _____ is a bird, which swims in the water.
- 14- The room in our house where we cook our food is the _____.
- 16- I _____ many things at school. I find out things I did not know.
- 17- _____s are good food. Corn, wheat, and rice are all _____s.

Down Clues:

- 18- We grow vegetables and flowers in our _____.
- 19- A _____ is along yellow fruit. _____s grow in bunches on trees.
- 24- I look at myself in the _____.
- 25- I write with a _____. It has an eraser for correcting mistakes.
- 27- A _____ is a craft which travels on the water.
- 28- I put a _____ on the envelope when I mail a letter.
- 30- Five plus four is _____.
- 32- _____s help doctors take care of people who are sick.
- 34- My father _____s a car to work.
- 35- The Yemeni city famous for its ancient dam.
- 38- The sun sets in the _____. The sky turns dark.
- 39- We buy groceries at the _____.
- 40- A girl child is the _____ of her parents.
- 42- I get a drink when I am _____.
- 44- We eat our meals at a _____.
- 46- I need to rest. I am _____.



Last Week's Answer



use it to talk and to taste.

13- The airplane landed at the _____.

15- I keep my money in a _____.

20- My mother is an _____.

21- I am _____ at night. I am not a wake.

22- I flew to Florida in an _____.

23- I was playing in the mud. My clothes are _____.

26- My new shoes came in a _____.

29- _____ is a color. It is made by mixing red and blue together.

31- Flies, bees, and butterflies are types of _____s.

33- The _____ is the star which gives the Earth light and heat.

35- _____ is the third month of the year. It is a spring month.

36- I like to _____ a ball. I drop the ball and it _____s back up.

37- _____ is the first meal of the day.

41- The _____ of a book is its

name.

43- There are many different _____ in our neighborhood.

45- A famous city in Southern part of Yemen.

48- I have _____ for breakfast. I like _____ with butter and jelly on it.

50- My _____ is my father's brother or my mother's brother.

51- When I receive something from somebody, I _____ him.

53- A bird built a _____ in the tree in our yard.

55- I help my father _____ for groceries.

Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Al-Saeedi,
the General Manager of

National Water & Sanitation Authority (NWASA)

presents his heartiest felicitations and sincere Congratulations to

H. E. Mr. Matthias Kiesler,
The Ambassador of Germany in Yemen
all Embassy Staff,
all German Experts working with the NWASA,
and to all Germany People on the occasion of

The National Day of Federal Republic of Germany.

د. محمد أحمد السعيد

مدير عام

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وكافة أعضاء السفارة الألمانية والشعب

الألماني الصديق،

وكل الخبراء العاملين في المؤسسة

وذلك بمناسبة

العيد الوطني لجمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية الصديقة.

Realizing One's Passion in Traveling the World

By: Raydan Al-Sagqaf
Sanaa Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

Russell Berenger was born in Sri Lanka. However, he left Sri Lanka 23 years ago, and started selling old cars. For ten years, he repaired cars. He did all this work by himself. He did not take the help of anybody because it

was his own guarantee in his private work in Sidney. He harbored a passion to challenge the world. Now aged 52, and an Australian citizen, he has the Christmas left to conquer 195 countries of the world in the shortest possible time. Papua New Guinea and other Pacific countries were part of the remaining 32 countries to be covered in three months time that is left. He has already covered 163 countries in a journey that started two years ago in Melbourne, Australia. From Papua New Guinea, he will slowly work his way back to the headquarters of Guinness Book of world records to check how he has fared. But for now, he seems close to completing his world journey, if not close to realizing his passion. It started in Sri Lanka when his father bought his bicycle. In course of his marathon mission he has stopped only three times.



He claims to have broken three world records, subject to confirmation by Guinness Book of world records. He has written the world's longest song with 1334 words. He has flown in 36 planes in 56 days in the West Indies, he trav-



eled in 69 trains in 35 days in 25 countries inside Europe. The fourth record he is attempting is to write the world's most powerful overland travel guide with the title: "An exotic world of sin, sex, crime, drugs and temptation". The fifth aim is to have a movie made on his life. He claims to have initial contact with film maker Stephen Spielberg at Universal studios in Hollywood. He has another aim of taking the risk of traveling around the world so as to become the master of disguise. He was robbed seven times and attempted to be killed nine times. Some of the robberies were of a magnitude that forced his return to Australia to replenish his needs. In Turkey a man poisoned his drink to rob him.

The pacific leg of his overland non-stop journey around the world cost US \$ 10,000. The pacific islands are twice as expensive as the West Indies in terms of air-fares but on his first stop over in Port Moresby he praised the country for the generosity and hospitality of its people. Well, for him it is a pleasant surprise having traveled around 155 countries, and some islands.

Russell is very much impressed by the hospitality of Yemenis in comparison with the other countries. He describes Yemenis as "open and kind-hearted, while showing you places or giving you the details". His mission in traveling the world through the 163 countries is to break records in the world, and that mission is still to be accomplished. Russell said that in Yemen he felt safe, not like in some other countries where he was forced to disguise himself. His concluding message was to thank the people of Yemen for their hospitality and readiness to offer help at any time.



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