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Histories largest gathering of world leaders ever held
The 3-day Millennium Summit has been concluded successfully last Friday at the Headquarters of the UN in New York. With the participation of 148 heads of state, the summit shed lights on vital issues for humanity and the future generations. The most important conclusion reached in the summit was the realization of the need to revert the path of globalization from widening the gap between poor and rich countries to narrowing it. The "Millennium Declaration" that was signed by all the heads of state participating in the summit, focused on the need for change. By signing this agreement, world leaders committed themselves to enhance democracy and state of law and order and working on bridging the gap between the rich and poor of the community. President Saleh was among the leaders who committed himself

Sabah's Kinsmen Warn Against Playing Down Her Case

Security sources in Ebb Province told the YT that according to a forensic report Sabah Saif Salem was not beaten to death but the 9-month-pregnant girl died suffering from puerperal (vertebral) fever. Sabah, who belonged to sweeper class and died on August 28 at Al-Udain District jail, had accused her uncle of an incest. She notified the police of the incident; as a result her uncle is detained. While investigations are going on, security authorities are interrogating persons from Hareeb (Shabwa Province) where Sabah had been for sometime. Eye-witnesses told the YT that her relatives refused to bury Sabah's corpse which is still lying at the General Al-Thawrah Hospital morgue in Ebb Province. The kinsmen insisted on thorough inquiries and warned against playing down Sabah's case. A special source told the YT that the Minister of Interior has issued his instructions on suspending all officers at Udain District Security pending completion of action particularly after the press splashed the news of Sabah's death on front pages.

Chief of Staff's Helicopter Attacked

Tribal sources from Serwah tribe told the Yemen Times in a telephone conversation that a helicopter carrying Brigadier Ali Salah, Chief of Staff, was a target of tribesmen' fires while flying over the area after the attempt to blast an oil pumping station causing it to make an emergency landing near a military camp last Monday. The same sources added that another military aircraft provocatively flew over their land threatening that they would take revenge. The sources added that mounting tension was still dominating in the area between Serwah tribes and Mechanized Brigade 25 stationed in the neighborhood. Tribesmen said that the government's procrastination in regard to compensating them for damage to their properties during last June would escalate to more violence.

to more democracy and freedom of opinion as he said in his statement (full text of statement on page2). During his visit, the president met with Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz in which he talked about various issues concerning bilateral relationships and issues concerned the lately signed border treaty. President Saleh also met with several other Arab leaders and world leaders and attended the reception hosted by President of the USA, Bill Clinton in honor of the guests. For Yemen, the summit was a golden opportunity to describe the progress in terms of democracy, economic reforms, security and overall stability. As for the rest of the world, the occasion was a reminder of the globalization taking place, and how quickly are countries adapting to the new world order in terms of improving democracy and human rights records, and working on catching up with the global economy and transformation towards a one huge market. Having been part of this huge gathering, Yemen holds the responsibility of fulfilling the conditions of the new world order by enhancing its democratic environment and freedom of the press, protection of human rights, strengthening security and stability, enforcement of law and order, and improving the economy. It is a challenge that the President Saleh has clearly stated many times before that is willing take. Only time will tell how many of the commitments Yemen will be fulfilling. **Histories largest gathering of world leaders ever held**



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Amnesty International Yemen: "Disappearance" Of Six Men

An Amnesty International German local group has recently issued a statement on disappearance of six Yemeni men missing since January 1986 when they had been arrested by government officials of former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The statement has mentioned the names of the six men as: Mohammed Naser Srur Sa'id, Mohammed Qassim Abdullah Amer, Mohammed Salem Abdullah, Mohammed Umar Abdullah Qassim al-Shaddi, Mohammed Umar Mas'du Sa'id and Dr Najib Far'i Sayf. Amnesty International group said, "According to our information no official trial was held for any of

these six men and the whereabouts are unknown since their arrestment." It has also said that the group has sent hundreds of letters to the current government officials in Yemen, but did not receive any reply. It says that "the current government does not feel responsible for the victims of the old government. In our opinion the reason for that fact is based on the unification of YAR and PDRY and the following changes in the legal system."



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A Milestone in Yemeni-Turkish Relations

Last week witnessed one of the most significant events towards strengthening the Yemeni-Turkish relationship. A Yemeni high ranking official visit to Turkey was successfully concluded last week during 5-7 September. The Yemeni delegation was headed by Minister of Supplies and Trade, Mr. Abdulaziz al-Kumaim and including Deputy Planning Minister for International Cooperation, Mr. Hisham Sharaf, Qadhi Aburrijal, and Mohammed Abdulaziz Ghaleb plus 9 businessmen and a number of intellectuals and politicians. The delegation met with Mr. Recep Unal and ministers of Education, Energy, Foreign Trade, National Archive, and Health. The delegation also met with the Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

The two sides signed several agreements in the Turkish-Yemeni joint economic commission (JEC) meeting to be held here for the first time between the two countries since Yemen's unification. "These agreements involve cooperation in health sector, prevention of double taxation, cooperation of the news agencies of the two countries, and economic and technical cooperation", said Mr. Mirzaoglu. The agreements focused on the fields of tourism, culture, industry, investment, highway transportation, cooperation between chambers of commerce, vocational training, health, and media. The media is also considered to be the beginning of what can be called a reviving of the Yemeni-Turkish relationship as the Turkish government is expected to invest in Yemen in many fields including electricity, gas, and other areas. There are currently plans to launch projects to preserve and enhance historical sites belonging to the Ottoman era in Yemen. Among those plans is the protection and renovation of

the famous Military Ottoman Hospital in Sana'a.

On the economic side, the Yemeni and Turkish sides signed an agreement between the two chambers of commerce, vocational training and signed an important agreement called the agreement of bilateral protection and encouragement of investment, which will guarantee the protection and encouragement of Turkish investment in Yemen and vice versa.

As the Turkish embassy in Sana'a emphasizes, this is only the beginning of a series of an exchange of visits between the two countries. In October, the Minister of electricity would be visiting Turkey to discuss future cooperation in the fields of energy and implementing electricity projects in Yemen. Then there will be a phase in which electrical generators would be installed to provide electricity to a large sector of the country.

After the holy month of Ramadhan this year, a high ranking official delegation headed by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs is planned to visit Yemen and focus on how to improve the relationship in the political front.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the visit was achieved with great persistence of the Turkish Embassy in Sana'a which worked in it for months. "We consider this as a milestone in the relationship between Yemen and Turkey and a step towards broader cooperation in all fields between the two brotherly countries," said Mr. Sanli Topcuoglu, the Turkish Ambassador to Yemen. This is also the common interpretation of the Yemeni side as the Minister of Supplies and Trade, al-Kumaim says "They do want to improve bilateral relations with Turkey in every field, and we see this as a great opportunity to do so."

Speech Delivered by President Saleh at UN Millennium Summit

I am pleased to express to you my heartfelt congratulations for presiding over this important Millennium Summit during which world leaders are gathering under the U.K. flag. I also express my thanks to the secretary General for his comprehensive report on the role of the UN in the 21st century and the advent of the third millennium with all the aspirations and new challenges.

Ladies and Gentlemen, The convening of this summit in this wonderful way could not have been achieved without the great changes that had occurred in the international relations in the final years of the 20th century when the cold war was over. Humanity suffered during the cold war from bloody conflicts which were harmful to freedom of man, his dignity, and were depilating his economic, resources, imposing poverty on millions of humans.

Relief comes when democracy and freedom overcame, and dictatorships collapsed and a new era began, an era of globalization, democracy, and respect for human rights, an era of free and prosperous economy and of partnership, an era for cooperation and peace.

Yemen joined the United Nation early in 1947 and was a witness to the great development that occurred since then. However, the last decade of the twentieth century was very crucial for Yemen.

Yemen became united and democratic. It enjoys freedom of the press and the participation of women in political life. It also pays much attention to the

respect for human rights. Now at the threshold of the twenty first century, Yemen is at peace with itself and its neighbors.

Peace in the country and in the region is the objective of Yemen policy which concentrates on solving the borders problems with its neighbors through dialogue, understanding or arbitration. This what has been achieved with the Sultanate of Oman, the state of Eritrea and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We are looking forward to a new age of cooperation in our region and the world. It would be the age of openness and free market. There would be a freedom of movement of goods and capitals as well as of persons. International efforts are put together to fight terrorism in all its forms. Terrorism is an international phenomenon. However, we should distinguish terror from the legitimate struggle of people for their freedoms and independence. There are still people deprived of their freedom of independence such as the Palestinian people whose country is still under the Israeli occupation in spite of the support for its case by the world community.

We stress that just and comprehensive peace in our region is the peace for all, it could not be achieved without complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 in Palestine and the Golan Heights and without the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish their independent state on their land with Al-Kudus Al-Shareef as their capital according to the UN resolutions partic-

ularly resolution No. 242 and 338. We respect the international legitimacy resolutions but we stress the need to put an end to the disastrous situation of the Iraqi people and the need to left the sanctions imposed on Iraq for more than 10 years.

Mr. President, In this historical occasion, we call on the great and rich powers to perform a positive role to help the development of impoverished countries and to grant them exemptions from their debts as well as alleviate their burdens to enhance the opportunities of peace and stability in the world. Peace and development are inter-connected operations and are necessary conditions for human progress and civilization.

We believe that UN should have an effective role in this regard and in the rationalization of Globalization so that its benefits should not be directed to the rich countries only. Peace and security should not be enjoyed by some countries, they should prevail for all. This great international organization should speed its peaceful wings over all countries and peoples. There should be some changes in some of its organs including the Security Council, its membership should be more modified for the service of humanity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, This Millennium Summit is taking place at the stage where the world is entering a new era of exchange of benefits, partnership in the service of world peace.

The hopes are great about the decisions of this summit, decisions for the progress of the world for the peace and security. Thank you again for this historic opportunity provided for all of us.

IN BRIEF

Security Guard of The International Bank of Yemen Found Dead

Security guard of the International Bank of Yemen, Taiz Str. Branch was found dead last Thursday morning. Ali Moqbel Al-Qubati who had been working there for more than five years was once shot in his leg and was said to have shot himself at the time. Reliable sources told the Yemen Times that death resulted from a bullet in his heart or head. Investigations are still carried on to know reasons for the event.

Mukalla holds Science Conference 2000

The Yemeni Scientific Research Organization is currently preparing for the 'scheduled for October 11-13 in Mukalla. A good number of local, Arab and foreign researchers are expected to take part in the conference which coincides with Yemen's celebration of the anniversary of the September and October revolutions.

Regional Conference of the German Development Service (DED) kicked off Today

From September 10 to 13, 2000, the Regional Conference "Asia 2000" of the German Development Service (DED) will take place for the first time in Yemen. These Regional Conferences are held biennially in one of the DED's host countries in Asia.

A high ranking delegation from the DED headquarters in Germany, led by Director General of DED, Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm, and Director of the DED's Administrative Council, Dr. Uwi Runge, as well as DED representatives from those Asian countries, where the DED is engaged will be attending the conference.

The official opening of the Regional Conference is taking place today morning at the Taj Sheba Hotel. Several Yemeni ministers and other officials are expected to attend the event.

DED is engaged in about 40 countries all over the world with more than 1000 development workers. All over Yemen, 25 DED development workers are involved - most of them have been working for a couple of years - in different fields as education, health and water sector and city planning, more and more in cooperation with GTZ projects.

The resident representative of DED in Yemen is Mr. Gerd Winkelhane who is holding this position since March 1995.

Woman Journalist Course Ends

Activities of a 5-day training course for Yemeni press women came to a close last Thursday during which a number of lectures were delivered. The course, started last Monday, was organized by the Regional Office of Arab Homeland Affairs (ROAHA) of International Islamic Women's Federation.

The 20 woman journalists who were divided into four groups of five each, represented official, independent and party candidates.

An important lecture was delivered by Mr. Nashwan Muhammad Al-Sameeri, ROAHA Information Advisor who spoke about the tasks of press production, which in a way achieved the desired benefit of the course. Another lecture, among others, was delivered by Dr. Muhammad Raouf Izzat, a former Information professor at Cairo University. He defined journalism, and then spoke about specialized journalism and its tasks. Wider coverage of the course shall be detailed in our next issue.

SOCOTRA EXHIBITION

During the period 24th September - 24th October, 2000, the UNDP-GEF Socotra Biodiversity Project of the Environmental Protection Council will be holding an Artistic and Technical Exhibition. This exhibition will include over 200 stunning photos on the nature and people of Socotra, with many exciting posters, slides and video films on the project various activities. This will be held at the UN information Center, Tahrir, Al-Bunia area, near Handhe Mosque.

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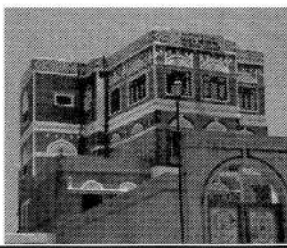
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A Judge Commits Flagrant Violations of Human Rights in Eastern Court of Taiz

In a memo sent by Aziz Mohammed Musaid along with many other prisoners to the newspaper, Minister of Justice and the Judiciary inspection, appealed to the authorities concerned to do them justice. These prisoners have done nothing except that their cases are with a judge called Abdul Jabbar al-Kharasani, who used to work in the East Court of Taiz. He excessively and baselessly kept postponing looking into their cases many times, at a time these victims have been illegally detained in the central prison for a long period of time. Some are in jail for various number of years.

The so-called judge kept himself absent from the court for a long time under the pretext of having some problems with the chief judge. After filing complaints in the judiciary inspection, the so-called "JUDGE" never appeared for questioning. Committees from the Judiciary inspection were

formed to investigate into the matter. However, he escaped. Reports made by these committees showed that this "JUDGE" had proven to be corrupt. He never settled a case since 1414 Hegira. More than 321 cases have not been settled and they are still looking into by the court. Another unknown number of cases are kept in his home. Neither the court nor the judiciary inspection know anything about. These reports also prove that he had committed lots of judiciary violations that should not let go. However, so far nothing has happened and the so corrupt "JUDGE" is out of the reach of law. Despite clear orders of Minister of Justice and judiciary inspection to dismiss him, refer him to the punitive council and assign Abdul Hak al-Sabri in his post, the so-called "JUDGE" never adhered to the Minister's orders to submit the files to the new judge. He despotically keeps them at home. Aziz Mohammed Musaid, a Yemeni



and is a beholder of the American nationality, is one of those who are in jail for more than two years without any legal warrant. He appealed to all human rights organizations concerned in Yemen and outside to condemn such acts of violations of human rights. He revealed that his case is so simple and does not entail such a punishment. In his memo, he informed the authorities concerned on starting a hunger strike until the judiciary authorities force the so called "JUDGE" to submit his file to the new judge or any other one to look into his case and do him justice.

DED Launches Vaccination Campaign in Manakha

Report & photo: Hisham Qubati, Manakha

A high ranking delegation from Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) (German Development Service) headquarters in Germany attended an extensive vaccination campaign in Manakha last Saturday. As the delegation approached vaccination location, tens of people gathered welcoming them with fireworks and traditional dances. In their reception also were Anett Sander, the German baby nurse supervising health centers of the whole area which amount to 19 centers over the district, Mohammed Salah Al-Anisy, Ahmad Saleh Al-Anisy and Abdullah Ahmad Hussain from the health office.

As the vaccination kit was staged tens



Part of the delegation in Al-Hajjara village



From left to right: Mohammad & Ahmad Al-Anisy, Anette Sander and Abdullah Ahmad



Nasser Ali, Fatima Ahmad Al-Harazi and Ibtisam Yahia Ateeq. In a short interview with the Yemen Times Anett Sander who had been working in Manakha for ten months said that her job is confined to supervising health work process in Manakha centers.

As part of the DED strategy in health development, they train Yemeni cadres so that they can replace them in the course of time. In this context, Anitt organized, in cooperation with the health office, a three-day training course on vaccination during May 27-29 this year. Representatives of the whole centers took part in the course. Sander said that she was even planning to organize more courses on family planning in the future. On the other hand, many trainees come to Manakha center and stayed there for weeks to be trained by watching. About people's cooperation, Anett said that many people come to them, specially when she paid field visits through the villages of the district.

In the afternoon of the same day the

visiting delegation made a tour of Al-Hajjara tourist city and enjoyed watching its tall building crowned with fogs.

Health development is the main focus of DED in Yemen. Besides, the DED has various activities involving the technical and vocational training, small business promotion, management and administration, construction and infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and national resources management, general education, community and social work, rural development and promotion of women.

Dr. Tolba Visits Sana'a



Professor Mohammed Fahmi Tolba, Rector at the Faculty of Computer Sciences & Information System at the Egyptian University of Ain Shams, arrived Sana'a today.

Hosted by the Excellent Software & Consulting Co., Prof. Tolba, during his two-day stay shall hold a series of meetings with ministers and dignitaries in Yemen. Prof. Tolba who is also Chairman of the Management Board of a leading Program Production company in the Arab homeland is to give a lecture at the Sana'a Chamber of Commerce & Industry on the future of program industry in the Arab homeland. He is also a distinguished expert in the techniques of information and advisor to a number of government bodies and universities in a number of countries.

Arab FMs Approve Draft Appendix to Arab League Concerning Summit

CAIRO_ Arab foreign ministers have approved a draft appendix to the Arab League (AL) charter that would provide for a summit meeting to be held in March each year, AL Secretary General Esmat Abdel-Meguid said here on Monday.

The ministers gave the approval during the two-day 114th session of the league's Foreign Ministers Council, Abdel-Meguid told a news conference at the end of the meetings.

A committee grouping the foreign ministers of Egypt, Oman, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen and the AL chief submitted a proposal to the council meetings on holding annual Arab summits to discuss all key issues related to the Arab world. Until now, the

league's charter has made no provisions for summits and considers the ministerial council as the league's highest body.

Abdel-Meguid said the foreign ministers would convene an extraordinary meeting in October to consider arrangements concerning the proposed appendix and to prepare for the summit next year. Following that meeting, the matter would go to member states for

their ratification, after which the appendix would become part of the charter and enter into force, he added. This would be the first appendix to the Arab League charter, which came into effect in 1945 when the league was founded.—(Xinhua)

Arab FMs Meeting Ends With Call for Supporting Palestinians, Syria

CAIRO_Arab foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting here on Monday with a call for the Middle East peace talks to proceed according to United Nations Security Council resolutions and the land-for-peace principle. Final resolutions issued late Sunday night, the 114th session of the Foreign Ministers Council of the 22-member Arab League, expressed support for the Palestinians in their final-status negotiations with Israel and for Syria in its frozen peace talks with the Jewish state. The statements said that the issue of Jerusalem is the key to a final peace settlement. The Arab nation is keen to realize peace according to U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which affirms that the Israeli occupation of Arab lands by force is unacceptable, they said, calling on permanent members of the Security Council to recognize a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Resolution 242 demands Israel withdraw from lands it occupied in the 1967 Middle East War, including Arab East Jerusalem. Israel has

claimed all of the city its united and eternal capital, but the move is not recognized internationally.

The Arab League resolutions stressed that Palestinian refugees have the right to return to their homeland, saying that Israel should shoulder the legal, moral and political responsibility for the refugee problem.

The Arab countries also supported Syria's demand for the return of all of the occupied Golan Heights and resumption of negotiations from where they ended, describing all Israeli measures on the Golan Heights as "illegal, null and void." Syria is seeking the return of the strategic plateau, occupied by Israel during the 1967 Mideast War, where Israel has built

Jewish settlements. The Arab foreign ministers have approved a proposal submitted by

a five-way committee on holding annual Arab summits and decided to convene an extraordinary foreign minister meeting to prepare for the summit early next year.—(Xinhua)

Israeli-Palestinian Talks to Resume Sunday: Arafat

GAZA_ Israel and the Palestinians will resume low-level negotiations on Sunday, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat announced during the evening session of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which started its meetings here early in the day to discuss whether or not to declare an independent Palestinian state on September 13 as scheduled.

Arafat told reporters before entering the council meeting that U.S. President Bill Clinton would continue his mediating efforts in the peace process. In the meantime, Palestinian Minister of International Cooperation Nabil Shaath told reporters that the Israeli-Palestinian talks would be resumed as of Sunday and last five weeks, to be held alternately in Israel and the Palestinian territories.

Arafat returned to Gaza Saturday morning after his meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton failed to lead to a breakthrough on the Israeli-Palestinian track. Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak held separate meetings with Clinton on the

fringes of the U.N. Millennium Summit in an effort to unblock the peace impasse. But lack of progress apparently prevented them from meeting each other, although observers had regarded this as an excellent opportunity to resume peace talks. (Xinhua)

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Investment Licenses in Aden Issued



Ridhwan
Al-Saqqaf,
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Chief

Aden Chamber of Commerce and Industry concluded last Thursday a week of activities including discussions of various issues related to trade, investment, significance of small enterprises, Yemen's strategic vision 2025, etc. A seminar on Arab investment experience in Yemen was also organized as



part of the Chamber celebration marking its 114th founding anniversary. Speeches highlighting the importance of investment in Aden, facilities Arab and foreign investors enjoy and current investment program and project in Aden were made by Mr. Mohammed Omar Bamashmos, chairman of ACCI, Mr. Abdulkareem Mateer, Director general of the General Investment Authority and Dirhem Abdu Noman, chairman of the Aden Free Zone. Speeches pointed out that 336 licenses for investment projects at the cost of YRs 542 billion had been issued since March 1992. Arabs as well as foreigners' speeches

called for benefiting from investment facilities and guarantees specified by the Investment law. The event also included two interpretations by Sigma Gas Ltd. and The United Company for Industries Metals in which they stressed the need to take actions to protect and encourage local products. In his speech, delivered by Mr. Mohammed Abdullah, Financial Manager, Mr. Hamdu Abdul Kareem General Manager of the United Company for Industrial Metals, introduced the company as a series of industries working in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Turkey, Bulgaria, Dubai and Yemen. "Working in Yemen came after a thorough study and tens of visits to Yemen during 1995-1996. After obtaining the license, we started building the infrastructure of the project and importing equipment for the plant. We started production at the rate of 250 tons a day," he said.

He expressed thanks and appreciation for help the company had been receiving from the General Investment Authority and President Saleh. However, he said that they were shocked and confused by some laws regarding production's tax issued on April 4. "We lost 88% of our profits by imposing a tax of 5% of the selling price on our products," he added pointing out that profits of heavy industrials do not exceed 9-13% of the capital. In addition, customs law is 100% violated.

On the other hand, Mr. Derhem Noman, chairman of the Free Zone requested Arab and foreign investors their advice to make things easier for them. In his speech during the Arab Investment Seminar held on August 29 he said that the free zone was a new experience for those in charge of it and for the government. "It is then natural to meet with some shortcomings and we request investors to report to us those shortcomings with their suggestions and views in order to remove all obstacles facing them," he said.



He added that they were trying to learn something the country lacked which was administration. We are trying in coordination with the Arab and Foreign experts to build up an ideal administration by making all authorities involved in activities of investors be here to facilitate and accelerate projects' routine," he said. At the end of his speech he stressed the importance of facilitating investment channels for investors to be a strong competitor with other neighboring free zones. General Director of the General Investment Authority, Mr. Abdulkareem Mateer said an amendment draft for investment law had been presented to make more facilities and guarantees for investors. He also spoke about a suggestion to change the license system into a registration. Talking about investment projects since the establishment of the free zone he said that 3361 projects at the cost of YRs 542 billion were licensed until June 2000. Those projects helped create 109,802 job opportunities, he added.

An extended meeting for businessmen was organized for businessmen in which they discussed the difficulties they faced in paying the 'Zakat' (A mount of money taken by the government to be given to the poor.) They requested that such matters be left for traders and businessmen to do according to available lists of poor families. In response to this suggestion, director of Duties Authority said that the government spend an annual amount of YRs 2 billion on poor families in Aden through the Social Care Fund, Aden, whose main resource is Zakat. He refuted what some traders say about spending zakat revenues illegally.

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Director of the Arab Institute for Human Rights to the YT:

"Our Branch in Yemen will strengthen the awareness about Human rights in the Gulf Area."

Human rights, today, is a universal issue whose importance is increasing everyday. Many people across the continents dream of a world of justice and freedom. The great technological achievements that have converted the whole globe into a small village have played an unquestionable role in making human rights calls reach all parts of the world.

Arab and Islamic countries must be first to respect human rights and not be stages of violations of and disrespect for human rights recognized by Islam before the world. On the occasion of the training course on human rights organized by the Cairo-based Arab Institute for Human Rights in Sana'a, Hassan Al-Zaidi of the Yemen Times met Dr. Attai Al-Bakkoushi, Director of the Institute and filed the following:

Q: What strategy does the institute adopt for the spread of human rights culture? Is the present training course in Sana'a part of it?

A: The training course is part of a three-year plan that was outlined last year within a media program. Realizing the great role media can play in the spread of awareness of Human rights we have conducted a field survey and made a study on the situation of Arab media. Results of this study were presented in Cairo last Autumn. We also came out with a number of recommendations concerning spread of human rights culture. In this context, we have held two training courses the first of which was in Morocco and the second was in Lebanon. The present course in Sana'a is a proof of the success of such courses. We have received a lot of letters from Journalists across the Arab world requesting organizing similar courses in their countries. This course in Sana'a stemmed from the fact that media occupy a great part of the institute's attention. We, in the Arab Institute believe that what media can do is of no less importance than

the role of human rights activists in teaching people human rights.

Q: How do you assess commitment to human rights in Arab countries in general, and in Yemen in particular?

A: Let me first say that the Arab Institute for Human Rights does not defend or protect human rights in a direct way. Therefore, it never judges the situation in any country. We do not take actions against what goes on in countries. This neutral stand of us enables the institute to cooperate with governments to develop awareness of human rights in the Arab countries. Defending human rights is the responsibility of organizations available in the respective country or the Arab Organization for Human Rights located in Cairo.

As far as Yemen is concerned, I can not give an opinion because I am not well acquainted with this country. This is my first visit to Yemen. However, through what I have read and watched on TV, I can say that there is an acceptance of opposition opinions and this is, in my opinion, a positive indicator because it can be a groundwork for strengthening principles of human rights and democracy. I have suggested establishing a bureau for the institute here and the suggestion was welcomed by the Prime Minister during our meeting with him.

Q: Will that be of great importance? what kind of work it will be assigned in case it is established?

A: I don't think objectives will differ from those of our bureaux in Beirut and Tunisia opened last year. Generally speaking, it will be a center for documenting human rights activities.

Yemen's office will help the headquarters not only organize activities in Yemen but in the Gulf area as well. So far, in the Gulf area our work has been confined to Yemen. This is attributed to the fact that such activities are not welcomed in other countries in the area. Despite the fact that many par-



ticipants from those countries attend our courses and different activities, none have invited us to organize such events in their countries.

Q: Do you think that it will have a role in the Gulf area?

A: I think it will strengthen the awareness that human rights do not oppose cultural peculiarities. This issue is very important and it should be thoroughly discussed. It is, in fact, an approach that can result in a good number of meetings, books and studies. We should also listen to all opinions in this regard in order to improve and develop respect for human rights in the Arab countries. Arab countries should not be spoken about as human rights violators. Many media means talk about Islam as a religion of violence and against human rights. We want to change this attitude.

Q: You have organized a number of courses for non-governmental organizations and now you have organized one for journalists. What about human rights violators such as security and judiciary offices?

A: They are included in our plan. But we cannot do that unless governments cooperate with us.

Q: Have you received any help from the National Supreme Committee For Human Rights which is a governmental organ?

A: Yes we have. Actually, it is one of the organizations supporting our Institute. Cooperation with governmental as well as non-governmental organizations is there in our future plans.

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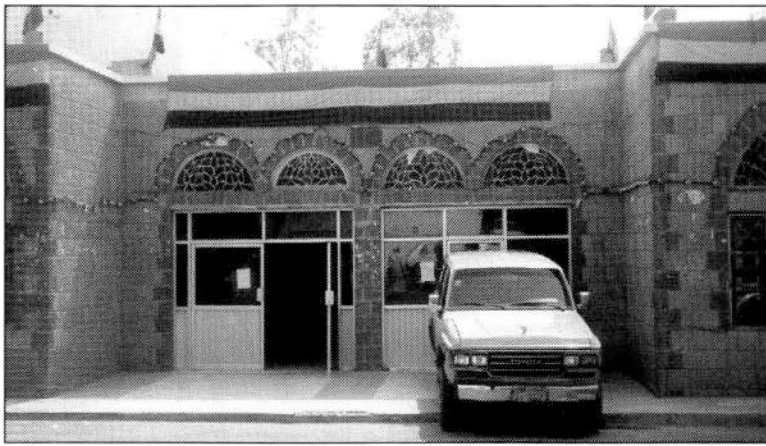
The Research and Studies Center is one the great enlightenment centers that embraces a host of Yemeni intellectuals and scientists whose responsibility is to record history, thought, tradition, economy, politics, etc. Besides, they outline the future plans and strategies for many projects of high concern to Yemeni people.

The Yemen Times staff editor Mohammed Ben Sallam met some of those prominent men who Yemen must be proud of to form a closer idea and information on their situation and reality of scientific research in Yemen. To our astonishment we found them disappointed and pessimistic.

Most of them are seeking other countries to find some attention and respect. Others dream of foreign organizations that would support their researches.

The Research and Studies center is in a very miserable condition and gets no attention as a result of total ignorance of the importance of scientific research in the development of countries.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Maqaleh Chairman of the center, the president of Sana'a University said that the center was established in 1978 in response to the need of a center of historical researches in the first place and to authenticate the national movement besides the historical events that modern Yemen had experienced. The center contains a number of offices, namely, the historical, legal, economic, social, political, literary, translation and supervision on foreign researchers offices. There used to be an office in charge of traditional arts and dialectal poetry but



limited resources did not help this office prosper.

About the financial support the center gets and whether it is enough to cover its needs or not he said: "Until two years ago it was enough for researchers and administrative staff salaries. However, Ministry of Finance, began two years ago supporting the center through specific amount to cover researches and symposia organized by the center. The center organizes one to two symposia a year. In fact, what is allocated for scientific research in the country is not enough to revive research at a school or a college. I will not make a comparison with how much is spent on scientific researches in other Arab and foreign countries but I would like to stress that scientific research in our country does not receive any attention and it is likely to have no existence at all. All presented research centers are no more than gatherings for employees." Dr. Al-Maqaleh hoped that research centers would get their due attention to be able to carry on their duties and to shift the country to the horizons of the 21st century.

In response to a question about the privileges the center enjoys he said there were none. "Researchers are entitled to receive salaries equal to what university professors get. However, this has not happened and researchers are still demanding adjustment of their salary scales similar to university professors," he added.

Dr. Al-Maqaleh refuted rumors that say researchers actually do nothing although they receive salaries. "You should ask some of them in order to know that they have demands that should be met to continue with their researches. Some of those demands are related to financial resources as mentioned before. The center has made some researches all over the country during the past years, but these were stopped owing to lack of funding. This does not mean that researchers are careless or lazy," he commented. However, and to tell the truth, "The center lately did not do its work as it should be. It seems to me that all research centers belonging to ministries are wasting efforts on irrelevant tasks. I have already noted the

reason for that which is absence of any attention to scientific research in general. We have not yet reached the stage in which we focus on scientific research and depend on our national cadre to make studies for governmental and non-governmental projects. Feasibility studies are still made abroad," he added. Since its establishment the center managed to organize a number of seminars and symposia of great importance either on modern history, economic or social spheres. Besides, a good number of historical and linguistic books have been published. And the "Yemeni studies" is still the most important publication in the country.

Qadri Ahmad Haider. Editorial director of "Yemeni Studies" said that the Researches and Studies Center was the first research center to be ever established in Yemen. "Unfortunately, the government is not serious about it and it seems to be careless about scientific researches," he said.

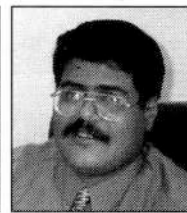
After great efforts by Dr. Al-Maqaleh and researchers a budget of YRs 2 million was allocated to the center last year which is not enough to cover the expenses of one symposium.

Qadri noted that they got some support from the UNESCO. "This year we had negotiations with officials of the Ministry of Finance and could get out with YRs 19 million for covering symposia and training courses," he added.

Despite the great number of researchers and their proficiency we have noticed that the state depends on foreign researchers. He attributed that to Political leaders' ignorance of scientific research importance.



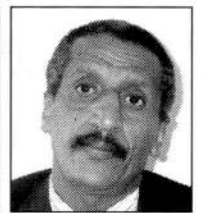
Abdul Aziz Al-Maqaleh



Mohammed Hussain Haitham



Fareed Mohammed Saeed



Qadri Ahmad Haider

We encounter many difficulties during the publication process of "Yemeni Studies." We have a plan to publish four annual magazines but unfortunately we are in lack of the means, he said.

He added that in cooperation with the UNESCO they had recently completed a research on internal emigration in Taiz, Hadhramaut. About YRs 2.5 million was spent during the research. The research will be published in the form of a 150-page book in the near future.

We have qualified and specialized researchers in economy, sociology, anthropology, law, etc. but the government seems to prefer foreigners who cost it thousands of Dollars. He pointed out to some non-governmental centers which get help from foreign donors. "Those work better than us and this is a shame for the government. The government does not pay any attention to the center and researchers and does not seek their help.

We hope that all kinds of creativeness will receive the attention they deserve. Israel allocates USD 3 billion for scientific research in the field of human studies only and 25 billion for technical and industrial research. We are not demanding this. We hope that the government will allocate quarter of what is allocated for a ministry," he concluded.

Dr. Fareed Mohammed Saeed said that many developing countries boast about scientific research they claim to

encourage for political purposes. "Yemen established the Yemeni Establishment for scientific Research in 1967 to carry out its important role in activating the scientific research in many fields. When it announced that it would support researches, many researchers from universities sent their researches to it. It then sent the researches to Ohio University in the USA which approved 12 researches. My research was one of them according to a letter in 1998. The chosen researches were highly appreciated. However, there has been no support from the establishment. All I got was a letter to chairman of the WHO in 1999 and so far there has been no reply," he said.

Mohammed Hussain Haitham, Vice chairman of the center deplored the situation of scientific research in general and that of the center in particular. "Nothing is given to scientific research in our country," he said. We are not demanding or dreaming to do like Japan which allocates USD 50 billion for scientific research, at least we should be similar to other developing countries.

He added that nobody in Yemen cares about scientific research and its importance in the development of economy and culture. He pointed out to many symposia which led to nothing. "If such symposia had been paid some attention there would have been no water problems, no deterioration in education, population explosion, etc.," he said.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

The issue of Constitutional amendments have stirred conflicting views between opposition parties and both the ruling General People's Congress and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah).

The President had, in a letter addressed to the Parliament last month, proposed constitutional amendments in 15 articles of the Constitution plus one addendum to article 34. In his letter, the President furnished justifications for the proposed amendments which shall effect articles Nos. 10, 13, 61, 64, 86, 91, 92, 100, 107, 119, 125, 143, 152, 158, and 159.

The "Yemen Times" publishes texts of existing showing the actual provisions and the amendments proposed to be effected on them:-

Article 10: The State safeguards foreign trade and encourages home trade and investment which serve the national economy and, issue legislations which ensure protection of producers and consumers and, avail basic commodities for the citizens and, restrict monopoly and, encourage private capitals over investment in different fields of economy and social development according to the law. (Text in the Constitution)

Article 10: The State safeguards freedom of trade, encourages competition and protects investment which serves the national economy and, issues legislations ensuring protection of producers and consumers and, avails basic commodities for the citizens and, restrict monopoly and, encourages local and foreign capitals for investment in different fields of economy and social developments according to the law. (Amended text)

Article 13: Creation of general taxes, their amendments and revocation is to be through a law. No person is wholly or partly exempted from payment except under those conditions mentioned in the law. No person should be made to pay any other taxes other than those taxes, levies and general costs mentioned in the law. (Text in the constitution)

Article 13: Creation of general taxes, their amendments and revocation is to

be through a law. No person is wholly or partly exempted from payment except those in the mentioned conditions. No person should be made to pay any other taxes other than those taxes and general costs mentioned in the law. The law defines ways of creation of levies and conditions of exemption from payment as well as measures for collection and ways of expenditure. (Amended text).

The proposed amendments read that a clause shall be added succeeding Article No.34 of the Constitution to be as under:

"To preserve general cleaning and to protect environment from pollution are the responsibility of the State and the society. It is a religious and national duty of all citizens." (Amended text).

Article 61: The Parliament is the legislative authority of the State. It resolves laws, State's general policy, the general line for economic and social development and budget and final accounts. It also studies the directive and supervision on function of executive body as stipulated in this Constitution." (Text in the Constitution).

Article 61: "The Parliament is the legislative authority of the State. It resolves laws, State's general policy, the budget and final accounts and also supervises the performance of the executive body as stipulated in this Constitution.

With the participation of the Shoura Council, the Parliament, in a joint meeting, shall resolve the State's general lines, the economic and social development." (Amended text).

Article 64: The term of office of the Parliament is four calendar years starting from its first meeting. At least sixty days before the expiry of Parliament's term of office, the President of the Republic shall call upon the electorate to elect a new Parliament. Should this not occur owing to a certain force majeure, the Parliament shall continue to function with its constitutional powers until such circumstances disappear and a new Parliament is elected."

Article 64: The term of office of the Parliament is six calendar years starting from its first meeting. At least sixty days before the expiry of

Parliament's term of office, the President of the Republic shall call upon the electorate to elect a new Parliament. Should this not occur owing to a certain force majeure, the Parliament shall continue to function with its constitutional powers until such circumstances disappear and a new Parliament is elected." (Amended text).

Article 86: Resolution by the Parliament of general lines of economic and social development shall be according to a law. The law defines ways of preparing such a line and submit it to the Parliament." (Text in the Constitution).

Article 86: "Resolution of a general line for economic and social development shall be according to a law which would define ways of preparing such lines and which shall be submitted to the joint meeting of the Parliament and the Shoura."

Article 91: "The Parliament sanctions political, economic and international treaties and accords whatever be its shape or standard particularly those related to defense, alliance, reconciliation, peace or amendment in the border or those bearing financial commitment on the State and those the implementation of which necessitates issuance of a law." (Text in the Constitution)

Article 91: The Parliament sanctions political, economic and international treaties and accords of general nature whatever their shape or standard or those which bear financial commitments on the State or those implementation of which necessitates issuance of a law. The Parliament also sanctions through a joint meeting with the Shoura Council legislations, treaties and accords concerning defense, alliance, reconciliation, peace or amending of borders." (Amended text).

Article 92: "The Parliament has the right to direct and recommend to the Government on general issues. Should the Government fail to implement such directives, it should furnish reasons to the Parliament for not complying with those." (Text in the Constitution)

Article 92: "The Parliament has the right to submit recommendations to the government on general issues.

Should the Government fail to implement such recommendations, it has to give reasons for that." (Amended text).

Article 100: The President of the Republic has no right to dissolve the Parliament unless he finds it necessary and after arranging a referendum over the reasons he established the dissolution. Then the President issues a resolution on suspension of Parliament sessions and holds a referendum within 30 days. If the majority of voters favored dissolution, the President issues a resolution to this effect. The resolution should include a call to the electorates for electing a new Parliament within sixty days time from the date of announcing the results of the referendum. Should the resolution for dissolution not cover a call for election and if an election is not held, the dissolution shall be treated as null with the Parliament meeting with full constitutional powers if a referendum is not held within 30 days or the referendum does not score the required majority. Should elections be held, the new Parliament should meet within the next 30 days from the date of elections. If not called for a meeting, the Parliament shall meet by the end of the said ten days according to the Constitution. The new Parliament cannot be dissolved for the previous reason." (Text in the Constitution)

Article 100: The President of the Republic has no right to dissolve the Parliament unless he finds it necessary to do so. The resolution for dissolution should cover the reasons on which it has been based. It should also include a call to the electorates to elect a new Parliament within 60 days from the date of issuance of the resolution on dissolution. If the resolution does not include a call, or the elections are not held in the specified time, the resolution is treated null and the Parliament shall meet with the force of the Constitution. If elections are held the new Parliament meets within the next ten days from the elections. If not called to meet the Parliament shall meet with the force of the Constitution by the end of the ten days referred above. The new Parliament cannot be dissolved for the previous reasons. In all cases the new Parliament cannot be dissolved during the convention of its first session." (amended text)

To be continued in the next issue.

Tender Extension

The Passports, Emigration and Naturalization Authority announces to bidders companies for tender No. (8) for 2000 of the Fingerprint system that it has postponed opening envelopes until October 2, 2000.

VACANCY

**A LEADING ADVERTISING AGENCY IS
SEEKING FOR A QUALIFIED DESIGNER**

QUALIFICATIONS

- All applicants must be yemeni nationals.
- Ages of applicants should range between 20-30 years.
- Can work on the following programs:
Adobe Photoshop - Adobe Illustrator
- Corel Draw

Interested applicants should deliver applications along with their detailed CV's to the following address:

P.O.Box 18442 Sana'a - Yemen Fax: 01-413 943

Following Up Yemen Economic Situation Since 1960s



Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Shawafi, Prof. of Economic

Differences between economies of former Yemen People's Democratic Republic (PDRY) and Yemen Arab Republic before unification on May 22 Stemmed from the difference in ownership and development of production means following the revolutions of each part Yemen. British occupation helped the southern governorates enter the 1960s with a lot of capitalistic projects while governorates in the north were feudalistic. Nationalization policy adopted by the Yemeni Socialist Party in the southern part of Yemen created to some extent a kind of equality in distribution of land but failed to achieve a socialist economy, for it maintained many traditional agricultural features. Northern governorates were at the time inaugurating a number of trade and industrial projects, despite the fact that their economy was traditional. Production before the revolution depended heavily on agriculture, animal wealth besides wages system in modern fields. We can say that at a time the PDRY inherited industries and modern offices from the British colonization, YAR started inauguration of modern projects in mid 1960s and early 1970s. Republic of Yemen has not spared any efforts to strengthen the infrastructure of the northern as well as southern governorates. However, it is still far away from reaping fruits of those projects and develop them in a way that helps enhance the economic and social development process. For example,

land transportation is still insufficient although a lot of roads have been asphalted. What adds insult to injury is the mountainous nature of the country and high cost of road building. Sea transportation constitutes a great economic importance. Important ports in the republic located in the north are Hodeidah, Saleef, Mokka and Al-Katheeb seaports while Aden seaport is considered the main one, followed by Mukalla seaport. None can deny the vital role Air transportation plays in linking governorates of Yemen with one another in the absence of enough good roads.

Important Yemeni airports:

a- International airports: Sana'a, Aden, Arrayan, Hodeidah and Taiz international Airports.

b- Domestic Airports: Sayun, Al-Ghidha, Qashen, Beihan, Ataq, Socotra, Mukeiras, Al-Boqa and Mareb Airports.

In the sphere of telecommunication, 100,000 telephone lines had been linked in 1995. Mobile, mail, telex, facsimile and telegraph services are also available across the country. Both Yemens have similar topographic relief. Men together with women in both work in production of grains and breeding animals. These activities are the main of the Yemeni people's. Unclearly demarcated natural borders separated Yemenis despite their great similarity even in their economies.

In the early 1970s many bourgeois, most of whom originally of a northern descent, moved their families and works to Taiz, Hodeidah and Sana'a after they had been in Aden city port during and after the World War II. They contributed to construction of the country through private investment during the second phase of the rise in Oil prices in 1973.

Both economies had a common thing represented by the emigration of manpower to the gulf states and other countries. Although remittances of those emigrants were the main source of hard currency, they were spent on luxurious imported products and building houses instead of investment. Both Yemens, and Yemen after unification, have been classified among the under-developed countries. The YAR was richer than PDRY, however, it suffered acute insufficiency in its current accounts that could not be curbed by remittances.

Mobilization and distribution of state revenues, which are the most influential factors in economic activities, are until now under administrative restraints and other non-economic factors all of which do not help proper utilization of such resources. The crux of the problem is similar to those in many developing countries.

Despite availability of human and natural resources: arable land, marine wealth, tourist potentials, oil, gas, manpower, etc. the extent of and manner of exploiting the are rather poor. Production and productivity rates and consequently income are still very low. As a result, investment level remains low as well.

Unemployment has become one of the most apparent economic and social problems, especially following its sharp rise by 35% as a result of recession on the market, the return of Yemeni emigrants and mushrooming population. Such circumstances add many restraints to economic and social development which necessitate a serious move to straighten the infrastructure.

There is a dire need of roads and ports to facilitate transportation of products and travel of manpower to and from production and consumption areas. Industrial areas are also needed to be built in order to back up industry in the country.

Importance of establishing free zones lies in facilitation of trade and industrial activities at both domestic and regional levels. Improving water resources by, for example, damming up and rehabilitating old dams, protecting valleys and underground water and organizing the use of water, will help boost agricultural production. The country also requires enhanced electricity for productive and investment purposes and developed domestic as well as international telecommunication networks among industrial, economic, marketing and consumption centers.

To encourage investment, there should be a solid social structure. Basic and higher education, health and general services are all required for gearing towards developed economy. There has been an apparent disequilibrium represented by absence of any economic and social ties in the one place and between development programs and human resources in the other.

The PDRY and YAR adopted planning when they applied to membership in the IMF and WB. Central planning was at that a time a target sought by PDRY while it did not constitute a commitment to the YAR for which it was a prerequisite to join the IMF and WB. The first three-year plans, 1971-1974 for PDRY and 1973-1975 for YAR involved the public sector alone. Following plans were outlined for 5 years last of which was the five-year plan of 1996-2000 after unification. The comparison of statistics available on contributions of private sectors to development of the two Yemens shows similar tendency towards development projects. Although the policy for YAR was based on the free market, the public sector contributed more than the private sector to the gross capitalistic structures. Statements of the PDRY at the time did not agree with the role of local and foreign projects.

Both are relatively poor with backward mechanisms relying on Immigrants' TTs, donations and loans. Oil discovery in the 1980s brought about a new form of international capital through multi-national oil companies.

National Campaign For Encouragement of Investment Launched

A press conference was held Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce & Industry (C C I), Sana'a, on the occasion of launching the national campaign for encouragement of investment under the slogan: "For the Achievement of A Comprehensive Economic Development." It was attended by a large number of pressmen and correspondents of local, Arab and foreign news agencies. Attending the conference was also a large number of merchants, businessmen, investors and a number of MPs. The discussion was focused on the importance of freedom of goods movement from one province to another and within the cities as well as to effect deterrent regulations to curb illegal practices against merchants and industrialists.

Mr. Jamal Al-Mutreb said that an agreement and coordination had been reached with the Ministry of Interior to create a joint operations room to screen breaches committed during goods transportation. Mr. Mutreb complained that merchants and industrialists were always exposed to black-mailing and harassment by traffic policemen and security squads and also at check-points. Such being the case they cannot easily move their goods in-between the provinces without extortion and repeated halting. On the other hand, Mr. Abdulwahab Sinan Abu-Lahoom, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber stressed the need to bring all efforts together to combat smuggling which constitutes a danger to the national economy and impedes development of industries in Yemen. He also urged that customs tariffs be reduced with the aim of eradicating smuggling. Mr. Lahoom then laid emphasis on the necessity of solving other issues also. Mr. Mohammed Naji Allow called for the improvement of judicial system and also for quick judgments on issues now before the commercial courts.



Mr. Mohammed Hassan Al-Zabidee urged for the importance of participation and complement between the private sector and the Government based on confidence and a sense of responsibility. He also called for the necessity of finding out easy means of supply which would encourage the national investment to compete with foreign industries and investments. He wished the balance of payment to be improved along with the performances at Government offices. Mr. Zabidee then drew a comprehensive and broad picture of the obstacles of investments in Yemen and supporting the strategy

of the campaign in holding symposia and educational meetings with the aim of awareness in this field.

Meanwhile, in a press statement, the Minister of Supply & Trade, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Kumaim declared the illegitimacy of the Sana'a CCI. He asked all appropriate authorities not to deal with it owing to its illegitimacy. The Chamber was in defiance of the Republican Decree No.18 for the year 1999, he claimed.

It is understood that the CCI witnessed a lot of disputes after the demise of its former Chairman, Alhaj Hussein Al-Watari.

Embassy Of India Sana'a

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ITEC ALUMINI

The Embassy of India will be holding a get-together and small Reception on Wednesday, September 20, 2000 between 7 PM and 9 PM at the Residence of the Ambassador of India at Building No.1, Street No.24, Off - Haddah Road, Santa for all Yemeni nationals who have received training in India under the Government of India's ITEC Programme.

All Yemeni trainees who have received training India under ITEC Scheme are cordially invited to attend. It would be preferable if those attending could intimate their names, addresses, telephone, fax number s, etc to:

Mr. K.K. Vijayan, Attache
Telephone No. 508087 (direct) and 508084/85
(Mr. Vasudevan).
Fax No. 508105,
or through a letter to Embassy of India, PO Box No.1154, Sana'a.

Directions to India Ambassador's residence: Coming on Haddah street in the direction of Haddah, first turn to the left in front of the Haddah Post Office (after Haddah Hotel), then second turn to the right (after a distance of about 600 meters).
Ambassador's residence with Flag can be seen from this turn.

Manager wanted

for Fast Moving Consumer Goods Company.

- * Experience of sales and marketing of international brands of fast moving consumer goods.
- * Ability to manage a sales force and control sales, marketing, inventories, overheads and other expenditure, credit and collection from the market, and working capital.
- * Experience in managing an office or department. Required to monitor the ongoing performance of his region, identify problem areas and develop solutions to problems, and to liaise with Head Office on such problems, to ensure that all required reports are presented in a timely manner to Head Office
- * Ability to control, monitor and review the performance of staff in his region.
- * Some international travel necessary.
- * Fluency in English and Arabic.
- * University Graduate (Business Degree).
- * Age: 35 to 45 years.
- * Salary and conditions subject to negotiation.

Apply to: **The General Manager, P.O. Box 18517, Sana'a, Yemen** with complete CV. current details and photograph.

Legal Office Serving International Companies Sana'a, republic of Yemen

Legal office serving international clients wishes to appoint a qualified male/female Yemeni citizen in the position of paralegal assistant. The person for this responsible position should be aged 25 to 40 years. Ideally, he or she should possess the following qualifications:

- 1- A degree from an American or British university or from the American University of Beirut or the American University of Cairo, Egypt.
- 2- Good oral and written command of the English language.
- 3- Experience drafting complex contracts in English and in interpreting contracts and other written documents. Archiving and secretarial work is an asset.
- 4- Able to work independently and also in a supporting role for others with less experience dealing with English language documents.
- 5- Possess skill in the use of a personal computer and office software including Microsoft Word, Corel WordPerfect, Excel and Filemaker Pro or be willing to train in these programs if 30 years or younger.
- 6- Must be willing to work extended hours when required.
- 7- Remuneration will be commensurate with skills and experience.

The applicant must pass an examination and an interview. Applications giving full details and CVs must be submitted by 30 September 2000 and sent in confidence to: P.O.Box 111, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH POTENTIAL FRESH ENGINEERING GRADUATES

On behalf of our customer, an **international leading oil company in Yemen**, we are inviting applications for various posts within the several technical departments of this firm.

Selected candidates will participate to an extensive training development program (including training sessions abroad) before joining their initial assignment within our customer's Yemen office providing that the training period has been passed successfully. More than only a vacant position, our customer is offering you a career including **early responsibilities and excellent opportunity for growth.**

Qualifications and skills required:

- Yemeni national under 27 years old.
- B.Sc. or M.Sc. Degree in civil, process, mechanical, electrical, automation or petroleum engineering obtained from a well-recognized English teaching university (degrees obtained from a leading foreign university - western or located inside the middle east - are preferred).
- Fresh graduates only or candidates with not more than two years significant work experience.
- Perfectly, fluent in English.
- Strong technical skills and background.
- Very good knowledge of computer (Microsoft Office - Internet - technical - software related to disciplines; studied at university).
- Ability to work hard and to undertake extensive missions on petroleum fields.
- Strong leadership and management skills.

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications not later than 10 days from publication of this advertisement with detailed curriculum vitae and covering letter explaining their motivations to:

S & B International
For the attention of the Administrative Manager
P.O. Box 7292 Sana'a - Republic of Yemen.
Fax: +967 1 26 85 49

Applications should quote the reference code: "DO/FGDP/2" Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply.
Only short listed candidates will be contacted for tests and interviews.



Words of Wisdom

"The conditions of a growing segment of the Yemeni population is getting more and more desperate and dismal. These are young and healthy individual. They are highly motivated and they want to earn their keeps, but they are unable to find jobs. Inevitably, they grow restless, they will start to break the law, they will become violent. Who can blame them? They see a lot of wealthy families who spend money as if they print it at home. They see palaces and villas that are beyond their fantasies and imagination. These jobless people will not wait forever!" —Our Viewpoint, June 11, 1991

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



Our Opinion

A Day at
The Jordanian Airport

Arriving on Friday in my motherland after a day of waiting was such a relief. I had been on a 5-day visit to Jordan last week, it's not my first time, but every time there is more to learn and something more to tell. It seems that we Yemenis can never approve of order. Being organized is the eighth sin! No matter how rich we become or where ever we go, it still remains that we have a huge mental block regarding order and being organized. This is not a new complaint. I have spoken to many intellectuals who share the same thought with me. It's that there is a new aspect to it, something I would like to throw some light on. It is true that we are unorganized and so, but could you believe that foreign authority if not forces, encourages us to be this way? The way Yemeni passengers were treated at the Jordanian airport was obnoxious! Rude answers, cynic comments and the like! If I see that the officer at the check-in desk is not paying attention to line and order, of course I would do more to get my paper done. The way people were at the check-in counter reminded me of how it is like in the Qat market at one o'clock in the afternoon in Yemen. Not only there, even during checking and inspecting, the luggage was thrown here and there, in a more vigorous way than normal, an annoying feeling of chaos all around. It's like being rough and rude is the only way Yemenis would understand. I am not saying that we were top level organized or decent. But this is not done. And being treated that way is very wrong and humiliating. The same passengers of the same flight were much more organized and ordered at the Yemeni airport, what does that mean? On the contrary, I was pushed by an Arab woman out of my turn in the line, and was replied to rudely when I suggested that she should wait behind the yellow line until I am finished. It's not about nationality, or nation. It's not about where you come from it's about who you are. It's about mentality, and the image we create and leave wherever we go. It has become very insulting to say that I have come from Yemen, not only about the impression people from other nations have about us, but what's more is the way Yemenis are treated outside. I love my country, and it hurts to see all this happening. I truly hope that these lines would reach across to all those who read this, and that they agree with me and decide to make a difference.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

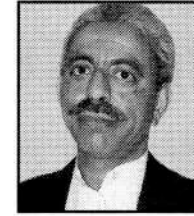
The Millennium Summit:
World Leaders, Learn From New York City What World
Peace is Really All About?

The New World Order began a decade ago. However, this beginning produced little indication that, indeed the world was embarking on a new epoch of peace, tranquility and overall human prosperity. In fact, it became clear that we are living in more uncertain times than was ever before, as trends are hard to forecast. World events have yet to fall into a clearly defined pattern of circumstances that could offer hope to the vast majority of the population of the Earth. As it stands now, most of the populations of the Earth remain out of tune with the frequency of human progress, which in many areas they could find enhancement of their living conditions. This goes back mainly to the inequitable opportunities that are availed to most of the populations of the world, for access to the resources of their lands, or, for that matter, even to the right to stay put in their own lands! Most of the people of the Earth are still victims of the clumsiness and selfish arithmetic of many of those leaders, who will be crammed into the plush corridors of the Waldorf Astoria and Plaza Hotels or the other distinctive transient accommodation facilities, which New York City has so many of to offer. It is not expected that this, for all intents and purposes ceremonial conference should ever come out with any meaningful resolutions that will signal a new beginning either for the United Nations itself, which is hosting the summit, or for that matter, for the majority of the discontent and undernourished parents of the world that can motivate them to increase the optimism among the sad eyes of their children, who continuously keep asking these sullen parents, why did you bring us to this world? What is there in this world that can offer hope to such lugubrious faces, many of which can be found in the jungles of South America, as their land is being exploited by the criminal elements of the world, who are thriving on the melancholy of the rich as they trade the deadly poisons that make them get away from the spoiled world they live in. Or those millions of children, whose eyes are about to pop out from the hunger that eats up their bodies, yet they live in the richest continent in terms of the potential agricultural bounty that it can produce — Africa. What hope can be brought to the children of Afghanistan, who cannot get a good night's sleep because the guns never stop pounding thanks to a fanatical holy war financed by the ugly trade of opium and human skeletal parts of the millions that have been killed by the bullets fired by their own fellow countrymen. What hope can be brought to people who wish to enjoy their hard earned money by distributing their wealth to other countries through their travels and vacations, only to find that there are other religious fanatics who, erroneously thought that religion gives them the right to embezzle money and put people's lives in danger to satisfy their ungod-

ly desire for wealth and plunder?

For sure the summit will not come out of any meaningful decisions that will give hope to millions of undernourished mothers of the world in almost all the continents who are unable to breast feed their children and in many cases have to rely on handouts of the leftovers of the rich countries that feel that the work of some of their philanthropic organizations is sufficient to relieve the conscience of the over-affluent billionaires of the world, who donate peanuts to these organizations. If there is any significant afterthought to arise from the World Millennium Summit at the United Nations, it is that New York City, that miniature model of the world, which house people from almost all the countries that will be represented in that conference, should enlighten the world leaders that, if all these different kinds of people living in such a small territory seem to have no trouble living as a community and smiling all along, as they trod the streets of the city from their homes to their places of work and back, most of them minding their own business and having no gripes against anyone.

Oh sure, there is crime in the streets of New York, but that seems like child's play when compared to the crimes that are inflicted on the vast majority of the populations of the "Third World" countries by their leaders and the very rich countries that are happily eating their resources and giving them bread crumbs in return. Perhaps the World leaders should really take long walks on Broadway and into Central Park to see just how many smiling faces they will come across, especially the leaders of the poor countries of the world, who probably have never seen any smiling faces in their own countries. Yes, New York, that strange cosmopolitan wonderland, where multibillionaires walk alongside people who are content on making \$50 dollars a day selling frankfurters, with or without sauerkraut, and where nobody asks you who you are, or why you are reading such a book. The Millennium Summit seems to be a summit of world leaders who really lack the pizzazz that world leaders once had and who captured the spotlight and had reporters from the major media channels chase them everywhere with their microphones and minirecorders. Gone are the likes of John Kennedy, Mao-tse Tong, Ho Chi Minh, Jawaharlal Nehru, King Hussein, Joseph Tito, King Feisal. There were others, of course, who held their weight and moved whole populations, for bad or worse, but mostly they were for worse. We leave their fate with the Al-Mighty to pass judgements on them for having caused so many headaches for mankind. What we have now are leaders of big, and small very rich countries and leaders of big and small very poor countries, all of whom fail to kindle the hope that mankind really needs to be assured that it is alright to bring children into this world. Where are

Yemen And
Globalization

Imad Al-Saqqaf,
YT Taiz Bureau Chief

All countries, the poor and the rich, developed as well as the backward have elaborately discussed pros and cons of globalization and its effects on their economies and cultures etc.

What Is Globalization?

Does it mean shrinkage of the whole world into a small village owing to telecommunication, information and satellite revolution? Or is it the unity of world cultures so that people of Taiz imitate Michael Jackson and know about Sindy Crawford more than what they know about Yemeni and Arab scientists and intellectuals? Does it mean Americanization; that America would control the world politically, economically and culturally? Or is it the widening gap between the rich countries which are getting richer and the poor countries which are getting poorer. Does it mean the violation of human rights and marginalization of national governments and preventing them from managing their national economies? Or it is all these put together.

Mr. Sameer Amin defined it as the active and quick international financial and trade exchanges among countries. It means the cancellation of borders and all customs blocs on the way of products and capitals transportation. The e-trade on Internet is one of the outcomes of economic globalization.

One of the best books written on globalization has been Trap of Globalization by Hans Pitermartin and Harald Showman. The authors say that development of globalization will be coincided with the concentration of wealth and widening the schism between the poor and rich.

There are about 358 rich people possessing a wealth equal to that of 2.1 billion people. Moreover, 20% of the world countries are possessing about 84% of the world trade and 85% of the world savings. There will also be an abyss between rich and poor people inside each country. Specific groups will have access to greater parts of the national income than the others. Ironically, the difference in the distribution of wealth has become an ordinary and prerequisite for the global competition.

Talking about wheat, the authors of the book say that about 200 million tons of wheat is produced a year. Only the USA produces half of this quantity. This means that America might become the greatest power in food. Consequently it might be used as a pressure card to achieve political aims.

Companies and banks are being integrated in the world into stronger identities. One year ago three Japanese banks were merged into one bank with a capital of US\$ 142 billion forming the biggest bank in the world.

Yemen is still lagging behind in banking. I wonder why Yemeni banks do not merge to be able to face challenges of globalization.

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

DEAR EDITOR,

I would like to start by saying that I had the distinct honor of staying in your country this past year. During my stay, I found the culture and history of Yemen to be rich. I also found the Yemeni people to be proud, strong, and a people I would gladly spend a lifetime getting to know. Prior to my stay in Yemen, I had studied Middle East, I was exposed to a people and culture that I had never had exposure to before my college classes. Even with this knowledge, nothing would have compared to my time in your beautiful country. I found many things that I had studied about in your country and so much more. Prior to my departure from your country, I had to say "good-bye" to my Yemeni friends but I was glad to know that one day I would be back, in shaallah. This is a promise I made to my friends and to myself.

Upon my return to the United States, I had the unfortunate experience of seeing "Rules of Engagement." I had no prior knowledge about the plot of the movie, but to my dismay, once I saw the movie I saw a horrific depiction of Arabs and in particular the Yemeni people. As I watched each frame, I realized something about the American Public that I had already known somewhat

prior to my stay in Yemen. The American public is very uneducated about the Middle East. Many people ask "where is Yemen" or "is that really a place or are you kidding me?" Then, the only exposure they have to Yemen and the Yemeni people is a bad depiction of Yemenis in movies. The people I saw in the movie and the place I saw was not the beautiful lands and extremely friendly people of Yemen I knew. It was very obvious in watching the movie that whoever directed, wrote and produced the movie had never seen Yemen and had never had the experience I had in Yemen. I am sure it was just another attempt by Hollywood to portray a war against an imaginary enemy. In seeing it, I was ashamed of my own country that has such access to education for making such an ill-informed movie about Yemen and the Arab world.

Please remember my Yemeni friends that not all Americans view Arabs, particularly Yemenis, in this way. As I have returned to the US.. I have been proud to tell other Americans about my 9 month experience in Yemen. The times of laughter and chewing qat at the weekends, the times of great feast of rich food during al-Fitr, the enriching conversation with Yemenis who speak both Arabic and English and the even more

enriching and empowering discussions I had with my Yemeni friends in my attempt to learn a language that I now find so dear to my heart. I say proudly to any Westerner that "I am a friend of the Yemeni people and I am that much better for having lived, laughed, cried, ate, and chewed with a people I now consider my second family." Be proud Yemeni friends for who you are and what you have accomplished in your thousands of years of rich history. Be proud to be the type of people who will be friends to all those who want to be friends. Be proud to be a country and people who are developing into a powerful nation that still holds to its rich culture and religious roots. I will always hold you and your people, your history and your culture in my heart as if it were mine. For the Yemeni people are not my enemy, they are "My Family."

Kevin E. Grisham
Coyote2773@aol.com
California, USA

DEAR MR. GRISHAM,
THE Yemen Times thanks you on behalf of all Yemenis for your love and respect for Yemen and wishes you a good time among your family and friends in the US.

Announcement

Joint Japan / World Bank
Graduate Scholarship

Applications Are invited from Yemeni National who are keen to undertake Master's Degree Program in Taxation Policy and Management, in Keio University, Japan. The fellowship is for 2 years for masters program.

Application form and complete details are available in The World Bank, Sana'a. Please request by September 30, 2000.

Last date for submission of complete application form is October 23, 2000. The candidate should return application materials directly to Keio University.

The World Bank Sana'a
Hadda Street No. 40
P.O.Box 18152
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 967-1-413708



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Smuggling of Medicines: Reasons, Impact, Solutions



Dr. Abdu M. Shidiwa

Smuggling in general and smuggling of medicines in particular, both are new phenomena to our country with the exception of some cases which were used to be practiced in certain border areas adjacent to our sea or land borders. Those cases were confined to smuggling of consumer goods not available at either areas. Smuggling of medicines begun during mid of 1980 through individual action in form of (bag merchants) between Yemen and some Arab states. At first the action was limited to smuggling of shoes and garments from Egypt and

Syria and also gold, watches etc. from Gulf States and Saudi Arabia. Owing to the relative stability of the local currency compared to foreign currencies in the late of the 70s and the first half of the 80s, the Ministry of Health represented in the Higher Medicine Board used to avail medicines through authorized agents. It made it a condition that the price of each imported medicine be imprinted. This proved helpful owing to the stability of the currency and the low prices which the Board used to depend upon while registering drugs compared to the neighboring states. Drug is considered a dangerous item and needs specialized persons dealing with it. This feeling in an ordinary man, made most bag merchants, at first, shun smuggling of drugs. No sooner the gap between the local currency and

other currencies, mainly the dollar, widened than these merchants appeared as smugglers of drugs. There was not any matching by the Board in the prices compared to the local currency rate with other currencies. It continued to calculate the prices based on the then official rate of YR.4/58 against the dollar whereas the market rate was YR7/05. These state of affairs made the authorized drug agents avoid importing of certain types of drugs, including basic and life-saving ones such as drugs for cancer, diabetes, blood pressure, and cardiac diseases. This situation made those with commercial sense to monitor the drugs market in search of 'out of stock' medicines. While doing so they depended on their long experience which they acquired in the field of retail and

wholesale drug business. These commercial-sensed fellows then reverted to some experienced bag merchants. I recall a full of esprit incident here where a commercial-sensed merchant hired the services of a bag smuggler with the purpose of smuggling Novelgin from Egypt. At that time Egypt used to manufacture this tranquilizer; but a WHO recommendation stopped the manufacturing following cases of dangerous side effects. The hiring of a reasonable quantity into his shoes. He found it to be a lucrative business. So, he turned into a drugs smuggler and gradually a licensed importer!! Normally as time passed, drug smuggling revealed new dimensions mainly owing to the Higher Medicine Board's continued imposition of compulsory pricing added to it some unforeseen

factors which have been reflected on the economic, political and social standards of the people. These factors turned drugs smuggling into an easy and profit-making business. This led quick-profit-seekers to concentrate on this business without caring about its dangerous consequences. Storing and checking the expiry dates of medicines were ignored totally. Following are some reasons which led to the spread of medicine smuggling until this date. The situation continues to be so while the Ministry of Health did facilitate measures for registration of both the medicines and imports.

1 - The first main reason is the fall of local currency exchange rate against the dollar, sterling, mark and franc.
2 - As was the practice in the past, the Ministry of Health could have asked the government to subsidize medicines similar to that offered to food supplies. This did not happen.
3 - Insistence of the Ministry of Health on continued imposition of prices on medicines officially imported by the authorized dealers without taking any practical measures to solve the problem. Submission of letters and routine memos to the Cabinet and other appropriate authorities proved futile.
4 - Imposing official prices made authorized dealers withdraw from the market. Then a problem arose between the dealers and exporters-manufacturers where the former had to pay difference in currency rate to the dealer.
5 - The Yemen Drug Company itself could not escape the onus of fall of local currency. It was this fall which dropped its production. The Company too found itself in a miserable position to demand from its raw-material producers to bear with it. Then a question cropped up: at what rate should the company sell its products in the local market. This led to a 'tug-of-war' between the company and the local dealers. All these problems provided an overt opportunity to the Mafia to become more active.
6 - It was never calculated that omitting drugs from the 'top priority' list of the State would

and could lead to a menace.
7 - Easy land-air-sea exit of smuggled drugs ought to have never been met with mere imposition of penalties or confiscation of such goods. But then we have to keep silent as the operation includes heavy weight dignitaries and celebrities who even escaped penalties.
8 - Why shouldn't thousands of drug stores close down if they fail to get their requirements from the Yemen Drug Company or the licensed dealers? Is it not wise to keep in contact with the Mafia to fill the shelves of their stores with good excuse of 'serving the consumer'?
9 - The Ministry of Health proved a total failure in saving citizens life by coordinating with the Customs authorities. In fact Health inspectors should have been located at all exists. Within this context we inquire what experience do Customs boys possess in the field of medicines. How, or based on what criteria do they penalize any smuggler? or let him go scot free? Have Customs people a list of internationally controlled drugs? Surprisingly, Yemen converted into a 'transit' for onward transmission of such drugs to neighboring countries.
10 - The idea of quick-profit out of smuggled medicine, exploitation of people's need in the face of non-availability of medicines at official level and non-regulation of deterrent laws as well as the introduction of modern technology in form of international communications — all these factors led to the emergence of "medicine Mafia" which formed a network of informants delegated with the task of tracing the 'out of stocks'. Based on such information the Mafia contact South-East Asian companies to manufacture 'duplicate' medicines bearing 'out of stock' medicines' specifications and logos. In some cases the Mafia import the replacement from neighboring states directly. Middle men then do the marketing with retail sellers. In other words a segment of the Yemeni society is now engaged in the smuggling of medicines. Peculiarly, the Ministry of Health has assisted in "correcting their status" through its own by-laws on Import of Medicine; but Mafia still prefer the old path.
11 - The lifeless and dull surprise checks, un-quantitative role of supervision and lack of field visits make us only sigh and condole our dead beloved ones.
12 - The State-run media never helped to fetch us out of this swamp.

(to be continued next week)

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٣ مكبرات صوت، ٣ اتجاهات فائقة التردد.

محلل طيفي فراغي مزدوج.

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١٨٠٠ وات
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حجرتان لشريط الكاسيت العادي وإمكانية العكس الأوتوماتيكي بلمسة رقبة.

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٣٣٠٠ وات
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نظام تشغيل مزدوج ٤ مكبرات صوت ذات ٤ اتجاهات

محلل طيفي فراغي

قوة صوت عالية نوازي ٢٢٠٠ وات

٢٢٠٠ وات
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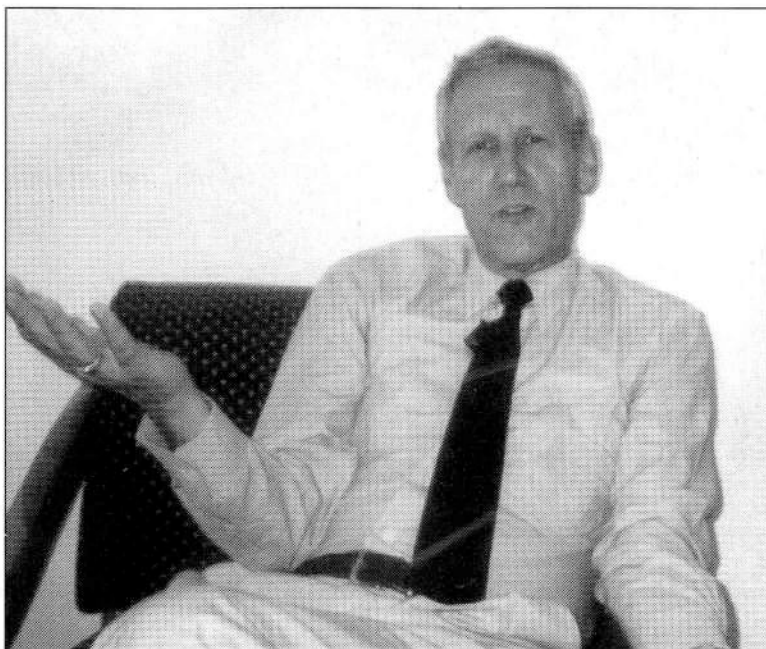
ICRC Head:

“There are humanitarian rules authorities should abide by in dealing with other people.”

International Committees of the Red Cross are found all over the world. They are playing pivotal roles to enhance human rights issues, improving the conditions of victims of wars and conflicts. In Yemen, the committee is playing an essential role in the country since the revolution of 1962. Mr. Alain Lennartz, head of the International Red Cross Committee, came to Yemen two and half years ago and he has still six months till his term is over. Mr. Mohammed Hatem Al-Qhadi, Yemen Times managing editor met with him and filed the following interview:

Q: Could you please shed some light on the background of the committee?

A: At first, I have to stress that the nature mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross is in times of concrete, where we have really a mandate to protect the victims of conflicts. That is how we came to Yemen in the first place in 1962 when the war between the royalists and republicans started. We started having medical activities to treat the wounded of this conflict. We visited the prisoners each party had made. Of our activities is to look after the wounded and look for the prisoners of war. Basically, what we are doing now is a logical consequence of what we did in 1962 because we have been staying in Yemen since then and unfortunately there has been several wars and complex situations since that time. The last one was in 1994 where we met with prisoners. Meeting prisoners and checking their conditions is also of our activities even during peace time. The prisons that were used in the past were very old Turkish prisons which are not up to the humanitarian standard. We worked together with the authorities to improve the conditions of these prisons in this country. We are still active in that respect for after all this time, I can say we understand each other. The government knows exactly what we are doing and how we are doing that. We have excellent contact with the authorities to work according



to our criteria. So what we have been doing is that we visit all the detention centers where people are locked in for some time, let's say three days, etc. If they are kept for more than that these prisoners need minimum standard of conditions to be treated as human beings. They need food, toilets, medical treatment, etc. Their family have to know where they are. These are the conditions that we insist on.

Q: What is the ICRC evaluation of the conditions of prisons here in Yemen?

A: As far as the prisons are concerned, this is an on-going process. But we can certainly say that a lot of efforts have been put by the government to improve the conditions of prisons. New prisons have been built. This has to be put in relation to the means the government has. We have just to make sure that a minimum standard is kept. Now I can tell you that we have not seen malnutrition in prisons. There is a huge difference between women here and women in the European community for example. Women here are very less in comparison to women there and in comparison to their men. Those who are in prison are imprisoned for moral problems. As

we know that if a woman has an affair and her family knows about it, she is thrown out of the family. They are then kept in prisons and very often they came to have babies. After all they are human beings and they have to be looked after.

Q: What's the role of the ICRC in regard to refugees who flow into Yemen from the neighboring countries?

A: There is a special committee to look after refugees who are also victims of conflicts which is UNHCR. If this committee is active in a country we are not directly involved in looking after the physical conditions of these refugees. It is the UNHCR that has the mandate, get the means from the international committee to do that job.

In certain countries where the UNHCR are not found, we of course do that work. In Yemen, we have only one specific work that is to tracing people and keep family links between refugees and the family back home. This concern in Yemen, especially the Somali community as in Somalia you do not have post offices and postmen to distribute letters. We work to keep the link between refugees and their families.

Q: Are you pursuing any other activities?

A: One of our main activities is psychiatric patients. We paid a visit to a prison in 1995 and saw many psychiatric patients who were simply chained and left on their own in a cell, on their dirt. Nobody was aware of the idea that they can be treated. We started with three sections in three prisons in Sana'a, Taiz and Hodiedah. We have something like 250 patients in these three sections which we together with the authorities look after them. What we did is that we prepared the three sections. Now we are financing the psychiatrists, nurses and, to certain extent, psychologists. On top of that we pay incentives and we encourage volunteers from the Yemeni Red Cross Society and from all sections of the society. We have something like 90 volunteers who are going in shifts in those sections to look after them. The weak part is again the materials since their families sent them to the streets as they are uncontrollable. Besides the government can never give them all the assistance neither can we replace the government as these prisons are governmental institutions. Now we are looking for rich people and businessmen who should have a role in relieving the suffering of these miserable section of society.

I read the article published in the Yemen Times about the miserable con-

dition of the patients in the center in Taiz. It is a fact that these people do not get enough and nice clothes for these patients sometimes turn violent and tear their clothes. They are not always nice men. They need a regular assistance to give them a decent appearance and a decent life which we can not replace. It is something that the government and the society have to do. We can only look after the medical care. When I was in Taiz at the week end I could see some improvement of their conditions. Therefore this is the way it should go.

One thing to note is that in Ibb all the psychiatric patients are kept in prisons. They did nothing wrong. They should not be in prisons, they should be in hospitals. This is something the government has to address and create an awareness that they should be treated in hospitals or simply sometimes by giving them the correct medicine. Then, they will be harmless.

Another activity is the promotion of the International Humanitarian Law which Yemen signed. Yemen is considered to be one of the most progressive and advanced countries in the middle east in terms of humanitarian and human rights laws. The question in that signing these treaties is not enough. It is the enactment of these treaties that counts a lot. People have to know and feel these rights.

There are humanitarian rules that authorities should abide by in dealing with other people whether it deals with enemies from outside the country or inside the country. Therefore, the government should teach these laws to the people.

Q: What is your future plan?

A: I hope that we do not have to increase our activities. That is, I hope that you will never have any serious problems. For the peace time activities, we are consolidating our programs. We are for the time being continuing the program in the psychiatric sections until we are sure that authorities and local organizations can take over and continue our work. We are working together with the authorities that they take more and more responsibilities. However, it is certain that in the coming two years we will be working in that project.

We will also continue to visit places of detention and help the authorities improve them. What we can say as for the prisons is that there is a strong political will to put a lot of effort into improving the condition of prisons.

There should also be a realization that this takes time. Prisons here are not found and the ideal conditions are not found mainly due to the weakness of the structures which we are trying to improve with the authorities. We will continue our activities to promote these rights. We assist the armed forces. We have specialists "officers" who will come and organize a course for high ranking officials. We have a project to create awareness among children for humanitarian problems by letting them express themselves how they see violence, they can draw it, they can say it.

We want the International Humanitarian law to be taught in university curricula in the faculties of law. One final thing to note is that the sign of the red cross has nothing to do with religion. The red cross was created as the Swiss flag for the founder in 1863 was a Swiss so as to honor the founder they took the Swiss flag and changed the colors. Out of the white cross of the Swiss Confederation it became the red cross.

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL

Handicap International in Sana'a, is looking for a female secretary (temporary position), fluent in Arabic and English, with good computer skills. Should be able to make translations (oral and written) in both languages, and to deal with various administrative tasks. Send CV to 01-226150.

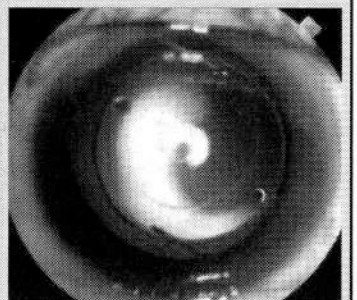


OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (10)

Intraocular Lenses for Cataract Surgery

What is Cataract and what can be done to help?

A cataract is clouding of part of the eye called the lens. The vision becomes blurred or dim because light cannot pass through the clouded lens to the back of the eye. Over half of those over 65 have some cataract development and most cases can be treated successfully with surgery. The most effective treatment for cataracts is an operation to remove the cloudy lens and replacing it with a plastic intraocular lens implant.



What is an intraocular lens implant?

After removing the cloudy lens surgically it is usually replaced by a plastic lens so that the eye can focus properly. The quality of life and the type of vision with an intraocular lens are far much better than using thick glasses.

What is the history of intraocular lens implant?

The concept of an intraocular lens was allegedly attempted in the 18th century. However, the modern era of intraocular lens implantation was a by-product of World War II technology. Some of the British Royal Air Force fighter planes had canopies made of a polymer trademarked as Perspex. Harold Ridley, then on active duty, noted that when Perspex was involved in traumatic injuries to the eye, there was good intraocular tolerance to this foreign body. Ridley used this material to fabricate an intraocular lens, which he implanted in London in November 1949. This was the beginning of intraocular surgery.

How long will the intraocular lenses last?

The implant used in cataract surgery is life long.

Is there any need to remove or replace the implant?

No. There is no need to remove it or replace it except in extreme situations.

Will physical activities or prayers displace the implant?

No. The intraocular lens implant is stable in the eye and it doesn't move or rotate in the eye but patients should be careful not to injure their eyes.

Will the intraocular lens implant cause irritation in the eye?

No.

Are these lenses expensive?

No. They are now available in reasonable prices affordable by most Yemeni patients.

Is there any need to wear glasses after the implant?

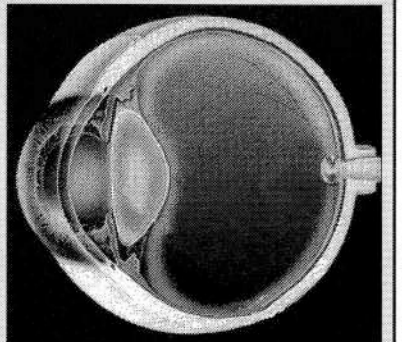
It usually depends on the personal requirements and occupation. Most elderly people are happy without spectacles and manage their lives with the vision they get with the intraocular lens implant. If the person wants to read he or she will need reading glasses.

Ultraviolet Absorbing Lenses

Most manufacturers incorporated UV absorbers into intraocular lens as prophylaxis against ambient UV light.

CONCLUSION

Intraocular lenses give a convenience of lifestyle with a quality and quantity of vision far superior to other modalities of optical correction, and the adult cataract patient who does not receive an intraocular lens is the exception.



Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important. It is your sight and your eyes need every care they deserve.

1. Mahfouth A Bamashmus FRCSEd, FRCOphth
Ibn-Al-Haitham Clinic
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a
2. Ahmed Al-Shabouti, MD
Al-Thawra Hospital, Sana'a

Announcement

The Sana'a University announces the fourth Post-Graduate Program (Diploma and MSC) in

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

At the Civil Engineering Department of the Faculty of Engineering for the academic year 2000/2001.

The Program is supported by the Dutch SUS Project "Sana'a University Support" and implemented by both the Faculty of Engineering and the International Institute for Infrastructure, Hydraulics and Environmental Engineering (IHE) - Delft, The Netherlands. The Program is conducted in English language.

Interested persons are invited to visit Graduate Studies at the Sana'a University and the SUS Project at the Faculty of Engineering for information on the required qualifications and to obtain application forms for the mentioned program (tel./fax 250514; e-mail: susi@y.net.ye).

Applications will be accepted until September 20th, 2000.

اعلان

تعلن الدراسات العليا في جامعة صنعاء عن بدء الدورة الرابعة لبرنامج دراسة البترول/ماجستير في

هندسة المياه والبيئة

بكلية الهندسة / قسم الهندسة المدنية للعام الجامعي ٢٠٠٠/٢٠٠١م.

البرنامج يعتبر ضمن نشاط المشروع الهولندي لدعم جامعة صنعاء والمنفذ من قبل كلية الهندسة - جامعة صنعاء، والمعهد الدولي للبنية التحتية والهيدروليكا والهندسة البيئية. المواد الدراسية في البرنامج باللغة الانجليزية.

على الراغبين بالدراسة مراجعة ادارة الدراسات العليا في جامعة صنعاء والمشروع الهولندي في كلية الهندسة للإطلاع على شروط القبول واستلام استمارات التقديم للدراسة في البرنامج (تلفون /فاكس ٢٥٠٥١٤).

آخر موعد لتسليم طلبات التقديم ٢٠ سبتمبر ٢٠٠٠م.

The Sewage-Flooded Al-Buraihi

Farooq Al-Kamalee

Situated 15km north to the north of Taiz, Al-Buraihi is located in Al-Ta'zeiya district. It is consisted of a number of villages, namely, Al-Buraihi, Al-Suwaida, Al-Matahen, Al-Hashma, Al-Mashareb, Madat Al-Dahna, Al-Waq'aa and Aqus. Its population totals more than 4,000 people. They suffer from drinking-water shortage and many kinds of diseases and epidemics.

Al-Buraihi is the sewage-disposal area Taiz city stretching over an area exceeding 13 hectares. The disposal area receives around 8000 cubic meters of sewage daily which constitutes 45% of used water of Taiz city. Residents in Al-Buraihi villagers living on the banks of the sewage-disposal area usually use this sewage for irrigating their maize farms and other plants used as fodders. This has polluted ground water in the area. Thirst and household needs of water force the residents to transport fresh water from remote areas or travel down to Taiz to bring water on trucks or carry it home from remote areas. The area could be seen teeming with mosquitoes causing malaria, typhoid and bilharzia diseases, declaring it an epidemic area. It is noticed that the people there suffer from morbid spots apparent on their skins because of polluted water and malnutrition. Here, residents could be seen thin and feeble as they suffer from malnutrition.

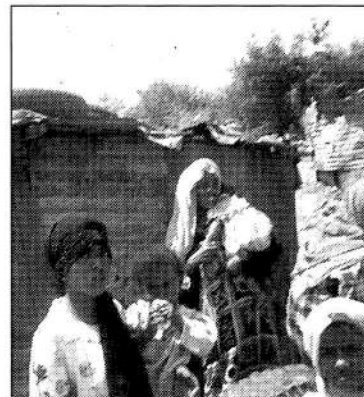
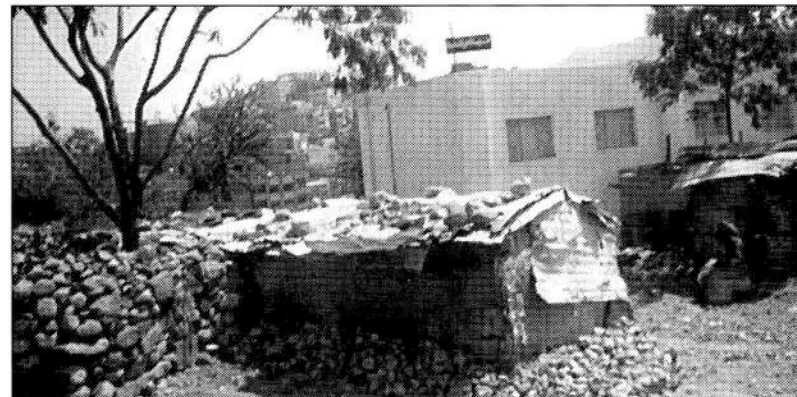
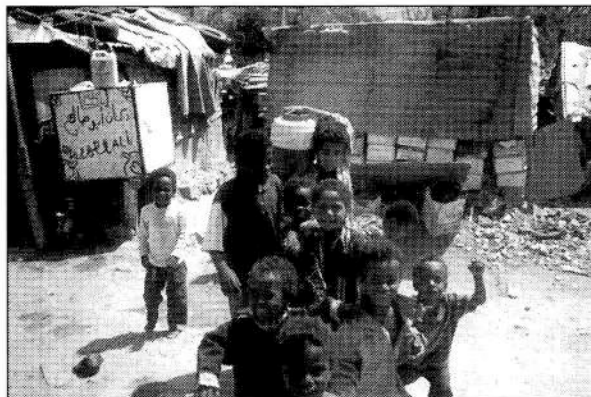
The untreated water is pumped right from the gutters or the 'basins' to farms; thus one can see farmers, their families and other laborers in the farms, are sick. Even consumers buying agricultural products of such farms are affected. Local sources say that the area resi-

dents sell their products irrigated with polluted water they obtain from sewage to one of cattle farms in Taiz, therefore milk of those cows go to consumers in bags. Both the cattle and consumers are liable to catching any any kinds of disease. And if we know that cows and goats and other animals quench their thirst by drinking this polluted water, then we can imagine the extent of damage caused to consumers of these animals' meats. The residents have got accustomed to that intolerable smell emitting from the sewage area that has been more than twenty years. There area does not have any well to provide hygienic drinking water. There is no any health unit. The poverty stricken area never encouraged any doctor to open his private clinic there.

We do not know why these people are doomed to live this miserable life. What is their sin to live around a lake of sewage. Why portions of their arable land must receive Taiz City sewage? These residents could have been compensated by building a health unit and digging well for drinking water. The only and collapsing school building, is unfortunately located on the bank of the sewage lake but could have been repaired and renovated. Built with the residents contributions, the school building is really surrounded with dirt.

Twenty years is a long suffering period of time. It should have never meant irresponsible 20 years of relief and deep sleep on part of the authorities. We do not know when the authorities shall wake up and come to the rescue of these helpless residents.

Is it not a pity to learn that a World Bank project to prepare studies on the sewage area and finance a water and sewerage system has also been shelved?



Social Look at Sweepers

Families hire the services of akhdam on special occasions, such as marriage, circumcision ceremonies etc. for enjoyment or entertainment as drummers, dancers, and cleaners. In some areas they are hired as butchers and do special-occasion cooking also.

People never used to make friendship with sweepers; they themselves avoided it knowing that they were degraded or low-cast. But today we can find them in every field of life. They are at Radio and TV studios as tenors, at stadiums as footballers with national teams, at cinema halls as film watchers, at barbershops, mosques, theaters, cultural houses: everywhere. Thus scope of making friendship are wider these days.

People never used to eat with sweepers and never liked to be their guests. By any chance those citizens who married sweeper girls were detested. Relatives and friends of the husbands never liked to be their guest. But time changed and this 'boycott' seems to have relaxed though at a very low percentage.

As could be seen from above, the once-isolated sweepers in political, cultural, social and religious life began mingling with us directly or indirectly. Even on human and humane grounds people never used to visit sick sweepers at their homes or hospitals; but now this barrier has been proportionately lifted. One additional reason for accepting them in our society was that they gave up a large portion of their old irritating and indecent behavior.

Greeting

In the past most people never liked to shake hands with sweepers for their

The Sweepers: Fighting Centuries Old Isolation

Part 2 of 3

being always dirty or sick. If a sweeper happened to greet his 'boss' he would do it in his way, with the later not showing any interest in his greeting; thus, to sweepers, greeting became a symbol of slavishness, humility and disgrace. But now people greet them in a 'lip service' manner without shaking hands.

Source of Feeding

In the past they used to scavenge in dustbins and eat or left overs from houses or restaurants. Feasts' left overs on special occasions used to be treated as 'boons'; but today akhdam are in a better living condition. They cook of their own and take their poor or 'sumptuous' meals at their houses.

Profession

Majority of akhdam used to work in lowest-ranking type jobs. Although these jobs, in the past and even today, constituted to be a part of the essential services every citizen needs in his daily life, their cleaning of the streets, removing of blockage from drainage systems and emptying rubbish bins are looked at with hatred with the knowl-

edge that sweepers' strikes have always cost us a lot. Mostly they are recruited by municipalities although on official terms; but special conditions.

Mostly their children, women and old men used to beg money from others. They do it today also but the style is changed. Employee-sweepers receive YR.10,000-15,000 per month; but Thursdays are their special days of additional earning. One by one they nearly go through each and every shop and collect forced 'incentives'. If not paid, they stop cleaning the outside area of such shops. They are divided into groups according to their areas of daily-street-cleansing. In the field of begging areas the physically strong men 'command' their own areas of 'influence'.

At the Maalla Main Road signals a 'contractor' could be seen bringing in a number of sweeper-beggars of different ages plus the crippled ones in his car and 'stationing' them on the four-road junction. That is why they never like to send their children to schools. At home they give their siblings special tough les-

sons, with cruelty, on means of begging which is a money spinner for them. Their adult girls are taught how to cope with the lust of men; allowing caressing but not to the extent of adultery. The purpose is to offer oneself mildly for grabbing good sum of money.

During morning hours their women could be seen frequenting vegetable and wet markets collecting pieces or bits to prepare their lunch. During afternoon hours their young daughters are sent down to seduce qat-sellers at qat markets to collect leaves of qat for 'papa and mama'.

In a way sweepers are believed to be rich. They do earn as officially appointed employees and they beg also but they never spend on their daily requirements of life; because they beg everything.

Very few could be seen doing their own free jobs; as shoemakers or car cleaners. Some have snatched the jobs of citizens and developed themselves. They could be seen working as welders, mentors of kerosene-stove or hubble-bubble and other such unskilled jobs. Some of them repair the shoddy China-or-Taiwan made radio and television sets. As porters they have 'monopoly' at sea and airports throughout the Republic. These porter-group's monopoly could also be seen at all vegetable markets where they unload trucks. They never reject to become porters with building material importers loading and unloading cement bags, timbers etc. Fishing boats also hire their services on land and at seas as porters. Some farms in agricultural areas also hire them as porters or 'harvesters' according to the seasons. Sweepers are good farmers but not on their own land — which actually they don't possess.

People used to detest those citizens who worked as drivers on Municipality vehicles. Time came when sweepers learnt driving and became drivers.

In Aden, sweepers could be seen auctioning and selling fish and vegetables. Some sell qat while others turned into brokers. Handicapped sweepers have been provided with small kiosks to sell petty items and make a living out.

Usually youth sweepers are physically well-built. Such youth could be seen doing excavation works digging here on hire for the Water Authority or there for the Electricity Corporation and somewhere else for the Telephones Department. They dig our graves too!! Sometimes you can see a male sweeper in streets going through shops playing his flute and a woman or women dancing in his small 'musical band'. Sometimes he could be seen alone playing his flute alone. These performances are meant to collect money. In the area stretching from Al-Hujariyah to Dhabab in the Bab el Mandeb Strait, male and female sweepers separately circumcise the new borns. The male is called (Muzaiyen) and the female (muzai-yana).

As job seekers sweepers are not a welcome at eateries. The extent of hatred could be judged with an example where a villager is selling boiled maize; say, his rival is a sweeper. No one will approach the latter at all only because he is a "customarily known

dirty sweeper."

These changes do not mean at all that the 'low-rank' jobs will disappear. We shall keep needing the services of jabartis, sewer cleaners, street cleaners and garbage lifters. And so will the sweepers themselves.

Burial Ceremony

Their funeral services were and still are of low-key level. Normally the service is performed always in silence. People say that they, in fact, never perform any. They bury their deaths at late hours of night in utter silence. People believe they bury their deaths under their dwellings. A 60-year-old friend who has a sweepers locality in his area told me he has never chance to see any funeral of a dead sweeper in his area throughout his life!

Habits

They are inclined to chewing qat lavishly, listening to music and dance. Both males and females are accustomed to snuff. They could be seen spitting here and there without caring for others health. Today this irritating habit is confined to old-timers. Both male and female are used to hubble-bubble in their daily life with particular use at their qat sittings. They encourage their youngsters to 'taste' it. No matter then if they get accustomed to it. "They become perfect men", they would claim. Today their modern girls never like the smell of the burnt tobacco. The use of hubble-bubble today is confined to old addicts only.

Muslims celebrate two "idds": Idd al-Fetr (lesser bairam) and Idd al-Adha (greater bairam); but a jovial employee-sweeper youth treated "stipend day" as Idd day also. "Why not? Doesn't it bring joy?" he added. I agreed with him but put a critical question to him: "Invisibly, you people are rich. Why we see you pawning your radio or TV sets, tape recorders or even your hubble-bubbles? You do this throughout every month." The youth was too quick to answer: "Include the pawning day in our idds!!"

Akhdam's Culture

Their main musical instruments are flute and drums. From area to area and from occasion to occasion the drums differ in shape and size. However, they are very good at dancing. Male solo dances differ from females'. In their female dances every part of the body could be seen shaking and 'trembling'; particularly the bosoms. The eyes send invitation while benign smiles never depart. They have their own pair dances also.

Their poetry and poems have their own taste. For each occasion they have their special songs.

Political Rights

They are hunted by political parties on election days only against few Riyals but are then dumped in the litter bin of their deep, black darkness. A sweeper told me: "During last elections campaign candidates led us up the garden path; but offered us nothing more than a volume-low water reservoir in exchange of our vote." After unification, I recall, sweepers were able to

'bring down' a parliament candidate only because both parties (the voter and the candidate) failed to reach an agreement on the exact 'cost of the vote'! At one sweeper aakel's residence, I saw two certificates, issued by the ruling People's General Congress, praising his admirable role in 1997 elections. "I gather my boys and girls in this area and take them to the polling stations," he said. "This gives them some money and ensures their employment at the municipalities," he added. Within themselves they are ambitious to change their status and improve their fraternal relations with other human beings; but they have no power. Neither the State heeds to them nor preachers or learned men give sermons to people with the purpose of affecting a qualitative shift in the life of sweepers.

A frustrated sweeper, Abdulhadi Muhammed Musleh expressed the grievance of sweepers by saying: "There are societies for preventing cruelty to animals. Is there any society for preventing cruelty to us?" When asked to draw a true picture of his sufferings he sighed heavily and told me: "We live on what we believe to be unkempt or unclaimed plots of land. Our dwellings could be treated as temporary shelters which could be brought down at any time by the unknown owner(s) of that plot of land. These dwellings are considered illegal, therefore, no water or electricity supplies are extended to us even if we show readiness to pay the State charges for such services. Our wastes remain within our area because no drainage or sewer line is provided. Because the area teems with mosquitoes this creates illness; mainly malaria."

Researcher Hayel Saeed Ali, in his research work entitled "Sweepers' Social Rituals" claimed that sweepers are contended with the present standard of their life. They never think of improving their conditions. To them, this does not mean any flaw or diminution."

But majority of youth today, to large extent, realizes the situation they live in. A silent revolution is in the offing.

Dress

In the past sweepers used to don what they could get from other people. You could hardly find them in markets buying new clothes. Normally they used to be poorly dressed. Change in better dress could point to their well-being thus depriving them of alms. In Aden senior officials at government departments would offer them their children's old clothes, shoes, school bags etc.

In Aden, sweepers could be seen clean and well dressed. They could be seen in markets buying their needs. Here you can watch their modern girls buying perfumes, cosmetics, new low-quality shoes and lingerie according to their financial abilities. Male and female students too could be seen shopping their stationery.

Dirtness

In the past because they rarely used to take bath not for blame of being sweepers; but owing to non-availability of water in their areas, they used to smell musty. That intolerable obnoxious smell emitting from their body kept people away from them. Time came when they themselves realized why people detest them. Today in Aden they take daily bath and look better.

Note:

At the request of our readers, part three has been added to this article. Meanwhile readers comments are awaited. Thanks.

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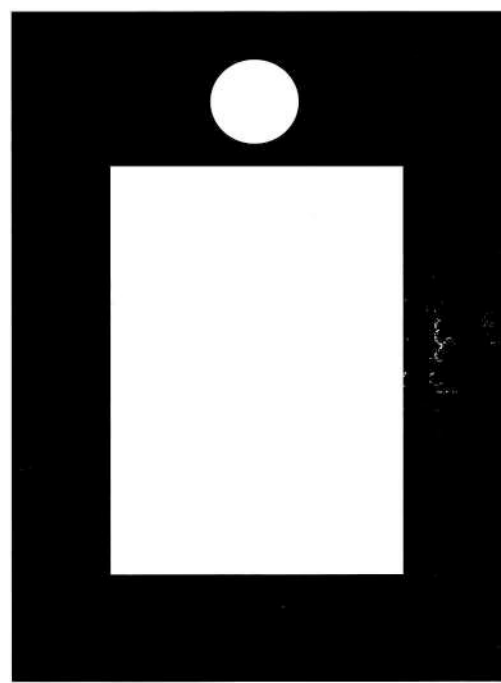


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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

News on constitutional amendments, President Saleh's visit to Britain and the UN, proceedings of the YSP's 4th congress and many other local outstanding issues captured headlines of Yemeni press front pages of this week.

As for editorials, commentaries and analyses, there has been concentration on the ongoing controversial issue of constitutional amendments, some commentaries on the YSP congress and final political statement and other local issues pertaining to democracy and cases of corruption. Moreover some newspapers have tackled some Arab and foreign topics.

Review of the main headlines front-paged in this week's Yemeni newspapers:

- President Participates in UN 3rd Millennium Summit
- RAY Party Calls for Holding National Meeting to Study Constitutional Amendments
- Information Minister Reiterates His Support to Cancel the Information Ministry
- GCC Ministerial Council: Yemeni Saudi Border Treaty Enhances the Region's Security, Stability
- Sana'a Chamber of Commerce Embarks on National Campaign for Investment
- Campaigns Against Nightclubs in the Capital
- Medical College Morgue Crime: German Expert Skeptical about the Story of Murdering Hossn, Baghdadi Holds University Responsible
- A Blast at Government Complex in Saada
- Masdous & Ba'oum Reject YSP Resolutions
- British Yacht Exposed to Piracy Offshore Hudaida
- Arab Institute of Human Rights Intends Opening an Office in Sana'a
- Education in the Country, Heading Towards Illiteracy
- 200 Businessmen Declare Bankruptcy this Year
- Ali Nasser Congratulates YSP Congress on its Success
- Americans and Israel Prepare Massive Aggression on Iraq
- Al-Hoss: Elections in Lebanon, To Be Won by the Wealthy

Here are excerpts from some articles and editorials published in some of this week's Yemeni newspapers:

AL-WAHDA
weekly of 6 September

Al-Wahda published an article on the YSP saying the socialist party has last week inaugurated the second session of its 4th congress in Sana'a. Regardless of our differences or sympathy with the Yemeni Socialist Party, the homeland has lost much by weakening the party and a substantial imbalance has occurred in the course of the Yemeni political system following the two crimes of the war and secessionism. Though it is admitted that the Socialist was one of the main forces that contributed to achieve the unity, associating the name of the late Arab writer Al-

Baradouni with its second session was an evident proof emphasizing that the party has not only participated in the making of the unity but also one of the most prominent makers of the national culture.



AS-SAHWA
weekly of 7 September 2000.

An article in this edition's back page says that holding the Yemeni Socialist Party congress has revived the topic of official media neutrality and their role in a country whose political system is based on multi-party system and peaceful transfer of power.

By broadcasting proceedings of the YSP's congress opening session, the official media have scored a good stand in their favor. But the other thing was allocating editorials in official newspapers for criticizing what had taken place in the congress. Official neutrality in this respect appears in two options. Either the official media distance themselves from confronting the socialist party and others, leaving that to the ruling party newspapers, or to allow opportunity to the socialist party to publish its responses in the official papers.

The article author suggests that the official media would receive much credit and respect if they render themselves into a semi-independent apparatus, opening its doors for all to exchange their opinions.



AL-MITHAQ
weekly, organ of the PGC, September 4, 2000.

The newspaper published a front page commentary titled "The Socialist....Insistence on Boycotting Democracy". The writer says it has been hoped that after a 15-year time of waiting, the Socialist party 4th Congress would have come free from its internal crises and conflicts. It was hoped that after six years since the secessionist war, the party's cadre had reconsidered their stands to reconcile among themselves and with the homeland. The author maintains by expressing his regret that the socialist party still refuses the other opinion but that which it wants. That is why they refused to listen to the speech of the PGC's representative delivered in the YSP congress. It would have been better for them to listen to it as we had listened to their's in the 6th congress of the PGC.

AS for the closing statement of the party, the writer maintains, it has closed the door before the socialist unionist leaders who wanted from the party to reconsider its stands and who tried to put the socialist party on the side serving the realization of unity and as part of the national movement. The only lesson the party has learnt is not to boycott elections, but it is pity it is still boycotting democracy.



AN-NASS
weekly

In one of its articles An-Nass weekly deals with the theme of corruption in state institutions. It says that corruption appears in many forms. The most common of these forms is the deterioration overshadowing the government institutions. It is no secret to assume that the corruption octopus is dominant

ing over these establishments offering itself as an illegal substitute to the sovereignty of law and order.

The article says that all the authority is doing is to assume the role of a spectator or observer. Although the authority tangibly feels the graveness of this tragedy and feels guilty, but has confined itself to mere slogans and repeating promises of combating the corruption. Against all this reality the government has no other option but to admit the danger of the situation, diagnose the ills and immediately begin the treatment with a strong will and resolution.



Al-Ihya weekly, organ of the ABS Party, 4 September 2000.

The weekly editorial has said that deterioration in Arab relations and official stances, inability of the Arab League to adopt stances expressing the real Arab interest and other negative factors, have provided opportunity for the hostile powers to hold sway over policies of the Arab nation and plunder her wealths.

Arab officials are demanded to raise to the level of their historical responsibility and the challenges facing the nation. They have to work for setting up the best framework of an Arab stand capable of facing the present and future dangers and start a new chapter in inter-Arab relations restoring the spirit of genuine solidarity.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the UPN Organization, 5 September 2000.

The weekly editorial has tackled the issue of constitutional reform saying that their organization has always been among those who call for a comprehensive political reform, of which the constitutional reform is one of the very important. The organization considers all aspects of the political reform as a common responsibility of all the political forces keen on the prevalence of a purely democratic political climate. The authority has exploited its majority in the parliament to effect critical amendments of some articles of the constitution which it has never respected and has not implemented its articles.

The Nasserite Unionist organization and out of its keenness on the unitary and democratic gains already achieved refuses these amendments and repeats its call for the president to and the parliament to give up that project. They are invited to respond to the call for holding a national dialogue grouping all of the political forces to define the aspects necessitating political, constitutional and legal reform, especially in regard to the electoral system. Work should be concentrated on creating a permanent constitution deserves to be termed the "father of all laws".



ATTARIQ weekly of 5 September 2000.

The writer of the article nobody can deny that says we in Yemen entertain a proportion of democracy and seek to enlarge it with the aim to stabilize the democratic political system based on separation of powers.

The article maintains that it is not a demand to abolish the Journalism Law issued in 1990, but we have to demand its development in a way enabling journalism to perform its mission of enlightening the society. To do so we need to spread new political and intellectual culture to rid the society of the political, economic and cultural backwardness. Such a task shouldered by the journalist could not be going in line with sentencing the journalist to imprisonment or flogging, as some would demand. Under these convictions, journalism could not perform its role. How would it then be able to exercise its power as the "Fourth Estate" in a democratic political system?



AL-BALAGH independent weekly, 5 September 2000.

Al-Balagh published an article titled Human Rights Problematic in Arab Homeland. The article says talking about a thorny

issue as "Human Rights" in the Arab homeland is a talk about contradictions between the address and reality. This supposition differs not whether concerning the official address or that of organizations concerned with defending human rights in the Arab homeland. The government mentions about gains and reiterates human rights slogans while all violations of human rights perpetrated by its apparatus are coined in legal molds. Arab regimes are not convinced in the so-called human rights.

The thing that the address of civil organizations, defending human rights, to be criticized of is their submission to the western sides funding them. These organizations proceed from a reality completely different from the Arab and adopt the western type as a cornerstone for application. This pursuit does not for sure take into consideration the Arab peculiarity. Therefore this has caused these organizations at variance with active and effective forces in the Arab community.

As a result the work of these organizations has become associated with the campaigns of westernization and western intellectual and cultural invasion.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League Party, 5 September 2000.

The weekly editorial says when the RAY party calls all for a national gathering to its table on which to put an issue of future significance as that of constitutional amendments it is by this calling for placing the bondstone for a democratic experiment. It is an experiment all the national forces contribute to design determinants of its course and all agree upon. The aim is that this action becomes the most important guarantee leading to a constitution for the country all parties are keen to protect.

The RAY, by its call, is not jump over the reality and its data and does not ask for the impossible to catch. RAY is reputed to have succeeded in grouping various political and intellectual parties in the national committee for local government. The committee's works and efforts have achieved the highest success. Would the civil society organizations respond and come back to action at such a historic moment?

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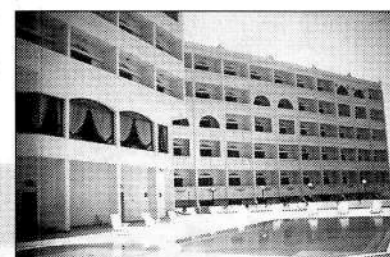
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Principal of Al-Hussain Schools recalls late King Hussain ben Talal words: "Among what we have, man is the most precious."

Heated arguments have been created over non-governmental education amid the unique spread of non-governmental universities and schools. Some people stand strongly for non-governmental educational institutions as a better alternative for the governmental ones which are no longer mind-molding centers, as they say. Others stand against non-governmental educational institutions viewing them as money-making centers. Away from that debate, it is unquestionable that non-governmental universities and schools have at least lightened the burden to governmental ones. What do owners of non-governmental schools say about their schools and

what can they offer students? Below are excerpts of an interview Akram Al-Saqqaf of the Yemen Times had with Mr. Issa Abdul Aziz Qassem, Jordanian national, principal of Al-Hussain Schools and chairman of the board of British Modern Institute.



Q: How do you assess education in Yemen? Do find any difficulties here?

A: I have noticed serious attempts to improve educational situation. However, still are there certain blocks created by traditions and conventions that do not help education reach the desired level. For example, girls are, in some areas, not allowed to go to school, boys are

devoted to certain kind of work, early marriage, lack of funding, etc.

Q: None can deny the contribution of non-governmental schools to development. In what aspects do non-governmental schools defer from the governmental ones?

A: One of the most features of the non governmental educational institutions is providing the necessary standard equipment for teaching. Owing to competition created by availability of many such institutions, they have to continuously develop so that they keep their reputation. We, in Al-Hussain Schools, have wide standard buildings and each class has as a maximum 25 students. In addition, we provide students with highly qualified teaching staff. Students here also have good



chances to study languages and train on computers. Such facilities are not available even in some non-governmental schools.

Q: What is, in your opinion the best

means to make students benefit from summer vacation?

A: Students in general need a kind of entertainment. It is then the parents' role to guide them to beneficial entertainment programs. A balance should be struck between times of entertainment and times of going to languages and computer institutes. I have seen that many Yemeni students travel abroad in vacations as a kind of entertainment. I think it is better for parents to let their children stay here and learn something useful.

Q: What do think are the reasons for the vast spread of language institutes? Do they help qualify students in your opinion?

A: Spread of such institutions is positive for they really help develop students' abilities, specially in English. However, those institutes should be controlled by some laws that prevent their conversion into money-making centers.

Q: How do you assess the level of Yemeni students?

A: Yemenis are intelligent and they have a instinctive desire to learn, specially girls. Had there been special schools for talented students, there could have been many Yemeni scientists,



intellectuals, sportsmen, etc. with overseas reputation like the great Yemeni boxer, Naseem who achieved a great position in the world of boxing when facilities were available.

Q: How does the Ministry of Education deal with requests to open non-governmental schools?

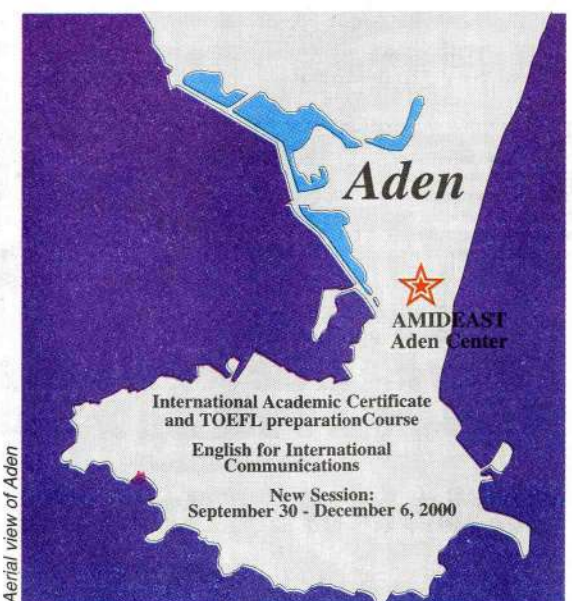
A: I should say that, the Ministry of Education should not license any school unless it makes sure that the school will be run by well-qualified staff.

Q: Any last word?

A: Yemen is full of ambitions and great potentials. At the top there are ambitious leaders who are well aware that society reform can not be without education. Let me at the end recall what Late King Hussain Ben Talal said: "Among what we have, man is the most precious"



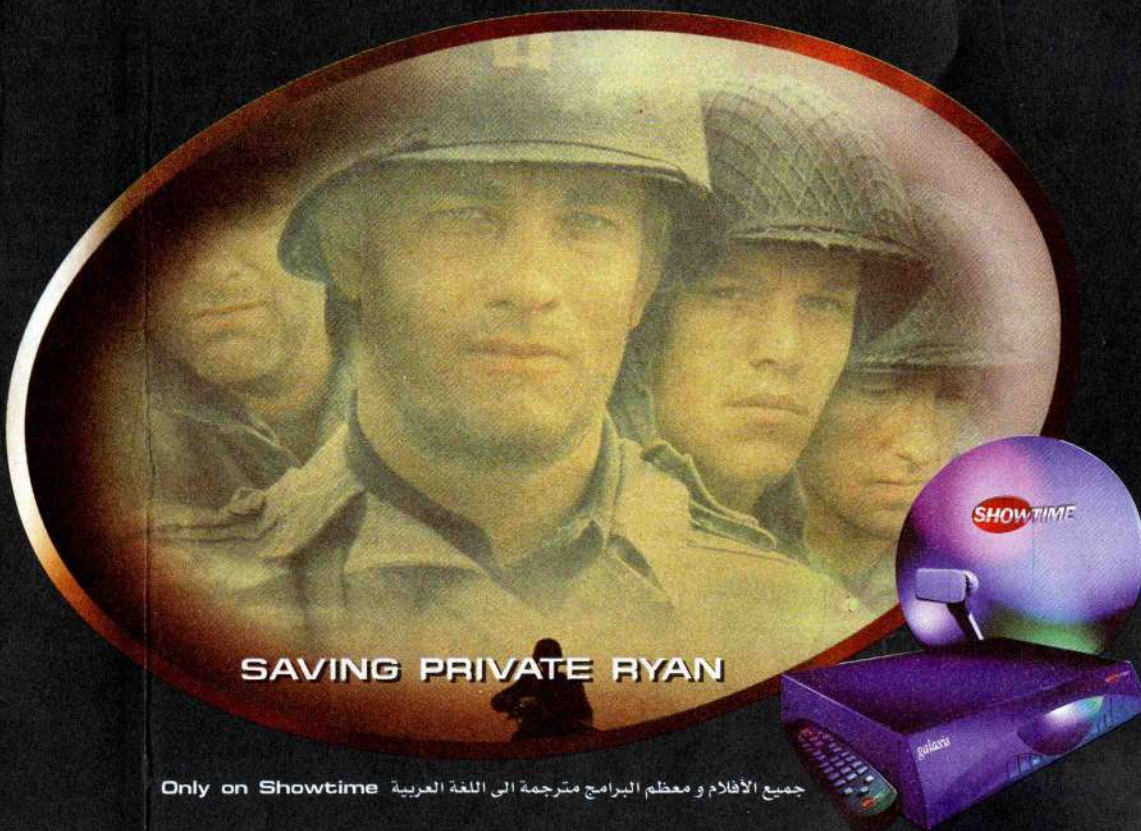
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Pakistan

History:

Pakistan traces its history back to at least 2,500 years before Christ, when a highly developed civilization flourished in the Indus valley area. Excavations at Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kot Diji have brought to light evidence of an advanced civilization even in most ancient times. Around 1,500 B.C. the Aryans overwhelmed this region and influenced the Hindu civilization, whose center moved to the Ganges valley, further east. Later the Persians occupied the northern regions in the 5th century B.C. up to the 2nd century A.D. The Greeks came in 327 B.C. under Alexander of Macedonia and passed away like a meteor. In 712 A.D. The Arabs led by Mohammed bin Qasim landed near modern Karachi and ruled the lower half of present Pakistan for two hundred years. During this time Islam took roots in the soil and influenced the life, culture and traditions of the people. In the 10th century A.D. began the systematic conquest of Indo-Pakistan by the Muslims from central Asia who ruled almost the whole sub-continent up to the

adopted by the All-Indian Muslim league demanding a separate independent homeland for the Muslims of India. After seven years of untiring struggle under the brilliant leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan emerged on the map of the world as a sovereign state on 14 August, 1947.

People:

Physical appearances, temperaments and cultures of the different sections of present day Pakistani society bear a living testimony to the interplay of many diverse anthropological forces that took a few thousand years in shaping it. Invading races of Aryans, Mongolians, Parthians, Chaldeans, Scythians, Semites, Greeks from Achaia and Macedonia, Arabs, Turks and Mughals all played their part in transforming this region's pre-Diavidian stock into the modern Pakistani nation of more than 131.63 million people, occupying a land area of 803,950 sq.km.

landscape:

The Pakistani landscape is as diverse as its people. High mountains, plateau and hills cover a vast area along northern and western borders. The south-east is a semi-desert, with its own colorful culture. The rest is all fertile green farm-lands irrigated by a network of canals and rivers. The mighty river Indus Pakistan's main artery begins its long journey in the snow capped mountains and flows south into the Arabian sea over a marshy delta.

Little-known Pakistan more than satisfies their thirst for novel experience, sports and exploring the unknown. A Pakistan holiday can be as delightful as it is different.

PAKISTAN'S TOURIST ATTRACTION:

Khunjerab Pass-Gateway to China
For those interested in adventures, the opening of the Khunjerab Pass which was on 1st May 1986, for a cross over on the Pak-China border is not a small event. It fulfills an age-old dream of the world to relieve the past and travel along the Karakoram Highway a new name for the legendary silk Route.

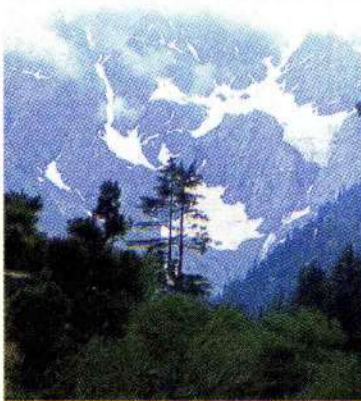
Slow moving, single file, jingling varvans of the great dare-devil historical personages of the middle ages ventured across the steep, snowy silk route. These included the 4th century Chinese pilgrim Fa Hien, the 11th century Arab geographer Al-Beruni and Marco Polo, the 13th century Italian adventurer who appeared in

the court of Kublai Khan.

The Khunjerab Pass is the culmination of the Karakoram Highway. It sits high on the roof on the world at 16,000 feet with Pakistan and China on either side.

Pakistan's North, an adventure Paradise:
If Paradise ever exists on earth, it is here, it is here, it is here. This translation of the couplet attributed to the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, gives a true picture of Pakistan's mountainous north. The scenic charm of clear streams, gurgling brooks, frothy water falls, roaring mountains rivers and calm lakes of Pakistan are "meant to give kings gladness."

The scenario consists of high mountains, pine covered foot-hills, rugged plateaus primitive unspoiled valleys and still deserts. But above all it is the colorful variety of the people that makes you curious. You will find an admixture of so many races, most of them tall, sturdy and handsome descendants of the invading armies that liked this region so much that they invariably settled down here. The Pakistan customs, life-styles, myths, rituals, music and dance are an amalgam of the rustic and the refined. You meet here so many tribal people leading a life that boggles the imagination, such as the inhabitants of the scenic Swat and the panoramic Kaghan valleys. Then you see that the people of Gilgit, Hunza, Baltistan and other areas beyond the mountains are equally fascinating. The Kalash tribes living in the Chitral valley, bound on all sides by sky-high mountain walls beyond the Karakoram range, continue to defy historians attempting to trace their origins. These tribes of uncertain origin claim to have descended from the skies.



They still solemnly observe the strange rituals of their unique ancestors and worship a variety of deities.

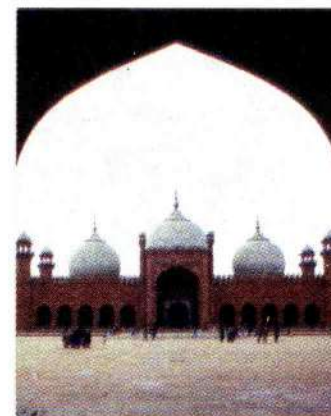
The slow pace of life comes to a standstill in the scenic valleys of the northern Pakistan. The nomadic tribes descendants of the Turkish Mongol hordes of Chingiz Khan and Taimur Lung, graze their two-humped camels, yaks, horses and sheep on the scenic Pamiir pastures beyond the Hindukush mountains in summer. They retreat to the lower valleys during winter, when the fury of ice-cold wind raging across the plateau scares even the snow leopard away. Equally impressive are the warrior-tribes of the rugged hilly area around the legendary

Khuber Pass.

The Mystic Ways

Whether your curiosity takes you to the scenic northern mountains, the rugged Baluchistan plateau or the fertile and ever green plains of Sind and Punjab, what strikes your eye most is the life of the mystics around the shrines of great many sufi saints.

Their devotees sing and dance to the rise and fall of the drum-beat, reminiscent of the whirling dervishes of old. Pakistan land is also known as birth place of various religions and Sikh history originates from Nankana Sahib as Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikh faith. Lot of Sikh believers do visit every year to Pakistan for pilgrimage and to pay homage to various shrines located in Nankana Sahib near (Sheikhupura) Gurdwara Panja Sahib (Hasanabad) Gurdwara Dehra Sahib at (Lahore) including Samadhi of Raja Ranjit Singh and many more shrines.



Mountaineering

Camp Concordia in Baltistan offers you the world's 10 highest peaks after Everest, all within an area of 24 kilometers (15 miles) including the world's second highest, K-2 (8,611m) Gasherbrum 1 (8068 m), Briard Peak (8047 m) Gasherbrum (7820 m) besides other tall ones. Then there is Nanga Parbat (8125 m) and Pakaposhi (7788 m) in the vicinity. There are scores of 7 thousands in the Karakoram range and hundreds of the other nameless ones below 6096 meters. Pakistan houses 4 of the world's highest mountain ranges i.e. the Himalayas, the Karakorums, the Hindukush and the Pamirs besides others.

Trekking

Pakistan also houses world's largest glaciers outside the polar region. These include siachin, Hopar, Hispar, Biafo, Baltoio, Passu, etc. The treks to the these glaciers, besides the vast expanse of foot-hills around the mountain ranges, draw large number of trekkers from the world-over. The treks are located around beautiful valleys, lakes, rivers, hot springs, deep gorges, moraines and curious rock formations, like the Nagar Valley all the way up around Hopar and Hispar.

White Water Sports

Only these who dare take up the challenge of the frothy white waters of the mountain rivers, know the thrill and the

excitement that this sport offers in Pakistan. It is now permitted to go for white water sports like rafting, canoeing, kayaking, etc.

Trout Fishing/Scuba Diving & Yachting

The rivers of the same scenic mountains and beautiful lush green valleys in the northern Pakistan provide you the coveted rainbow and brown trout fishing zones.

The scenic rivers and lakes of Sind and Punjab plains are also good for fishing. The Arabian sea is equally good for deep-sea fishing as well as for swimming, skin and scuba diving and yachting.

Ski Resort

Malam Jaba, situated on one of the important off shoots of silk Route, it is not only a winter resort and chairlift facility but a sign of older civilizations. It is equipped with 52 rooms hotel and two skiing platforms, Chairlift facilities (800 meters long cable) lush green meadows, adventurous tracks, roller skating and ice skating rinks.

Archaeology

Half an hour's journey from Islamabad takes you to the excavated sites of the Gandhara civilization which was at its zenith about 2500 years ago. Its universality was the cradle of learning for scholars from all over India and the far East. Taxila alone is not Gandhara. It is only a part of the excavations made so far. Another site of a Gandhara Buddhist monastery is located at Takht-Bahi, near Peshawar. Gandhara was famous for its woolly sheep, scented wines, philosophers, mystics, sculptors, stone-carvers and soldiers who fought with Darius III against Alexander. A fine example of its sculpture is the world famous statue of the Fastening Buddha" a poetic masterpiece carved in stone. These days this area is catching the imagination of the Buddhist monks, scholars and tourists, specially from Japan, besides other places.

Indus Valley Civilization

About 300 miles from Karachi, excavations have revealed the metropolis of the great pre-historic Indus Valley Civilization that flourished around 2000 B.C. One wonders at the organized life and genus of those who lived here. Mud-brick and baked brick buildings, planned wide roads and an elaborate, covered drainage system leave you wondering. These sites were discovered in 1922 and now under UNESCO protection.

Harappa / Kot Diji / Banbhore

Kot Diji excavation site is located in sind near Khairpur. These are the ruins of a civilization which flourished around 2800 to 2500 B.C.

Harappa excavation sites are bigger than Mohenjodaro and belonged to the same period.

Banbhore excavations are of a civilization that thrived from 100 B.C. upto the Arab conquest of Sindh in 712 A.C.

Mughal Monuments

Most of the Mughal period monuments are found in Lahore. The beauty and charm of this city is as great to a tourist of today as it was to the Mughal emperors of old who frequented this garden city on their royal sojourns. They made it more beautiful by building a first, palaces, balconies, audience-halls, state rooms, tombs, mosques and wallet terrace-gardens with fountains canals and sunken tanks made of milk-white marble.

Shopping / Bargain Hunting

Pakistan's most cities are also great treasure seeking places for the bargain-

hunters. You can buy hand-made woolen and silk carpet, carved wooden furniture of walnut and rosewood, souvenirs of onyx marble, copper, bronze silver, gold and wood besides classic jewelry, tapestry, crochet works, leather works, sporting goods, surgical instruments.

Rich, Hot, Spicy Food

The food that adorns Pakistanis' table today and fills the surrounding air with a mouth-watering aroma of a blend of rich spices and herbs is the product of a confluence of the diverse traditions and tastes of the various races that shared the shaping of the present day Pakistani society and its culture.

The best Pakistani food is in the Mughal style which is a blend of the Turkish, Persian and Mughal influences over the original traditions of the then Hindustan, parts of which make up the present day Pakistan.

Affluence and luxury of the Mughal court could provide its princes and courtiers the means and leisure to develop their cuisine to such an extent as to make it an art. But one has to go to Pakistan and enjoy the taste of the food.

Beaches / Yachting / Deep Sea Fishing

Pakistan's modern port of Karachi has a mild tropical climate and sunny beaches. It is a convenient place for basking in the luke warm sun, yachting, skin and scuba diving and deep-sea fishing. Sea food, particularly jumbo prawn, are the specialty of a chain of restaurants which serve continental, Chinese and hot and spicy Pakistani food. Karachi is also a big shopping center for all kinds of hand made and machine-made item.

Karachi has its own charm. Yemenia goes to Karachi on every Sunday.

TIPS TO TRAVELLERS

Pakistan is celebrating 2001 as "Visit PakistanYear"

Capital: Islamabad
Area: 803,950 Sq.km.
Religion: Islam
Language: National language Urdu. Official language English.
Currency: Rupee
Driving: All traffic in Pakistan runs on the left side.
Visa: All foreigners coming to Pakistan need a valid passport. Yemeni

nationals do require visa which can be obtained through Pakistan embassy in Sana'a situated at al-Safia, Telephone No. 248814 or 500140.

Next issue will be on
Thailand



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- 100% results in M.O.E. examination. (Yemen).
- Outstanding grades in O. & A. Levels. (UK).
- Remarkable results in F.B.I.S.E. (Pakistan).
- Najah Al- Mugahed, a student of Pakistan School Sana'a, scored maximum votes in National Student's Parliament, Republic of Yemen.

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DBX/KHI	SAT/MON/WED	EK 602	1815	2115	
3-SAH/AUH	SUN/THU	GF 194	1600	2000	
AUH/KHI	SUN/THU	GF 539/752	2345	0540	
(VIA BAH)					
4- SAH/AMM	MON/THU	RJ 709	0500	0705	
AMM/KHI	MON/FRI	RJ 190	2030	0415	
INBOUND:		FLIGHTS EX KHI TO SAH			
From/To	Days Of Op.	Flt No.	Dep.	Arr.	
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2-KHI/DBX	FRI/SUN/TUE	EK603	2230	2330	
DBX/SAH	SAT/MON/WED	EK 451	0230	0430	
3-KHI/BAH	SUN	GF 731	0800	0840	
BAH/SAH	SUN	GF 193	1000	1505	
4- KHI/AMM	WED/SUN	RJ 191	0630	1030	
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Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to Say

At the Petrol Pump

- Ms. Moudha:** Fill it up please.
Attendant: For filling your tank, you'll have to pull over to this lane, madam. Filling machines in that lane are out of service.
- Ms. Moudha:** I see. There is a notice there I failed to mark. Sorry. I always fill my tank in this lane. So I pulled in here out of force of habit.
(She takes the car to the lane as pointed by the attendant and the attendant fills it up)
- Ms. Moudha:** Will you check the oil, please?
Attendant: (Checks the oil) It is just a little below the 'full' mark. It won't take a whole quart. It's enough for a week. We'll change your oil next week and fill it up.
- Ms. Moudha:** Good idea. Would you mind checking the water in the radiator and in the battery? It's been ages since I last checked them.
Attendant: Both the radiator and the battery need water. I wonder whether you are checking water every week. Unless you do so, you're likely to damage the engine.
- Ms. Moudha:** I'm sorry. I've been awfully busy last couple of weeks. So the car got neglected. Would you also check the temperature please?
Attendant: Yes. It seems okay for the time being. Please come next week for a more complete check up.
- Ms. Moudha:** I hate to ask after all you have done, but would you please check the tires too. The front wheels need twenty-nine pounds of pressure and the rear ones need thirty two. (Fills the tires with air) your car needs a thorough check up. Please come some time next week for full servicing so that the car doesn't give you any trouble on the road.
- Ms. Moudha:** Thank you very much.
Attendant: You are welcome.

How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

- 1) "A Tale of Two Cities" are an interesting novel.
- 2) You mistake in thinking that I am against you.
- 3) Hard work and honesty are needed for success in life.
- 4) Many a battle were fought on the soil of Yemen.
- 5) He married his daughter.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) All that is typically human is due to language.
Note: The sentence expresses a universal truth. So it needs simple present tense.
- 2) The patient **had died** before the doctor arrived.
Note: The sentence denotes two events in the past out of which the first event is in remote or distant past and is, therefore, in the past perfect tense. The second event, which is in the recent past, is in the simple past tense.
- 3) I **passed** the M.A. examination in 1981.
Note: The sentence expresses an event that occurred in the past. So it is incorrect to use present perfect tense.
- 4) Every chair and every table in the room **was** in order.
- 5) Dr. Khalid as well as his son **was** honored by the president.

III. How to express it in one word

- 1) public announcement in a newspaper
- 2) person who speaks in favor of somebody or something, especially a cause
- 3) existing in, moving through, the air
- 4) feats performed by clever airmen (such as flying upside down)
- 5) science dealing with the forces exerted by air in motion

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) person or animal grown to full size or strength: **adult**
- 2) make impure, make poorer in quality: **adulterate**
- 3) come or go forward: **advance**
- 4) something likely to bring success in competition with others: **advantage**
- 5) an exciting or dangerous journey or activity: **adventure**

IV. Read each of the following sentences and then complete the accompanying sentence with the same meaning.

- 1) We're trying to solve the problem. We're trying to find a solution
- 2) Nabilla gets in well with her brother. Nabilla has a good relationship
- 3) Prices have increased a lot. There has been a big increase
- 4) I don't know how to answer your question. I can't think of an answer
- 5) No body wants to buy shoes like these any more. There is no demand
- 6) I think that being married has some advantages. I think that there are some advantages
- 7) The number of people without jobs has fallen this year. There has been a fall
- 8) I don't think that a new road is necessary. I don't think that there is any need

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) The idea that Ahmad has stolen my book is absurd.
- 2) I don't believe that I have stood first in examination.
- 3) I know the place where he was born.
- 4) Can you tell me why Fadl is late for the class?
- 5) I have a feeling that the corner shop opens on Friday.

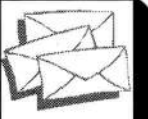
V. Words of Wisdom:

"We live by admiration, Hope and Love."

—Wordsworth



YOUTH FORUM



The Role of News paper

Newspapers are communicative devices between people all over the world whether they are published in English or in Arabic.

They had played an important, effective and influential role in the past. They motivated people to resist colonization. They made the people aware of all the wrong actions of these colonizers. They made them come together and join their hands to rebel and make their lands free. Newspapers have become an essential part of our life.

They give us the latest news of our country and the outside world. They keep the people acquainted with what ever happens in the society, the good as well as the bad things. By this they are given the chance to judge whether their leaders are corrupt or not. Newspapers give them the chance to build their future.

In Yemen there are many newspapers, the majority of them being published in Arabic while a few in English. These Arabic newspapers, more often than not, belong to some political parties which monopolize them to spread their ideologies to have more support and to make the people support whatever is done by the ruling party.

There are, of course, some independent newspapers which neither belong to the opposition nor to the government. They publish things without favor or fear. One such newspaper is Yemen Times which was founded by the late Abdulaziz Al-Saqaf. Yemen Times has actually played a substantial role in our prosperity. It has created a bridge of contact between Yemen and the outside world. It has made the world know about Yemen and its people. It has been reflecting a good picture about Yemen which is clear through the contributions of the newspaper in promoting the tourist industry and the substantial international support Yemen has been able to get. It has also been very instrumental in organizing so

many international conferences in Yemen so as to attract the world's attention to this largely neglected land.

Moreover, Yemen Times has been performing the role of an informer in terms of giving the people immunizations from wrong information besides playing its role in exposing corruption and corrupt officials. Yemen Times is also playing an important role in indicating the social problems and trying to propose some solutions for them. Now it is playing a commendable job in regard to teaching English which is considered to be of great value to students of English. If anyone reads an issue of the newspaper, he can't wait until he reads the second issue and so on.

I do keep my fingers crossed hoping that the newspaper will go on the same course and that it will be able to fulfill the expectations of its readers.

Shafiq Abdullah Kasem
Arhab University

I feel sad

I feel sad,
I often cry,
I can't bear you be away
I love to see you
The apple of my eye.

Where you would go,
After this year,
Has been so horrible a thought
Breeding an unknown fear.

Taiz is the cradle
Of our choicest happiness.
Only its celestial beauty
Is our life's sole business.

Sadiq Hassan M. Assamie

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- Schedule appointments.
- Arrange for translations.
- Manage the leave and attendance system.
- Handle the logistics of conferences and workshops.

Qualifications:

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- At least 5 years experience in office logistics management.
- Experience in the management of secretarial staff with good interpersonal skills.
- Excellent communication skills.
- Demonstrate familiarity with word processing and spreadsheet applications.
- Proficiency in speaking and writing Arabic and English.

Applications along with a detailed resume and copies of supporting documents should be addressed to:

Minister's office
Ministry of Education
P.O.Box 96, Sana'a, Yemen

The closing date for receiving all applications is September 20,2000

United Nations Millennium Declaration

The General Assembly, Adopts the following Declaration:

I. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

1. We, Heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new Millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.

2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty, therefore, to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.

4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States; respect for their territorial integrity and political independence; resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law; the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation; non-interference in the internal affairs of States; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; respect for the equal rights of all without distinction to race, sex, language or religion; and international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people. For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to this central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition, and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation.

6. We consider certain fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:

- Freedom. Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.
- Equality. No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.
- Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer, or who benefit least, deserve help from those who benefit most.
- Tolerance. Human beings must respect each other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A Culture of Peace and Dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.
- Respect for nature. Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of

sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed, in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

- Shared responsibility. Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.

7. In order to translate these shared values into actions, we have identified key objectives to which we assign special significance:

II. PEACE, SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

8. We will spare no effort to free our peoples from the scourge of war, whether within or between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the past decade. We will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

9. We resolve, therefore:

- To strengthen respect for the rule of law, in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties.
- To make the United Nations, more effective in maintaining peace and security, by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously.
- To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter.
- To ensure the implementation, by States Parties, of treaties in areas such as arms control and disarmament, and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions.
- To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.
- To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations; to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews; and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties.
- To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers.
- To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, as well as the Amended Mines Protocol to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

10. We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote

peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal.

III. DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION

11. We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone, and to freeing the entire human race from want.

12. We resolve, therefore, to create an environment — at the national and global levels alike — which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

13. Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level, and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

14. We are concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We will, therefore, make every effort to ensure the success of the High-level International and Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.

15. We also undertake to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we welcome the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in May 2001 and will endeavour to ensure its success. **We call on the industrialized countries:**

- to adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries;
- to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction;
- and to grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.

16. We are also determined to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

17. We also resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action, and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly, rapidly and in full. We urge the international community to ensure that, in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.

18. We recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs, and to help them overcome the impediments of geography, by improving their transit transport systems.

19. We resolve further:

- To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; and also, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water.
- To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling; and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
- By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-5 child mortality by two

thirds, of their current rates.

- To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
- To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.

20. We also resolve:

- To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.
- To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.
- To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.
- To develop strong partnerships with the private sector, and with civil society organizations, in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.
- To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all.

IV. PROTECTING OUR COMMON ENVIRONMENT

21. We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.

22. We reaffirm our support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21, agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

23. We resolve, therefore, to adopt in all our environmental actions a new ethic of conservation and stewardship, and, as first steps we resolve:

- To make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
- To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.
- To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.
- To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources, by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies.
- To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.
- To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

V. HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

24. We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

25. We resolve, therefore:

- To fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To strive for the full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.
- To strengthen the capacity of all our countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights.
- To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the



UN Secretary-General, ringing peace bell, hails millennium of hope after century of destruction. —(Xinhua)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

- To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies, and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies.
- To work collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries.
- To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information.

VI. PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE

26. We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations who suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection, so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible.

We resolve, therefore:

- To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law.
- To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to countries hosting refugees; and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity, and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies.
- To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

VII. MEETING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF AFRICA

27. We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

28. We resolve, therefore:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.
- To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent.
- To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance (ODA), and increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as well as transfers of technology.
- To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.

VIII. STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS

29. We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

30. We resolve, therefore:

- To reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, and to enable it to play that role effectively.
- To intensify our efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects.
- To further strengthen the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfill the role ascribed to it in the Charter.
- To strengthen the International Court of Justice, in order to ensure justice and the rule of law in international affairs.
- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.
- To ensure that the Organization is provided on a timely and predictable basis with the resources it needs to carry out its mandates.
- To urge the Secretariat to make the best use of those resources, in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interests of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices and technologies available and by concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of Member States.
- To promote adherence to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.
- To ensure greater policy coherence and to improve better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions, and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.
- To further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including: peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights, democracy and gender issues.
- To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.

31. We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports, for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.

32. We solemnly reaffirm, on this historic occasion, that the United Nations is the indispensable common house of the entire human family, through which we will seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, cooperation and development. We, therefore, pledge our unstinting support for these common objectives, and our determination to achieve them.

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Artist Alia Ismail Moayad:

"Human faces represent life. So I strive to explore each face I encounter."



The first impression one gets when he/she knows the artist Alia Ismail Moayad is that she is calm, modest, tender who has faith and is determined to achieve her aims.

Briefly this is what should be mentioned about artist, Ali. Alia, who presently studies plastic art in Poland, links her paintings with her own personality confessing that without such a characteristic, the artist would be far away from the truth whatever his/her style was. The desire to draw blossomed in her life when she started realizing her surroundings. That desire was even strengthened more by her family, lovers of fine arts.

Realizing that talent itself can not do, Alia, after primary school, joined a secondary school for fine arts in Poland where she lives and where her techniques and styles developed. After she finished her secondary school she made up her mind to continue her higher studies in the Academy of Fine Arts in Poland. After the secondary school Alia underwent a tendency to realism using red, yellow and orange colors.



provided her with a chance to visit many workshops of qamariat and ceramics. "I admire the talent and skills of Yemeni artists. Though they depend on simple and primitive means none can help admiring them," she said.

Among her beautiful works are one portraying two children and another showing a baby face. In both pictures she strove to show her extra-sensitivity. It is human faces that she is always trying to go beyond their facial expressions seeking for the truth of life.



As for her water colored pictures, there is a contradiction in using tender visible color accompanied with wide brush strokes. "I always use red, yellow and orange colors in my works. This even made my teachers distinguish my paintings easily from the first color strokes," she says.

Her paintings of the Yemeni antiquities and landscapes make many people think they (the paintings) are imaginary. She merely captures Yemeni houses and cities and their beauty. "It is my passion and that is why I chose the Yemeni windows (Qamariat) to be the subject of my graduation thesis in the secondary school for fine arts.

Alia has recently visited Yemen. This visit



"Arabisch-deutsche Lyrik" Arabic-German Poetry Conference Inaugurated

Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Kareem Al-Iryani inaugurated last Saturday the Arab-German Poetry Conference at the Sheraton Hotel. In the opening ceremony, Dr. Al-Iryani described each poet as a separate nation. He addressed poets attending the conference by saying that they were representing two great civilizations; the Arab and the German.

He said that Arab poetry since its emergence in about the fourth century has been an essential pillar in Arab history. "Poetry has been the sword, the spear, it has been peace, war, glory, boasting, love, and beauty throughout history," he said. He further congratulated Yemen for hosting such a conference.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Maqaleh, President of Sana'a University welcomed all poets and participants at the conference. He said that the interaction of cultures would make the world more beautiful and brighter than the past and would make the tomorrow even more beautiful and brighter than the present and the past.

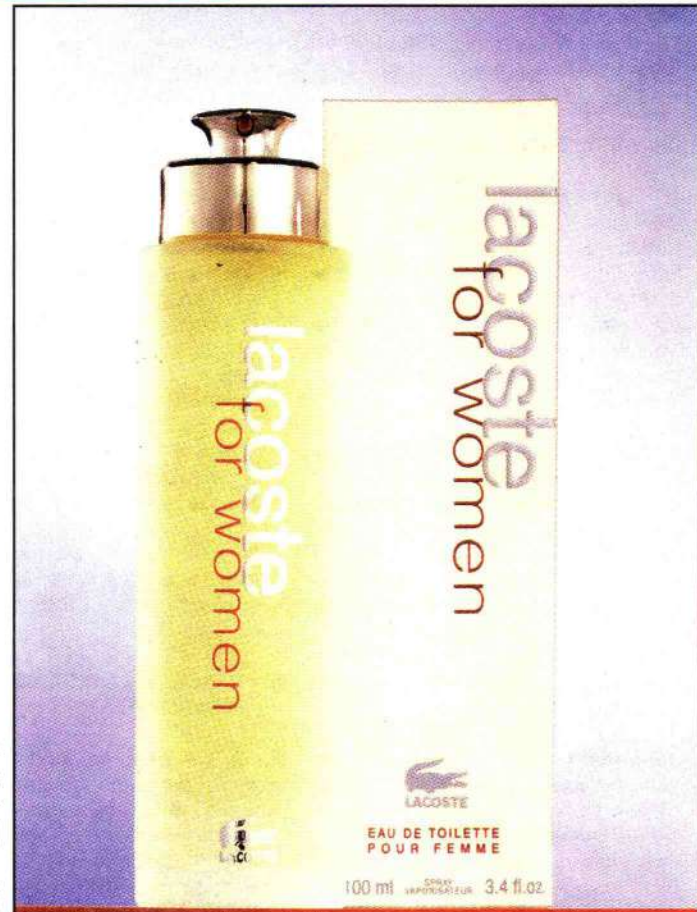
German Charge d' Affaires in the German embassy in Sana'a Mr. Matthias Kiesler recalled words of one of the theological philosophers: "We can better know nations' history through poetry than through politics and bloody wars." He said that amidst the noisy world they (diplomats) could not help but listen to the real sages (poets.) He further expressed his deep appreciation to organizers of the conference, specially Mrs. Amal Al-Jabouri. He added that he respected all those who came along to Yemen despite what they heard of what happened to foreigners here.

Dr. Abdul Malek Mansour, Minister of Culture and Tourism, delivered a speech in which he welcomed all participants. He also highlighted the strong relation between Yemen and Germany.



Humpback Whale Body Disposed in Macao

Macao— Body of a 11.9-meter-long humpback whale is removed by a crane in Macao. The 2-year-old male whale died one day after he grounded near Macao August 30. Scientists are to carry out research on the body. Xinhua Photo by Chen Boliang (wt)



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■ مطلوب: مسوقين لقطاع غيار سيارات بابائية وبضائع كهرتانية وميكانيكية مستخدمة يوسف عبده، ت: ٢٥٠٧٠١، فاكس: ٢٥٥٦٠٠
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■ مطلوب موظف لبيع في مجال الدعاية والإعلان لاقبل عن ٢ سنوات. ت: ٢٥٨٨٧٢
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■ اميلي فايز ٦٠٠ تويج ٤٨١٥٠، مسجلة بايونيير مع ايكوليزر مختار باشاني، ت: ٢٥٥٤١٢
■ للبيع: لوحة فلزك متر-٨ سم، مستخدمة ونظيف، معروضة للبيع بسعر مغري، احمد عرمان، ت: ٢٤٤١٩٩
■ للبيع: عدد ١٠٠ كرتون من صابون الملابس وزن ٣ كيلو للعبوة. ت: ٢٤٤٣٢٠
■ بيع ٦٠ سبيل لشركة الاسماك بسعر ٧٠٠ ريال للسبيل الواحد. صبري سالم احمد، ت: ٢٤٤٣٧٧
■ للبيع: مجموعة من الطوايع والعملات متنوعة الاصدارات. ت: ٢٤٠٣٦١

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■ سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٦، راديو سوداء اللون موديل ٩٧ للبيع. نبيل غانم، ت: ٢٤٤٠١٠٩٧٢٠٦٩٩

عقارات
■ مطلوب: محل تجاري في عدن سوق الغراني، او الشيخ عبد الله او السيل في النصف العلوي. للتواصل: محلات الحاجب، ساني حسن السعدي، ت: ٢٥٦٢٠٧
■ للإيجار: فلا دووين وجوش، امام قاعة صيرة للافراح/عدن، طلال سالم بن عطية، ت: ٢٥٤٥١٧
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