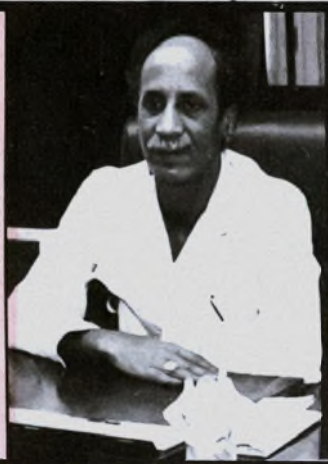




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عيد سعيد وكل عام وأنتم واليمن بخير

OURVIEWPOINT



FUTURE BUILDING

The most important thing that the Yemeni system needs today is a degree of self-confidence and trust from the people. Both can be achieved with sincere and hard work and a little bit of creative thinking. **Most Yemenis are hopeful about the future, even with the current hardships.** The major discoveries of additional oil and other minerals, the democracy that is taking roots more and more every day, the united Yemen that has made our country one of the larger Arab countries, and the termination of those factors that had pawned Yemen to its neighbors and aid-donors. **For most Yemenis, this is as bad as it can get, and it is liveable. The only direction open to us is to move forward and upward.**

To make good on this, we need to promote self-confidence, and to build trust in the system. For either to be achieved, the government has to do a few things. The first is for the government to exercise restraint on its expenditures. We keep repeating that a sound financial system (the basic component of which is the government budget) is the center-piece of a successful system. Thus, can we stop the Central Bank of Yemen from printing any more money for just two years. If we can achieve this, we have taken a giant step towards correcting most of our problems. The second thing the government to do is show enough respect for the very laws it promulgates. Senior government officials and military/police officers break the law at will. If the rule of law cannot be achieved, we can expect little else to be achieved. If a senior official/officer breaks the law, make an example of him, and hopefully the example will not be in a selective manner. The third major step will be for the government to "let" the people get on with their businesses and lives. The private sector is most qualified to run most of the activities needed by society. Of course, government control and supervision must be there, but it is only to control and supervise, not to replace private enterprise.

Yemen can emerge as the next regional power in the area, and this is not self-indulgence. We have what it takes. But we need more self-confidence and mutual trust. The only thing that is in the way is how our government behaves, or more accurately, how it does not behave. Let us all chip in to help it see light.

The Publisher

Saleh: "THE MILITARY AND POLICE ARE THE VANGUARDS OF YEMEN!"

On the last of the session of the "Ramadhan Dialogue Meetings", the Presidential Council met with the military and police ranking officers. In a policy statement on the occasion, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, said, "We met in this fashion last year, and we promised our selves that we will pursue the goal of unity as a top priority for our nation. Today, we meet and this goal has been achieved." All segments of our society, and all sectors of the community have contributed to the achievement of this important objective. "We have waited for its achievement for so long, and paid such a high price that we are not about to let anybody mess with it," he said. President then strongly emphasized the fact that members of the armed forces are strictly forbidden from joining any political party or getting involved in politics. "Your loyalty and dedication is to God, the homeland, and the revolution, and not to any one person or faction," he said. President Saleh then explained that the country is going through an important phase. "We face challenges of all kinds, and there are conspiracies in various areas. But the awareness and loyalty of our armed and police forces will be the rock on which all these falter," he said. On the issue of total merger of the military and police forces, Saleh urged the ministries of interior and defence to speed up all the efforts which will unify the systems. "Today, the conspiracies are concentrated in the economic front. We should all mobilize our efforts to prove that we can counter any hostile actions against the homeland," he said. Commenting on the political practice of certain circles, President Saleh said that there is some abuse of the democratic atmosphere in the country. All should strive to make constructive use of the rights, privileges and powers we enjoy within the multiparty system. "This does not mean we cannot criticize or object, but we need not do that by



offending others or by stirring up tribal or sectarian animosities," he stated. Finally, he said that the army and police forces should absorb modern know-how and make its operations based on scientific and rational foundations as well as proficiency and professionalism.

Then Vice President Ali Salem Al-Beedh said that much time has been lost due to local as well as regional factors. "We have to make up for the lost time, and we should double efforts in finalizing the needed steps in building the new Yemeni state," he said.



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LOCAL ECONOMIC BRIEFS

■ YEMEN TIMES learnt that most of the foreign community that had been residing in Yemen is coming back. According to sources in embassies in Sanaa, the foreign communities will be back to almost full strength before the end of current April. Among those returning during the coming week are the director of USAID, who is going to supervise the execution of American aid already committed to Yemen (in the pipeline), which is valued at around US\$3000000 covering mainly educational assistance, and the chief of the British veterinary aid team in Yemen. We take this opportunity to say, "Welcome Back!"

■ An agreement was signed last week establishing the Aden Investment Company with a capital of YR.156,000,000 (Y.Dinars 6,000,000). Headquartered in Aden and with an eye on the free zone, the company is owned 40% by the Yemeni Company for Insurance and Reinsurance, and 60% by the Al-Aisayee and Al-Huraibi (Aden) Co. Ltd. The company will invest in projects in real estate, tourism, hotels, manufacturing, and trade. In a statement to Al-Ayyam newspaper, Mr. Farooq Nasser, Chairman and General Manager of the Yemeni Insurance and Reinsurance Company, said that insurance companies have the resources to become a major investor in the development of the country.

■ Intensive efforts on the part of the government to solve the problem of agricultural lands nationalized during 1972 in the formerly South Yemen have paid off. The cabinet recently issued resolution 295 covering a number of principles and commitments to solve the problem of agricultural lands, an issue which emerged as the most dangerous one facing the unity government of Yemen. Resolution 295 calls for resolving the problem through the principles of mutual consent or sharing agreements between the original owner and the current beneficiary. The resolution decidedly calls for the restoration of the lands nationalized in accordance with law 27 of 1970 to the original owners. The beneficiaries will be compensated through allocations from the state owned lands, provided it does not exceed the ceiling defined in the acquisition law. While prohibiting cash compensations for the beneficiaries, the resolutions affirm that agricultural lands may not be regained by the original owner except through legal recourse.

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ASSAILY: "GOVERNMENT PURSUES EFFORTS TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS OF RETURNEES"

One of the major problems facing the Sanaa Government today is related to Yemeni immigrants, whether those who have been forcibly returned, or those who still live in foreign countries. Yemen lost billions in foreign exchange due to the mass return of immigrants from the Gulf, notably from Saudi Arabia. At the same time, Yemenis residing abroad have become subjected to many hardships, specially in Somalia. To shed more light on these issues, YEMEN TIMES interviewed H.E. Mr. Saleh Munassar As-Saily, Minister of Immigrants Affairs. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q. Could you bring us upto date on the drama of returning immigrants?

A. Truly speaking, Yemen suffered greatly from the return of immigrants. First about twenty two thousand Yemenis previously living in Kuwait returned. Then the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took steps to evict about one million Yemenis who had been living there, some of them for decades. Finally the ferocity of the civil war in Somalia has forced many Yemenis (and also Somalis) to flee the country. All these developments have placed rising burdens on the unity government. We are trying hard to cope with the problem. But we do not see these factors simply as problems, there is a silver (maybe gold) lining to the matter. The return of all these Yemenis will bring to the country considerable skills, and probably some capital. They will be a new source of power that will fuel the growth and development of the economy. The Council of Ministers has already approved several steps which aim to absorb as many of these returnees in government employment, and we are encouraging the private sector to open up work opportunities so as to alleviate the explosive unemployment problem.

Q. Have you tried to get assistance from international organizations?

A. We have contacted many regional and international organizations whether private, voluntary or officially associated with some governments or international bodies. Their approach to resolving this problem, unfortunately is based on creating refugee camps. We strongly objected to this approach, and we insisted on the immediate absorption of the returnees into society. We felt that establishing refugee camps would create a permanent problem, and we knew that our people (those who were live in Yemen) are generous and hospitable enough to lend a hand until the immigrants adjust and find their place in the system and society. So, except for a very small number who camped outside of Hodeidah because they had no relatives or villages to go to (they were cut off due to their very long absence from Yemen), most of the returnees have already dissolved in the community. In all cases, outside assistance whether humanitarian or official has not been forthcoming to the extent that it could make a difference in this situation.



Q. You mentioned that the government has taken several steps to help remedy the situation. Could you specify?

A. I have already mentioned our efforts to increase government employment, as much as possible. Of course there are limitations to this on both sides - financial limitations on the government's side, and the qualification limitations on the immigrants side. We have also urged the private sector to take up part of the slack. Additional efforts, are addressed towards re-training and re-qualifying the immigrants to flow smoothly into the labor market. So we have initiated, in collaboration with other ministries, several training institutes to provide skills that we think the economy needs. These are in the fields of education, health, crafts, professions (welding, carpentry, electricity, etc.). But the major sector that can absorb most of the labor supply is agriculture. Therefore, we have encouraged the immigrants to go back to their villages and resume traditional employment in agriculture, herding, fishing, etc. To assist in this process, some financing can be arranged, and certain extension services are available.

Q. Given the politically-motivated Saudi decision, are there steps to seek compensation for the immigrants?

A. We all know that according to international law, what the Saudis have done has no precedent. For example, when France wanted to extradite the North African Arabs, it gave all kinds of guarantees, compensation, and a five-year period for the immigrants to prepare for their departure. Similar steps were taken by Germany when it wanted to reduce the Turkish population in the country. In both those cases, there was no connecting boundary, or common heritage in terms of language and religion. The Saudis, out of these additional considerations, should have given the Yemenis better terms than those offered by the French (to the North African Arabs) or the Germans (to the Turks). We are now in the process of data collection in order to assess the compensation to be demanded.

Q. Yemen Times prepared preliminary calculations (based on diverse sources) and arrived at US\$7.9 as the size of Yemeni wealth pending in Saudi Arabia alone. Could you comment?

and I don't think you can put a price on it.

Q. To avoid such situations in the future, what are you doing in order to preserve the rights of Yemeni immigrants?

A. We are interested, of course, in entering into contractual arrangements in order to regulate the flow of Yemeni labor force to other countries. This can be done either on a government-to-government level, or with the party interested in importing the work force. Although this cannot be done immediately due to many factors, it is something this ministry is studying.

Q. How do you keep contact with the immigrants?

A. We have very limited contacts with the immigrants, but we are trying to build on them. One of the things that could help would be to send to them information, on a regular basis about the country. Something like the Yemen Times could come in as a handy tool. We also have recurrent conferences, meetings, field trips to the major concentration areas of our people abroad. We encourage the construction of schools, cultural and religious centers, and other such institutions.

كماران

السيجارة الأكثر مبيعاً في اليمن



افضل تبغ طازج يمكن شراؤه

YILI Spearheads Language Training

YEMEN TIMES continues to provide its readers with the educational and recreational facilities available to them in Yemen, but specially in the major cities, notably the capital, Sanaa. In this issue, we discuss the Yemeni International Languages Institute.

The proprietor explains the beginnings of the institute. "We thought of establishing

ers). The demand exists not only among school going students, but also among the private and public sector employees." The Yemeni International Languages Institute was established in June, 1989 under license from the Ministry of Education.

The institute is run by a highly qualified international staff under the direction of the well known edu-

credit hour units, which are sequential in nature. Students have to attend a minimum of 85% of the total credit hours to qualify to sit for the final examination. As a matter of policy, not more than 12 students are enrolled in each group for any level. Facilities available at the institute include audio and video cassettes, reading rooms, and other teaching aids and materials.

The institute is now seriously considering to introduce the British and American Language Tests (TOEFL) and (FCE) in light of continued demand for such services by our graduate students getting into higher studies. Plans are also underway to arrange some ESP courses in accountancy, commerce, banking, insurance and other specialized fields. Finally, the institute does provide tailor-made programs for all government, public and private sectors upon request.



a private language institute to enhance the teaching of foreign languages (including the Arabic language for non native speak-

er Dr Waheeba Far'e. Enrollment is based on results of a placement test. The courses available at the institute are all based on 60

specialized fields. Finally, the institute does provide tailor-made programs for all government, public and private sectors upon request.

THE EID RITUALS IN YEMEN

Ramadhan is the most blessed of all months for the Muslims. It is in this month that the Quranic revelations to Prophet Muhammad started. The final few days of Ramadhan, called "khawatim" are specially important for the Muslims. During these last few days of Ramadhan comes "Laylat Al-Qadr", the night of destiny in which God's bounties to the pious are limitless. In the last hours before the end of Ramadhan, every living Muslim - male or female, young or old, are supposed to cleanse their souls by giving out "Zakat Annafs", which is today valued at about YR.20 per person. This contribution goes to the poor and needy. On the early morning of the month of Shawwal (after Ramadhan), the Muslims go to the Eid Prayer, a major congregation, which marks the beginning of Eid Al-Fitr (the eid of breaking the fast). Muslims are asked to go to the prayer by one route and come back by another so that they can greet as many persons as possible. The typical greeting is "Eid saeed, wa kullu aam

wa antum bikhair" (Happy eid and may the years come back to you with good health). Individuals are asked to visit female relatives before going to their homes. Once at home, families are expected to eat breakfast together as a symbol of oneness. After breakfast, families who can afford it slaughter a sheep. One third of the meat is kept for the family, another third is distributed to relatives and neighbors, and the last third is distributed to the needy and poor. The eid is a chance for friends and relatives to visit one another. People wear clean (if not new) clothes, and visitors usually give children some pocket money as part of the eid ritual. Families prepare exotic dishes of cakes sweets which are presented to the visitors. In Yemen there are several varieties of these. For a pleasant surprise, it may be worth visiting a Yemeni friend. By lunch time, most of the eid ritual is over, except the visitations. In the villages, the rituals are a bit more elaborate. YEMEN TIMES says "Eid saeed wa kullu aam wa antum bikhair."

MORE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE WESTERN WORLD AND MUSLIMS

**Qadhi Ahmed Mohd Zabarrah,
Grand Mufti,
The Republic of Yemen**

Islam is the religion of peace, fraternity, and cooperation. In the Quran, God says that he organized the religion that he delivered it to the Prophet Muhammad, and that Jesus Christ also was ordered to organize religion. We are not to be divided through religion. The Quran says that those people who believe, those people who help others believe - the Christians, and all the other religionists who believe in God and believe in the the last days and do their best for good - God will reward them all. Believers should not be afraid and should not be sad. God also said in the Quran, that there is no false religion, whether it is called Christianity or by any other name. The good is clear and the bad is clear. God orders all of us to be faithful and just. In the Quran, God says of all

people - We created you male and female and We created you as different peoples and tribes. Our Prophet Muhammad said all people are equal. An Arab is not better than a non-Arab, and a non-Arab is not better than an Arab, black is not better than white, and white is not better than black. Worth is measured by one's endeavors and the good he/she does.

There is now hope for cooperation between Islamic countries and the Western countries. Islam does not promote disharmony or provoke aggression, fighting or discord, as is often suggested in the West. Islam is the religion of peace, fraternity and cooperation. But some individuals - whether laymen or rulers, or even some governments speak in the name of Islam and try to change the purpose and objectives of Islam to satisfy their own goals. This gives Islam a bad reputation. But really, Islam is a peaceful religion.

The religion of Islam emphasizes the mind - To be a good Muslim you have to think. Islam always asks its followers to

think about what they are doing, not simply follow what is handed down to them.

There should be no differences between the learned and the masses in Islam, but there is a real difference between those who really understand, and those who do not.

If Muslim believers follow their religion correctly, it will help them contribute immensely towards a peaceful twenty first century. I think Islamic peoples will help overcome difficulties because they provide an intermediate way of life between the very rich people, spe-



cially in the West, and the very poor world, notably in the Third World.

I ask and pray to God to unify humanity for the sake of justice, and to help us human beings overcome our differences in a peaceful and amicable way.

YEMEN'S UNIFYING LAWS

The Presidential Council, chaired by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, and attended by all its members, as well as Prime Minister, Haider Abu Bakar Al Attas, and Ismail Al Wazir, Minister of Legal Affairs held a very important meeting at the end of Ramadhan. At the meeting, the Council reviewed a number of laws to be promulgated with the aim of unifying the bureaucracy and system of government in the formerly North and South Yemen, and with the hope of dissolving any manifestations of differences and separation. "We should pass these laws to reinforce and consolidate Yemeni unity," President Saleh said. The Presidential Council also reviewed the cumulative outcome of the "Ramadhan Evening Dialogues" with special emphasis on taking into account the feedback that flowed from the people. The Council specially analyzed the views, concepts, worries and aspirations expressed visa-vis various issues regarding the structure of government, reinforcement of

national unity and maintaining Yemeni integrity. The council stressed the need to incorporate those feedbacks in the comprehensive reform program package being formulated by the government in its upcoming activities. The Presidential Council has also approved a memorandum filed by the cabinet on the required arrangements to celebrate the first anniversary of the Republic of Yemen, but it insisted on taking into consideration the current economic conditions. On the basis of the above meeting, the President of the Republic signed a total of 48 laws which supersede and replace divergent laws in the formerly North and South Yemen and which were still in force. These new laws are supposed to unify the systems and to nullify any differences in legal and administrative conduct. YEMEN TIMES provides below a summary of these laws.

1. CABINET LAW

Law No 20 of 1991 was promulgated to regulate work and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers (cabinet). The law, which

embodies (4) articles divided into eight sections defines the duties and authority of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Ministers, and the organization and procedures of the ministries.

2. CENTRAL BANK LAW

Law No 21 of 1991 deals with the Central Bank of Yemen. In (71) articles divided into eleven sections, the law specifies the capital, provisions, functions, role, and local and international dealings of the Central Bank. It also deals with the currency, monetary policy.

3. INVESTMENT LAW

Law No 22 of 1991 relates to investments in Yemen. In (85) articles covering ten major issues, the law determines the guarantees, privileges, exemptions, repatriation, etc. It also sets up the organizational aspects of the General Board for Investment, the authority that will regulate investments.

4. CIVIL REGISTRY LAW

Law No 23 of 1991 regulates issues related to civil registration in Yemen. In (65) articles, it delineates the procedures and docu-

mentation of births, marriages, divorces, deaths, the issuance of identity cards and other documents.

5. THE POLICE LAW

Law No 24 of 1991 deals with the duties and responsibilities of the police force. Eighteen articles deal with six issues in this regard. The explicit procedures, rights, appeals and compensations of citizens in police work are defined.

6. RETIREMENT BENEFITS LAW

Law No 25 of 1991 has 99 articles divided into nine sections. These outline the Retirement Benefit Fund, the conditions for compensations and benefits, standardization of old age, disability, death benefits and compensations.

7. SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

Law No 26 of 1991 deals with social security programs. In 26 articles, it defines beneficiaries, and the government support to deserving classes of society.

8. DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS LAW

Law No 27 of 1991 regulates the issuance of Diplo-

matic Passports, Special Passports, and Passports for people on Government Mission. Fifteen articles define who receives what passport, procedures for their issuance and retrieval.

9. STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT LAW

Law No 28 of 1991 defines the standards, weights and measurements applicable in Yemeni commercial, industrial and other activities. Twenty nine articles give details on these matters.

10. HOLIDAYS LAW

Law no 29 of 1991 determines the national holidays of Yemen detailed in five articles.

11. COMPULSORY CAR INSURANCE LAW

Law No 30 of 1991 made car (motor) insurance compulsory in Yemen. Thirty eight articles indicate the procedures, compensations, and other details. The law has given a three months grace period for owners of vehicles within which to obtain insurance coverage.

More Next week!

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الشركة الأولى في اليمن لانتاج الادوات المنزلية والمكتبية

In the aftermath of the Gulf War

'WHAT DOES THE WEST WANT FROM US?'

Ibrahim Mohamed Al Wazir - Member of Parliament



The West now has an independent yet exploitative world order. Shall we succumb to this new order while continuing to retain superficial Islamic rituals - a policy pursued by the Gulf Oil Countries? Or shall we rebel against this order while continuing to psychologically and culturally revolve around the Western secular philosophy and materialism - a policy pursued by the revolutionary Arab governments? Both policies have been tried and led to disasters and failures. The West demands of us total surrender. These include

1. At the Religious (Creed) Level:

The West tries to impose its secularist philosophy which is based on absolute individual freedom, the only constraint being the freedom of others. A person is free to do whatever he/she likes with his/her soul, time, wealth, and life. Uncontrollable human desires may be fulfilled without any limits. This is a system of no laws or principles.

2. At the Political Level:

Democracy in the Western sense means the rule of the majority. Whatever the majority decides, becomes law, irrespective of any moral or behavioral principles.

3. At the Economic Level:

The West wants to impose the free enterprise system, in which capital owners become the real controller of society. Usury is, of course, a key component of this system in which the

poor, the workers, the farmers, etc., are exploited.

4. At the Level of International Relations:

The West wants to toe its line in international relations. The Eastern Bloc, which seemed for some time to defy the West, has itself succumbed. So today there is just one strong bloc, and the rest of the world is made up of small, weak, divided countries.

5. At the Military Level:

The West will always oppose any military capabilities that we may develop. They want to be our "protectors", and for a fee. What happened recently in the Gulf, is a clear proof to this.

6. At the Level of Arab Unity

The West is adamantly opposed to any unity efforts, and it insists that the boundaries it created a few decades earlier remain intact. They may, in fact, divide some countries.

This is what the West wants.

Shall we give in to this unjust and exploitative order/system? Shall we indulge in petty and superficial rituals, as the Saudis are doing, while swallowing the essence of the Western system? Or shall we indulge in revolutionary anti Western rhetoric while accepting the basic philosophies of secularism and materialism that the West is propagating, as the "Revolutionary Arab States" have done for half a century?

Or is there a third option that will lead us to challenge, independence and victory? Yes there is. The West has its complete and independent system, and so do we. The only way we can stand up to the West is by embracing the "Islamic creed and philosophy." I propose that the Arabs have not seriously embraced Islam as their way of life in a full, sincere and correct way. Once they do, everything will change for the better. Courtesy of Al Belagh, 09/04/1991.

INTERESTING NUMBERS

Following are interesting numbers on the Republic of Yemen:

1. Population:

Only a small minority of Yemenis, 31.1% were born before the 1962 Revolution. Over 400,000 Yemenis were born in Unified Yemen. In seventeen years, the majority of the Yemenis would have been born after the unity.

2. Size:

Did you know that the Republic of Yemen is larger in size than every European country, excluding the USSR. It is larger than France by a small margin. Within the Arab context, did you know the R. of Yemen is larger than Iraq?

3. Social Data:

Did you know that the number of Yemenis per family is 6.3 persons, and that the average male is married to 1.06 females. And that the number of divorced females in Yemen is double the number of divorced males. Mathematical logic negates this, but it is a fact. Can you explain why?

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AL-HURAIBI EVALUATES THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic planning in Yemen was based on comprehensive rural development programs, which achieved considerable success. One such program is the Central Highlands Agricultural Development Project established in 1985. This project covers the central regions of the former North Yemen (Dhamar and Sanaa provinces, and to a certain extent adjacent regions). To shed more light on the objectives, plans, and prospects of this project, YEMEN TIMES interviewed Engineer Hassan Ali Al-Huraibi, the director general. Excerpts from the interview follow:

Q. What are the objectives behind this project?

A. The general objectives of the project are to increase farm income through increased production and productivity, thus raising the rural population's standard of living. Specific objectives include the establishment of an extension services through the construction of 32 centers; recruitment and training of staff, the provision of equipment, construction of 15 rural water supply schemes; the construction of rural roads, irrigation schemes and improvement of existing nurseries. Our mandate is broad based, and we pursue the strategy of a comprehensive development package.

Q. You mentioned training of staff and local experts as one of your objectives. Could you elaborate on this?

A. We have awarded ten scholarships to obtain M.Sc degrees in different agricultural disciplines. Some of these trainees completed their studies and have come back, others still have to complete their programs. Our technicians and extension agents receive overseas and local short-term training courses covering a wide range of related topics.

Q. What portion of the infrastructural investments of the project are in place?

A. All construction activities are almost completed. The transportation facilities (vehicles and motorcycles), audio-visual mobile units and road maintenance



equipment have been procured to facilitate extension activities. Fifteen water supply schemes are completed and thirty two irrigation schemes are almost completed and have obtained the required machinery and materials.

Q. How successful are extension services in introducing new approaches and attitudes to an old society?

A. It is very hard to quantify or measure the degree of change. But I think that the project has been able to change the attitude of farmers towards acceptance and adoption of innovations particularly improved seeds, use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, weeding, crop rotation and introduction of new crops. Most of the extension packages have been adopted with reasonable success. Yet there have been some constraints that hindered adoption of others such as better use of irrigation water. The extension services covered so far about 1645 villages and about 5000 agricultural families were direct beneficiary of the project.

Q. How about your efforts in livestock?

A. The livestock division has established and executed good programs on disease control with the assistance of the Vet Services Project, Rural Poultry Development, Integrated Livestock Development and Rabbit Rearing. A number of feasibility studies concerning livestock development, sheep and broiler production were made for the private sector. The development included the improvement of environmental condition of livestock in

rural areas, the establishment of sheep breeding, calves fattening together with improvement of fodder production and erection of simple rural slaughter houses.

Q. Most farmers complain from plant diseases. Any success in this field?

A. Surveys were carried out throughout the project area to identify the pests and diseases in the area and appropriate techniques, methods and measures were taken. Regular inspection and preventive measures were carried out as a result of which a reasonable control of pests and diseases has been maintained. Campaigns against army worms and locust are launched every now and then. An integrated plant protection approach has been introduced lately as a new technique. Of course we cannot claim that we have finished the job, but that we have made a dent.

Q. Is there a component in your project that deals with women?

A. Yes, we have the rural women development division (Home Economics) which introduced a number of activities for rural women. Such activities encompassed the establishment of backyard gardens, knitting and sewing, forestry, child care, food preparation, livestock feeding and poultry production programs. These programs have been faced varying degrees of success. While some were moderately accepted other practices were highly adopted.

Q. What has been your role in mechanization of this sector?

A. Agricultural mechanization programs were limited

to demonstration of repair and maintenance of farm machinery, land preparation and crop harvesting using (reapers) small manual cutter machines. The concept of regular machine maintenance and mechanization of harvesting was very helpful to farmers and machine owners. The idea of manufacturing simple and suitable local machines was introduced but with limited progress.

Q. Do you provide seedlings or other horticulture assistance?

A. Our nurseries produced the output has grown three-fold and continues to grow. Private farms as well as cooperative and local council farms were established with our technical assistance. Pruning, grafting, installation of modern irrigation systems are among the services offered by our horticultural division.

Q. Where do we go from

here. What are your plans for the immediate future?

A. We are now working on the second phase of the project. Our main efforts are directed towards the execution of the project's second phase. So we have some projects under execution.

Q. What are your major difficulties?

A. Like with all other projects, financial limitations are the major constraint on our ability to do more. These have dried up even more due to the recent developments in the region, which left their clear mark on our project. I just came back from a fund-raising trip, and believe it has become more difficult to secure foreign aid and credit. Other problems include the typical administrative bottlenecks. But all in all, I feel we have done a good job, and we will continue to do so.

FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE YEMENI ECONOMY

A ministerial committee headed by the Deputy Prime Minister for Manpower Development and Administrative Reform, presented its findings on foreign manpower in the country to the Prime Minister. The substantive report, is the first documentation of this issue. The initial pages of the report discuss the laws regulating the residence and employment of foreign manpower in the country; then it enumerates the volume of imported manpower by sector and by geographic distribution. The report proceeds to evaluate the economic burden and other implications, specially for Yemeni unemployment. Finally, it proposes several steps and measurements to control the inflow of foreign manpower and to alleviate the unemployment problem of Yemenis.

Major highlights of the report include:

- 1) The government alone employs about sixty thousand foreigners, of which the Ministry of Education's share alone is 39,384 persons. Total foreign employment in Yemen is estimated at one hundred thousand persons.
- 2) Total government payroll to foreign personnel is US\$166 million and about YR.24.4 billion per annum.
- 3) The foreign personnel in Yemen come from 68 countries, but the bulk comes from Egypt.
- 4) Total repatriation by foreigners is estimated at US\$200 million per annum.
- 5) In some agencies (e.g., the Ministry of Health), the number of foreign manpower is larger than the number of locals employed.
- 6) In most cases, the foreign personnel do not train Yemeni counterparts, and in almost all cases, they do not produce upto their potential.
- 7) Sanaa alone accounts for one fourths of total government-employed foreign manpower in the country.
- 8) Foreign employment in the Southern provinces is very limited, although destined to grow.
- 9) The new labor law puts a ceiling of 10% on the number of foreign personnel in any agency.
- 10) The report calls for stringent visa measures against any foreigner who comes in search of work.
- 11) Additional measures are outlined to meet the need for teachers in the school year 1991/92.

YEMEN TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

An Independent Political Weekly

Published by Yemen Times

Publisher : Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Management and Editorial Staff:

Chairman and CEO: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Editor-in-Chief : Abdul-Rahman Al-Haideri

Arabic Typesetting: Yahia Yusuf Hudeidi

English Typesetting: Khaled Mohamed Saleh

Sports page: Gilbert SJ Maano

Photography: Faisal Al-Qirby

P. O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

Editorial & Administration

telephone number: 236434/35

Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

PERSONAL VIEW

IN SEARCH OF A MEANING!



**Amat Al-Aleem As-Sousuwah,
Assistant Deputy Minister
Ministry of Information**

Societies begin to choke under the strain of the people's self indulgence. This creates a sense of isolation as well-to-do individuals feel the need to "protect" themselves from their less-to-do neighbors and colleagues. The final outcome of this process is a sense of paranoia, which can lead one to believe in conspiracy theory - that everybody else is conspiring against us in resentment of and strive to take away some of God's blessings and fortunes to us. As a result, a class of the population begins to live on the false assumption that their interests are best served by hating others. Thus develops a situation of mutual hatred among people of the same country.

In some countries, specially industrially developed ones, a degree of isolation is the direct result of work pressure, and the absence of sufficient time to nurture closer relations with others. Dedication to career replaces some of the human feelings for others. But in Third World countries, like our case, due to the absence of a proper system to regulate our lives and work, we have been dragged into a path that continuously drifts us apart from each other, and from the real critical issues in our lives. Thus we allow those who are least qualified to decide the major issues of our society. By the same token, our lives start revolving around empty circles that yield lesser and lesser meaning to us. So we try to fill our lives with all these goodies, and try to imitate the more advanced and powerful societies, as Ibn Khaldoun, the famous Arab sociologist, had explained several centuries ago. We fill our lives with meaningless behavior and superficial courtesies. WHY?

REVIEW OF THE YEMENI

AL-THWARY

11/4/1991

"Who Will Save Citizens from High Prices"

People fill up the streets these days. Merchants sell everything. Some of them have small shops, and others occupy part of the pavements. They are on the look-out for victims (buyers), while the citizens, due to the eid obligations, try to meet their families' needs. It has become a typical scene, and we all know the loser in this battle. We have taken a trip to the market to speak to the victims, and tried to find out what is going on in their minds. Here are examples:

1) Abdullah Saleh:

Mr. Saleh complained bitterly about the high costs, and said that it was a direct result of the "greed of the merchants". He also mentioned that the rate of price rise was unparalleled in the past. Is the government part of the problem, his answer, "I don't think so!."

2) Najeeb Mohd Fairouz

Mr. Fairouz was dragging along his children. "I am perplexed by the price differences from shop to shop selling the same goods. Every merchant puts the price he pleases on the goods with no control over them. It is a free for all, and we are the victims." Asked about how much was enough to cover the eid requirements, he said at least the salary of one month. "We must encourage the government's organisations to provide the basic goods themselves," he said.

3) Alawi Ahmed Bin Shuaib

"Last year, I bought about the same quality clothes for my five children with YR3000. This year, I have already spent YR6000, and I have not covered everybody yet." The merchants keep saying the higher prices are due to the rise in the price of the US \$ against the Rial. The level of price rise over the last few days has been over 200%. Will the prices return to their normal levels after the eid? "I don't think so, once the prices go up, they do not come down."

4) Hisham Ali Bin Ali:

"The reason for this phenomenon (high prices) is the mismanagement of our economy." The salaries do not increase, yet the cost of living continues to rise, and this forces people to take up second and third jobs. "It is not important how I see the problem, it is more important how the decision-makers see it."

5) Nabeel Mohd Fara':

Mr. Fara' is not a customer, he is a shop owner. He gives the viewpoint of the other side. "Prices are raised first, by the importers because of the fall in the value of the Rial. They pass on to us these higher prices. Second, the rent of real estate is skyrocketing." So how does the small merchant cover his costs - the prices of the goods he sells go up.

The problem of high prices touches every family, of course in different degrees. Most people do not have the additional resources required to maintain their standard of living. They let it slip by. The question is "What can the government effectively do? And will it be able to protect its own control over the situation?"

AL-AYYAM

10/4/1991

"Are We Serious About the Aden Free Zone?"

There has been a lot of talk about the Aden free zone, but very little has been done. The idea is a good one, and the choice of Aden is a practical one, but we need to provide additional factors that will make this project a success. Among these are:

1) A developed banking system which will provide prompt, efficient, and upto date banking and financial services at the local and international levels.

2) An advanced communications system. Mail and wireless communication services that are reliable, direct, and fast must be in place.

3) Naval facilities that can provide all the necessary services (like refueling, storage, packing).

4) Harbor facilities to provide docking, warehousing, un/loading services.

4) Good transportation networks serving the harbor the industrial, commercial, and warehousing areas in addition to the city of Aden and the neighboring towns.

5) Sufficient and stable supply of electric power to provide the needs of the whole region.

6) Water and Sewerage infrastructure for the present and future needs of the zone and the area around it.

7) A good real estate system planned to control unnecessary speculation and to encourage the construction of offices, commercial centers and other buildings.

8) A developed airport that will provide swift and reliable services.

9) A good number of first class hotels.

10) Suitable travel and tourism services.

11) An efficient and reliable customs service which will combat tax evasion.

12) A reliable security system that will allow people to work in restful minds.

13) A good administration that is there to serve all these facilities.

14) A complete and correct respect for the law.

15) Supervision of the free zone in a modern and professional way.

16) To choose the right officials to manage the free zone. Such choice should be based on leadership qualities, expertise, high academic credentials, a clean record, and the ability to adjust and react to new circumstances positively.

17) Simple arrangements for travel of foreigners.

18) Good medical services, public and private.

19) Swift and reliable municipal services specially in garbage disposal, city planning, lighting, etc.

20) Reliable and advanced media services in both Arabic and English.

If we are serious about making Aden a successful free zone area, how far have we come in putting in place the above requirements? If we can't do the job, it may be easier to apologize from now and forget about the whole idea.

Omar Saleh Ba-Nafe'

1991 YUNUS EMRE LOVE YEAR

Among Islamic poets and philosophers of the Middle Ages, there is one who stands out and who even today occupies a special place: Yunus Emre (Amre).

On his 750th anniversary, the UNESCO declared 1991 as "Yunus Emre Love Year."

There is not much known about his life. Most of the information is disputable. A "Diwan" which is an extensive collection of his poetry compiled posthumously by one century, sheds some light on the life of this popular philosopher-poet. According to this information, he lived in the second half of the XIIIth century and in the first quarter of the XIVth century. Expressions and concepts covered in his works indicate that he was a contemporary of Mowlana Jelaleddin Rumi. His deep

grief at the death of Mowlana is revealed in his works. All his works clearly indicate his high level knowledge of Islamic mysticism, literature and the Quran. There is no detailed information about his life, but his surroundings, his thoughts, his world views and his beliefs may be clearly seen in his poems.

According to Yunus Emre, human life encompasses only a segment albeit an important part, of the long journey through eternal time. The purpose of Man's coming into the world is for him to know himself and God. Human beings come into the world not once, but many times. The thought of mortality, the feeling of transiency, and the phenomenon of death compel us to contemplate the meaning as well as the beginning and the end of the

journey which we all call life. Our existence does not start and end with us, because the soul has existed since the beginning of time and it is destined to continue after our excursion through the world has been completed. During this adventure we take cog-



nizance of the existence of God who transcends us. The poet who sees and knows the world and comes to learn the truth of all things, leaves his fear of death behind, and even welcomes death with his words: Let me muse in the cells of recluse, Let me bloom eternally like the rose Or be a nightingale in the friend's mews Let me sing and pray, calling out to my friend.

Anatolia, present-day Turkey, Emre's native place, celebrates this occasion with his beautiful poems, as the example below:

O God, if you would ever question me,
This would be my outright answer to Thee:

True, I sinned-brutalized my own being,
But what have I done against you, my King?

Did I make myself? I'm your creation.
Why drench me in sin, Benevolent One?

I saw dungeons when I opened my eyes-
Teeming with devils, temptation and lies.

To shun death by hunger, many a time,
In prison, I had to eat dirt and grime.

Did your dominion become any less?
Did I usurp any of your prowess?



سنة اليمن اليماني



تتقدم شركة النفط اليمني بأحر التهاني والتبريكات الى
الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك



**THE YEMEN OIL COMPANY WISHES THE YEMENI PEOPLE,
LEADERSHIP, AND GOVERNMENT A HAPPY EID AL-FITR**

MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION: A PATHWAY TO GLOBAL HARMONY

BACKGROUND:

"It is very strange. Some people even hate others because they are unlike themselves, because they are different. But imagine how dreadfully dull this world of ours would be if everybody would look, think, eat, dress, and act the same. Now isn't it wonderful that each and every one of us is unlike the other?"

Multicultural education, peace education, and global education have some overlapping objectives and outcomes, according to teachers and parents concerned with recent efforts to rear a generation of children who can assume the leadership for the twenty-first century. "Yes, the outcomes of our multicultural studies are very positive," says third-grade teacher Mary Harper. "All the basic skills are practiced. Activities include reading, language arts, geography, history, music, and art. Foreign visitors, artifacts from a number of cultures, and ethnic foods are of special interest. The activities are fun for children and they add some special sparkle to the classroom."

Goals for Multi-cultural Education

Teachers and parents who wish for their children to receive some sort of multicultural education state goals like the following:

1. To help children learn that people of all cultures have worth.
2. To help children recognize and accept differences in people.
3. To help children increase their self-esteem through appreciation of their own heritage.
4. To help children understand that they are part of a larger world.
5. To contribute to peace and harmony in the world through helping children recognize the common bond of humanity in people of all cultures.

Specific activities will need to be related to the particular setting and the ages of the children involved at home or school. Most believe that multicultural activities are valuable for all children even if children in the group are primarily of one racial or ethnic group. For example, Anglo children can learn about black or Hispanic children, hispanic children can learn to appreciate black and anglo children, and black children can learn to appreciate others of all races. All can learn about children in other lands.

Children's Ability to Think

Parents and teachers need to assess where children are in

their ability to reason abstractly. This information will determine how concrete teachers and parents have to be. For very young children, personal involvement is far more effective than even a little talk on the subject of race relations. Children of kindergarten age or younger are influenced by what their parents and teachers teach them by example. If the significant adult declares that people are "good," then the young child will believe it. Older students reach a stage in their moral development where they are influenced by what they read and what others say. They reach a point when they can think independently. You may find confusion about identity, as one teacher did, with a child called Kim Li who was a Chinese American. The children in her class from various ethnic groups had a common bond of all being Americans so the teacher was pointing out this fact. Kim said, "I'm Chinese." The teacher said, "You are American like everyone. I believe your grandparents came from China." "I'm Chinese, that's what my daddy told me." As everyone knows, a parent is a final authority for most four year-olds. Obviously, for Kim Li, at the present time, being both Chinese and American was not understood. This is a good example of what psychologist Jean Piaget calls centering, wherein the child focuses on one aspect of a perception and won't attend to others. Clearly, in our example, Kim is centering on being Chinese and has difficulty considering her other characteristic of being an American. Awareness is the first level of knowledge building. Unfortunately, many children grow up in neighborhoods where a casual and unself conscious awareness of people of many colors and ethnic backgrounds is not possible. They receive their first impressions when they reach school. By then they have learned to classify objects, and even people, according to their common characteristics. Children may have already learned some positive and negative views from older children and adults around them. Some may utter stereotypical derogatory comments even without knowing what such comments mean.

Preparation of Teachers and Parents

Teachers and parents should examine their own values and attitudes before making efforts to help children understand others better. By doing some reading and entering into discussions with others you can increase your knowledge and will become better

able to plan for children. Teachers can use their vacation time for taking courses and travelling. Groups of teachers can become involved with ethnic groups in the community. Communities frequently have people who will willingly help children learn about people who differ from themselves. Churches, civic clubs, and colleges all may have efforts in place that help promote civil rights, equality, and education generally. It is desirable that teachers and parents become aware of these resources and efforts. Some groups, such as the United Nations Association, have very useful educational materials that will aid any adult desiring to teach multicultural concepts. Contacts with individuals from many ethnic and racial groups will help adults, as well as children, become more aware of the unique personality each individual possesses. Vicarious experiences, such as television, movies, books, and records are not as effective as firsthand experiences, but must be utilized to help broaden individual awareness, simply because one can never be at all the places that would be interesting to learn about. Preaching is not suggested. Children learn their perceptions of racial and ethnic groups just as they do their perceptions of the elderly or the handicapped, by mirroring the perceptions of significant individuals in their environment. Avoiding over-generalized stereotypes should be desirable. Children just have to unlearn stereotypes later. Therefore, remember that some Hawaiians wear hula skirts on some occasions, just as some native American people wear head dresses on some occasions. If you provide such costumes for children they should learn that children from these groups also wear ordinary clothing - probably blue jeans and sneakers. There are many examples of activities that parents and teachers

can plan to help children throughout the school year and some will be suggested later. However, just carrying out these activities without helping children become aware of their perceptions can be dangerous. It is a myth in our society that contact between different cultures will lead to understanding. This is erroneous. Understanding requires concentrating on perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour. Both children and adults must become aware that their individual actions affect themselves, those close around, and ultimately humanity in general. Global understanding will develop when we understand that all human beings have similar basic needs, but that it is the variety of efforts required to fulfill these common needs learned from respective cultures that make people different and interesting. Children must have opportunities to participate. This personal involvement in planned activities must be enjoyable and experiences must interest the children. Participation must be provided over year-long, rather than only a few hours or days set aside on one or two

occasions if sustainable knowledge is to result. Teachers must plan ways to help children link together the various multicultural activities, helping them see the relationship of a food project, a story, a song, or a dance and individual children and their parents. Good learning requires repetition rather than going over something once lightly.

CONCLUSION:

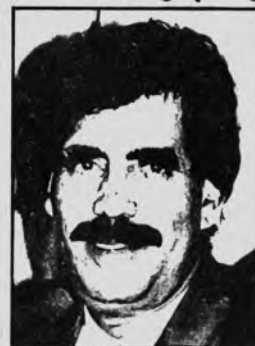
Children are wonderfully accepting of each other regardless of racial, ethnic, or social group origin. It is ironic that they only develop stereotypes and prejudices as they become "socialized".

This is due to the powerful impact of parenting and teaching. Multicultural education is focused on respect and love of our fellow humans and is well worth the effort "before it is too late!"

Adapted from the book by Lillian Phenice and Verna Hildebrand, printed in *Day Care and Early Development*, Vol 16, No2, Winter 1988, pages 15-17.



مشروع المرتفعات الوسطى للتنمية الريفية
يتقدم باحر التهاني القلبية للشعب اليمني وقيادته
وحكومته بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك



CENTRAL HIGHLAND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
wishes the Yemeni people,
leadership and government
a happy Eid Al-Fitr



SPORTS



MARTIAL ARTS IS BOTH SALVATION AND TEMPTATION.

It was a lonely Tuesday evening, heavy rains and gusting winds pelt this particular section of Baghdad street. The people in the area are running for shelter. Some taxis are plying for fares. A white Toyota Cressida is approaching towards me. In the front seat beside the driver is Mahfoodh Al Sayaghi, one of the country's fastest rising male karate stars. For the next few minutes Mahfoodh will proceed to the Qasr al Junhoori where he works as a military guard. That is how Mahfoodh makes YR.2800 a month. He needs the money to keep him going while he pursues his dream of making it to the Yemen National Team. "It is a little bit tiring but I enjoy it," he told me while wiping away the water on the front mirror of his friend's car. He has a friendly face and possesses a very inviting and warm smile. Mahfoodh is currently enjoying his status as one of the country's top athletes in Yemen Karate and Judo Federation, established a few years back by the Ministry of Sports and Youth. The stocky karate star, 5 feet 6 inches tall, 163 pounds, thinks he will be in better shape after the holy month of Ramadhan when he plans to start to go on his new regimen.

His dream had been complicated recently by an injury. He cut his left temple a few months ago during his practice. That put him out of the big local competitions and has to undergo recuperation and this concerns him. At 25, he is no kid and knows that he has just a few precious chances to make it to the top. "You



After training, he sits with his coach and close friend to get some valuable ideas about the new and modern techniques of karate. Finally, he finishes the day with additional training program at home before going to bed. "I fully intend to make it to the National Team," Mahfoodh insists. He quickly adds, "Even if I don't, the experience alone makes it all worthwhile." He goes on, "I have seen a lot of places in the country and met so many interesting people. I have learned a thing or two about myself too. It is true that you appreciate most what you worked hardest to get." Mahfoodh first got interested in karate at the age of 20. He remembers watching the big championships on video and watching his favorite movie stars and immitate their martial arts abilities. He used to steal the white pants of his father and take the chance to use them in teaching himself simple moves like "flying kicks" and "kata" by immitating Tanaka on television. He was delighted with the speed

Sana'a, two years in Shaab Club and finally he moved back to Alwahda Club where national champions and talented coaches are. He was a great martial artist even then, extremely dedicated. All he lacked was exposure and more competitions. He was self confident and proved it when he represented the National Team in 1988 in Iraq at the Arab Martial Arts Championships and in Libya the same year. He got the Brown Belt in 1989 in Syria and in the same year also got his Black Belt with first dan. He is all praises for the coach of the Yemen National Team Mr. Yahya Al Hameeda. In early 1990, he went back to his village in Al Hai-ma after failing to qualify for that year's nationals finals. At 24 he seriously considered giving up the sport but something kept calling him back. After that, he decided to see his close friend Ibrahim Al Waleed whom he considers as one of the country's best. He trained with him and five months later he made it to the final selection. His friends knew that after such hard training, he was in superb physical shape and form and only needed some luck. When the Yemen Karate and Judo Association started to select the Yemeni squad for

the Arab Cup Martial Arts Championship, it was widely accepted that he would be one of the first to qualify. Afficionados are betting that he would be in the finals. He began beautifully. By the second day of selection, out of the 53 competitors in the try-out, he was one of five survivors for the final round. He put his act together carefully, and it was good enough to impress the federation officials. And he succeeded in doing exactly that. "That is the way it works," he whispers as he sat on the big boulder of rock. "I knew that if I made a perfect game it would be my biggest chance."

His 5'6" smiling face makes him one of the most popular martial arts artists. All my life, I have had to prove to myself, to the people and to the Federation. Eventually you learn that winning is the only thing that matters. The eldest of three children of Mujahed al Sayyaghi and Saleha al Sayyaghi, he started his career working for the

Central Bank of Yemen at an early age. "Most kids used to ask money from their parents to buy things but not me, because I knew what the answer would be and I learned not to ask."

In school, I got poor grades, but found out that I was good in the martial arts, and I concentrated on that. When I first joined my club, everyone looked at me as if I was a ghost but as time went by, I became a part of them. Now I am maturing and hope to continue at the top. There is some pressure on me now and I think not only me but on all of us. "When you are 25 and you see talented aspirants trying to outshine and dethrone you, how do you feel?" he asks. He knows that in his sport, as one gets older, skills decline and he has to accept it. "I just want people to remember that I contributed something to the development of martial arts in the history of Yemen," he concluded.

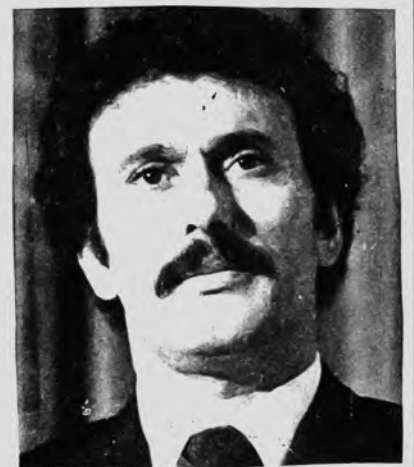
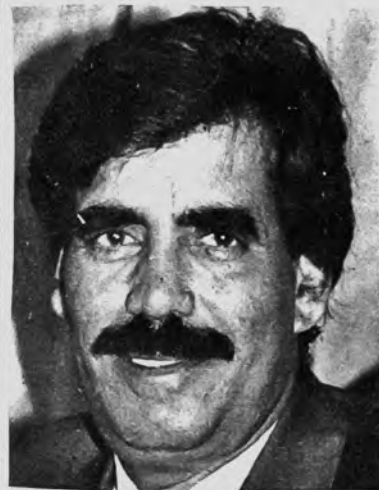


should remember that you just don't make it to the top. You have to pay your dues and wait for your turn. It takes time to climb the ladder," says his close friend and coach Mr. Ibrahim Al-Waleed. No one would dispute that Mahfoodh Al Sayyaghi is paying his dues. After a hard days work, he goes to the club for training sessions.

with which he could fly high.

His father's earnings were just sufficient to meet their daily needs and the task of financing his obsession was left to him alone. Over the next three years Mahfoodh worked his way through the local and regional competitions. Like most athletes, he went where the coaches were. A year and a half in Alwahda Club,

بنك التسليف للاسكان
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بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك



THE HOUSING CREDIT BANK
wishes the Yemeni people,
leadership and government
a happy Eid Al-Fitr

IN THE DOLEDRUMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ABROAD

One of the most important phenomena of higher education in Yemen has been the hunt for scholarships to study abroad. The process has become something like a nightmare at two levels. Internal competitions have made receiving a scholarship to a "good" country in the field of one's choice a source of major social and psychological problems for young people finishing off their high schools. Of course the existence of Sanaa and Aden universities has reduced the damage that would otherwise have been done. At another level, even after a student gets a scholarship to study abroad, the precarious nature of international politics has converted these students into help-

Commenting on this phenomenon, Dr. Mohammed Hassan Al-Kod, Deputy Minister for Higher Studies, declared that new conditions and terms have been laid down, and that these will be announced before the end of current April. The first priority in assigning scholarships will go to those students who have been forced to return to Yemen, he indicated. The students who had been studying in Iraq could probably resume their studies in less than two weeks, it was mentioned. He also said that the ministry is conducting intensive talks with the Saudis to investigate the possibility of the return of Yemenis to the Saudi universities. "We are waiting for their decision," he suggested. Those students who were enrolled in

studies (specializations) are not available in the Yemeni universities, there is serious consideration to make new arrangements in other Arab universities at the expense of the Yemeni government, he said. This situation has made it more important for Sanaa and Aden Universities to shape up in order to gain more prestige and respectability, and thus attract the outstanding graduates. In addition, the lines of specializations need to be expanded so as the students will be offered all the options they look for. At the moment, most of the students who enrol in Sanaa and Aden universities are those who are unable to obtain scholarships, or those who are unwilling to travel abroad (committed to jobs locally), or unable to do so (specially the female students). It would be a major achievement if Sanaa and Aden Universities could



less pawns in a dirty game. Thus, over the last few months, Yemeni students enrolled in universities in various countries have been asked to return to Yemen.

Kuwait University, or at Kuwait's expense, are being asked by the ministry to transfer to the Yemeni universities, and many of them have already done so. "For those whose lines of

gain a higher level of prestige through better efforts on the part of the university academic and administrative staff. At the moment it is estimated that the total number

of Yemeni students in foreign universities is around nine thousand individuals studying on government scholarships, as well as on their own expenses. The number of students at Sanaa and Aden universities is more than five-fold that number. Even then, however, the capacity of the local universities is already strained. The country will definitely need at least one or two more universities, specially one in Taiz.

Already, there are three colleges in Taiz, all attached to Sanaa University. Maybe it is time to think of the University of Taiz. At another level, the country should move forward into community colleges which would relieve a great portion of the burden of university education. The experience of other Arab countries in this respect will come in very handy, specially the experiences of Jordan, Syria, and Tunisia.

تتقدم أسرة صحيفة «يمن تايمز» باطيب التبريكات والتهناني الى قرائها خصوصاً والى الشعب اليمني عموماً بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك اعاده الله علينا وقد تحققت امانينا وطموحاتنا جميعاً.
إنه سميع مجيب



YEMEN TIMES takes the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr to wish its readers, specially, and the Yemeni people, in general, happy holidays.

