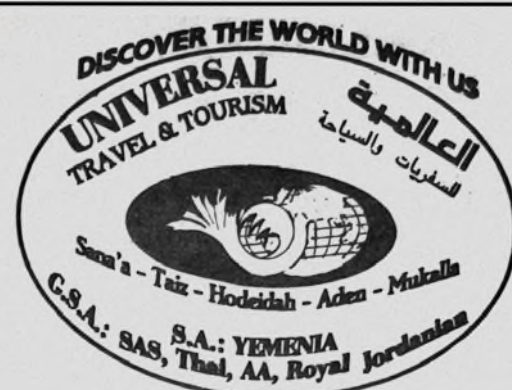


YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 5-11 JUNE 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 15

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OURVIEWPOINT



Lean Men and Fat Cats in Yemen

YEMEN TIMES announced two job openings two weeks ago. We never expected the flood of applications that came in. I was in the unhappy position of telling many young men and women that we can't take them on. "I will do anything." "I will work for my keeps." "I will work for YR 2000 or even YR 1500 per month (less than US\$ 100 per month)." I heard those sentences over and over. They pleaded, and my heart sank time and again.

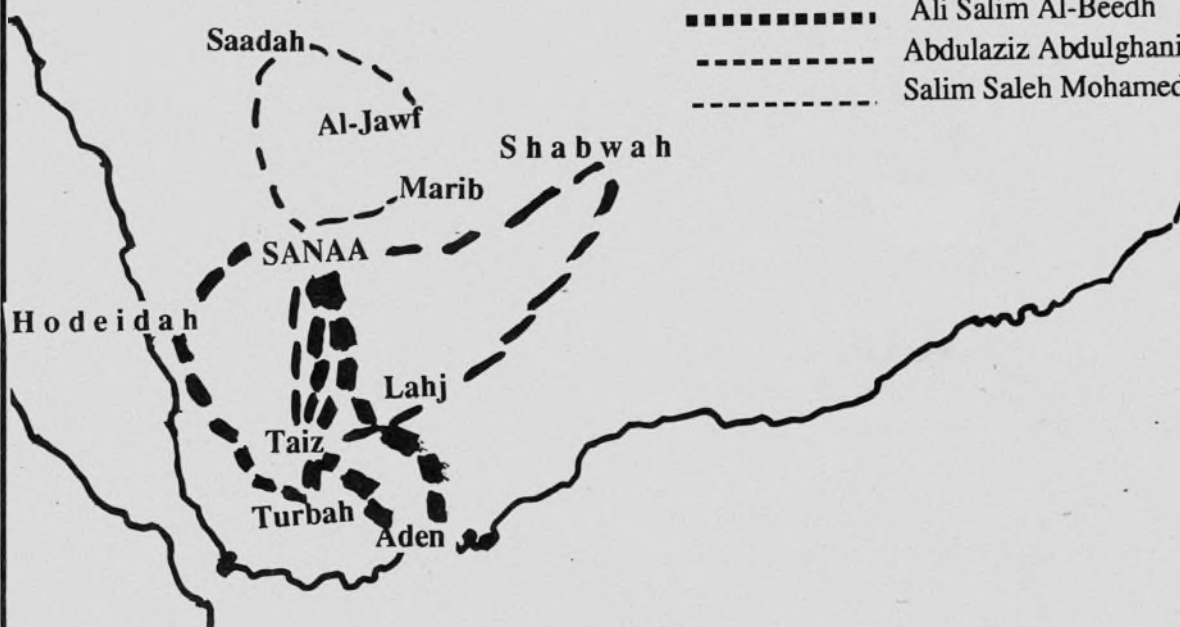
The conditions of a growing segment of the Yemeni population is getting more and more desperate and dismal. These are young and healthy individuals. They are highly motivated and they want to earn their keeps, but they are unable to find jobs. Inevitably, they grow restless, they will start to break 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. They hear of private swimming pools, of houses with the finest imported furniture, of electronic gadgets fresh from invention labs, they see spoiled kids driving a million riyal cars. They know these rich dudes have not earned the money the right way. Yet, they are 'decent' people.

I am beginning to understand how social discontent grows. How if neglected, it can lead to upheavals and violence. We need to create jobs so that as many people as possible are taken off the streets. And the guys on the streets - they are willing to work, they are highly motivated, and they have many skills. Above all, they have a right to work.

It is upto us to which direction our future will go! Let us not blow it. These jobless people will not wait forever!

The Publisher

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ON THE MOVE!



■■■■■■■■ Ali Abdullah Saleh
..... Ali Salim Al-Beedh
----- Abdulaziz Abdulghani
- . - . - . Salim Saleh Mohamed

The Presidential Council was on the move once again. It is campaign time. So General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council went on a field trip to Aden, and the surrounding regions, and to Taiz and stopped off at several points. Vice President Ali Saleh Al-Beedh went deep into the Hugarriah stronghold - Turbah, stayed on in Taiz, and rounded off his trip by visiting the Ti-hama. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Member of the Presidential Council visited Shabwah, Lahj, and Taiz. Salim Saleh Mohammed, Member of the Presidential Council, visited Marib, Al-Jawf, and Saadah. The visits were ostensibly in line with the country's celebrations of the first anniversary of Yemen's unification. On that basis, the officials inaugurated many projects, and laid down the foundation stones for many others. But a corollary theme of the visits has been to prop up the standing of the ruling parties - the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party. Every one of those officials made it a

point to meet with the local cadres of the two parties, hear progress reports on the membership drives, and the mobilization of support for the two largest parties. The news from the field has been re-assuring, according to inside reports. The popularity of the leadership has carried the day for the two above parties as individual citizens go for the leaders rather than the party philosophy. Of course, such extreme personification of the parties by individuals has its own risks.



RETAIL PRICE PER COPY = 10 Y.R.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (INCLUDES POSTAGE/DELIVERY AND HANDLING): YEMEN = US\$80, MIDDLE EAST = US\$150, ELSEWHERE = US\$ 250.

YEMEN TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

An Independent Political Weekly
Published by Yemen Times
Publisher : Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Editorial & Management Staff:
Chairman and CEO: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Editor-in-Chief: Abdul-Rahman Al-Haidari
Sports page: Gilbert SJ Maano
Typesetting: Yahia Yusuf Hudeidi
Photography: Faisal Al-Qirby
Accountant: Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Naji
Editorial & Management Address:
P. O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
Telephones : 236434/35

Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

PERSONAL VIEW

AMERICA'S
TWO FACES

Younes Hassan Ebrahim,
Othman Abdo Secondary
School, Aden

"We are not going to practise any military or economic pressure on Israel to change its policy on the occupied lands." These were the words of the Secretary of State Mr. James Baker in a press conference before leaving Israel during his recent visit.

Earlier, the US Senate had once again agreed to offer the Israeli government a financial aid of nearly \$420 million to settle the Soviet Jews. The American government declared that it does not support Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Yet today, nearly one hundred settlements have already been established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, most of them financed by American money.

On the other hand, Palestinian children and women are being killed by Israeli soldiers on a daily basis. Prominent Palestinians are expelled from their homeland because they stand against the Israeli occupation. I am not going to discuss here how the American Administration and its allies had solved the Gulf crisis. Yet, they have no desire to practise even the most modest economic pressures on the Israeli government to halt its barbaric suppression on the defenceless Palestinian citizens.

Am I not right when I say "The American Administration has two faces?" A word to the Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, "Think deeply about what happened to former secretaries of state and to their initiatives because of Israeli obstinacy." You must also know that what Israel wants, it get!

Am I not right, then, when I say, "America has two faces and two standards"? In my opinion, we cannot trust American impartiality in this matter.

FRENCH
PROGRAMS
ON YEMENI
TELEVISION

Last month, a French delegation from Canal France International and the French Foreign Ministry visited Sana'a and Aden to finalize TV cooperation between the Yemen and France. According to the agreement signed on the 16th of May, the French agreed to deliver and establish a reception station in Aden to pick up the transmission of Canal France International through the INTEL SAT 6F4 satellite. France will donate the machinery necessary to execute this project. Besides, Canal France International programs will be transmitted to Yemen free of charge. The Yemeni side will choose, from among the programs transmitted, the material it deems fit for airing on Yemeni television (third channel) for two hours every day. In the coming weeks, a French technical team is coming to Yemen to study the various steps needed for the installation of the station in Aden. The target date for completing the installation and starting the transmission is 14th October, 1991. In the meanwhile, the French will provide video tapes of CFI transmissions in order to acquaint the Yemeni Radio and Television authorities with them, and to experiment with airing French programs on channels One and Two. Furthermore the French will organize short training programs for five Yemeni TV employees. The Yemeni side will be responsible for building the sub-structure required for the installation of the station, and will cover all the costs of running the station. Moreover, the French TV is authorized to broadcast Yemeni programs on French channels, as it deems fit and suitable. According to the French Press Attache in Sanaa, this project will give a fresh boost to the existing cooperation between the two countries. At other levels, the French authorities are now studying the ways and means to enhance French language and culture in Yemen, specially in light of the rising number of Yemenis who have expressed interest in such programs.

YEMENIA HITS A GOLD MINE

YEMENIA, Yemen Airlines Company, has just completed arrangements to fly 142 additional flights during the period June 17th to July 8th July, 1991. On these flights, YEMENIA is going to transport 35,000 teachers who are leaving Yemen at the end of the school-year. Many of these flights, which are fully booked, will also come back with full passenger loads returning from the Haj pilgrimage. Since most of the teachers are headed to Amman, Cairo, Damascus and Khartoum, Royal Jordanian, Egyptair, Syrian Airlines and Sudan Airways are going to share in the revenues of these additional flights. Yemenia's share in the revenue of the extra flights is estimated at one hundred million Yemen Rials.

THE FREE ZONE AUTHORITY
OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED

Republican Decree No 49 of 1991 has been issued formally authorizing the establishment of the Free Zones Authority. The Republic has authorized the Management Board of the Free Zones Authority to exercise all its powers in the management, administration and implementation of the zone. "The Free Zones Authority is the only party authorized to handle all transactions concerning investments in the free zones" the decree stated. YEMEN TIMES learnt that invitations have already gone out to interested parties to consider investments in areas of trade, industry, banking, tourism, communications and transportation services. Applications may be submitted to the free zone authority directly for processing. Any enquiries in this regard may also be addressed to the free zone authority. It is to be noted that the Free Zones Authority is legally authorized to enter into agreements with potential investors and businessmen without recourse to other government agencies. This is expected to help reduce bureaucratic burdens, and also to speed up the processing of formalities.

LUCIANO QUILTS

After four years of service in Yemen, Ahmed Luciano, the Brazilian coach of the Yemeni national football team decided to quit. Yemen Times learnt that bad health and special private reasons are quoted to be the reasons for tendering his resignation.

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WE ARE WORKING TO CARRY YEMEN INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

Engineer Ahmed Mohammed Al-Anisi, Minister of Communications, is one of the impressive technocrats of this country. Fully in control of the ministry he runs, and able to personally deal with the sophisticated hardware that falls in his line of work, Mr. Al-Anisi is perceived by many as a model administrator. The 52-year Minister was born in Bait al-Faqeeh in the Tihama where his father used to serve as a teacher. He received his M.A. in engineering from the Soviet Union, and pursued that with a 20-month specialized program in "Civil Aviation" in Germany. IN 1978, he took the position of Minister of Communication, which he held since then, with a short interruption when he served as Minister of Education. YEMEN TIMES went to speak with him, and shed more light on the country's communications sector. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q. Let us take stock of what has been done in this field over the first year of the Republic of Yemen.

➡. Many projects have been executed over the last year. To start with, several dozen projects were inaugurated before the first anniversary of the Republic. The major ones include solar-based communications stations in Dhala', Lowder, Mowdiyah, Mukairas, Baihan, Lab'oos, etc. These are in the southern and eastern provinces, and our intention was to link them up with the northern provinces as soon as possible, and we did. Other projects include the international communications complex in Tahreer Square in Sanaa. This complex with its new computer center, the rural communications station, and the optical fiber transmission links between the Sanaa switches, is a major thrust forward in our capabilities in this field. The Dhamar and Ibb substations have been boosted to full communications stations with all the facilities using the "ISDN" systems. Then there are the smaller projects in Saadah, Hajjah, Baidha, and else-



where. We have also laid down the foundation stones for twenty eight projects in various locations, including such remote places as Al-Ghaidha and Socotra. All in all, we invested approximately one billion Yemeni Rials last year in this sector alone.

will be ready, however, only by the end of 1992. In the meanwhile, we are adding to the existing capacities, and we have installed a small switch to allow for direct contact for a limited number of agencies. This situation will continue until the totally new system is ready to take over.



Q. What about Aden?

➡. The story in Aden is a bit more complicated. We have infused some new capacities of 4,500 lines as a temporary relief. But we are working on a digital earth-station with a 50,000 line capacity that will resolve its problems for good. This

Q. Are you satisfied with the work of the executing companies?

➡. By and large, yes I am. The companies we deal with are internationally reknown, and they are at the top of the world in this technology.

Q. Let us look at the future. Given your 15-year master plan, where do we go from here?

➡. You know, the technology we work with is rapidly changing and improving. For example, the digital systems we are now installing in our southern provinces are more advanced than the ones we had installed in the northern provinces. In any case, we plan to keep up with the rest of the world and move on to the 21st century, at least in this sector. So, we are thinking of a new earth station for Sanaa, and possibly another one for the Free Zone

in Aden. We have signed several contracts to open up contact windows with the rest of the world. We will link up through the earth-stations, and we will link up, via Djibouti, through the ocean cable coming Europe and headed towards Indonesia. We have a number of projects "cooking", and we hope to finalize them rather soon. The general trend for improvements and expansion of the existing systems is also a major part of our plans.

Q. We are purchasing all these complicated instruments, that is good. But what is done to train Yemenis to operate and maintain them?

➡. You will kindly note that we have an advanced training institute, which is the source of our pride. Our people have been catching up in both the hardware and software. So we train our people locally, except in very rare cases. Most of our personnel, today, are locals.

Q. But we see quite a few expatriates?

A. Of course, we have a few expatriates. You know, we keep learning, and the technology keeps changing. So we will always need a few expatriates to keep up with the new developments. But, the majority of our staff are already Yemenis.

Q. What about maintenance?

➡. Maintenance is a crucial factor, specially given the large sums of investments. There are concerted efforts on the part of all of us to ensure proper maintenance and care. Yemenis receive a lot of training for this purpose. Here again, however, the need for international skills is pressing. I would like to mention, however, that 85% of the operational work is already done by Yemenis. So, you see, this is a considerable progress.

Q. Let us move on to the postal service. Are you getting into electronic mail?

➡. We are now working with a number of alternatives. The mail service essentially requires the direct human input. In light of this, we are now considering major improvements in the mail service. We are also choosing with an eye on the developments at the international level. Automization is one choice, but a final decision has not yet been taken. Yet, we have already completed the postal building which was designed to accomodate any decision in the direction of electronic mail.

Q. Are you studying zip coding and zoning?

➡. There is a proposal in this regard, but we have not contracted a full-fledged study yet.

Q. Any final word?

➡. I eagerly congratulate you on a most credible and useful newspaper. The Yemen Times filled a gap, and it did it while giving a lot enjoyment and useful information to its readers. You can count on my support for your efforts.



THE ITALIAN WHO LOVED SANAA

Marco Livadiotti is a rather unique person. He is an Italian national who was raised in Yemen. He speaks half a dozen languages fluently, including Arabic. He came to Sanaa in 1960 at the age of four with his father who was the private physician of the then Crown Prince Muhammad Al-Badr. Up to 1973 he lived continuously in Yemen. He left twice, but he needed to come back. His compelling love for Yemen surpasses that of Yemeni nationals. Today, he is one of the foremost marketing agents of Yemen as a tourist destination.

Q. Could you describe your memories of Sanaa when you first arrived.

A. The first time I came to Sanaa was in 1960 with my father, who was the private doctor of the Crown Prince, and after the Revolution he was appointed as the personal doctor to the President. I witnessed all the events between 1960 to 1970 such as the Revolution, the civil war, etc. Sanaa in 1960 was a small place, almost like a private home. I vividly remember the old town which used to be surrounded by walls and after 5 pm the gates would be closed. We were not allowed to leave the town. My father used to go to hospital on a bicycle. There were only about three or four cars in the city. I used to go around town on a horse. Almost every one in the old town knew my father quite well. It was closed in the evenings, and opened in the mornings. Life was very hard, and everything was lacking. But with time, the city grew and things improved. I personally grew up with Yemen. I am one of the few Europeans



who came to this country and has difficulty leaving it. I left this country three times but always came back.

Q. What do you do now?

A. I am in charge of the Tourism Department in Universal Travel and Tourism. I promote Yemen as a viable tourist destination. Tourism in Yemen started about six years ago. At that time there used to be around 10,000 to 15,000 tourists, today the figure has reached around 35,000. If not for the Gulf war, the figure would have reached 50,000 tourists.

Q. What are the tourist prospects now?

A. We have been working very hard to regain the confidence of the tourists and tour operators. We have invited many journalists and photographers to come to Yemen and see the tourism potential of the country. I was personally in Europe during the last three months trying to convince most of the tour operators and travel agents that Yemen is a quite and beautiful place. Most of the tour operators in Europe are convinced Yemen is a viable tourist destination. They decided to include Yemen in their programs and brochures.

Thanks to the unification of the country, we can offer more now to the tourists in terms of a variety of attractions whether historic, traditional or recreational. We have been receiving bookings from countries like Mexico, Japan and Canada. This means Yemen is already well known as a tourist destination.

Q. Do we have the facilities in Yemen to support the tourist influx?

A. At the moment, only half the existing facilities are adequate. Hotels outside Sanaa are of low category. But this has indirectly helped us to keep the costs low. If we had a chain of five star hotels in every major city, the costs would definitely go up. Tourism has changed nowadays. Tourists are not looking for good hotels. They are looking for good destinations. It is more culture oriented. But we will still need some major investments in this field.

Q. Is there a long-term master plan?

A. An Italian company called Bonifica, contracted by the EEC, is preparing a master plan for tourism development in Yemen. I am their advisor in this work. In a matter of one month, the master plan will be ready and we will discuss it with the Yemeni government in an attempt to coordinate all efforts in this field.

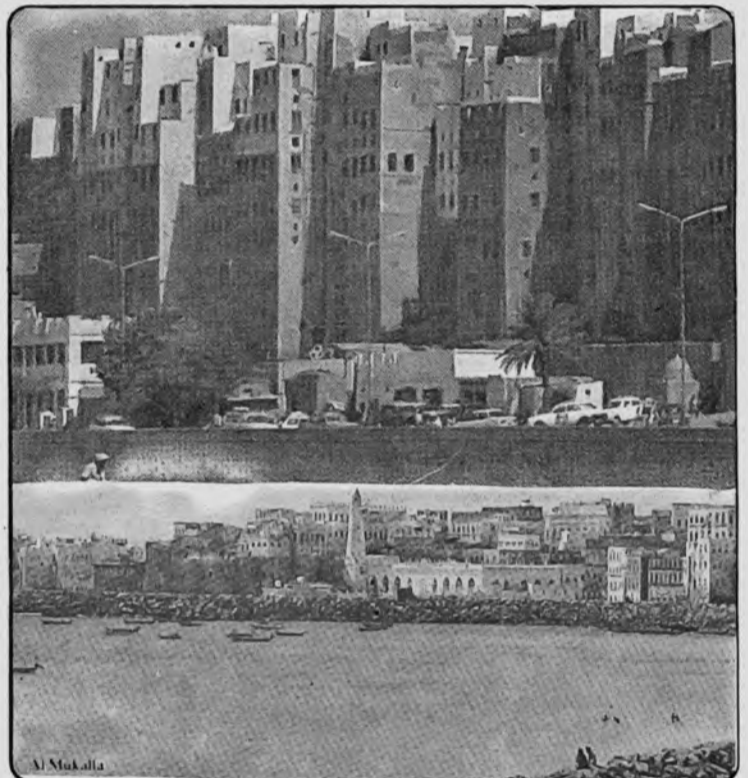
Q. What are the main ideas in this tourist master plan?

A. The master plan is a sort of guide for the Ministry of Tourism and other authorities and foreign investors for the development of tourism. The country is divided into different tourist regions and it specifies the required investments in restaurants, guest houses, etc. The plan also indicates the regions which have to be preserved and kept as national monuments. We have also suggested not to build big hotels in Hadhramaut as this would encourage mass tourism which is not what the country needs.

The country needs high-paying tourists who should be selected with great care.

Q. Are there any Universal Travel in Tourism investments?

A. We feel that Mukalla will be the main port for entrance to Hadhramaut. There is an international airport, there is a beautiful town which is a blend of Indian and Arab cultures and civilizations. It is the only coastal town in the Arabian Peninsula which is unspoiled. That is why our company decided to open a hotel in Mukalla. We also have a similar project in Sana'a. The idea is to take over an old palace and convert it into a hotel or guest house. Tourists would be pleased to stay in a palace converted into a hotel rather than to stay in a five star hotel.



The palace residence gives them a feel of Yemen and its culture.

Q. There are so many seminars, symposiums on Yemen being conducted in Europe nowadays. What are your readings?

A. As I told you before, Yemen is being talked about everywhere. There is a big interest in Europe. In Rome, recently there were two seminars and the main discussions were on Yemen. In the recent past documentary films on Yemen were shown on television in France, Italy and Germany. Focus on Yemen as a tourist destination has surpassed traditional destinations such as

Egypt or Morocco. But what the Yemenis must do is preserve their culture and rich heritage.

Q. Yemen today is undergoing a socio-political change. As a European living in Yemen, what do you think of it?

A. Given your history, I think it is a normal process for Yemen to move in this direction. I am proud of the unification because the two Yemens unified without any outside help. I feel sad that the world media did not discuss it fully. I am very optimistic that the democracy in this country will prevail and that the future is bright. But in my opinion, Yemen needs the cooperation of its neighbors. We must not forget that Yemen is an important country in this region. From Yemen came the first

Arabs who conquered North Africa. Yemen is the origin of the Arabs.

Q. What is your feeling of Europeans living in Sanaa?

A. I have often heard from Europeans that we must preserve the old city of Sanaa. But I am surprised that no European company or Embassy has done enough to contribute in this regard. The least they can do is rent an old palace in the old city for their business or embassy premises and restore it to its grandeur. It would be an ideal location for a cultural attaché or something similar. This would only cost some money, which is not much. But it is worth it.



THE IMPORT DUTY (CUSTOMS) LAW (part 1):

YEMEN TIMES provides below an unofficial translation of the import duty (customs) law:

Chapter 1:

Articles 1-3: Definitions of words used in the text of the law.

Chapter 2:

Articles 4-7: Jurisdiction of the Customs Authority.

Chapter 3:

Article 8:

All commodities and goods entering/exiting the territories of the Republic of Yemen are subject to customs duty and other taxes specified in the tariff rates, unless exempted according to this or any other laws and/or agreements.

Article 9:

Commodities and goods from all countries are subject to the regular customs tariffs, and according to articles (10) and (13).

Article 10:

Favorable customs tariff rates are applied to certain countries in accordance with the agreements contracted with them in condition that the interests of the Republic of Yemen are

protected, and on the basis of reciprocal treatment.

Article 11:

Customs tariffs are applied, modified, exempted only by law. The Presidential Council may issue a new/modified tariff rate on the recommendation of the Tariff Council which is composed of:

1. The Minister of Finance - Chairman
 2. The Minister of Supply and Trade - Member
 3. The Minister of Industry - Member
 4. The Chairman of Customs - Member
 5. The Manager in Charge of the Relevant Tariff in Customs Dept - Member
- Such a decision is to be issued by law and in accordance with article (95) of the Constitution.

Article 12:

While adhering to article (11) of this law, and on the basis of a proposal from the Tariff Council, the Presidential Council may:

- 1- Impose a supplementary duty on imported goods if:
 - a) those goods benefit from a direct subsidy in the country of origin immediately upon export;
 - b) the country reduces the prices of its goods thereby leading to a recession in Yemen.

sion in Yemen.

2- Take the necessary steps to counter any measures from other countries damaging the interests of the Yemeni national economy.

Article 13:

While adhering to article (11) of this law, the Presidential Council may decide to impose on the goods of other countries a maximum duty tax not exceeding double the regular rate, and not less than 25% of the cost of the goods.

Article 14:

Decisions enumerated under articles (11,12,13) have the force of law, but have to be presented to the legislative authority within two weeks. If such decisions are not approved by the legislative authority, then they lose their force of law, but they are legally applied during the period between their promulgation by the Presidential Council and the disapproval of the legislative authority.

Article 15:

While adhering to article (11) of this law, all decisions and laws pertaining to customs tariffs have to state their expiry dates in condition that they do not supersede the issuance dates.

Article 16:

All goods destined for consumption or export are subject to the customs tariff rates in force when the goods and details are registered with the authorities, provided any subsequent amendments did not specified differently. Goods destined for exports and whose duty taxes have been paid, but if the goods have not arrived at the customs compound, the portion of the goods not in the compound are subject to the tariff rates applicable when they enter the said compound.

Article 17:

If goods are to be cleared from customs compound due to the lapse of the legal waiting period, the rate of tariff applied is that of the expiry date of the storage period. Goods withdrawn from the customs compound illegally are subject to the tariff rate applicable on the date of withdrawal.

Article 18:

Goods pending clearance which have not been presented for customs payment as per article (86) of this law are subject to tariff rates on the date of presentation to the customs authorities. Goods pending

clearance but which have been presented for customs payment are subject to the tariffs as per article (16).

Article 19:

Goods entering Yemen from its free zones are subject to the same procedures and tariffs as if imported, according to article (16).

Article 20:

Goods auctioned off by the customs authorities are subject to the tariff rates applicable on the date of the auction.

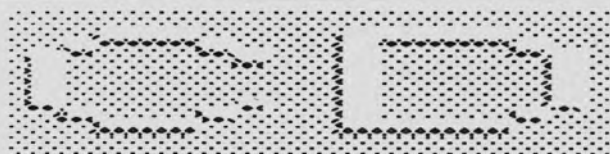
Article 21:

Goods subject to advalorem customs duty are evaluated according to their condition upon presentation for tax duty payment. Goods subject to a fixed duty are subjected to the full duty amount unless visible damage is incurred due to external forces. In this case, the customs department will re-value the goods and allow for a discount accordingly. The parties concerned may appeal the decision as per article (77) of this law.

Article 22:

Articles 15-21 are applied to all duties levied by the customs authority unless otherwise stipulated.

DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY



EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

SANA'A

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Afghanistan | 217691 |
| Algeria | 247755/56 |
| Bulgaria | 217244 |
| China | 275337/40/41 |
| Cuba | 217304 |
| Czechoslovakia | 247946 |
| Djibouti | 265469 |
| Egypt | 275948/9 |
| Ethiopia | 208833 |
| France | 275995 |
| Germany | 216756/757 |
| Hungary | 216679 |
| India | 241980 |
| Iran | 206945/948 |
| Iraq | 216681/790 |
| Italy | 73409/78849 |
| Japan | 207356/208753 |
| Jordan | 216701 |
| Korea (Dem) | 232340 |
| Korea (Rep) | 245959/60 |
| Kuwait | 216317/319 |
| Lebanon | 203959 |
| Libya | 208815/6 |
| Mauritania | 216770 |
| Morocco | 247964 |
| Netherlands | 215626/7/8 |
| Oman | 208933/4 |
| Pakistan | 248813/14 |

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Palestine | 217306/348 |
| Qatar | 217488 |
| Romania | 215579 |
| Saudia Arabia | 240429/30 |
| Somalia | 208864 |
| Sudan | 265231/2 |
| Syria | 247750 |
| Tunisia | 240458/9 |
| Turkey | 215478 |
| U.A.E | 248777/78 |
| U.K. | 215630/33 |
| U.S.A. | 238842/52 |
| U.S.S.R | 78272/203142 |
| Vietnam | 216998 |

ADEN

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Czechoslovakia | 32101 |
| China | 32604/30 |
| France | 32129/090 |
| Germany | 32162/011 |
| India | 53000 |
| Iran | 31893/361 |
| Italy | 31848 |
| Japan | 32081/33282 |
| Palestine | 32717/340 |
| Saudi Arabia | 32760/32526 |
| Somalia | 41421/101 |
| U.K. | 32711/12/13 |
| U.S. S.R. | 32729/32625 |



AIRLINES

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Aeroflot | 74930 |
| Air France | 272895/6 |
| Alitalia | 273655 |
| Alyemda | 240896 |
| British Airways | 272247 |
| Egypt Air | 275061 |
| Ethiopian Airlines | 272435 |
| Gulf Air | 272551/49/677 |
| Iraqi Airways | 240091/240909 |
| KLM | 78093/76968/270879 |
| Kuwait Airways | 272503/4 |
| Lufthansa | 272583/667/678 |
| Pakistan Int'l | 240909/091 |
| Royal Jordanian | 275314/275028 |
| Sabena | 205865 |
| Saudia | 240958/9/60 |
| Sudan Airways | 272503/4/5 |
| Syrian Arab | 272543 |
| Yemenia | |
| Hadda Office | 204538/550 |
| Zubeiry Office | 260834/5 |
| Abdul Moghni | 274803/4 |
| Shoab Office | 250833 |
| Head Office | 232381-9 |
| Airport | 250868/831 |
| Reservations | 250800/1 |



HOTELS

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Sana'a (02) | |
| Sheraton | 237500/1/2 |
| Taj Sheba | 272372 |
| Hadda | 215214/5 |
| Aden (0911) | |
| Movenpick | 32947/32070 |
| Gold Mohur | 324171 |
| Hodeidah (03) | |
| Bristol | 239197 |
| Ambassador | 231247/50 |
| Al Burj | 75852 |
| Taiz (04) | |
| Mareb | 210350 |
| Marib (063) | |
| Bilquis Marib | 2666-2371 |
| Sadah (051) | |
| Al Mamoon | 2203/2459 |

COURIERS:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Aramex | 208887 |
| DHL | 275355 |
| Live Express | 207885 |
| Skypack | 77310 |



IMPORTANT NUMBERS

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Emergency Police | 199 |
| Accident (Traffic) | 194 |
| Fire Brigade | 191 |
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| Telephone Enquiries | 118 |
| Aljumhury Hospital | 202192/3 |
| Athawrah Hospital | 246970/9 |
| Kuwait Hospital | 203282/4 |
| Red Crescent | 203131/3 |
| Central Bank | 274371/3 |
| YBRD | 271623/4 |
| Banque Indosuez | 272801/3 |
| Government Offices: | |
| Foreign Affairs | 202544/7 |
| Interior Affairs | 252701/7 |
| Immigration | 250761/3 |
| Inter-city Bus Co | 262111/3 |
| TV Station | 250001/03 |
| Radio Station | 200060/61 |
| Tourism Ministry | 271970/2 |

YEMEN'S DYING HANDICRAFTS

Yemen is modernizing at a very rapid pace. The development process has meant that the country should shed off some of the traditions - whether in production or consumption, or even in behavior. One of the major victims of modernization has been the traditional handicrafts of the country. The art of making handles for picks and shovels, painting and decorating wooden doors and windows, shaping and polishing metal utensils and household appliances, making pottery and other household goods from clay, producing many useful goods from tree leaves and straws, cloth spinning, weaving, dying and sewing, leather tanning and shaping, painting and polishing glassware and gypsum decorations in



Notwithstanding modern technology, there are still many arts that require hand crafting, and in quite a few cities in Yemen, artisans meticulously ply their trade. The notable examples include the following professions:

(specially handles) is a knife. The artisan's hands are his biggest assets. The skill is so fine that it makes one think that the end product has come out of a precision machine. They are all the same size and thickness. The wood is first cut into equal lengths and later carved. After carving, the wood is dried and later given the finishing touches with a carving knife. The handles are sold for such low prices leaving a very minimum profit, but the artisan continues to eke out his living. Most other wooden products are now produced using various kinds of machines. The decorations on wooden doors and windows, the mashrabiyyas (wooden window-balconies), even the frames for pictures are now produced by "modern" carpenters.



the houses, etc., all of this is slowly becoming a nostalgic memory. These trades are now plied by only a select few craftsmen. Development of technology and mechanization have, to a great extent, made handicrafts obsolete, but the art has not totally disappeared.

Wood Crafting

Wood crafting is one of the oldest professions in Yemen. Formerly totally dependent on local wood the artisans (carpenters) now depend on local as well as imported wood. The main implements for making wooden products



Leather Works

These tradesmen display in their shops varieties of items which often catch the attention of foreigners. The beads and amulets and harnesses displayed in their shops are purchased for home decoration. The djambia belts are especially fascinating. Leather products are usually placed on windows or simply stuck against the walls. These artisans use about ten kinds of tools to make these items, and they are the same ones used several hundred years ago. The tools for cutting cow, sheep, goat-hides range from hatchets to knives. Each tool has a specific function - one for trimming the edges of leather, another for notching, still another to soften the leather and another to sew it.



Pottery

Out of clay, Yemeni artisans produce ashtrays, pots, plates, water bottles, and other containers. These are meticulously shaped, then dried, and often painted and decorated. They are very inexpensive and beautiful. However, they are not as durable as their modern replacements which are made of metals. Yet, and in spite of a severe competition, the pottery makers continue to make these products.

Spinning and Weaving

This profession is already dead and buried. It could not withstand the foreign competition. Hand-loom

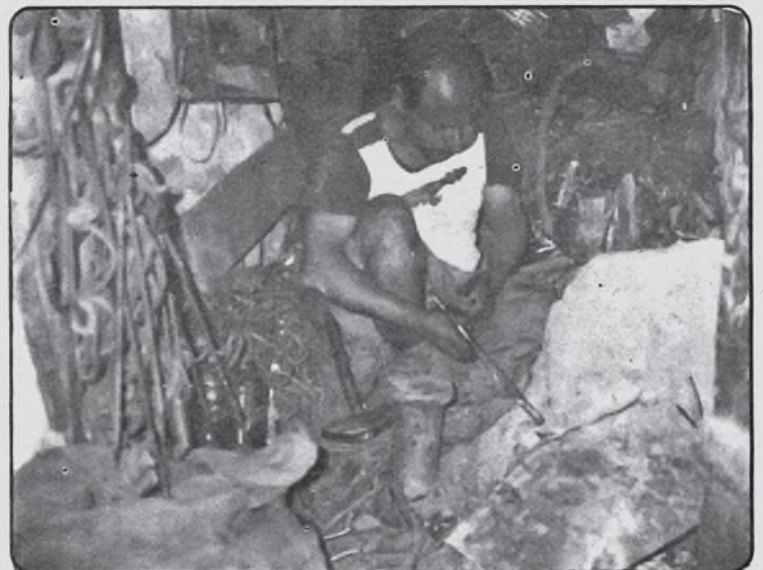
some pockets, but to see one, it has become necessary to go the numseum.

Silverware and Precious Stones:

Most of the silverware available in the markets today has been produced several years back. No new products are brought into the market, although some maintenance is still done. With time, most of the available silverware could be depleted. Even the gold ornaments that have a flourishing market are made by machines in foreign lands. Yemeni goldsmiths have become middle-men who import the gold products and sell them locally.

WHAT TO DO?

The society could do a great deal to help in the preservation of this impor-



which were prevalent in many parts of the country have totally disappeared. Moreover, the more refined and cheaper cloth produced by machines is in more demand than the hand-made cloth. YEMEN TIMES tried to take a picture of one of these gadgets in the Old City (of Sanaa), but failed to find one. Maybe some still exist in

tant part of our heritage. The major step is to reorient our consumption pattern so that we continue to consume some traditional products, and be proud of them. Second, imported goods should be subjected to more scrutiny and higher income tax duties to reduce the incentive of shifting to imported goods.

COINAGE IN YEMENI HISTORY

by: Dr. Nayef G. Goussous, and Dr. Khalaf Trawneh

Coin collection is one of the fascinating and most popular hobbies among civilized societies even from older days. Yet, coins are much more than that - they are a store of historical facts. Coins are tough survivors. They were invented 2500 years ago as a trader's device to speed transactions. They have outlasted many civilizations, and thus, they have become a mine of information, providing material for reconstructing the history of societies which minted them. They are part of the material culture documenting past and prevailing ideas involving religion, politics, commerce, and society.



Many coins are among the world's most beautiful and interesting artifacts. In ancient times, the design on coins served as a message informing people of events and authority. Coins acted as a miniature newspaper and were one of the few and oldest form of mass media.

It is generally accepted by numismatists and historians that the coinage of the Western world originated on the western coastal stretch of modern Turkey, in the regions known as Lydia and Ionia (not too far from present-day Izmir) in the seventh century B.C. As direct barter was often inconvenient, the need arose for a medium of exchange that was accepted by everyone, durable, and of intrinsic value. Eventually metals began to be used as money. Metals were convenient to handle, desirable to use as ornaments, and could be used as weapons and farm instruments.

The first coins were struck on bean-shaped lumps of electrum (a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver), and stamped with a design on one side only.

The Lydians were the first to recognize the weighting out metals for payment could be simplified by making standardized pieces of fixed size and weight - thus they overcame the obstacle of continuously weighing bullion. They stamped such pieces with marks

guaranteeing their values and thus produced coins, through which trade was often conducted on a large

scale over vast distances. Then came a major improvement. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, King Croesus (Kroises) of Lydia (560-456 B.C.) abandoned electrum in favor of currency based on pure silver and gold. This was the world's

first bi-metallic currency, which involved the principle of a fixed relationship between the values of two currencies (two metals used as currencies). The practice of coinage soon



spread to many parts of the world. The Athenians were the first to introduce coins that bear full designs on both sides. Then, the city of Corinth in Greece came up with a fantastic idea - to mark the denomination upon its coins.

Among the major ancient civilizations to mint coins was the Yemeni kingdoms of Saba, Himyar, Qataban, and Ma'een. The earliest available coinage go back to the third century B.C. The influence of the Greek civilizations is adequately visible. Sabaean coins replicate to a great extent the Athenian tetradrachmas. However, later coinage increasingly reflected local influence and values. Thus, in the Himyarite coins, the head of Athena was replaced, first by a bare male head in wreath, and later by the wa'al. Still later, the shapes and names of local kings were marked on the coins. For more insight into the ancient Yemeni coinage, a quick visit to the National Museum in Sanaa is advisable.



BANKS & DEVELOPMENT

by: Ahmed Mohamed Ali, General Manager, YBRD.

This is the second and final part of an article by the General Manager of the YBRD specially written for the Yemen Times.



The development role of the banking sector cannot be disputed by any party. But the contribution of the banks to any country's development is not dependent only on the efficiency of these institutions, as much as that is important, but it is also dependent on a host of other factors not the least of which is the financial and monetary policies and the legal framework. In addition, the economic well-being of the country as a whole reflects itself heavily on the ability and contribution of banks to society. Allow me give examples:

1) There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between banks and the economic variables responsible for growth. A clear example is the savings propensity of the society. Another is the size of the market. Growing markets place a higher demand on bank credit, which itself is one of the reasons for the growth of the market.

2) The legal climate affects banking more than it is affected by it. The laws influencing banks are those relating to the currency, commercial law, etc

3) The bank's relations with its customers are a major tool for influencing the investment and consumption levels, as well as decisions pertaining to trade and credit.

While keeping the above points in mind, let us proceed to study the interaction between the banking sector and the development process.

A. Banks and Investments:

It is immediately clear that banks play a major role in the selection of investment projects. This is done through the cost-benefit analysis that banks undertake (often on behalf of their clients) to determine whether a project is viable, and whether the banks should provide funding. As a result, not only do banks help implement new investments, but they also help in selecting the projects with the highest rate of return.

B. Banks and Resource Mobilization:

Banks are, of course, a bridge between those sectors of the economy with surplus resources, and those which suffer from a shortage. So, they channel resources from one side to the other. But they are not passive channels, they are actively involved in the mobilization of resources. However, the ability of banks to effectively play this role is influenced by the overall climate, specially the legal framework. How fast and effectively the legal system restores the rights of creditors, for example, is a major factor in the resource mobilization function of banks.

C. Banks and Innovation: Banks are an important channel for the introduction of new technologies and know-how, whether for their direct use, or for the purposes of their clients. Although not as visible as the other roles mentioned above, this is an important function which the banking community performs in the development process.

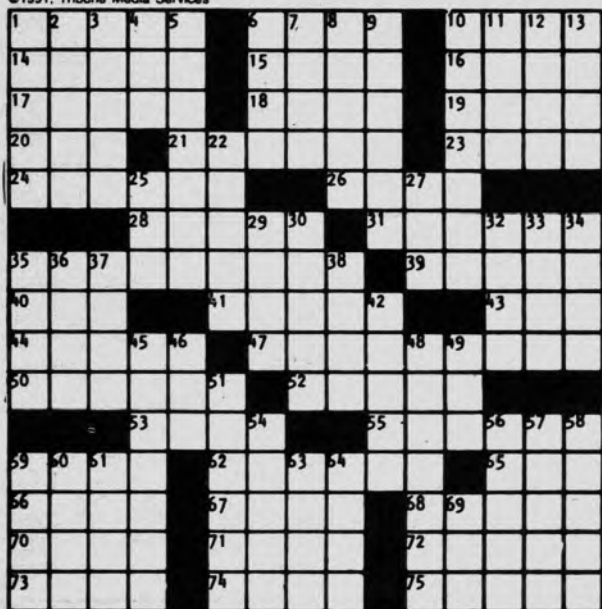
In light of the above, we can see that the Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development (YBRD) played for a long time the dominant role in Yemen's development. Today, it continues to lead the way towards a brighter and more promising future for Yemen. But to successfully achieve these important targets, important improvements are necessary within and without the banking community.

The banks in Yemen, whether local or foreign, work under conditions of tremendous uncertainty. There is a dynamic private sector, and yet an important public sector - both of which shape and direct economic and commercial activities. To keep on top of such circumstances, the banks need to diversify their investment portfolios, keep up with technologic advances in their systems, train their personnel, and finally, increase their capital.

★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- ACROSS**
- 1 Ring melodiously
 - 6 Brothers
 - 10 Early man's dwelling
 - 14 Kind of race
 - 15 Tibetan monk
 - 16 Baudelaire and galena
 - 17 Isolated
 - 18 Swear
 - 19 Grocery list item
 - 20 Family boy
 - 21 Negligence
 - 23 Colorless
 - 24 German prisoner-of-war camp
 - 26 Man of the hour
 - 28 Accepted procedure
 - 31 Take turns
 - 35 Says "boo"
 - 39 Fabric
 - 40 Johnny —
 - 41 Flynn of flicks
- DOWN**
- 43 Treasured object
 - 44 Ta-ta in Tijuana
 - 47 Place for 6 A
 - 50 Worked on a salad
 - 52 New car, sometimes
 - 53 Pour
 - 55 Complete
 - 58 Wound mark
 - 62 Grotto
 - 65 Sheep
 - 66 Certain points
 - 67 June
 - 68 Ham it up
 - 70 Guinness
 - 71 Place for Cleo's barge
 - 72 Solution for photographs
 - 73 TV hit
 - 74 Youthful ending
 - 75 Fresh
- DOWN**
- 1 Insensitive
 - 2 Slave of old
 - 3 Miss Massey
 - 4 Isle of —
 - 5 Place for mascara
 - 6 Linen source
 - 7 Shankar
 - 8 Like — around a flame
 - 9 Famous Tom
 - 10 Fruit dish
 - 11 Plane surface
 - 12 Scallopini meat
 - 13 Villa d' —
 - 22 Type size
 - 25 Haul
 - 27 Actor
 - 29 Steiger
 - 30 Enter: var.
 - 32 Seraph: Fr.
 - 33 Stadium section
 - 34 TV award
- DOWN**
- 35 Campus residence, for short
 - 36 Change the decor
 - 37 Wading bird
 - 38 Unit of loudness
 - 42 Not so spry
 - 45 Emu's relative
 - 46 Observe
 - 48 " — from the Portuguese"
 - 49 Explosive
 - 51 Pour
 - 54 Madame Curie
 - 56 Presses
 - 57 Fixed costs
 - 58 Abrasive
 - 59 Bang
 - 60 Soft drink
 - 61 Experts
 - 63 Despicable
 - 64 First garden
 - 69 Extinct bird

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SLAPSTIX

**SUNBATHING IS A FRY
IN THE OINTMENT**

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THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Wait a minute, friends... Frank Stevens in marketing — you all know Frank — has just handed me a note..."

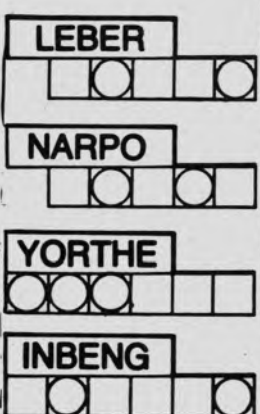
MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

STATE OF THE HEART (Sol.: 8 letters)
A-Affair, Alone; B-Babe, Believe, Blind; C-Care, Change, Closer, Confused, Couple, Cupid; D-Decide, Dream; E-Emotion, Ethics; F-Fall in love; G-Game; H-Have a heart, Heartache, Honey, Hurt, Human nature; K-Kiss; M-Melodrama, Meet, Moral; P-Pain, Power of love, Pretty; S-Secret, Smile, Soap opera, Soul; T-Tear, Tender, Timid, Tough, Trust; V-Valentine; W-Want, Weep, Wink

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Unscramble these four words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here:



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Words of Wisdom

The more people talk about themselves, the more likely they are to lie.

Character is the only possession of any value in this world.

People may enter marriage with their eyes wide open, but they're wise to keep them half-closed for the duration.

Witty sayings are a dime a dozen, but a kind word is never spoken in vain.

Innocence regained is innocence lost.

You can't hurt others without hurting yourself worse.

Knowledge is always the best investment.

Indigestion is the body's revenge for an overindulgent appetite.

Would You Believe....

Goldfish don't always stay golden. If they're kept in dim light, they lose their color.

A lot of snakes can go an entire year without eating.

Who says land isn't cheap? In all, nearly 300 million acres of land in the United States have been given or sold cheaply to homesteaders over the years.

In 1934, the temperature reached 118 degrees in Idaho.

More than 200 major-league baseball players will make \$1 million or more in the 1991 baseball season.

Nearly one in four U.S. taxpayers waits until April 15 to file a tax return, the government says.

President Andrew Johnson's political career wasn't over after he narrowly averted impeachment in 1868. In 1875, Johnson, a former member of Congress, returned to the U.S. Senate, only to die later that year.

**ALL ANSWERS
ARE ON
PAGE
TWELVE.
GOOD
LUCK!!**

★ ★ THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE ★ ★

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Push yourself to accomplish everything you possibly can this week.

Aries (March 21-April 19) Your personal life catches fire. A healthy self-interest serves you. Satisfying love affair.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Get whatever is bothering you off your chest, you'll feel relieved. Financial success.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) Stay socially mobile. Seek out new faces and places. Inevitable career challenges to hurdle.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Find your place in the world. Resolve awkward misunderstandings. Do whatever possible to steady finances.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) Expand your intellectual horizons. Plan trips, vacations, outings. Wait for developments.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) You have to let go of something (your feelings?) before good things can come.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Extra rest may give you an needed edge going into the week. Persist until you complete a job.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Take care of irritating conditions at work; reach new agreements with co-workers.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Use imagination and creativity to bring the joy back into your life. Steer a steady course.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Success starts at home. Stimulate your earning potential. Long-term investments favored.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Sharpen writing skills. More time to gab on the phone! Reinvest in your home.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) Put forth a concerted effort to develop your income. Although expenditures may be higher, the money will be there.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LETTERS TO THE

YEMEN ATTENDS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

"The Republic of Yemen is looking forward to various forms of bilateral, regional and international cooperation in areas of environmental protection," said Mr. Mohamed Haidera Masdoos, Deputy Prime Minister for Development of Manpower and Administrative Reform. At the inauguration of the Scientific Seminar on the Environment in Yemen, Masdoos affirmed Yemen's belief that such cooperation is in line with the world's efforts to confront destructive military inclination and arms race, in particular those of mass destruction which constitute a threat to peace, the environment, and the very existence of humanity. In this respect, The Deputy Prime Minister

appealed to all peace loving people to exercise maximum efforts to keep the Middle East and the Gulf region free from nuclear weapons and other destructive arms.

Addressing the seminar, Mohsin Al Hamdani, Minister of State and Chairman of the Environmental Protection Council, enumerated the effective steps taken by the Yemeni government in environmental areas, in the cooperation with the Netherlands. He expressed the need for the establishment of a data bank and laboratories to analyze the effect of environmental contamination.

Taking the platform, the Dutch Ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Jan Wijenberg, described the devel-

opment process as "the need to lift a major part of an ever increasing world population up to a higher level of welfare in order to efface the discrepancies in welfare". "Sustainable development," he went on to explain, means "economic growth in combination with sufficient care for the environment and with the active involvement of all layers of society." The ambassador concluded his opening speech by praising Yemen's efforts in environmental protection, confirmed that Yemen does not fall in the category of countries environmentally contaminated, and assured of his country's "continued and extended support for Yemen".

LPG STATION AND MARIB ELECTRIFICATION INAUGURATED

To mark the first anniversary of Yemeni unity, vital development projects were inaugurated in Marib, 200 kms east of Sana'a.

The first project inaugurated was the LPG station with a production capacity of 400 cylinders per hour. The liquid gas associated with the production of crude oil in Marib is transported to the filling station by huge tankers. This plant will meet the needs of Marib and Al-Jawf governorates. The total cost of this plant is YR 15 million.

As a first phase of electrification of Marib governorate, a 2500kw generator was inaugurated which will supply electricity to 1600 families in the governorate.

The total cost of this two phase project, which is being executed by the Ministry of Electricity and Wa-

ter, is YR 33 million.

Last Sunday, the President Ali Abdulla Saleh and Vice President Ali Salim Al Beedh travelled by road to Aden to inaugurate a new highway. The highway which is 54 kms long, will shorten the distance between Sana'a and Aden by about 25%. The highway links Qaataba, Dhala, Hailain and Aden. People travelling by road to Aden can now travel via Dhamar and Yareem and turn left to Qaataba, then to Dhala, Hailain and finally to Aden. The travelling time will thus be reduced to five and a half hours covering a distance of 367 kms instead of 470 kms. Several government and privately-financed other projects, notably schools, have also been inaugurated.

UNITED YEMEN OUR MOTHERLAND

Yemen Oh you gorgeous motherland
You faced the past miseries we understand

Everybody has heard of the Imamic crime
That hindered Yemen's progress in his time

Ignorance, fear, hunger and lack of freedom
Was characteristic of the Imamic kingdom

In the South was a system against humanity
And that it was the colonial's brutality

Yemenis lived by the colonist command
And became foreigners in their land

Imam in the North, and in the South colonization
Fermented the anger of the Yemeni nation

For their freedom Yemenis fought and died
The fear of the rulers one can't hide

The Imam and the British had to go at once,
And Yemenis enjoyed their full independence

But then remained the obstacle of separation
North and South, which brought discrimination

To live apart was against the people's dignity
So Yemenis continued to dream of unity

Finally the dream of every Yemeni came true
To see the Yemeni nation as one not two

So let us all Yemenis join hand in hand
And nurture our love for this glorious land

The land of Queen Sheba and ancient history
Will soon grow and appear for the whole world to see

Separation, Oh Allah! save us from such a thing
As Thy can prevent what Thy can bring.]

By Esam Nouman El Duals
Fourth Year
Faculty of Medicine
Sana'a University

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ITT SHERATON. THE NATURAL CHOICE.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS CAN HELP IN CLEANING UP!

By: T.H. Choudhary

The space around private homes, shop fronts and along roads in cities and even in the countryside is getting littered with imperishable plastic bottles, bags, collapsible tubes, etc. These litters and throw aways make our places ugly and unhygienic. There are hardly any conservation services that collect and carry these away. We must not "uglify" our environment. Teachers must enlighten the pupils in this regard. They must, once a week, organize batches of students to pick up all this material in the areas around schools, bag them up and arrange for burial or carriage to a landfill or a garbage dump. The students can also be depended upon to prevail upon their parents to take proper disposal steps in the homes, shops and offices. The conquest of desert and dust can be accomplished only by tree plantation and tree protection. Every school can be assigned to adopt a certain locality, obtain the right type of trees from the forest department, soil and manure from the agriculture or horticulture department, plant the sapling, protect them with tree guards, water and prune and trim them regularly. Love of plants will thus grow in our future citizens and their labors will lead to shade giving, dust arresting and oxygen fixing tree growth. Schools must write to different embassies to give us pictures, books, typical products, dresses, maps and statistics about their countries. These should be displayed and used to increase and improve the world view of our children to promote international understanding respect to and tolerance of different faiths, beliefs and life styles. Ignorance and misunderstanding are the main reasons of wars. Knowledge ensures a peaceful future for our children. We must inculcate the right social behavior in them. Respect of deference to elders, waiting for one's turn in a shop or a bus stop or at an entrance to or an exit from a class room, theater, etc., not interrupting when others are speaking, but signal when they wish to speak by a gesture (raising a finger, for example), attending to one person at a time and not the latest intruder to the neglect of the earlier one, punctuality and regularity, greeting and wishing and thanking, standing upright on both legs and not one leg limping, eating with closed mouth, not sneezing and spitting in public, putting on clean clothes and shoes, personal hygiene, etc., should be taught in class and cultivated at home. Good and clear speaking is an ornament to any. Teachers should encourage and inspire students to read out to the class, recite and declaim correcting their posture, gesture and pronunciation. Pupils must be encouraged to read books, buy them and collect a library of their own. Teachers should display and discourse about good and healthy books so that children take interest in them. Character formation should start in the school. The value of speaking the truth, avoiding hurt and injury to fellow beings and God's creatures, compassion for the poor and sick, abhorrence of cheating and stealing could be inculcated from stories and deeds of great men, native and foreign. Thrift, avoiding debt, living within one's means, saving habit, control over desires and passions and frustrations should be instilled. Parents give physical birth. It is the teachers who give moral birth. The influence of the mother and teacher on the child are crucial in a citizens make-up, his/her culture and character, accomplishments and fulfillment. May the teachers and mothers rise to this noble task to nurture happy, healthy, wise and accomplishing citizens.

T.S. Chaudhary is an Indian national who is presently seconded by the ITU to Yemen. He is a well-read scholar has been closely involved in the development process of his native India as well as several other countries.



SANA'ANI ARABIC DIALECT TAUGHT IN US UNIVERSITIES

Professor Hamdi A. Qafishah is an American national of Palestinian origin. He left his native Jerusalem (Al-Qudse) twenty five years ago and migrated to the USA. For the last twenty years, he has been working for the University of Arizona as professor of Arabic. A linguist by training, he has become one of the key researchers of the Arabic language, and of teaching it to non-native students of the language.

On the occasion of his visit to Sanaa, and following the release of his book "Yemeni Arabic, Part 1", YEMEN TIMES went to interview him.

of the language?

A. It is primarily a text book for those who wish to learn this dialect of Arabic.

It is also a description of the language. It helps in the pronunciation of words. The book has forty lessons and each pertains to particular topic of interest. The topics cover situations in daily activities such as banking, shopping, getting appointments, asking directions, etc.

Q. Is it available for sale in Sana'a?

A. Yes, it is available at Dar Al Hikma. Unfortunately, only the text is available, the tapes that go with it are not.



Yemen, although there is a considerable, although gradual, of fusion among them. My book is devoted to the dialect of Sanaa.

Q. How is the Sanaani dialect different or unique?

A. Sanaani Arabic has its own nuances and sounds. There is the distinct endings which are close to (tameel or kisra) in Arabic. Abdoh for example is pronounced Abdeh, and Yahia is pronounced as "Yahyeh". In addition, the "d" sound is often converted into a thick "t". For example, your profession iqtisad (economics) is pronounced almost as "iqtisat"; and Abdullah is almost "Abtullah". However, the regular thick "t" in Arabic (Ta) is pronounced halfway like an English "d". There are quite a few distinct features, but these are only examples.

Q. This is part (1) of a series. How many books are there, and when are they coming out?

A. There is a total of three books, and part 2 is already under publication. For those who are interested in more in this subject, please contact Professor Hamdi Qafishah at Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA.

Yemeni Arabic -1-

Hamdi A. Qafishah

Librairie du Liban

Q. How did you get interested in Yemeni Arabic?

A. The first time I visited Yemen was to make an evaluation of the programs of YALI (Yemen American Language Institute), and I was fascinated by the country. It is so different from the other Arabian countries. I immediately got interested and applied for a grant from the U.S Department of Education to work on Yemeni Arabic, which was approved and that is how I finished my first book.

Q. Is the book supposed to be a text book or a documentary description

Q. When you talk about Yemeni Arabic, you surely realize there are at least half a dozen distinct dialects. Does your book cover all of them?

A. Of course, there are several distinct dialects in

OFFICIAL ENGLISH TEXT OF CONSTITUTION AVAILABLE

YEMEN TIMES is publishing the officially approved English text of the Constitution. This will be available for US\$ 35 per copy starting from 17/06/1991. As the quantity under print is limited, orders will be met on a first come first serve basis. Interested parties are kindly requested to mail/fax their orders specifying the number of copies they require. Unfortunately no orders can be taken by telephone.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a;
Fax: 236434.



SPORTS



STRICT DISCIPLINE PAYS IN SPORTS

The Deputy Minister of Sports, Aden Branch, Mr Ahmed Al Dhulai is a very hard working person and a popular name in the Ministry of Sports in Aden. His policies have established a style that would influence future champions. Since he moved to Aden, he has been strict about rules and discipline. "Experience and professionalism are very important in running the office. Dedication to work is also equally important," he says. His policy has been to exploit the latent abilities of prospective sportsmen and implement programs emphasizing aggressiveness and a strong thrust towards success.

YEMEN TIMES went to speak with him. Following are the excerpts from our interview.

Q. How quickly did you adjust yourself to your new job and the new environment in Aden?

A. After the unity, I was appointed as the Deputy Minister of Sports and Youth Development in Aden. I did not have any difficulty in adjusting myself because I knew my colleagues even before the unification. Besides, whether in Sanaa or Aden, as Yemenis we share the same culture and follow the same tradition.

Q. What are your plans for the remainder of 1991?

A. There are several plans and some of them have already been implemented. We have programs in the various sports like basketball, volleyball, table tennis, boxing, football, judo, karate, etc. We plan to hold inter club tournaments and also encourage the youth to actively participate in these and other sports activities.

Q. Are you planning to develop some traditional sports?

A. We plan to host a sports carnival for the public which will be the first of its kind in Yemen. We also plan to organize competitions in traditional activities such as fishing, sailing, horse/camel racing, etc. The people are eagerly waiting for these events and I am sure there will be



a lot of excitement.

Q. How are budgetary allocations made to the various sports?

A. The budget is distributed equally among all sports federations. Each of the federation will use the funds to develop the skills and talents of new athletes as well as hire coaches. Part of the budget will be used to improve the facilities at the various clubs.

Q. Talking about the facilities, Yemeni athletes have been complaining of poor facilities thereby affecting their performance. Can you comment?

A. The facilities in Yemen are surely not upto international standards and our athletes deserve better conditions. It has been our aim to concentrate in this area. I had a fruitful discussion with my colleagues and it was decided to open youth hostels to house the athletes while undergoing training. We also plan to renovate the stadiums and provide better facilities to the athletes and the spectators. Some of our plans have been deferred due to limited funds. We have also been sending good athletes abroad for training to make up for limited facilities at home.

Q. Recently a Yemeni women's team was sent abroad to participate in international events. Are there plans to send more female teams?

A. Three women were sent to Malaysia to participate in the last Asian Table Tennis Championship. They did not fare well but the benefits from exposure to the international scene has been immense.

Q. Most of the Yemenis are fond of football, even

the small kids playing this sport in the streets. Why doesn't the Ministry give priority to this sport.

A. We encourage our kids in all sports, specially football, but also in such sports as judo, table tennis, track and field events, etc.. Football is rather well developed in Yemen. Although we do not excel in it, we are not behind our Arab counterparts.

Q. How do you think the Ministry evaluates your efforts?

A. The authorities would certainly be small minded if they ignored all these efforts. My goals are to expand the Youth Development Training Program. I do know however that the Minister and the Vice Minister follow closely the work we do as well as what is done in all the other branches.

Q. How do you find time for your family given your busy schedule?

A. As you can see, I have a very busy schedule that does not leave enough time to spend with my family which consists of his wife and five children. However, Fridays are exclusively for the family.

Q. How do you groom new athletes?

A. We always have plans to develop talented athletes by providing them with a good training environment and by watching out for promising young men and women. I am doing my best with the limited budget at my disposal.

Q. There has been some criticism of favoritism in your ministry. How do you counter such allegations?

A. You know we can never escape from such criticism, whatever we do. We try to be fair to all, but beyond that, we can't lend our ears to every gossip in town.

Q. How do you see sports events unfolding by the end of the year?

A. I think there are a number of events lined up. The way things unfold depend on the central planning of the federations, and how much efforts the athletes put in the training and in the games.

COMPETITIONS IN TRADITIONAL YEMENI SPORTS

The annual Al Hussainiah Competition will be held this Wednesday (05th June, 1991) in Hodeidah. This yearly competition organized by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Development in cooperation with the untiring efforts of the Governor of Hodeidah will feature most of the traditional sports events such as horse show, horse riding, camel racing, etc. Large numbers of participants and spectators are expected from all over the country. Last year's events were a big success and the organizers are hoping a similar success this year. This program is especially popular among foreigners who can glimpse into the traditional games and sports of Yemen. According to the spokesman of the Ministry of Sports, Mr Hussein Al-Awadhi, the President Ali Abdulla Saleh is expected to grace this special occasion.

FIRST WORKING MEETING ON SANAA-ADEN MARATHON

The first working meeting of the various parties involved in the Sanaa-Aden Marathon being organized by the Yemen Times is scheduled for Thursday June 13th. Attending the meeting will be, in addition to the Yemen Times staff, representatives of the Olympic Committee at the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Emergency Aid Unit of the Ministry of Health, the Traffic and Security representatives of the Ministry of Interior, and the Sports commentators of the TV, radio, and press representing the Ministry of Information. A few of the track runners are also expected to attend the meeting.

Yemen Times has written to various companies asking them to sponsor this important event - Yemen's first ever marathon. Already good response has been received from several parties. We are expecting more good news in the next few days.

INVESTMENTS TO PROMOTE JEWISH CULTURE IN YEMEN

Six American Jews from the Bnai Brith headed by Dr. Haim Tawil are in Yemen on a mission aimed at assisting the Yemeni Jews. The assistance is geared mainly towards the preservation and promotion of Jewish culture, and to enhance the standard of living of this Yemeni minority. Following lengthy meetings with Jews from Raidah, Sa'adah, and Milah, a large piece of land was purchased in the vicinity of Raidah. The project involves the construction of a cultural Jewish center that will include a school, a synagogue and a hammam (traditional bathing house). Yemen Times attempted to speak to Dr. Tawil on these projects, but he declined stating that "This is not the right time!" YEMEN TIMES sources indicate that one of the difficulties facing the world Jewish groups in helping Yemeni Jews is the rivalry/division among them.

Given that these projects are meant for Yemeni citizens, it is to be asked whether they will be subject to proper Government supervision and control, just like all the other privately-financed cultural and educational projects, or whether, under the guise of democracy, they will be left upto the foreigners to determine the cultural and educational input of Yemenis.

Although the rights of minorities must be protected, the requirements of national unity among in Yemen today compel us to create a minimum cultural and educational common base. This makes it necessary for all groups to learn a minimum of Islamic teachings and Arabic language, a fact which is not part of the program of the new Jewish cultural center. The Yemeni Jews, like any other Yemenis, must adhere to the curriculum of the Ministry of Education. It goes without saying that they could add any items that they think is important to them.

YEMEN OKAYS US PLAN, BUT...

Yemen welcomed, last Saturday, a U.S. plan for arms control in the Middle East, but said it was acceptable only if Israel was also included. Foreign Minister Dr Abdul Karim Al Iryani was commenting on President George Bush's new initiative to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the region and to restrict conventional forces to a defensive role.

"If we can guarantee that Israel will not possess any arms of mass destruction, then we have no objection to cooperate in this respect. This is something that deserves our support and blessings," Dr Iryani told Yemen Times. "Luckily, Yemen has none of the sort of weapons under restriction," he added. The Arab countries which have such weapons do so out of fear from Israel, he said. Should Israel no longer possess those weapons, then the Arab countries will welcome the U.S. move. "However, it is vital to note the contradictions in the American position given that very important negotiations are presently underway between Israel and the U.S. on an anti-missile defence network," Dr Iryani said. Dr Iryani was referring to remarks made in Israel by U.S. Defence Secretary, Dick Cheney last week that his country was giving Israel ten frontline fighter aircrafts and paying 72% of the cost of Israel's Arrow Anti-missile Missile Program. It is worth mentioning that the London based International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that Israel has a hundred nuclear warheads and missiles with a range capable of reaching anywhere in the Middle East.

ETHIOPIAN NAVY SEEKS REFUGE IN YEMEN

The fall of the Ethiopian government has made many of its former officers and soldiers flee the country. On Friday May 31st, 1991, Yemen was forced to become the host of part of the fugitive Ethiopian navy. All in all, twelve ships sought anchor at the Ethiopian coastal town of Al-Mokha. In a special statement to the Yemen Times, Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani, Foreign Minister, stated that some five thousand Ethiopian naval officers and soldiers have sought refuge in Yemen. "The naval servicemen and the ships will remain in Yemen until the establishment of a new government in Ethiopia," Dr. Iryani said. The vessels are the property of Ethiopia, he added.

In a serious escalation to this turn of events, an Eritrean gunboat attacked on Sunday (June 2nd) the Ethiopian vessels and injured three persons on board one of them. The Yemeni naval forces demanded that the Eritrean gunboat stop the attack. After refusing to heed Yemeni calls for stopping the attack, the Eritrean gunboat fled the area in the face of approaching Yemeni forces. The injured three persons, one of whom is reportedly the commander of the vessel, were taken to Taiz for medical treatment.

In a further development, as many as five hundred Ethiopians residing in Yemen staged a demonstration demanding the cessation of American involvement and interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia. In a letter delivered to the American Embassy in Sanaa, the Ethiopian Community Association in Yemen urged the American government to reconsider its position which according to them is leading to the fragmentation of Ethiopia and to more bloodshed. Additional messages were also handed over to the embassies of the USSR, the UK, China, France, Germany, Egypt, and the UN Office in Sanaa. The ECA also sent letters to the Yemeni leadership pleading with it to intervene so as to preserve the unity of Ethiopia.

Given the continued turmoil in the Horn of Africa, Yemen is expected to serve as the front-line watch post and most able to deal with the complications of the situation. In the final analysis, it is the duty of Yemen to help its neighbors sort out their difficulties. It is also necessary for Yemen not to be a ploy in the hands of international powers who seek to influence the outcome of the fight in the Horn of Africa.

ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

MAGIC WORD

LOVESICK

JUMBLES

REBEL APRON THEORY BENIGN
Give her this kind of ring and save money!—TELEPHONE

CROSSWORDS

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| CHIME | FRAS | CAVE |
| RELAY | LAMA | ORES |
| ALONE | AVOW | MEAT |
| SON | LAXITY | PALE |
| STALAG | HERO | |
| USAGE | ROTATE | |
| FRIGHTENS | DENIM | |
| REB | ERROL | GEM |
| ADIOS | MONASTERY | |
| TOSSED | LEMON | |
| TICEM | ENTIRE | |
| SCAR | CAVERN | RAM |
| LOCT | ARTD | EMOTE |
| ALEC | NILE | TONER |
| MASH | TEEN | SASSY |

The COMPUTER CORNER

by Dr. Abdul-Raheem As-Salwi

THE VACCINE

With the epidemic of different types of viruses a large number of commercial software protection programs are coming on the market. Although it is nice to have programs like these available, most vaccines are designed to handle one problem or a common class of problems while being of no help in other instances. A select list of a few products are listed below:

A program called Antidote from Quaid Software costs \$60 and claims to detect some viruses and lets the user correct the problem before it spreads.

Disk Manager PC was developed at Cornell University and allows managers of large numbers of stand alone, hard disk PCs to control access to the computers and their operating systems. The program allows the 'bootlocking' of the operating system so that it cannot be modified and so that the hard disk cannot be accessed if the machine is booted from a floppy disk, software piracy is reduced since the program prevents source code from being copied from the hard disk onto a floppy, automatic purging of unnecessary files by comparing the disk directory with a 'snap shot' of the directory taken by the operator when the program is installed (this way contaminated programs are deleted automatically), and a audit trail of each user's activity can be maintained. This program is distributed by Cook Publications for \$ 99.95 for use on five computers or for use on 10 computers in academic institutions. Vaccine is produced by Foundation Ware and checks executable files for bugs, errors, and intentional modifications or patches every time the user or another program runs them. The program examines the hard disk for things like mixed versions of DOS, inappropriate use of sub-directories, too many files in a sub directory, and examines the autoexec.bat and config.sys files for problems. Vaccinate by Sophco Inc. is a Benevolent virus which takes over a disk before a malevolent virus causes problems. The cost is \$ 195. Virus Implant Protector from LeeMah uses an AT-class computer to monitor mini and mainframe computers

through a serial port to identify unauthorized activity. Dr Panda Utilities offered by Panda Systems says it quarantines and tests software before it is used. If difficulties are identified the users can take appropriate action. The cost is \$ 79.95. Disk Watcher from RG Software Systems costs \$ 79.95 and is a memory resident utility which attempts to prevent the spread of certain types of viruses. Virusafe produced by ComNetco Inc. monitors the RAM portion of a microcomputer to prevent the action of certain types of viruses. The program retails for \$ 250. Passcode from Security Dynamics Inc. has a widely varying cost (\$200 to \$ 2000) and is claimed to monitor transactions between microcomputers and larger hosts to prevent the spread of viruses. Flu-Shot is a memory resident utility which intercepts all attempted write actions to the COMMAND.COM file. This program may be downloaded from its author Ross Greenberg, although he states that contaminated copies of this program exist on some bulletin boards and should not be downloaded except from the author. Data Physician is a series of programs

(\$ 199 for all) produced by Digital Dispatch Inc. to protect against a variety of problems. One of the programs is called Datamd which saves a proprietary signature on specified files and if unauthorized changes occur, the offending virus is removed. A memory resident of this program called Novirus is also available. Softlog is produced by Asky Inc. and will monitor specified files by creating a 32 bit check code word. If any of the specified files has been modified the user is flagged. The program sells only as a site licence for a minimum of 100 copies at \$ 24 each. A growing number of other software vaccines are being introduced on the market to solve certain common problems. The above listing does not constitute an endorsement and any of these programs should be evaluated carefully before installation to ensure that it offers the type of protection that is sought.

Bad School Results: Who is to blame?

