

YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 12-18 JUNE 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 16

**I
N
S
I
D
E**

**Ali Jabr Alawi
and YEMEN TIMES
Report on the
Mineral and
Oil Potential
of Yemen
p. 3, 6, 7.**



**Al-Husainiyyah Annual Sports
Festivities, p. 11**

- **Crime Levels
in Sanaa,
p. 4**
- **Customs Law
(cont'd.), p. 5**
- **Arabia's Ancient
Heritage in
Rome Seminar,
p. 10**

OUR VIEWPOINT



Philanthropy among the Yemeni Rich

Over the last two decades, Yemen witnessed the rise of a class of wealthy Yemenis. I admire the agility and hard work of these individuals and families, although I admire less their evasion of paying out taxes and other dues to society. But that is another matter. These millionaires, and in some cases billionaires have grown in number and in size of wealth. Over the last few years, some of these wealthy individuals have donated considerable amounts as contributions to finance charity programs, public projects, and other similar endeavors. A name that stands out is, of course, the Hayel Saeed Anam group. The late Hayel Saeed Anam, and his family after him, have been very forthcoming in sharing some of their wealth through direct contributions to numerous projects such as schools, clinics, road construction, well-digging, etc. Other names that have popped up in the last few days have been Ghazi Alwan, the Adhban group, Juma'an, and a few others. Yet, there are famous names that scarcely get mentioned in this regard. What has Shaher Abdul Haq given? What has the Ikhwan Thabit group given? What has Al Watary given? What has Rowaishan given? What has Bazara'a given? What has Mohammed Abdu Rabbo given? The list goes on and on. The few philanthropists that have led the way must be praised and thanked for their conscience and their constructive and positive attitude in sharing some of their fortunes with their society. But why is philanthropy dead among most of the wealthy Yemenis? Maybe, it is because they are not wealthy by heritage; i.e., they are a first generation rich individuals (sort of nouveau riche). Thus they are unable to "give away"! But the fact that they come from relatively modest backgrounds should be the more reason from them to contribute in alleviating the hardships of the less fortunate groups in society. They have been there, recently. This is specially important in these days when the government's resources will, in no way, meet society's needs. By supplementing the government's development expenditures, the wealthy class can stretch the limited resources to cover more people. At the end, this philanthropism is in the best interests of all, not the least of whom are the rich!

The Publisher

IMPROPER POLITICS

The country is in a learning process as to how to go about its politics. The society is trying hard to democratize with the hope that the system will be in line with the aspirations. The objective is noble, and the attempts need to be encouraged. Yet, at this stage of Yemen's political development, there are a few taboos in politics which must be understood and appreciated. Certain segments of society (e.g., the military, the justice system, etc.) must be immune from the politicization process presently underway. The politicization of Sanaa University and the sport clubs falls in the same category. If not heeded, the consequences are going to be disastrous. Let us give examples.

Over the last three months, the People's General Congress, the Yemeni Socialist Party through a students' union organization at the university, and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (religious group) have introduced major campaigns of recruitment among the Sanaa University teaching and administrative staff as well as among the students. At the same time, the sports clubs have become politicized. Posts at the university and in the clubs and teams are becoming subjected to political favors and whims. In addition, as a result of these campaigns, many skirmishes have already developed. At the university, for example, there were repeated physical clashes last week among the supporters of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform. At the end, these events disrupted the normal functioning of the university. In one incident, a student mob attacked Dr. Abdubakar Al-Qirby, the vice-president (provost) of Sanaa University, who at the moment is on a self-imposed "leave" from work. Who is to blame? In a full page report on the countless problems created by the politicization of sports events and sports clubs in Yemen, the Arriyadhah newspaper asked the politicians to learn from the experience of other countries and "to leave sports alone".

OIL AND GAS INVESTMENTS

Ahmed Hussein Al Haj, Executive Manager of Aden Refinery reported that arrangements are underway to modernize the refinery, to construct an oil pipeline and gas plants, and to expand production which is expected to reach 2 million barrels per day in the year 2000.

Al Haj added, "This modernization project will be executed in two phases and will include modernization of the refining hardware, installation of new electricity units." At present, the Aden refinery produces about 60,000 bpd of oil derivatives for local consumption. The crude comes from the Safer wells in Marib. The refinery also refines about 12,000 bpd of bunkering oil supplied by the Soviet Company, NAFTA, Al Haj said.

On the other hand, the Aden refinery has recently finalized a contract with Coastal Company of Malaysia to refine 10,000 bpd and a similar quantity for another Malaysian company PECTO. The Aden refinery is working today at half its capacity of 8.3 million tons per annum.

At another level, two gas plants are being constructed in the Asa'ad Al-Kamil field with a capacity of 600,000,000 cubic feet per day. The project will condense gas to extract oil and LPG for domestic use. At the Al-Raga field, an oil separator unit and a gas plant, and an additional gas plant at the Alif field are under construction. All these efforts intend to put the country's gas potential to good use.



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-Haideri
 Sports page: Gilbert SJ Maano
 Typesetting: Yahia Yusuf Hudeidi
 Photography: Faisal Al-Qirby
 Accountant: Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Naji

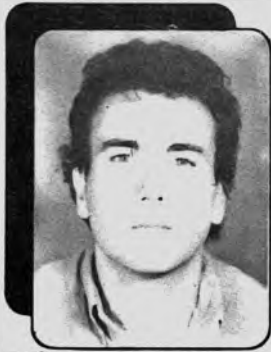
Editorial & Management Address:
 P. O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

Telephones : 236434/35

Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

PERSONAL VIEW

APPEAL TO PROTECT YEMENI ARCHITECTURE



Marco Livadiotti
 Tourism Manager
 UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism

Shara' Al-Bowniyyah is one of the few streets in Sanaa which is by and large intact and which has successfully preserved the old Sana'ani atmosphere. It has lost quite a bit of its beauty, no doubt, specially the eucalyptus trees and colorful glass windows. But, the traditional houses like Bayt al-Hamdani, Bayt Angad, Bayt Showkani, Bayt Mansoor, Bayt Al-Hajri, etc. continue to give it a unique Sana'ani flare. Al-Bowniyyah is part of Bir Al-Azab quarter and was the lifeline connecting the old town to Ga' al-Yahood. I remember spending the best years of my childhood criss-crossing this road.

But this is not destined to continue for long if the ravages of modernity will have their way. Every day, one more house is torn down, and one more aspect of this area is "modernized". One morning last week, the destruction team came to Al-Bowniyyah, this time to tear down Bayt About one hundred years ago, a Turkish-style palace was built. There was a big mulberry tree greeting people at the entrance along the road. There were a few more trees in the garden once you walk inside. There was a big basin with a beautiful fountain, and there was the overbearing mafraj. There were wide walls of clay and gypsum. There was the beautiful aura of traditional life and a hundred years of history. In a few hours it was all gone.

Man has destroyed many things, especially lovely architecture in London, Madrid, Paris, Rome, Vienna, etc. Beautiful palaces are replaced with dull shops made of huge cement blocks. The Europeans woke up a few decades, maybe centuries, too late. The Yemenis need not do the same. We can save the architectural heritage, and with it some of our history. It is not too late, and it is worth the effort.

YEMENI MERGER APPROPRIATE MODEL FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

The South Korean special envoy, H.E. Kwang Soo Choi is one of the prominent personalities who participated in the celebrations of the first anniversary of Yemeni Unity and the declaration of the Republic of Yemen. Speaking to Yemen Times on the conclusion of his first visit to Yemen, Kwang Soo Choi said, "I wish to convey the congratulations of the Korean people to the Yemeni political leadership and the people for this historic accomplishment. We consider Yemeni unity a great and courageous action. It came as a result of understanding between Yemenis in both parts of the homeland under very difficult circumstances. We have special feelings for your unity because our country is divided". "The Korean people are ambitious to unite their divided country. After half a century of division and dreadful isolation, we began to seriously think of reunification of our homeland. The examples of unified Germany and Yemen give us more courage and hope," he said. As a result of the Korean war, four million Korean citizens left the northern part of the country and settled in the southern part leaving behind them family members about whom they still know nothing because of complete isolation and lack of communication. This is a human problem for which a solution should be reached immediately, Mr Kwang said. Mr Kwang added, "We initiated talks at high levels last year. Our dialogue with our brothers in the north concentrated on the problems on both sides but mainly they covered military, economic and human issues. We aim to achieve Korean unity through peaceful means. Unfortunately, progress has been slow." We took the first step in the area of sports where it had been agreed to send a unified team to Japan. It had also been agreed to allow exchange of family visits and cultural groups. In my opinion, this constitutes good progress. But, we need to create an atmosphere of understanding, good intentions and continuous dialogue to reach the target of unity. Commenting on Yemen reunification, Mr Kwang said, "We gained a lot of points from the experience of Yemen. In my opinion, the Yemeni model of merger is more appropriate for Korea than the German model of one part swallowing the other." The South Korean envoy also expressed satisfaction with the growing ties of friendship between Yemen and his country and said, "I met Hussein M. Al Maswari, Mayor of Sana'a, and congratulated him on the considerable progress made in the capital, Sanaa, since my last visit in 1983."

SEVEN BILLION NEW RIYALS

The Central Bank of Yemen is in the process of printing about seven billion Yemeni Riyals in different denominations. An agreement has already been reached with the British company Delaro, whose agent in Yemen is the Thabet Brothers Co., to do the job. The new Yemeni currency will be the riyal, but it will carry new features, the least of which is the new name of the country. Some of the new money will replace the dinars that have been gradually withdrawn from circulation. However, a good four billion riyals represents a new addition to the money supply of the country. This will add fuel to the ongoing fire known as "inflation". The rising level of prices, partly due to an international trend in price increases, has already constrained investments and placed substantial burdens on consumers. The labor union federation continues to demand pegging wages to the cost of living. According to labor sources, the continued injection of new money into the economy has led to an average increase in prices of about 26% for the first half of 1991 alone.

SUCCESSFUL YEMENI-OMANI BORDER TALKS

The Republic of Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman held a series of talks regarding the need for border demarcation between the two countries. According to the 26th September weekly, agreement has almost been reached between the two sides. The recent visit of the Yemeni Minister of Justice to the Sultanate of Oman aimed to finalize the pending issues on this matter. "Yemeni/Omani border talks have made great progress in the direction of settling this matter and the official signing of the final agreement is expected during the coming months," the paper said.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS GET YEMENI TEACHERS

The Ministry of Education has carried out a major restructuring of its teaching staff. According to inside information at the Ministry, a new plan has been adopted according to which over 85% of the primary school expatriate teachers will be relieved and replaced by Yemenis. As a result, 6,500 Egyptian teachers contracted locally, and 536 Egyptian teachers seconded by the Egyptian government to Yemen, and whose term has expired have lost their jobs. In addition, 681 teachers seconded by the Egyptian government have been converted to local contracts. In general, teachers seconded by their governments receive almost US\$900 per month plus Cairo-Sanaa-Cairo airway fare, and other privileges; while the locally contracted teachers receive a flat sum of YR 8000 per month. The Ministry's efforts aim to reduce the foreign exchange drain on the country, and at the same time, aim to create employment opportunities for Yemenis who face a high unemployment rate. To help improve the qualifications of the Yemenis who are going to replace the foreign teachers, the Ministry has arranged many crash training programs to be carried out during the summer months. In addition, the Ministry has asked many of the current Yemeni teachers, the principals of schools and kindergartens and others to go through a similar summer training program.

SUBSCRIBE

to YEMEN TIMES

Fill in the form below and get an uninterrupted delivery of Yemen Times anywhere in the world.

■ YES, I WOULD LIKE TO SUBSCRIBE TO YEMEN TIMES FOR ONE YEAR.

Name:.....
 Company:.....
 Address:.....
 City:.....
 Country:.....

Please check one:

- Yemen: US\$80
 - Middle East: US\$150
 - Rest of the world: US\$250
- Prices include first class mail delivery

Mail to: YEMEN TIMES, Subscriptions,
 P O Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

FOR DELIVERY TO YOUR OFFICE,
 PLEASE CONTACT OUR DISTRIBUTOR:

YEMPACK, Phones: 208897/98,
 P. O. Box 10076, Sanaa. Or visit them at
 Southwestern Ring Road, next to the gas station.

Make cheque payable to YEMEN TIMES



Ali Jabr Alawi:

"The Mineral Sector Is Crucial for Yemen's Development!"

Ali Jabr Alawi is an old hand in the mineral and oil sector. He used to work in this field in the formerly South Yemen (he actually established the Geologic Survey Authority in Aden), and then moved on to the formerly North Yemen to do the same. Today, he is the Chairman of the Mineral Exploration Board. We start our Oil and Mineral Supplement in this issue with an interview with him.

more flexibility and efficiency.

Q. There were reports of new mineral discoveries. As the party in charge of minerals, could you shed more light on these reports?

A. This country has had many active projects in mineral explorations, now and then interrupted due to budgetary constraints. We have surveyed almost 60% of the country for minerals in both the for-

Q. How about gold?

A. We have identified gold in Hadhramaut. There are

two persons on the mineral side who are expatriates

Lead, Zinc and Gold are available in commercial quantities in Yemen. Yemen also have 30 million tons of copper and nickel.

gold occurrences in three locations. The surrounding areas are currently being surveyed and the results are promising. Gold mines have also been discovered in Saadah, which is an extension of the fields in Saudi Arabia. A team will soon be sent to those areas for evaluation in collaboration with a Canadian company.

Q. How about iron ore?

A. We have found good quality iron ore deposits but the quantities are not large, and we don't know if they are commercially viable. The quantities are adequate to meet the local industry requirements, but small by international standards. The geological survey activities for all minerals are conducted in phases and the subsequent stages are embarked upon only if the results of earlier stages are promising.

Q. How actively have you pursued training of Yemeni manpower?

A. Of course, it is very necessary to train our people. We have the hydrogeological department which is assisted by the Netherlands and we have good and well trained Yemeni staff and who are doing very well. We also have a well developed data center. We have

and we have more expatriates in the areas of water evaluation projects. The need for expatriates is at the advanced edge of technology, and we constantly rotate our foreign manpower.

Q. What is the situation in the Sana'a area water basin?

A. It is really critical. By looking at the satellite mapping of the region, we are trying to find in nearby locations alternative sources of underground water. I think we can find a good source in the area to the north-east. Reading the satellite pictures, there are promising signs of finding large reservoirs in the nearby regions.

Q. The press has reported earlier that rare earth elements have been found in Yemen. Are these in commercial quantities?

A. Initial exploration was carried out by the Soviets in this regard and there are good signs of the presence of such elements. I cannot at this stage confirm whether they are available in commercial quantities or not as the studies are not yet completed. Certain traces of uranium were found by a visiting expert but I can't judge on that basis alone.

In September, 1991, Yemen will invite interested companies to study and evaluate the mineral potential of the country. An Open House Presentation will provide data on the exploration results in Yemen.

qualified personnel in the departments of geological survey, mineral evaluation and we are sending our staff to different countries for advanced training and some on the job training is provided here.

Q. What percentage of your staff are Yemenis?

A. Almost all our staff are Yemenis. We have just

Q. Which minerals are available in commercial quantities today?

A. The term commercial quantities has a very broad meaning. There are several factors to be looked into before we can say that the minerals are available in commercial quantities. For example, we may have the reserves but the pricing

may not be right in the world market. It also depends on the mining methods and the mineralization structure. As of date, lead and zinc are available in commercial quantities and gold to some extent.

Q. For many years exploration was being done for copper and nickel? Are we close to exploitation?

A. We have about 30 million tons of reserves of copper and nickel but of low grade. We are also waiting for the aero-electro magnetic survey results in order to see the extension. There was lots of talk and impatience in this regard. Our work needs long term investments and the work has to be carried out in phases. It is not like oil which yields high and quick revenue. Mineral exploration needs a lot more effort and patience, but at the end, it pays off.

There is another part of the mining sector which has a rather rapid return on investments. This includes the non metallic minerals like marble, granite, precious stones, etc, all of which is important for the construction and industrial sectors. In my opinion, we have not exploited more than 5% of the total reserves and the future in this sector is very promising.

Q. Do you see Yemen as a major mining country during the next ten years?

A. I would say, Yemen will be a medium size mining country. Mining of non metals seems to be more promising and important, at this stage. It might be of interest to you to know that the mining law was issued

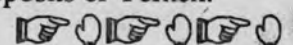


Q. There are many organisations dealing with the oil and mineral sector in Yemen. First there is the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, then there is the Mineral Corporation for Oil and Minerals, then there is the General Exploration Board, and there is the National Oil Company. How are these organisations related?

A. Upon the formation of the unified Government, there was, of course, the Ministry which is the umbrella organ under which everything else falls. The first technically-oriented organisation is the Corporation for Oil and Mineral Resources. Two new companies come under the corporation. One of them is the Mineral Exploration Board, of which I am the chairman. This is an official organization dealing with mineral exploration both metallic and non-metallic. The National Oil Company is simply a marketing arm responsible for the domestic sale of oil and its derivatives. The government through the establishment of all these organizations simply intends to give this sector

mer North and South Yemen. Since 1976, we covered all what is known as precambrian geologic formations (areas rich in minerals). There were discoveries of limestone, and minerals like copper, nickel. Recently major work using aero-electro magnetic surveys has been carried out. The interpretations of such surveys are done outside the country, and we are waiting for the results to arrive. We expect very interesting results showing rich deposits of minerals. We already can identify clearly lead-zinc-silver deposits. The lead-zinc-silver combinations consist of lead, zinc and silver which have to undergo a metallurgic mineral separation process. The area where they are found, several hundred kilometers extending east of Al-Baidha through Shabwah, is quite large and easily accessible. A local team of experts is currently there conducting geological sampling and analysis. Some foreign companies are also due to send their experts to further study the reports of this team.

recently and we are in the process of preparing the by-laws all of which prove the positive orientation of the government. During the first week of September, we will be holding an open house presentation. Major mining companies will be invited to evaluate potential investments in the mineral deposits of Yemen.



THE CRIME AND VIOLENCE LEVELS IN SANAA: A PROBLEM THAT DESERVES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

The basic element in the growth and prosperity of any society is a minimum degree of stability, security and peace. Unless individuals can feel secure in pursuing their everyday livelihood, creating a viable state becomes an impossible task. Today, life in Sanaa has become somewhat hazardous. We hear and see crimes and violence recurring on a frequent basis. As we point to this fact, we realize, of course, that such violence and crime has become an integral part of large cities, and Sanaa has become the home of more than a million persons. Yet, citizens are overcome by a feeling of helplessness in the face of the heavy fireworks involved in the crimes, and in the near-total lack of respect for the law. The security forces which are supposed to uphold the law are often suspect of breaking it, and at best, they are so corrupt that it is not possible to leave it up to them alone to uphold the law. What is to be done? One step that citizens are forced to take is to purchase their own arms (a pistol sells for about YR.4000, and a klashnikov sells for about YR.9000).

The press has addressed this problem time and again (please refer to box on this page), but apparently their reports fall on deaf ears. In an attempt to gauge this problem, Yemen Times asked one of its reporters to sit at the cafe on the inner ring road two blocks from the old campus of Sanaa University. The idea was to ask individuals how secure they felt and what they thought of the security situation. The answers are shocking. Somehow, we felt, the answers were overly negative. So we thought there was a sampling error. Yemen Times repeated the process with the students of Sanaa University (the Faculty of Economics and Commerce). Again the overall results were very negative. Finally, we sent our man to the Ministry of Education for the same purpose. Again we came up with the same results. The main culprit, according to the answers, is the corrupt nature of the system. "Even the revenge system of our tribo-social

heritage would not have evolved in this visible way had the justice system worked." On this, the people and the President of the Republic agree. He said the same thing in his speech in Dhamar. His words, "If we provide the people with a fair and rapid system of justice, they will not need to take the law into their hands." So he knows what the problem is. Yet it is not up to him alone to rectify the situation, it is up to all of us. To shed more light on this issue, Yemen Times went to speak to the mayor of Sanaa, Colonel Hussain Al-Maswari, "Why are the rates of crime and the level of violence getting higher and higher in Sanaa? And what are you doing about it?" Answer: "Compared to many other capitals, the rate of crime and level of violence in Sanaa is not exceptional. Of course, the causes of the crimes committed, and the kinds of weapons used may be different, but this is part of the problems of all large cities. We are working very hard to isolate the problem and find effective answers, but you should not expect miracles." He adds, "In the past, I used to think the security forces could do more. But having been in this post, I realize they are aborting many crimes of which you don't hear, because they don't happen. We should appreciate the complexity and enormity of the problem at hand."

It is very ironic that at a time when our society is moving towards democracy, we witness a higher wave of violence on our streets. As a prominent Yemeni thinker and writer, Professor Yusuf Mohammed Abdullah, said, "Democracy and abiding by the law are two sides of the same coin. The value of democracy lies in the fact that people live by the law."

What is to be done?

If we investigate the different parties involved in upholding the law, we find that the Ministry of Interior and Security holds most of the cards. So, we have to clean this ministry and its affiliated organisations - the general directorate of security, the general directorate for criminal in-

vestigation, the prison authority and the police. It seems the persons in charge of these organizations have lost control over their juniors and subordinates. It is a case of lack of credibility, or a case of unwillingness on the part of the seniors to take stiff measures against their juniors so as not to alienate them. Whatever the case, the top guys are unwilling to enter into a show-down with their juniors, thus they are left on their own.

Respect for the law, that very basic prerequisite, not for a democratic society, but for the very survival of the system, is getting low marks in Yemen.

One of the first steps in this regard is to control the flow of arms into cities, and to impose a strict licensing system on those who carry firearms in the cities. Actually, there already exists a law that forbids individuals from carrying firearms in cities, what we need is better enforcement. At the same time, the justice system needs a major overhaul. The level of corruption, and the time consumed for due process of law is unbearable. Major improvements in those aspects will definitely help remedy the problem. The media, religious leaders, orators in the Friday noon prayers, teachers and educators can all play a significant role in raising people's awareness of this problem.

REPORTS IN THE YEMENI PRESS ON SECURITY PROBLEMS IN SANAA

** Al Tagammu' weekly newspaper (3/6/1991) commenting on the security deterioration in the capital Sana'a, said that an RBG Bazooka was fired at the house of Al Qowski in Beer Al Shaif Zone, last Monday night. "The citizens in the neighbourhood were shocked and horrified by the explosion," the paper said. The attackers fled harmlessly.

** Al Sahwa weekly newspaper (6/6/1991) published an interview with Sheikh Yahya Bin Najji al Qowski, Advisor of Dhamar Governorate, who explained that the incident took place while he was watching the nine o'clock news. He said he was alone with his family in the house at the time of the explosion. Al-Sahwa went to great length to indicate that this is not the first violation of peace and security in Yemeni cities, specially the capital, Sanaa.

** Al-Mustaqbal weekly newspaper (9/6/1991) devoted its editorial to the problems facing the Yemeni government, the most pressing of which is the "deteriorating security conditions". It urged the government to give uncontested priority to issues relating to security and stability. The paper said, "Undoubtedly, the government's ability to initiate practical steps to maintain peace and stability will constitute a clearcut proof that it can responsibly dispense of all its other duties."

** Al-Thawry weekly newspaper (6/6/1991) lamented the government's relaxed attitude in combating those who break the law. In a long feature on the need for more security measures, the paper pointed to the rising number of incidents which involve firearms. It is necessary to bring these law-breakers under control, and to make the citizens feel they are safe, the paper said.

** Al-Ayyam weekly newspaper (3/6/1991) insisted on the need to make the law above every individual irrespective of his/her status. It indicated that the credibility of the state is at stake in such matters. If it is perceived that the state's apparatus cannot reach out to bring certain individuals and groups to the law, then this will damage the government's reputation, it said.



THE IMPORT DUTY (CUSTOMS) LAW: Part II

Chapter Four: Limitations and Prohibitions

Article (23):

All goods entering/exiting the Republic have to be presented to the relevant Customs office (closest to the border crossing point) according to a proper manifest. The Chairman of the Customs Authority may assign a certain customs office to attend to certain goods and commodities.

Article (24):

Vessels carrying any goods are forbidden to dock on any part of the Yemeni shoreline except at harbors designated for such purposes; unless such docking is due to dire circumstances and emergency situations or if called for by the supreme interests of the country, in which case the nearest customs office (or the nearest police office if there are no customs office) must be notified without delay.

Article (25):

Vessels of less than 200 tons capacity are forbidden within the customs zone of Yemen to carry constrained

goods published in the official gazette, to carry forbidden goods, or goods with high tariff rates, or specifically forbidden goods mentioned in article one of this law.

Article (26):

Vessels of less than 200 tons capacity carrying goods enumerated in article (25) are forbidden to enter, roam around, or change directions in the customs zone, except in dire circumstances and emergencies, in which case the captain must notify the nearest customs office or any other government agency, and to report without delay such events to the customs department indicating the government agency notified thereof.

Article (27):

All planes are forbidden to cross the Yemeni airspace except at designated points or to land/take off at airports where there is no customs office except in dire circumstances and emergency situations, in which case the pilot must notify the nearest customs office or any other government agency, and to report without delay such events

to the customs department indicating the agency notified thereof.

Article (28):

Goods whose trade is forbidden may not be quarantined if declared/presented to the customs officials accurately. Such forbidden goods, if intended for import, are sent back out of the country, and if intended for export, are sent back into the country. If a special permit is obtained for such goods, then formalities are processed following settlement of any dues. The customs authorities are obliged to demand the full set of documents before processing any import/export formalities.

Article (29):

All foreign-made goods which carry trade marks or emblems which intend to give the impression they are locally-made are forbidden from entry into and/or exit from the Republic. This also applies to goods pending tariff settlement specified in chapter eight. Also forbidden from entry/exit all goods made locally but which carry trade marks or emblems which intend to give the impression they are

made outside the country.

Article (30):

All goods which do not satisfy the conditions stipulated in the laws protecting ownership (patents) and origin, unless a specific waiver is obtained from the relevant authorities, after confirmation that the need for such protection does not exist. This also applies to goods pending tariff settlement stipulated in chapter eight.

Article (31):

The chairman of the customs department may issue orders regarding packaging requirements of certain goods, provided a three-month prior notice is given for such requirements.

Chapter Five: SPECIFICATIONS OF GOODS: Origin, Source, Kind, Value of Goods:

Article (32):

The Origin of a commodity is the country in which it is produced, and the Source is the country from which it is directly imported.

Article (33):

Imported goods have to

have a certificate of origin. The procedures of such certification is stipulated by a decision from the Relevant Minister, which also stipulates the cases which do not need certificates of origin.

Article (34):

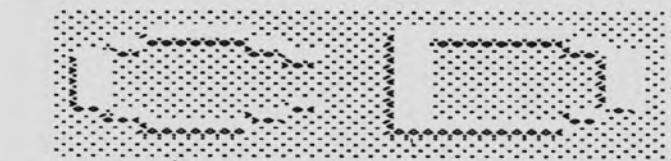
A commodity which is imported from a country other than the country of origin, and in which it is consumed, is subject the higher tariff of either the country of origin or country of source.

Article (35):

A- Reciprocity and bonded commodities regulations which are not mentioned in the tariff schedule are by a decision from the chairman of the authority and in accordance with the said tariff schedule. Such decisions have to be published in the official gazette.

B- While observing the interpretations of tariffs issued by the Arab League, the chairman of the authority issues additional interpretations, their conditions of implementations, and their dates of expiry, all of which must be published in the official gazette.

DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY



EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

SANA'A		Palestine	217306/348
Afghanistan	217691	Qatar	217488
Algeria	247755/56	Romania	215579
Bulgaria	217244	Saudia Arabia	240429/30
China	275337/40/41	Somalia	208864
Cuba	217304	Sudan	265231/2
Czechoslovakia	247946	Syria	247750
Djibouti	265469	Tunisia	240458/9
Egypt	275948/9	Turkey	215478
Ethiopia	208833	U.A.E	248777/78
France	275995	U.K.	215630/33
Germany	216756/757	U.S.A.	238842/52
Hungary	216679	U.S.S.R	78272/203142
India	241980	Vietnam	216998
Iran	206945/948		
Iraq	216681/790	ADEN	
Italy	73409/78849	Czechoslovakia	32101
Japan	207356/208753	China	32604/30
Jordan	216701	France	32129/090
Korea (Dem)	232340	Germany	32162/011
Korea(Rep)	245959/60	India	53000
Kuwait	216317/319	Iran	31893/361
Lebanon	203959	Italy	31848
Libya	208815/6	Japan	32081/33282
Mauritania	216770	Palestine	32717/340
Morocco	247964	Saudi Arabia	32760/32526
Netherlands	215626/7/8	Somalia	41421/101
Oman	208933/4	U.K.	32711/12/13
Pakistan	248813/14	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
KLM78093/76968/270879	
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
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumphury Hospital	202192/3
Athawah 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

TAKING STOCK OF YEMEN'S MINERAL POTENTIAL

A. Background:

Oil and other minerals represent to many Yemenis the means to economic salvation for the country. Part of this attitude is that Yemenis have witnessed first-hand what riches oil has brought to the neighboring countries. It should do the same to Yemen! Official government policy places great importance on other sectors of the economy, notably agriculture. Yet, deep underneath, there is the hope that Yemen would not be forced to develop the hard way - through hard work in the traditional sectors. Hence, the psychological and economic significance of oil, and by extension, the other minerals.

What is the story of mineral exploitation in Yemen? Although the early efforts go back deep into history, yet the effective part of it goes back to less than a decade. In a way it began ten years ago when the Yemeni government signed an agreement with Hunt Oil to establish the Yemen Hunt Oil Company (YHOC). Over the last ten

years, the story has been evolving rather rapidly.

B. YHOC

Yemen Hunt Oil Company, with its Marib concession is the only producer of oil in Yemen today. Its daily output vacillates around the 200,000 barrels mark from its current concession of 8,445 sq. kms. The discovery was made in 1984, and production started in 1987. Total proven recoverable reserves in this field is estimated at around one billion barrels. The capacity of the existing Central Processing Unit at Alif Field is about 200,000 barrels, which is going to increase once the new gas-treatment plant at As'ad al-Kamil Field comes into operation in September 1992. In an interview with George Slaughter, Vice President and General Manager, and Donald Robillard, jr, Assistant General Manager, Yemen Times learnt that YHOC is interested in new concessions. Mr. Slaughter said that his company had communicated interest to the Yemeni government. His final remarks, "I think the poten-

YHOC's George Slaughter



tial for this country to produce large quantities of oil is very good."

C. New Concessions:

Recently, but specially in 1990, Yemen signed several production sharing agreements according to which many parts of the country have been parcelled out to oil companies. (Refer to map.)

Most of the agreements have the same features although in varying degrees. These include:

- 1) Exploration Obligations: The agreements incorporate a minimum exploration obligation in the first phase which includes:
 - a) expenditure amount:

The minimum amount has been US\$12 million.

b) seismic lines:

The minimum area of seismic work is 1000kms.

c) drilling wells:

The minimum number of wells varies according to

the concession area, but varies between 1-4 wells.

2) Financial Arrangements

a) Royalty:

A minimum of 10% for small quantities of production and rising with higher quantities.

b) Tax:

A three percent tax is levied on total exploration expenditures.

c) Cost Recovery:

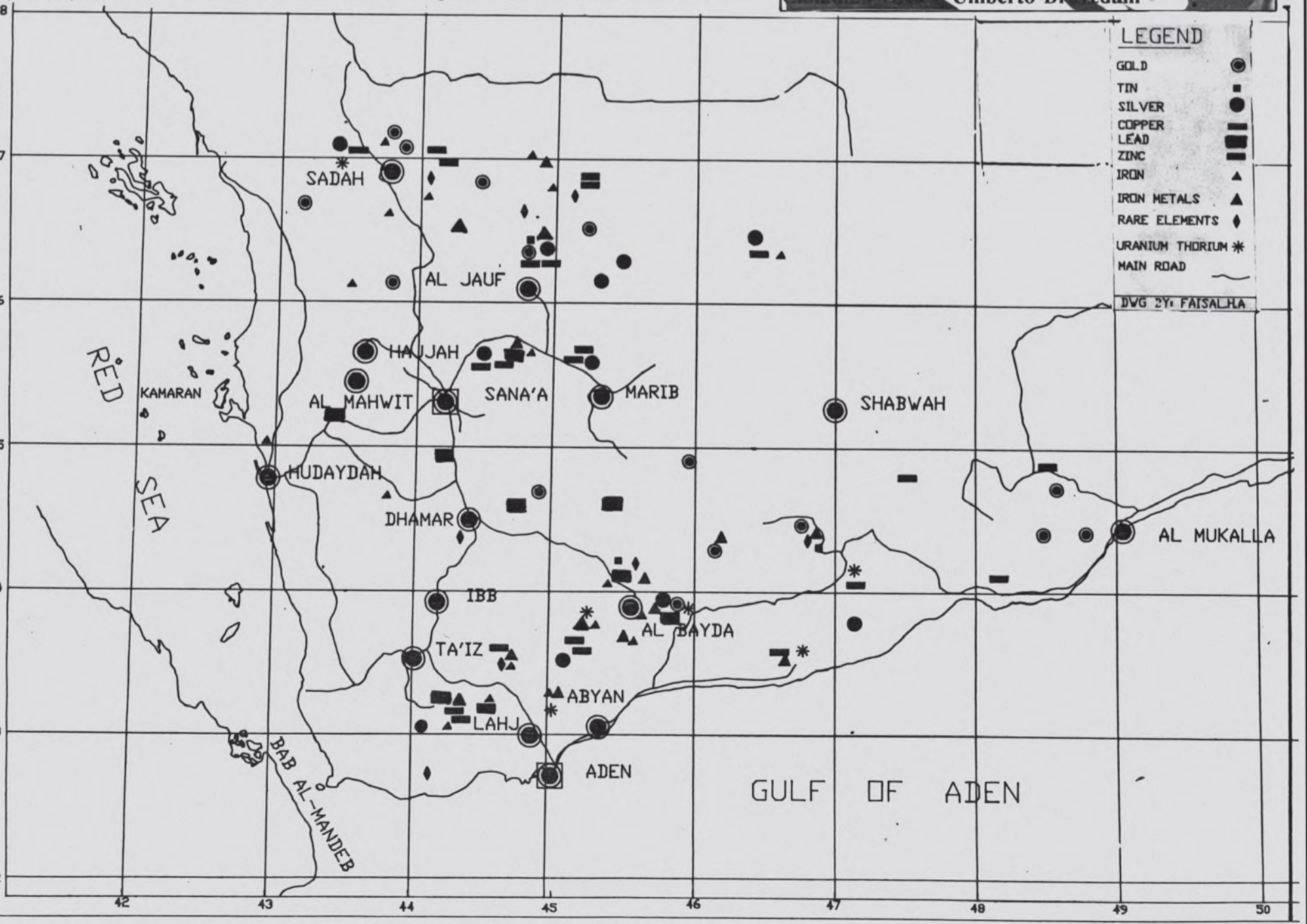
Between 20-30% of the crude produced is set aside for cost recovery. Operating costs are recovered at the rate of 100% annually.

d) The balance of the crude produced is subject to a sharing arrangement which yields a minimum of 72%

Continues on page 7



Italian Geologist Umberto Bravedani



Cont'd from p. 6:

Taking Stock of Yemen's Mineral Potential

to the government. The percentage changes according to the volume of production.

e) Bonuses:

The financial arrangements also include a variety of signature, information, and production bonuses.

D. 1991 News:

The results that have been coming out recently have been very promising. Starting with the Yemen Exploration and Production Company (a joint venture between YHOC and Exxon Yemen), the Raydan field

owned subsidiary of Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd and its partners Consolidated Contractors International Company and Pecten Yemen Company has struck oil in its Maseela concession. On 15/5/1991, the company drilled its fourth well, again oil flowed out. Its first well, Sunah 1, was cased and evaluation tests conducted. A drillstem test on an interval between 1702 and 1708 meters deep flowed 30 API gravity crude oil to within 330 meters of the surface. The

Umberto Brovedani, Vice President and General Manager of COOIL, the company will carry out exploration, helicopter-supported seismic work, and well drilling as long as results warrant and upto March 1993. For this purpose, the company is bringing in two more drilling rigs. Another Canadian company looking for oil in the eastern provinces of Yemen is PETROCANADA. Petrocanada, in partnership with Murphy, Canam, Anadarco, and Sun signed on April 2, 1990 a three-year concession covering 12000 square kms in the Habrut area, almost touching on the Omani border. ELF Aquitaine of France also has a remote area concession. Its 48000 sq. kms. concession covers most of Yemen's share of the Rub Al-Khali desert in an area known as Sirr Hazar. Some border difficulties have already forced the this company to work on a stop-and-go basis. Another French company, TOTAL has been in the happy situation of seeing its neighbors, east and west, strike oil while it struck out. It is hopeful however, that with its new acquisition in the Jannah zone, it will find some interesting results. The Jannah field concession is shared by Hunt/Exxon (37.5%), Kufpec of

Kuwait (25%), Machino-export and Zarughgeologia of the USSR (18.75%), and TOTAL which is the operator (18.75%). BP has also been working

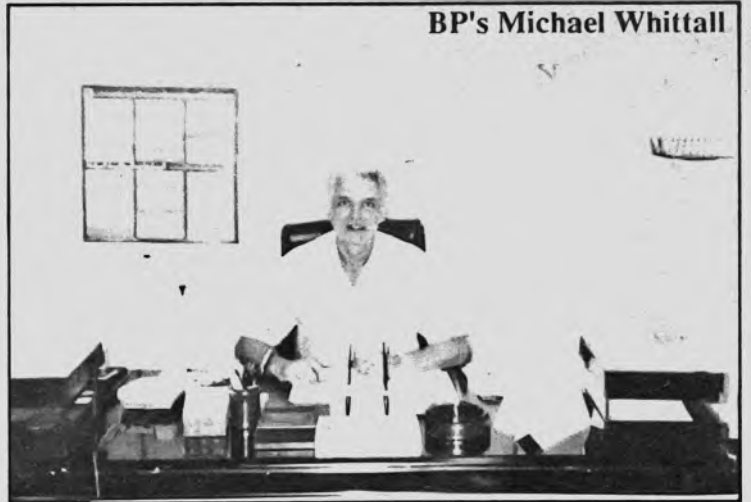
Also Japanese companies have joined in, such as C. Itoh, Nissho Iwai, and Se-kiyu Kaihatsu. Other companies from the region are also represented. How does

ELF's Michel Eyssautier



has already been declared commercial. By the end of 1991, output from this field could range between 42,000-56,000 barrels a day. Additional exploration is underway in the north and south of the oil wells in Marib. Canadian Occidental Offshore International Limited, a wholly-

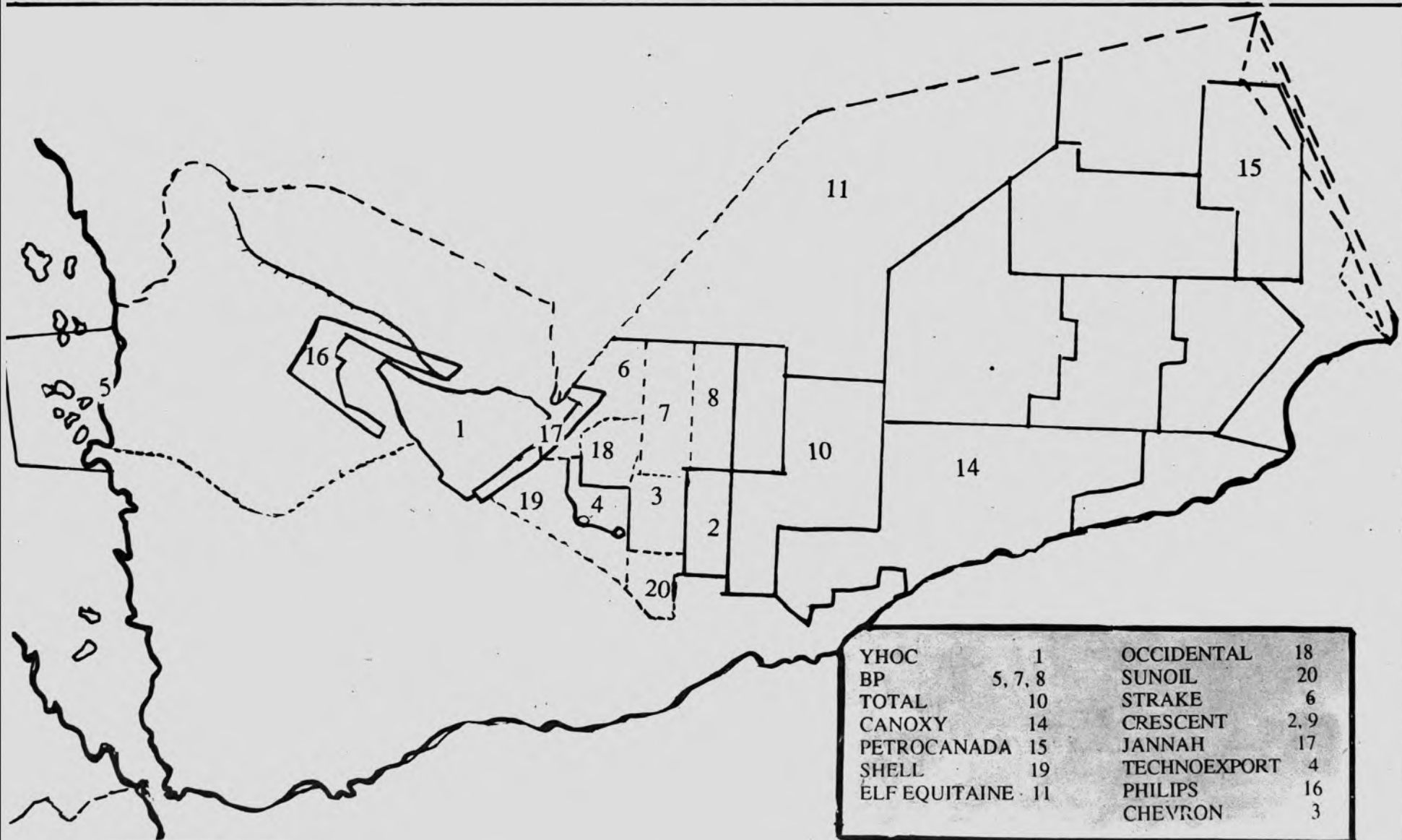
second well, a cased hole drillstem test on an interval between 2683 and 2694 meters deep flowed 36 API gravity crude oil over a twelve hour period at an estimated rate of 3767 barrels of oil per day on a 7/8 inch choke with flowing tubing pressure of 378 psi. According to



BP's Michael Whittall

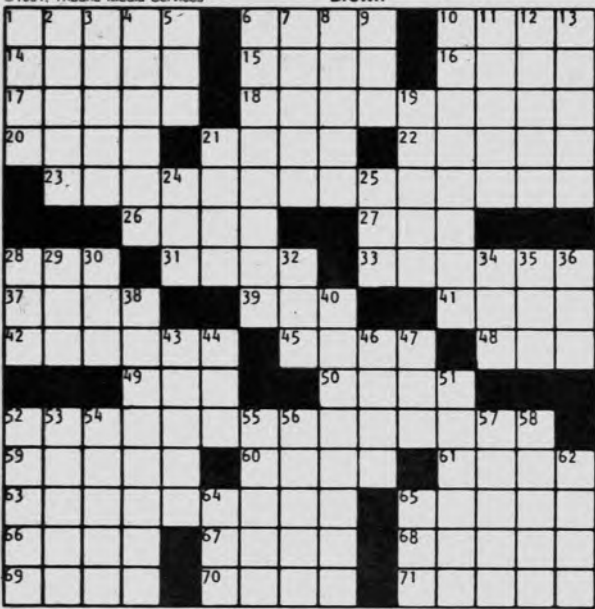
on its three concessions - two blocks in Shabwa and the Antufash concession in the northern Red Sea. According to Michael Whittall, BP's General Manager in Yemen, the company is going to sink its first well before the end of 1991. He says, "We are optimistic given the steady flow of good news from all around. We are also very satisfied with the cooperation we get from the Yemeni authorities." The list of companies that joined the exploration band wagon is long. It includes Sun Oil, Strake, Crescent, Shell, Occidental, etc.

it all look? It looks very good, according to oil analysts. Slaughter thinks although a bit optimistic, by the year 2000 Yemen may produce two million barrels a day of crude oil. The picture with mineral exploitation is as promising. The Government already has received an application (from Cluff Resources plc) seeking a concession to explore and exploit minerals. The IDA (World Bank) is helping out with studies to build gas pipelines in an attempt to use the enormous volumes of associated and unassociated gas. All in all, the future looks very bright.



★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- ACROSS**
- 1 Played a role
 - 6 Subordinate: abbr.
 - 10 Alphabet start
 - 14 Glistened
 - 15 Reach across
 - 16 A Gardner
 - 17 Clues
 - 18 Relating to a tailor
 - 20 Abominable snowman
 - 21 Sister of Zeus
 - 22 Marconi's brainchild
 - 23 Seekers of wealth
 - 26 "— of Eden"
 - 27 Luau dish
 - 28 Church bench
 - 31 Sharpen
 - 33 Cheap cigar
 - 37 Over again
 - 39 Physician, for short
- DOWN**
- 1 Very pale
 - 2 Crazy Horse, for one
 - 3 Lone Ranger's pal
 - 4 Complete
 - 5 — Moines
 - 6 Agreed
 - 7 Fifth wheel
 - 8 Miles of film
 - 9 Dynamite
 - 10 Effervescence process
 - 11 One at the altar
 - 12 — de lune (moonlight)
 - 13 Greek island
 - 19 Whether — (in any case)
 - 21 Silence
 - 24 Marble
 - 25 — and downs
 - 28 Tablet
 - 29 Compass point
 - 30 Moist
 - 32 Bosley or Brown
 - 34 Republican letters
 - 35 One — million
 - 36 Conger, for one
 - 38 "— Story"
 - 40 Fondles
 - 43 Condiment bottle
 - 44 Weight
 - 46 Narrative
 - 47 Feel poorly
 - 51 Diminish
 - 52 Composer, Manuel de —
 - 53 Heavenly Hunter
 - 54 Cicero, for one
 - 55 — now and then
 - 56 Sip
 - 57 Math term
 - 58 Tilt
 - 62 Very: Fr.
 - 64 Boy
 - 65 Inquire



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.

THE BUCKEYE STATE (Sol.: 9 letters)
 A-Akron, Amish; C-Cardinal, Children's Zoo, Coal, Columbus; D-Dayton; E-Euclid; F-Fairs, Farms, Fertile, Forests; G-Gateway state, Glass, Grow; H-Home; I-Industry; K-Kent; L-Lake Erie, Lake Hope, Lima, Live, Lorain; M-Museums; O-Oberlin College; O-Ohio; P-Parma, Plants, Proud, Pottery; R-Reds, Rubber; S-Schools, Sports; T-Toledo; V-Villages, Visit; W-Warren, Wineries, Wool, Work.

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

PEDYT
 LAROF
 WORDAC
 SYTHAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
 Answer here: A "O O O O O O O O O"

Words of Wisdom

If we forgave as much as we forgot, the world would be a better place to live.
 Habit makes a good servant, but a bad master.
 Mothers were created because God could not be everywhere.

Hard times test the depth of our integrity.
 Those with the sharpest tongues often have the swiftest feet.
 There is only one secret to gaining wealth: Spend less than you get.
 People who grumble most about the success of others are often the busiest at taking life easy.
 In the school of self-interest, politicians make the best students.

Would You Believe....

The experts say that American men are twice as likely to die in accidents as women.
 Mozart wrote the opera "Don Giovanni" in one day.
 Ostriches have been known to weigh as much as 300 pounds.

If it weren't for an elaborate system of berms and pumps, New Orleans would be underwater all the time.
 On average, nearly 1,000 people move to the state of Florida each and every day.
 Tablecloths were originally designed to serve as napkins. The diner simply slipped the material over his lap.

Every year, a town in Oklahoma hosts a national championship to see who can throw a cow chip the farthest.
 Everybody knows that Samuel Morse invented the telegraph, but people of his time probably knew him better for his artistic abilities as a painter.

ALL ANSWERS ARE ON PAGE TWELVE. GOOD LUCK!!

SLAPSTIX
 BE ALERT. AFTER ALL, THE WORLD NEEDS MORE LERTS
 © 1991, Tribune Media Services

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON

"I'm starting to feel dependent."

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Things start off with a romantic jolt. Luck centers on money from relatives.

Aries (March 21-April 19) You give a virtuoso performance. Job remains main topic, you may get a new one.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Face a hard, cold fact and abandon an idea that has lost its glitter. Set goals.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) Seek out quality. Get away from undisciplined pals who are a bad influence.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Excitement from financial matters and good news about a vacation.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) You clever people need to vary your repertoire to keep a lover.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) You don't usually depend upon luck, but it comes in handy this week.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Associates and old friends show loyalty ... finally. Opportunities come through.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) A week of adventures. Simplify your life to take advantages of spontaneous opportunities.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Traditions need to be updated. A relative may not take your advice as seriously as they should.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) You are right to have reservations about a plum assignment or offer. Wait.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Others are saying all the right things, but are not following through. Avoid obligations.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) By showing genuine affections, you re-attract an old love. Lost items are recovered.

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

Undoubtedly, the occupied territory has just become a bloodshed zone owing to the inhuman activities of the Zionist forces which occupied it forty three years ago. They have committed an outrage on the Palestine people who dedicated themselves to the liberation of Palestine. Their human rights are violated daily. The Arab World watches them wounded and massacred as if it is a folklore dance in festivals! It is as though this matter does not concern anybody! Isn't this stunning? Who is going to free Al Aqsa? In fact, Moslems are aware of the basic principles of the law of nations and the rules of procedure. It states that every nation has the right to self determination. It must be enjoyed by all. Of course, this has been brought to light in the International Convention on Human Rights which is sponsored by the U.N. Security Council. It is a broad based action that must be applied. The clauses of the U.N. Charter must be effectively observed. In conformity with the new world order and social justice, the treaty of the United Nations Organization is to be carried out in such a way that all peoples are able to exercise their rights. Therefore, the U.N. Security Council must implement the provisions concerning the Palestinian issue and the many others that have been broken, specially in the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia). The law must be applied in all cases using one yardstick and it could be done. Even though the U.N. General Assembly is trying to do its best, the real power lies in the UN Security Council which is today controlled by the USA, the patron of Israel. Thus, the Zionists do not give up their plan to establish new settlements in the occupied territory. Now, thousands of the Arab citizens are brutally ousted from their homes every day. On 25th September, 1971, the Security Council called upon Israel to abandon all efforts which aim at the Judaization of status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem).

On 15th September, 1982, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a plan which could be easily fulfilled with the help of the United Nations. The plan includes the following items:

1. Territorial integrity. This item urges Israelis to withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967.
2. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state

3. Return of the eastern part of Al-Quds which the Israelis captured in 1967.

4. Stopping the war of attrition in the Middle East, and to end all the other problems in the region.

5. All countries in the region must obtain a permanent peace and the right to full freedom and to develop their economies.

6. International Security, and peaceful co-existence must be attained.

7. No interference in the internal affairs of the country.

Such being the case, after the end of the war in the Gulf, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, arrived in the Middle East four times to solve the Arab-Israel problem. As a matter of fact, got stuck with Israeli obstinacy and he was desperate to the end! Although he tried to do his best, Mr Baker went back home with no results because of the Zionists' refusal of his final peace proposals. He could not do anything about the situation. The Israeli ring leaders, instead of being law abiding, they defied the latest plan of their benefactor. It seems as if Israelis got better of the laws! The law of nations is broken time and again by Israel! Where is the UN? Where are the Human Rights? Where is American impartiality? Where is the new World Order which the Americans are preaching? It seems as though the Jewish strongmen are winning now in the Game of Nations. To prove this, they are constructing houses in the occupied territory more than ever, even while the U.S. foreign minister was holding peace meetings in the Middle East. Who is to blame them? They can get away with anything? The Bush administration condemned the new relentless settlement programs and the barbaric actions of the Israeli armed forces against the unarmed Palestinian civilians. But what good are American verbal condemnations while at the same time, American money is building those settlements, and American weapons are killing the Palestinian civilians. The cardinal virtue in the life of a Palestinian has become martyrdom. Sooner or later, if the new world order does not rectify this injustice, there will be a supreme Islamic order which will persuade the Zionists to abdicate their resettlement programs. And this will not be done in a nice way. Mark these words.

Mohamed Ali Shidle Afgoie,
Teacher,
Tariq Bin Ziyad Institute,
Taiz

The Sanaa Sheraton letter

COME TO THE "CAR PARK"

The Sanaa Sheraton management announced the resumption of the Car Park every Sunday evening. This is a special open-air dinner by the pool-side.

According to a Sheraton flyer, it all started in Singapore where what was an actual "Car Park", during the day time, became the most talked about eating place in Singapore during the evenings. Each evening, the vendors would bring our their stalls, tables and chairs in the "Car Park" and sell their culinary arts until dawn, when the "Car Park" became just a car park.

Now you can enjoy the gaiety of the of the Far East and choose your favorite dishes from amongst food stalls of almost every country in the region right here at Sheraton Sanaa every Sunday starting from 7:30.

Why Do We Need Examinations

Exams in Yemen are merely a joke. At best, they are part of a meaningless ritual. Students openly cheat and nobody cares. The Ministry of Education is oblivious, the teachers care only about their salary, and the students and their parents want good grades, irrespective of their abilities and knowledge. So I ask the question, "Why do our students need to sit for exams?" We can mail their certificates to them. Exams cost a lot of time and money, and the government would do well to save on both counts.

What will the future generation look like? This is an important question that we should ask ourselves again and again. It seems that the future generation will be disappointing. We want our country to flourish, and the only way this can happen is to make our children study hard, and appreciate the value of knowledge and hard work.

If, from their childhood, they find they can get whatever they want without earning it, how will they behave as they grow. God have mercy on this country.

Nagat Nouman El Duais,
Teacher,
Khowlah Bin Al-Azwar School

CULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS:

⊙ In a circular sent to the tour operators and travel agents, the Vice Minister of Culture and Tourism, Mr. Mohammed Saeed Zafer, indicated that tourists and travellers within Yemen no longer require a special permit to travel from one part to another. The Vice Minister pointed out that arrangements have been worked out with the relevant authorities, notably the Security department, towards this end.

This decision comes as additional step towards democratization and liberalization of the system in the Republic of Yemen, which has witnessed a consistent drive towards less controls over people's lives.

⊙ A major cultural and intellectual symposium is being organized by the Nahdha Yemeni Movement under the theme of "Pluralism in Islam". The symposium will discuss the concept of pluralism in Islamic theology and its potential application in the multi-party political system presently evolving in Yemen. Speaking in this symposium are representative of all the religious parties and political thoughts in Yemen. Notable among them are Mr. Abdul-Wahhab Al-Anisi of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform = the Islah), Mr. Ibrahim Al-Wazeer (Islamic Labor Party), Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Jafri (Rabitat Abna' Al-Yemen), Dr. Ahmed Sharaf-Eddeen (Hizb Al-Haq), Mr. Faris Al-Saqqaf (Nahdhah Movement).

The symposium will take place at the College of Economics and Commerce (Auditorium B) starting at 9:30 am on Thursday June 13th, 1991.

⊙ The first major investment in the Aden Free Zone has finally taken place. Agreement was signed this week at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning according to which the land area allotted for the construction of the Al-Areesh Oasis Housing Complex located at the Abyan coastal stretch. The construction of 1000 apartments, 200 villas, and 120 workshops, along with a shopping center, a clinic, a day-care center, a park with a water fountain, a mosque, and all the other facilities and utilities (paved roads, electric supply, water and drainage system, etc.) will take roughly two years. The investor is Pan Gulf, a group of entrepreneurs led by Ghazi Abdulaziz Alwan. Mr. Alwan told the Yemen Times that work will start right away and added, "We have confidence in the system, in the future of Aden, and in the viability of the project." He also indicated that marketing of the flats and villas has already started.

⊙ The Republic of Yemen faces a unique problem. In the regions of Almaharah and Socotra, the people speak today varieties and dialects of the ancient Himyaritic and Sabaean languages. Of course, they also use the present-day Arabic that we other Yemenis use. But the people of Almaharah and Socotra speak at home and in their private gatherings the old Yemeni language, which time has not yet eradicated. So what do we do about this situation? The question is, "Should we try to preserve this language which faces definite extinction in a generation or two? And how do we do that? Or should we simply install schools that teach present-day Arabic and leave the ancient language to its fate - ultimate extinction?"

The government has no specific policy vis-a-vis this matter. This ancient language, which is also spoken in parts of Dhofar in the Sultanate of Oman, is part of this region's heritage. We as Yemenis and as human beings, have a duty to somehow protect this language from total extinction. We have to initiate a policy that will ensure the continuation of this language. Yet, the scarcity of resources, and the demands such a policy would put on the country may not be bearable. Maybe, it is not our concern alone, this issue concerns all of humanity; in which case, an international mobilization campaign could be initiated to save this ancient language. This issue needs our immediate attention.

ARABIA ANTIQUA: A NEW FIELD OF STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE YEMEN TIMES

The first international conference on the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Arabian Peninsula was held in Rome during May 27th - June 1st, 1991.

The conference was an initiative on an international level, dedicated to re-considering current problems regarding the cultural past of the Arabian Peninsula. It was organized by the Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente (ISMEO) in collaboration with the Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

The conference, which was held at the Palazzo Barberini in Rome, was inaugurated by H.E. Giulio Andreotti, Italian Prime Minister. The opening session was devoted to the general framework of the conference. Following the inauguration speech of Mr. Andreotti, the dean of Italian orientalists, Francesco Gabrieli, who also presided the session, the representative of the Foreign Ministry, the chairman of the steering committee, and the president of ISMEO gave their speeches.

Then the conference was divided into seven symposia in which a total of 150 participants from sixteen countries participated, from among which six were countries of the Arabian peninsula. The themes of the seven symposia were:

1) Origin and Specialized Development of Early Holocene Adaptations in the Arabian Peninsula: 6000-2000 BC.

2) Protohistoric Countries in Eastern Arabia.

3) Early Origins of South Arabian States.

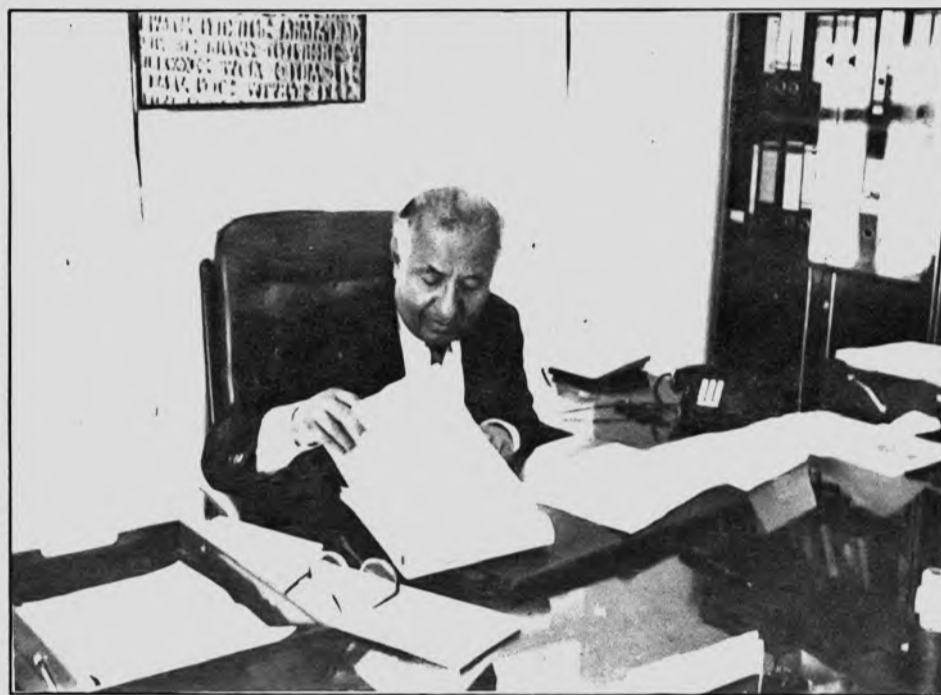
4) The Mineral Wealth of Ancient Arabia.

5) Funerary Practices in Arabia.

6) Hellenistic Centers around Arabia: Interac-

(along with F. Gabrieli).

In a special evaluation of the conference, Dr. Abdulla told Yemen Times that the conference was successful. "At the end of the conference, a charter was drafted for a new scientific society called "The International Society for Arabia



tions and Oriental Traditions.

7) Trade and Cultural Relations between the Mediterranean and Southern Arabia in Late Antiquity.

The Republic of Yemen was represented by Dr. Yusuf M. Abdulla, Vice President of the General Organization of Antiquities, Manuscripts and Museums (GOAMM) who delivered the speech of Yemen, and presented a paper on the ancient archaeological sites in Markha (which was the capital of Awsan).

The paper also touched on the country's ancient heritage as a major tourist interest. Dr. Abdulla also co-chaired the first general meeting of the conference

Antiqua," he said. The main aim of the society is to promote scholarship and research in Arabia in the field of archaeology. It also calls for cooperation between the archaeologists in Europe and Arabia.

The conference was responsible for finally implanting the legitimacy of a new science in archaeology called "Arabia Antiqua". Thus, students from now on may study Egyptology, Indology, Turkology, Classical Archaeology, Ancient Near East Archaeology, or Arabia Antiqua; i.e., Archaeology of the Arabian Peninsula.

Antiqua," he said. The main aim of the society is to promote scholarship and research in Arabia in the field of archaeology. It also calls for cooperation between the archaeologists in Europe and Arabia.

The conference was responsible for finally implanting the legitimacy of a new science in archaeology called "Arabia Antiqua". Thus, students from now on may study Egyptology, Indology, Turkology, Classical Archaeology, Ancient Near East Archaeology, or Arabia Antiqua; i.e., Archaeology of the Arabian Peninsula.

Antiqua," he said. The main aim of the society is to promote scholarship and research in Arabia in the field of archaeology. It also calls for cooperation between the archaeologists in Europe and Arabia.

The conference was responsible for finally implanting the legitimacy of a new science in archaeology called "Arabia Antiqua". Thus, students from now on may study Egyptology, Indology, Turkology, Classical Archaeology, Ancient Near East Archaeology, or Arabia Antiqua; i.e., Archaeology of the Arabian Peninsula.

Antiqua," he said. The main aim of the society is to promote scholarship and research in Arabia in the field of archaeology. It also calls for cooperation between the archaeologists in Europe and Arabia.

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.

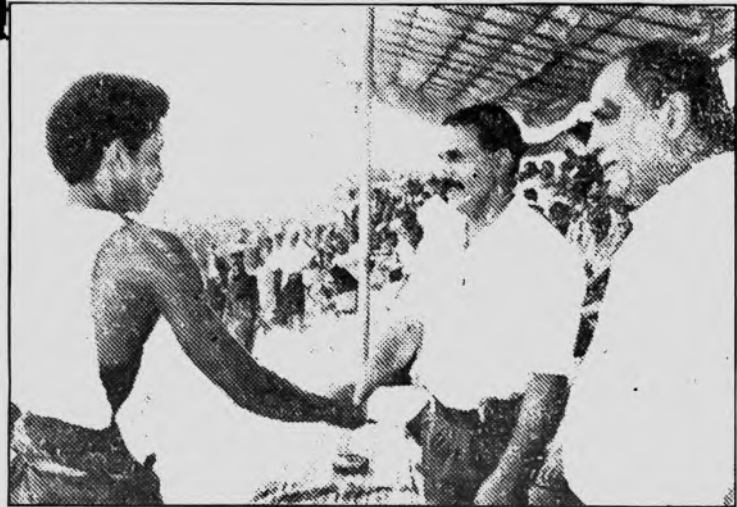
Mailing address: P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a;
Fax: 236434.



SPORTS



THE 4th HUSAINIYYAH FESTIVAL



Background:

The Husainiyyah Annual Sports Festivals have been transformed into a major national yearly event in Yemen. The festivities are named after the town in which they are held, Al-Husainiyyah, which lies about halfway between Zabid and Bait Al-Faqeeh on the Tihama coastal strip. This year's festivities, the fourth in a row, were held on Saturday June 8th, 1991. The occasion was attended by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas, the Ministers of Youth and Sports, Culture and Tourism, and the Governor of Hodeidah Province, in addition to many other officials and thousands of citizens. It was co-organized by the Governorate of Aden (assisted by several local organizations), and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The Main Events:

1. Camel Racing:

One of the traditional sports in Yemen is camel racing. There were two races, the 800-meter race, and

the 1000-meter race in which a total of ninety six camels participated. This was the most fascinating part of the festivities as the camels were made to perform many hard tricks, specially knee-walking. The riders exhibited good control over the camels as they saluted the audience as they marched by.

2. Horse Racing:

Horse racing is another traditional sport in the Yemeni countryside. In the festivities, there were three races, the 600-meter race, the 1000-meter race, and the 1400-meter race. A total of 124 horses participated in the races. The tribesmen showed advanced skills on their horses as they performed acrobatic movements while the horses galloped at high speed.

3. Gymnastics and Acrobatics:

Six teams from various parts of the country participated in these games. The winner of the gold medal was the Acrobatic Team of Aden. The various skills in body-control impressed the audience which cheered the young and old athletes alike.



4. Disc Throwing:

Eight sportsmen competed in this event. Although relatively under-developed, this game is growing in popularity among the younger generation.

6. Relay Racing:

Six teams from different parts of the country participated in this four-man relay race. The winning team was the Husainiyyah (A) team.

8. Camel Jumping:

A traditional Tihama sport is jumping over a camel (more than 2.5 meters). To add to the complications of the game, there were four levels of camel



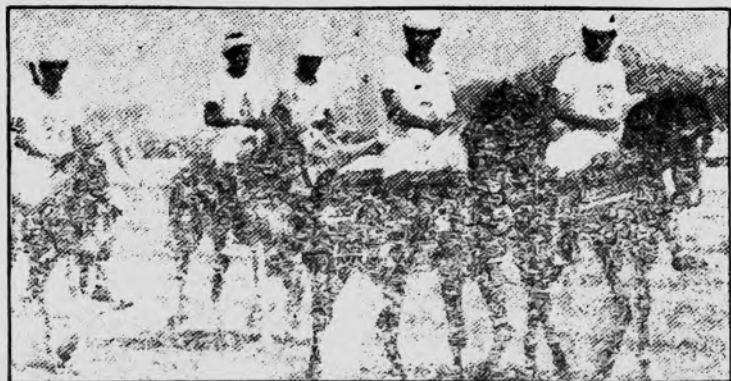
5. Spear Throwing:

Twelve competitors entered this game. The organizers say they expect more participation in this game next year.

7. Racing:

The 100-meter race was one of the popular events. It also witnessed the fiercest competition in the festivities.

jumping. Jumping over one, two, three and finally, four camels. The athlete has to jump way high up, and across to cover the four camels lined side by side.



THE YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY RE-ORIENTATES ITS DOCTRINES!

The Yemeni Socialist Party held its general congress on Saturday June 8th, 1991. This meeting was important because:

- 1) This congress represents the beginning of the party's doctrinal re-orientation
- 2) This congress sanctions the party's new "Political Program" and the by-laws.
- 3) This congress is the first general meeting of the Yemeni Socialist Party following the unification of the country.

Over the last six months, the party ideologues did quite a bit of soul-searching and feeling out to determine the proper place of the party in the country's political scene, and to find out what the aspirations of the Yemeni people are.

They think they have come up with something. The party secretariat printed a 62-page proposal on the new political program, and a 31-page proposal on the by-laws.

In a long inauguration speech, Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Vice President and Secretary-General of the party, explained the need for change, and the need for a strong feedback and participation from the members. He explained the new ideological base of the party. "These documents are the fruits of our long struggle, and they are based on a series of reviews of the theoretical and practical underpinnings of our party. We intend to overcome any form of intellectual stagnation," he said.

It is true, a quick review of the documents indicates a

radical departure from any left-wing tendencies. The new tenets of the party are the following:

- To struggle for the sovereignty of the nation, to protect national unity, oppose secessionism, sectarianism, localism, and parochialism and any other factors which might tear down the unity of the nation and people.
- To work for the achievement of a comprehensive and balanced socio-economic development, and for the construction of modern national economy.
- To draw from the teachings, values and morals of our Islamic Faith all the constituents of our struggle to help the weak, and to achieve justice and equality, and to urge towards knowledge and work, and to confront oppression and tyranny. All this is to be achieved by our strict adherence to the Islamic faith and its sublime foundations and objectives as Islam is a force for progress, brotherhood and equality.
- To solidly stand by democratic values in the organization of political life in the country, and to adopt

such values in its internal structure and to direct its activities and behavior of its members and apparatus at the high and low levels.

- To depend on a social base composed of all the Yemeni people who have an interest in the maintenance and consolidation of the Yemeni Republic, and in the construction of a modern democratic state, and in the achievement of democratic national progress.
- To draw its policies, objectives, and positions from an analytic study of the facts and evidences by using scientific methods. And to draw from the heritage of civilization and struggle of the Yemeni people, and the achievements of the Arabo-Islamic and human civilizations in the fight for building a better future for our Yemeni people.
- To struggle for consolidating the ties of Arab solidarity and to support the struggle of the Arab peoples in achieving Arab democratic unity.
- To support the struggle of peoples all over the world for peace, democracy, and progress.

ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZZES

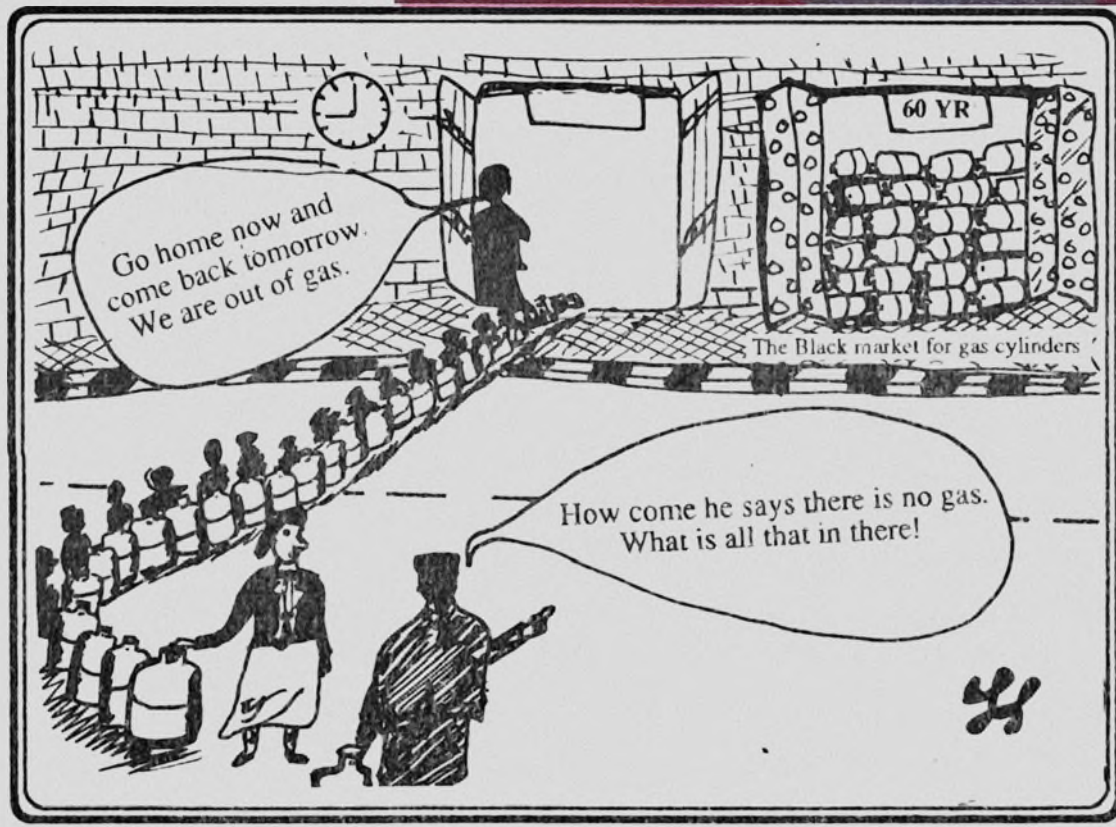
MAGIC WORD

CLEVELAND

JUMBLES

TYPED FLORA COWARD SHANTY
You can also find this on the starboard side,
oddly enough — A "PORT HOLE"

CROSSWORDS



The COMPUTER CORNER

by Dr. Abdul-Raheem As-Salwi

BUYING YOUR COMPUTER

PERSONAL COMPUTERS : THE DECISION TO ACQUIRE A SYSTEM

1. WHICH COMPUTER TO BUY?

The decision to purchase any microcomputer system will be based on several factors such as need, price, improving efficiency, the ability to perform tasks not previously possible, the possibility of doing several functions with one system such as: the ability to run both Arabic and English programs, expandability and whether it has the maximum and the cheapest installed software base. Building an economically priced personal computer system with maximum flexibility in terms of software which can be run and the peripheral devices which can be attached is of great importance. In the early 1980's three main types of personal computer systems dominated the market: Apple, CP/M, and Tandy (Radio Shack). In those days, to get the most for your money, one of those kinds of systems would be purchased since they had the greatest installed base of hardware, the largest array of peripheral devices, and the greatest choice of software. However, in 1981 with the introduction of the IBM PC using Microsoft's MS DOS operating system the entire industry changed directions in just a matter of a few years. IBM learned from the successes and failures of the personal computer industry and built an open architecture system which encouraged third party software and hardware producers to become involved. They even published the Technical Reference Manual to assist developers in producing compatible hardware and software. No matter what brand of equipment is eventually purchased, several factors play an important role in maximizing system flexibility.

CHDIR or CD: changes the current directory or displays the current directory path.

FORMAT: CHDIR or CD [d:][path]

REMARKS:

d: = the drive letter. If omitted the default drive is assumed.

path= the directory path of the directory to be made current. If a path is not specified, the current path will be displayed. DOS looks in the current directory to find files specified in a command if the directory path is not specified in the command.

EXAMPLE 1: Change the current directory on the default drive to the root directory: CHDIR or CD\

EXAMPLE 2: Change the current directory on the C drive to the BUDGET directory. BUDGET is a subdirectory of the root directory: CHDIR C:\BUDGET

EXAMPLE 3: Change the current directory on the default drive to the DATA directory. DATA is a subdirectory of the BUDGET directory. BUDGET is a subdirectory of the root directory: CHDIR C:\BUDGET\DATA

EXAMPLE 4: If the current directory path is \BUDGET and you want to make DATA, which is a subdirectory of BUDGET, the current directory, you need specify only the DATA subdirectory: CD DATA

COMPUTER JARGON

Chaining Commands: The DOS feature called "piping" lets you chain commands or programs together with automatic redirection of input and output. The output of the first command is used as the input to the chained command. The ">" is used to specify chaining. For example, to produce a directory list sorted by filename, the SORT command is chained to the DIR.

EXAMPLE: DIR SORT

NOTE: When the above command is executed, the directory list produced by DIR is passed as input to SORT which sorts the data and displays it.

DOS COMMAND TIPS

CHDIR or CD is an INTERNAL DOS COMMAND

