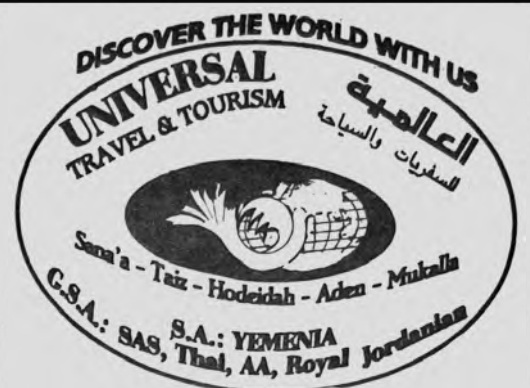


YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 19 - 25 JUNE 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 17

**I
N
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I
D
E**

**Ambassador
Nodinot
Upbeat about
Franco-Yemeni
Relations**
p. 3



**Population Dynamics and
Urbanization,** p. 6, 7 & 10

- **Desertification
in the Tihama,**
p. 4
- **The Customs
Duty Law,**
p. 5
- **Work Ethics
and Welfare,**
p. 10

تتقدم أسرة صحيفة «مين تايمز» باحر التهانى والتبريكات الى الشعب اليمنى بمناسبة عيد الاضحى المبارك وتتميز هذه الفرصة لتعتذر لقراءها بعدم صدورها الا لسبوع القادم، وستصدر مجدداً في (3/7/1991م)

YEMEN TIMES CONGRATULATES THE YEMENI PEOPLE ON EID AL-ADHA. DUE TO CLOSURE OF THE PRINTING SERVICES IN SANAA, THE PAPER WILL NOT APPEAR NEXT WEEK. SEE YOU ON 3/7/1991.

OUR VIEWPOINT



THE PRESS VERSUS THE MINISTRY

It was bound to happen, sooner or later. Well, it happened sooner. The Ministry of Information and several of the local newspapers have gone to court. The papers - Sout al-Ummal, Al-Ayyam, Al-Wahdawi and Al-Mustaqbal - are not the docile type, and they are fighting back ferociously.

There are three points to ponder here:

1) There is no love lost between the Ministry and any of the newspapers, not even the government-owned ones. That is because the Ministry does not do anything useful to any of them.

2) Most of the papers who ran in trouble with the Ministry are the ones based in Aden. Is this an accident, or is some undercurrent coming into play.

3) It seems neither party holds much respect for the law. For example, the deputy minister, in complaining against Sout Al-Ummal's violation of the law, asked the prosecutor general's office "to close it down". That is not his business, it is the business of the courts according to article (105) of Press Law No. (25). At the same time, the paper wrote derogatory remarks about the prosecutor general's office "for acting hastily (promptly) in response to the deputy minister's request".

So, they went to court. We are not here to defend any of the papers, but YEMEN TIMES would like to make a stand in favor of freedom of the press, and even a stronger stand for the rule of law and respect for the judicial system. It is only through the law that rights can be upheld, and freedoms sustained. We urge both parties to stop the exchange of slanderous remarks. The Ministry of Information could play a more positive role by projecting itself as the vanguard of freedom of the press, rather than as a watchdog waiting to accuse the papers even for the slightest transgression. Times have changed, and it would be wise on the Ministry's part to take note of it!

The Publisher

Ali Abdullah Saleh:

"The People's General Congress is an Umbrella Organization Encompassing All Yemenis"



Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, baffled many political circles when he stated that the People's General Congress is "not a party", but an umbrella organization encompassing all the Yemeni people. In an inauguration statement of the expanded congress of the PGC branches in the Sanaa governorate, the President said that the rising flow of membership applications to the PGC can be attributed to the conviction of Yemenis in the principles and objectives of the PGC. He also mentioned that that the People's General Congress is putting the final touches on its

program of action, policies, and other relevant documents. Once ready, these will be distributed to the members and all the people to give their say and feedback. Our objectives are already included in the national charter which is based on the heritage of the people, the Islamic faith, and the principles of the Revolution, he said.

It is worth mentioning that the PGC has been holding free elections to nominate representatives of the members. The first level of election is at the village (or group level), which is then grouped to a regional, and finally at the level of governorates. The representatives of the governorates are then invited to Sanaa to hold the general congress of the PGC, which is its general assembly. It is this assembly that will discuss the documents at length and will be responsible for ratifying them. The general congress of the PGC is expected to be held next month.



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PERSONAL VIEW

AN OFFICIAL'S SOUL SEARCHING!



Dr. Mohammed Y. Al-Adhi,
Member of Parliament

Following the election results of the Sanaa Committee of the People's General Congress, I started asking myself many soul-searching questions. Was there a grave mistake on my part? Have I challenged the very-well known norms? Why is that new-comers in the game are too eager to surpass old hands and occupy advanced positions, at any cost. Of course, there is the normal level of tum-over. But what we see happening in Yemen is the relentless efforts on the part of very junior persons to jump into very senior positions without gaining the necessary experience and know-how. In a sense, they didn't earn their status, they grabbed it. We see many senior positions occupied today by inexperienced persons fresh from school or party committees. How do they do it? And should we allow this trend to continue?

There are three reasons why these "kids" get promoted too fast in Yemen:

- 1) they belong to a gang or group,
- 2) the absence of real and objective criteria for filling positions and promotions,
- 3) because decisions at very senior levels are based totally on the personal recommendations of "friends".

Thus, qualifications and the ability to get the work done properly and promptly, which is one of the key requirements for development, are absent from the selection criteria in Yemeni administrative apparatus. Most jobs are distributed as favors and as a means to balance out powers among proteges of the different parties and power centers.

We need to re-evaluate our criteria if we want our system to evolve properly, and if we want to achieve real progress. There are a lot of qualified persons who are able and willing to contribute to this society, who are effectively left out of the systems; while many people with dubious and mediocre capabilities reign over our organizations and institutions. It is time to take stock of this condition.

Tosh Entertains
Guests on British
National Day
in Sanaa by
Playing Bag-pipe

The British Community in Sanaa, alongwith a large number of foreign and Yemeni friends, celebrated on Saturday evening, June 15th, the official birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Marking this occasion, H.E. Mr. Mark Anthony Marchall, British Ambassador to Yemen, expressed happiness as he toasted to the lives of the Queen and President Ali Abdullah Saleh. In an aside to the Yemen Times, the ambassador, in a joyous mood, said, "We are friends. It does not hurt to say so!"

In an unusual feature at this year's celebrations, the over 500 guests who were gathered in the vast lawn of the British Ambassador's residence, were entertained by live music as Corporal Paul Tosh played his bag-pipe. Most of the people, including the Yemenis, enjoyed the music, and many of the foreigners felt uplifted by the atmosphere. Mr. Tosh, from Northern Ireland, is stationed in Germany, but was flown in specially to play the bag-pipe on this occasion. Yemen Times conveys congratulations to all the British nationals in Yemen on their national day, and "Happy Birthday to Her Majesty the Queen!"



WORLD BANK GRANTS YEMEN
THREE LOANS TALLING US\$65.2m

In Washington, Yemeni Ambassador to the U.S.A., Mohsin Al Aini signed with the World Bank a loan agreement of US\$ 19.4 million to be used for training and qualifying of secondary school teachers. A Ministry of Education source described the agreement as one more step in the direction of "teachers self sufficiency" in Yemen.

In another agreement, the World Bank will lend Yemen US\$ 33 million to help the country cope with the fallout of the Gulf crisis. The low cost 40-year loan is designed to help Yemen deal with the big influx of returning workers forced to flee the Gulf. The money will be used to help build housing, strengthen social services, maintain food supplies and create employment opportunities for those returning from the Gulf.

In a third loan agreement, the World Bank agreed to co-finance a fishing development project that will cost US\$38.4 million. The World Bank's share is US\$12.8m. while the balance is financed by the EEC, the Agriculture Development Fund, and the Yemeni Government.

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR
SEEKS ASYLUM

YEMEN TIMES understood that Giriam WoldMariam, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen and two other Ethiopian diplomats have requested Yemen Government for political asylum in Yemen. Sources from the Foreign Ministry in Yemen have not denied the Ethiopian request and it is possible that the Yemen government will respond shortly. The request of the Ethiopian Ambassador and his two colleagues coincides with the announcement of the Ethiopian head of the interim government that an expanded transitory government will be formed in Ethiopia giving no specific date for such formation or future elections.

In another development, an official source said that members of the Ethiopian naval force, whose number is now confirmed as 1000, have been moved from the port of Mokha to special camps set up at Najd Qusaim on the Turba-Taiz road. There remain only a handful of men on the twelve naval ships, and they attend to the maintenance responsibilities of the fleet.

JAPAN FINANCES ADEN TELEPHONE

An agreement was signed in Tokyo this week according to which the Japanese Fund for Economic Cooperation will provide the Yemeni government with a US\$50 million loan. The amount will be used to execute improvements and expansions in the Aden telephone system. As part of the major investments in Aden, a new integrated digital system is going to be installed.

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Jean-Francois Nodinot:**FRANCO-YEMENI RELATIONS ARE EXCELLENT**

Jean-Francois Nodinot is an Arabist from France. Since his accreditation in Sanaa on 19/12/1989, he has been instrumental in consolidating the relations and cooperation between Yemen and France. These relations are strong and excellent, according to him. Proof - France is the only European country which did not ask its nationals to leave Yemen during the Gulf crisis. Reason - "We have confidence in the Yemeni government and stability of the system, and in the ability of the state of Yemen to take of its guests," says Nodinot. Another proof - "France is the only West European nation to send a ministerial rank envoy to the first anniversary of the unification of Yemen." The economic and commercial ties are also growing. To shed more light on Yemeni-French relations and cooperation, YEMEN TIMES went to speak to H.E. Mr. Nodinot. Following are excerpts of the interview:

We Are breaking new ground in our cooperation with the Republic of Yemen.

Q. How do you evaluate Yemeni-French relations?

A. The bilateral relations between France and Yemen are excellent. We expect these relations to improve even more as we see the potential for more cooperation in all fields.

Q. What are the main features of this excellent relationship?

A. At the level of understanding, we feel that there is a very high level of understanding between the leaderships and governments of the two countries. At the level of commercial exchange, I think France has one of the highest levels of commercial exchange with Yemen. At the level of technological transfer, France is instrumental in bringing to Yemen very up to date and sophisticated technologies in the form of equipments for telecommunications, TV transmissions, medical

services, etc. At the level of foreign aid, France provides a substantial part of Yemen's foreign aid (in the neighborhood of US\$32 million per year). Also, we have strong input in the fields of information, media, cultural exchange, archaeological efforts, education, etc.

Q. Do you feel both sides are equally enthusiastic and supportive of the Franco-Yemeni relations and cooperation.

A. Yes, I think so. From the French government's side, I can confirm this. From my one and a half years of experience in Yemen, I can also say the same of the Yemeni side. Although, I think the relations and cooperation would grow faster if the Yemeni administration could reach decisions in a faster way.

Q. What are the possibilities of new levels of cooperation?

A. We are already breaking new grounds in our cooperation with Yemen. We continue to provide

the Yemeni people food with aid in the form of French wheat. The most recent shipment arrived only last week. We have donated a TV substation in Aden to receive France Canal International transmissions starting from October 1991. We have introduced French in four secondary schools (two in Sanaa and two in Aden) starting from this school year. We plan to start a French language and literature department in Sanaa University from next year. A French company has submitted a firm offer to invest in the Aden Free Zone already, and we expect some more to come. We hope to increase our official bilateral aid to the Republic of Yemen. The French oil companies TOTAL and ELF Equitaine have contracted concessions and are exploring for oil in Yemen. I am happy to tell you that TOTAL will drill its first



oil well later this year. We are ready to consider any ideas that are of mutual benefit to our two countries and that will help the consolidation and growth of our relations.

Q. What do you think of the efforts towards democracy in Yemen?

A. Honestly, I am still stunned at the speed in which Yemen was able to transform its system. Of course, I am very happy with the direction of events. I am a little bit worried about the explosion in the numbers of parties and newspapers. You see, democracy is not just a system, it is a way of life, it is the behavior of people towards the law. If they respect the law and adhere to it, then democratic values can take hold.

Q. In that light, do you think democracy will succeed in Yemen?

A. I hope so. I think you have passed the first test. The referendum on the constitution was the first test, and the country passed it nicely. What happened during the constitution referendum was

normal in the practice of democratic values. But, I think the coming tests will be more difficult. I mean the implementation of the law regarding the parties, and above all, the elections of the new Council of Deputies in 1992.

Q. What is the size of the

FRANCE ATTACHES IMPORTANCE TO ITS RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN.

French community in Yemen, and what kind of cultural and social programs do they provide?

A. The size of the French community is about three hundred persons, however, the size of the Francophone community is much larger. You will note that there are many Yemenis who studied in France, and there are many Yemenis who had lived in Djibouti where they picked up the language. The cultural and social programs are many. Above all, we have the cultural center which is very active in its language and media-related activities. French language les-

sons are now available in many institutes. If demand warrants, we hope to transform the existing French school into a full-fledged lycee. As I explained earlier, Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and French President Francois Mitterrand agreed to introduce French in Yemeni schools and this has already started in four secondary schools. We would also like to cooperate with the Yemen Times in introducing one page of French. We also like to expand our scholarship and training programs to Yemenis. Over the last three years alone, we have extended more than one hundred scholarships. More and more scholarships would be available, specially for those students who choose to study the French language at high school level since this will already make their language ability better.

Q. How about cooperation in the medical field?

A. As you know French services in this sector go back more than thirty years. We have a medical team in Taiz. We have just agreed to provide modern medical equipments especially for X-ray purposes for the hospital in Taiz. We have an ongoing dialogue with the Dean of Medicine in Sanaa University to provide training facilities, particularly in the lab work.

Note: Given the offer of the ambassador, Yemen Times is considering a one-page summary of the paper in French.



DESERTIFICATION CONTROL THROUGH IMAGEMAPS

Background

The Republic of Yemen has a narrow coastal strip along the Red Sea known as the Tihama. This area is some 400 km long and 20 to 30 kms wide. It is practically flat, save for a gentle slope and warping starting at sea level in the west and rising towards the east to between 200 and 300 meters before making contact with the foothills of the mountains. The contact zone between the coastal plain and the mountains, which are of volcanic origin, is readily identified by the sudden change of slope, with the mountains rising quickly to a maximum elevation of 2950 m. just 65 km from the coast. In the vicinity of Zabid, the Tihama is structured by the presence of large wadies (watercourses) rising in the nearby mountains and descending directly to the sea along courses that run perpendicular to the coast, with each wadi giving rise to an alluvial fan with a particularly flat profile. The sparse vegetation has been insufficient to allow solid development to proceed very far. The soils are primitive, with neither structure nor characteristic horizons; they are arid type soil with a direct relation-

ship to the current climate. The climate of the coastal plain is characterized by a mean annual temperature of 30 degrees celsius with winter minima of around 20 degrees Celsius and summer maxima of 40 degrees celsius or more. Rainfall, which occurs only during the monsoon, is fairly low, even at the foot of the mountains. Total annual rainfall is less than 300 mm, centered essentially around August and July. The natural vegetation is Saharo-Sindian in the Tihama proper and distinctly Sudano-Guinean at the very foot of the mountains.

Desertification

In agricultural terms, the region is of special interest to Yemeni natural environment managers for a number of reasons. Despite the very low rainfall and intense desertification (sand encroachment, erosion and salinization of soils), the region nevertheless offers considerable agricultural potential through the setting up of irrigation areas using the bountiful and readily available ground water. The main problem is to find means of combating the omnipresent risk of sand

encroachment and the accompanying threat to irrigation areas, access roads, urban developments, and so on. One response has been to attempt to slow the process down by planting buffer zones with shrubs and trees. The planning of such planting work hinges, however, on the availability of up-to-date land use information. At the request of the Yemeni Ministry of Development and Planning, and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ecology and Phytosociology Unit of the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis was requested to produce an easy-to-read, up-to-date document clearly indicating all conflict zones between development projects or items of infrastructure and areas of sand encroachment. The document had to be in full geographic agreement with the maps currently in use in the area and readily usable for regional development work, while at the same time highlighting the sand encroachment problem and ways in which it can be best controlled. It was immediately felt that these demanding requirements could best be met by producing a space image-map offering the wealth of

information available from satellite imagery and the accuracy of conventional map products.

Definition of mapping units

Mapping units and themes were determined partly by the unsupervised classification of Spot-1XS imagery required on November 8, 1987 and partly from the digitization of the existing topographic map of the area (Zabid sheet at 1:50,000 by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys of the United Kingdom, 1980). Themes derived from satellite image: sea, reefs, coastline, expanses of water (lakes, salt lakes and marshes), sand (dunes, moving sands), crops, towns and villages, bare ground and abandoned land, natural vegetation, relief. Themes derived from topographic map: asphalted and non asphalted roads, tracks, borders, wadi boundaries, and irrigation channels. To this information was added a map reference grid, elevation contours, and place names as obtained from the digitized topographic map by setting up a separate file constituting the geographic reference frame for indexing and locating consolidat-

ed and synoptic data. Ground truth data were acquired in the course of a field trip between December 15, 1989 and January 3, 1990. The next step, digital processing, involved the extraction of three masks after principal components analysis, clustering and classification using a bottom up tree structure. The masks defined:

1. High reflectance areas (moving and fixed sand dunes, moving sands);
2. Medium reflectance areas (abandoned land and natural vegetation);
3. Low reflectance areas (crops and areas of shadow due to relief).

These three masks were then used, along with unsupervised classifications, to extract: a) sand and related themes, b) natural vegetation, c) crops and relief.

In the final analysis, all results indicate a major desertification process going on in the Tihama. Therefore, immediate steps need to be taken to control this process, and reverse it, if possible.

Nouvelles de Spot Newsletter, (Diffusion des Images Satellites Spot: Toulouse: December 1990), No. 14.

تتقدم امانة العاصمة - صنعاء

بحر التهاني للشعب اليمني وقيادته بمناسبة عيد الأضحى المبارك وكل عام والجميع بخير



**The SANAA Mayor's Office
Congratulates the Yemeni people and leadership
on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha Holidays**

THE IMPORT DUTY (CUSTOMS) LAW: Part 3

YEMEN TIMES prints the third segment of its translation of the customs duty law:

Article (36):

The value to be declared for commodities imported for consumption is the current value, the determination of which should take into account:

- 1- the date of the customs manifest,
- 2- that the goods are delivered to the buyer at point of border entry,
- 3- the seller (exporter) is expected to include in the price all his expenses in producing and delivering the goods to the point of border entry,
- 4- that the cost of domestic transportation, fees, and taxes are not part of the value of the goods (for customs evaluation purposes),
- 5- the sale/purchase agreement is expected to have taken place in a free market between the seller and buyer, which means that:
 - a) The value indicated is the sole amount paid by the buyer to the seller,
 - b) The value paid is not influenced by other financial or commercial relations between the seller/buyer (or any partners thereof).
 - c) The seller is not to re-

ceive directly or indirectly any of the proceeds of the eventual sale of the goods, or the use thereof.

Any two individuals are partners if they have interests in each other's trade, or they share interests in a third party's trade.

6- If the goods carry patent, trade mark or design rights and costs, the value of the goods must incorporate such costs.

The Customs authority has the right to adjust the declared value of the goods according to what it deems appropriately reflects the true value of the goods. If the value of the goods is quoted in foreign currencies, the customs authority uses the official conversion rate communicated to it by the Central Bank of Yemen.

Article (37):

All customs declarations should be accompanied by an original invoice attested by the chamber of commerce, or any other authority acceptable to the customs authority, with the objective of certifying the validity of the prices and origin of the goods. Such documents will also have to be countersigned by the consular authority of the Yemeni if available in

the city of export. The customs authority has the right to demand other documents, contracts, and correspondence between the seller and buyer concerning the goods in question. The customs authority is not obliged to accept the information in the said documents, and it is not constrained by such documents in its efforts to put the appropriate value on the goods. The customs authority may accept different documents to confirm the value and origin of a commodity.

Article (38):

The declared value of a commodity to be exported is the value of the commodity upon completion of the customs manifest in addition to all the costs incurred until the goods are off the border. But the value does not include:

- a) Fees and taxes imposed on exports,
- b) Internal fees and taxes such as production tax and other payments which are re-imbursed upon export.

Chapter Six:

Imports and Exports:

Part One: Imports:

A. Marine Transport:

Article (39):

All goods arriving by naval

transportation, even if sent to the free zones, must be registered in the cargo manifest (bill of lading). There must only be one manifest for a commodity, it must be signed by the captain of the vessel, and it must contain the following information:

- The name of the vessel, its nationality, and registered cargo.
 - The kinds of commodities, their total weights, and the weight of unpackaged commodities, if available.
 - If there are prohibited goods, they must be indicated by their real names.
 - The number of parcels and pieces, their description, packages, marks, and numbers.
 - The name of the sender and the name of the consignee.
 - The ports from which the goods were loaded.
- The captain of the vessel, upon entering the customs zone, must present upon first demand by the customs officials, the original copy of the cargo manifest to be countersigned, and to give them a copy thereof. Upon docking, the captain must submit to the customs department:
- the manifest, and its preliminary translation, if ne-

cessary,

- a list of the vessel's supplies, shippers' personal luggage and other private goods,
 - a list of the names of the passengers, the documents, shipment documents which may be required by the customs department in its implementation of the customs regulations.
 - a list of the goods to be unloaded at the harbor.
- The vessel captain, within thirty six hours of the ship's docking - excluding official holidays - must submit the documents. The Chairman of the Customs Authority determines the structure of the cargo manifest and the number of copies to be submitted.

Article (40):

If the cargo manifest belongs to a vessel that does not regularly service the port, or does not have marine agents at the harbor, or the vessel is wind-powered (travels by sail), then this must be indicated by the customs authorities at the harbor of origin. In exceptional cases, the director of the customs department may accept a manifest prepared by such a vessel's captain.

Continues next week!

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



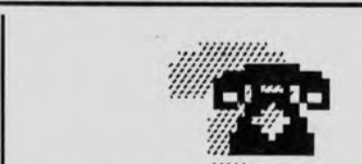
AIRLINES

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



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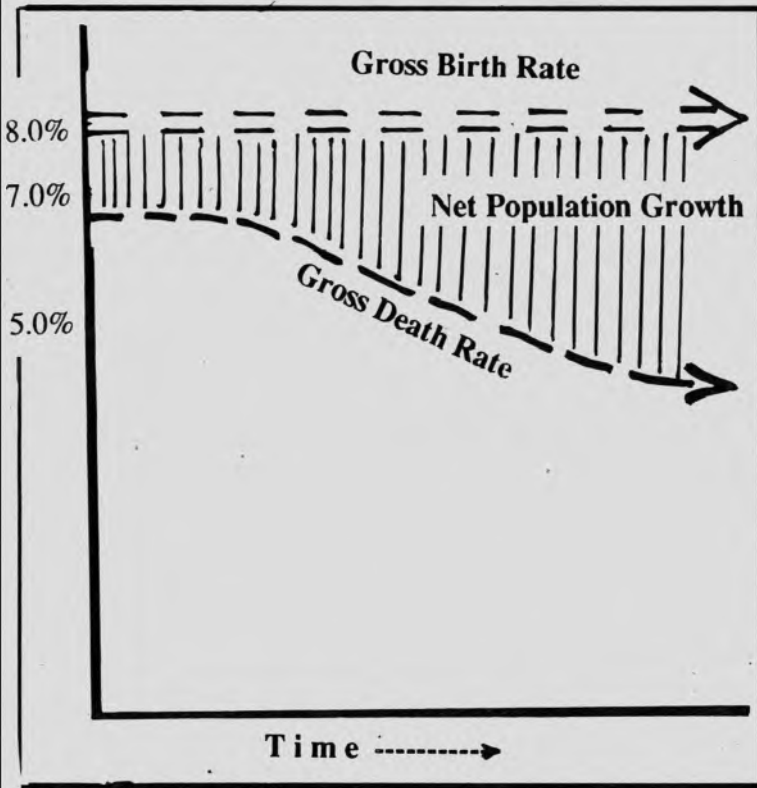
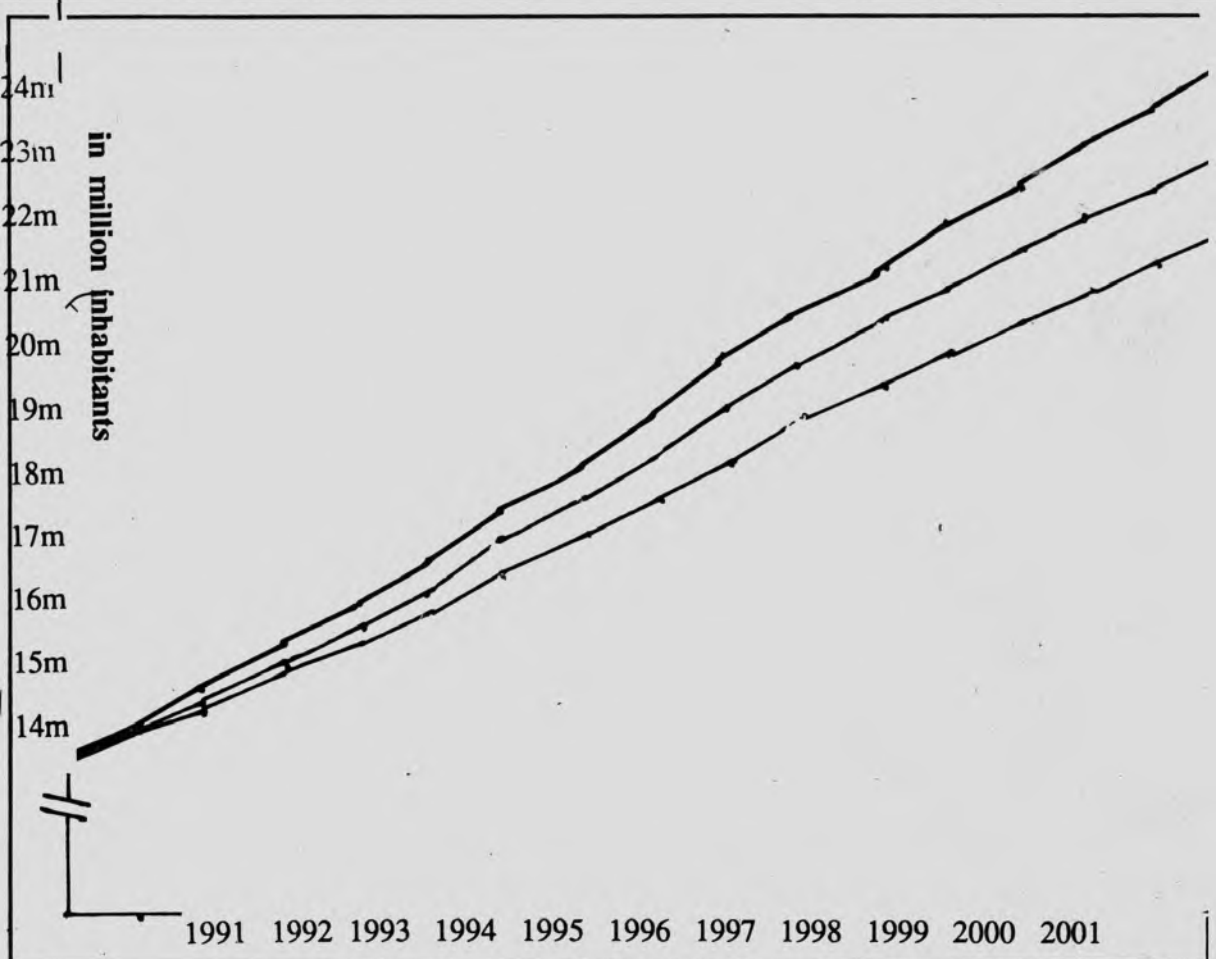
Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumhury Hospital	202192/3
Athawrah Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Central Bank	274371/3
YBRD	271623/4
Banque Indosuez	272801/3
Government 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

POPULATION DYNAMICS IN YEMEN: HOW CAN WE CONTROL THE TRENDS?

The population of Yemen is growing at an alarmingly high rate. With massive investments in health services, hygiene, sanitation, education, and other fields, the gross death rate continues to fall. From a staggering 7%, it has fallen to nearly 5%. Yet, gross birth rates continue unabated at roughly 8%. (These rates vary between urban and rural populations, and among various segments of society). The trend, however, is the same. The result is that the net rate of population growth has increased. Please refer to the chart below:

The population of the formerly North Yemen in 1990 was roughly eleven million inhabitants, and the population of the formerly South Yemen was about two million. Together, they formed the Republic of Yemen with a

tion exceeds the twenty million mark in less than fifteen years. If we use the current growth rate, in less than ten years, the population will exceed the twenty million mark. A corollary problem is the urbanization trend that has dominated the population dynamics of the country. Over the last five years, the growth rate of Sanaa has been an unheard of 18.9%. Of course, this is mainly due to the political changes that occurred over the last two years. First, as the capital of unified Yemen, Sanaa immediately became the home of more than 130,000 persons who moved from the formerly South Yemen. Second, when the Yemenis were expelled from Saudi Arabia, many of them settled in urban



population of about thirteen million persons. During the last six months, some one million Yemenis returned from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States. Thus, the population of the Republic of Yemen, today, is about fourteen million inhabitants. If efforts are not exerted immediately to bring the population growth to a manageable level, then, the country is bound to face serious difficulties in the near future. Graph (2) provides the forecast of the Yemeni population using three possible growth rates. Using even the most conservative rate, the country's popula-

tion exceeds the twenty million mark in less than fifteen years. If we use the current growth rate, in less than ten years, the population will exceed the twenty million mark. A corollary problem is the urbanization trend that has dominated the population dynamics of the country. Over the last five years, the growth rate of Sanaa has been an unheard of 18.9%. Of course, this is mainly due to the political changes that occurred over the last two years. First, as the capital of unified Yemen, Sanaa immediately became the home of more than 130,000 persons who moved from the formerly South Yemen. Second, when the Yemenis were expelled from Saudi Arabia, many of them settled in urban

centers, notably Sanaa. Initial estimates indicate that over 85,000 emigrants settled in Sanaa. It is expected that over the next three years, more than 50,000 more who have now settled in the countryside, will relocate back to Sanaa. The glitter of city life is a powerful magnet that brings them here. If the present trend continues, Sanaa will grow to such a degree that it will not be able to support its citizens. The nightmare of the Calcuttification (grid-locking) of Sanaa is already on the horizon. If we refer to the table below, we can see that the population of Sanaa will have surpassed

two million inhabitants even according to the lowest of the three growth rates. The rapid urbanization process is going to create insurmountable problems in logistics, utilities, pollution, crimes, and other inefficiencies. It is important, therefore, to attend to the needs of rural areas and to prop up the role of secondary cities. Almost all studies agree that the most important reason given for rural-to-urban emigration is socio-economic. More appropriate planning could partly reduce the flow of people into the major cities, specially the capital city. The experience of secondary city planning and development in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is very useful in this regard. It is based on the "promotion of secondary cities as an essential strategy to counteract the disparities between urban and rural areas. It supports equitable policies and contributes to the minimization of future urbanization problems. Its overall goal is to make public services and a range of job opportunities easily accessible to all citizens of the whole country." ("Secondary Cities: Planning Aspects," publication No. 3, 1987). One of the major ways to control the dynamics of this population trend is through education. Public awareness can be increased

through education and the media. Already, the Association of Yemeni Family has made considerable in-roads through a program it calls "distancing between births" and not family planning (Mind you!). By explaining the pains and burdens the family, in general, but the mother in particular, the association is presently guiding some 17,000 families in its "Distancing between Births" program. At the educational level, much could be done, although a serious start is still lacking. The media could also play a major role. With all those efforts, it is hoped that the fertility rate of about eight children per woman could be brought down eventually. As yet, however, education per se is not perceived to make any impact. A limited survey

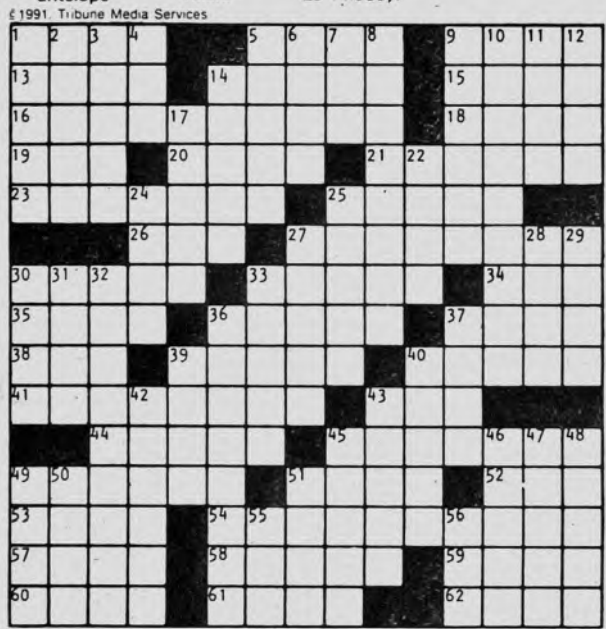
among Sanaa university staff/lecturers shows the odd result of 8.2 persons per family - a big mark-up over the national average of 6.7. As a result, one can not, at this stage, depend on the educated Yemenis to set a role model in family planning. In time, the process will take care of itself, but it is our duty to shorten the time span so as to minimize the sufferings and burdens that will be imposed by a high rate of population growth. Will we face up to our duty or is it going to be as Arnold Toynbee stated, "The greatest lesson of history is that nobody ever learns from history." I hope, just this once, he is wrong. The issue is too important for our destiny, we must learn from history and act on it.

Population Forecast for Sanaa City:

Year	7.5%	11%	18.9%
1991	1,016,180	1,016,180	1,016,180
1992	1,092,393	1,127,960	1,208,238
1993	1,174,323	1,252,035	1,436,595
1994	1,263,297	1,389,759	1,708,111
1995	1,357,077	1,542,633	2,030,944
1996	1,458,857	1,712,322	2,414,793
1997	1,568,272	1,900,678	2,871,188
1998	1,685,892	2,109,752	3,413,843
1999	1,812,334	2,341,825	4,059,059
2000	1,948,259	2,599,425	4,826,221
2001	2,094,378	2,885,362	5,738,377

★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 35 Item for sale | DOWN | 30 Trade |
| 1 Spanish painter | 36 Certain Europeans | 1 Important | 31 Othello's "friend" |
| 5 Political name in Ohio | 37 Pellets | 2 Native of Isfahan | 32 Secret source of information |
| 9 Something excellent | 38 Turkish title | 3 Mashed, in a way | 33 Respond |
| 13 Solo | 39 Family quarrels | 4 Strong tree | 36 Time for astronauts |
| 14 Kind of lily | 40 Greek letters | 5 Domesticates | 37 Retail |
| 15 Emerald isle | 41 The masses | 6 — mater | 39 Wood strip |
| 16 Movie actor | 43 Chum | 7 Ziegfeld | 40 Light wood |
| 18 Friends: Fr. | 44 Make into law | 8 Fits of bad temper | 42 Made one |
| 19 Washington's bill | 45 Wild duck | 9 Oyster products | 43 Garden flower |
| 20 Brainchild | 49 Ask to a party | 10 Center of attention | 45 Silent actors |
| 21 Separate seed | 51 Uproars | 11 "Topaz" author | 46 Sufficient |
| 23 Puzzling questions | 52 Deface | 12 Fit together | 47 Emotional meeting |
| 25 Question deeply | 53 Cafe au — | 14 Yields | 48 Attire |
| 26 Possessive | 54 Throat prominence | 17 Lively airs | 49 Troubles |
| 27 Of a German region | 57 Row | 22 Sound for a villain | 50 Fasten |
| 30 Placards | 58 Like certain meat | 24 Have a meal | 51 Titled lady |
| 33 Wanders about | 59 "— Well That ..." | 25 Seizes | 55 Dennis or Doris |
| 34 African antelope | 60 Coaster | 27 Ottoman Empire government | 56 Tablet |
| | 61 Inspects | 28 Wild ox | |
| | 62 Tunisian rulers | 29 Phooey! | |



MAGICWORD

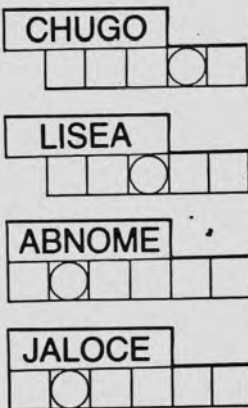
HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave 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.

END OF SCHOOL (Sol.: 10 letters)
 A-Achieve, Anticipate, Awards; C-Cheer, Class, Clean out, Complete, Cool; D-Depart; E-Excellent; F-Farewell, Finish, Flunk, Free, Fun; G-Grades; H-Hang out, Happy; J-June; L-Laugh, Leave; M-Marks, Memories; N-Notes; P-Papers, Pass, Past, Play; R-Return, Reward; S-Save, Semester, Seniors, Split, Staff, Student, Subject, Summer; T-Taught, Tests, Throw out; W-Wishes; Y-Yearbook.

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MNTUOWORHTAUGHT
 ERHSFFATSROINES
 MUGKASSAPYPPAHE
 OTURSEPAPERSWCM
 REAPTTEVASTAOE
 IRLMLOOEERFSRMS
 ECLFINISHBLEDP
 SLELTHANGOUTSLE
 UEWECHERONDNER
 BAEADJUNEKKFATS
 JNRVSEDARGGUREE
 EOAETAPICITNAIH
 CUFYALPATNEDUTS
 TTUDRAWEREMMUSI
 EXCELLENTTLOOCW

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



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

Print surprise answer here: [] - [] [] [] []

Words of Wisdom

Ever notice that work projects often fall victim to the law of proportional need, which holds that the more you need something from your equipment, the more likely equipment failure will result?

Good intentions are like ripe fruit — they're difficult to keep.

Those who never give should hope that they never sin.

If we can't get what we like, at least we should like what we get.

A big mouth and a narrow mind often go together.

If a fool and his money are soon parted, just how did they get together in the first place?

Postpone a task and you'll soon find that today will be yesterday tomorrow.

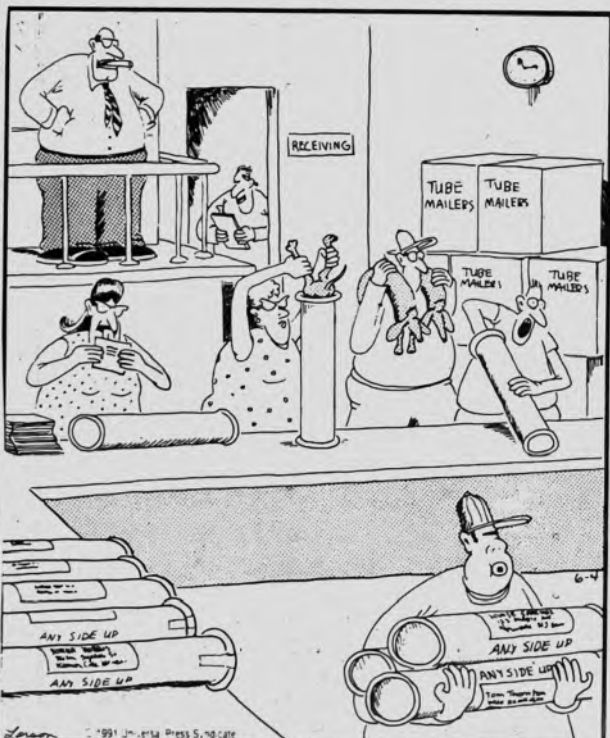
SLAPSTIX

A GOLD DIGGER IS A HUMAN GIMME PIG

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Wiener dog distribution centers

CHARLIE



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"Wow! That new general manager sure knows how to delegate authority. Clean out your desk, Charlie, you're fired!"

Would You Believe.....

The painting style of Impressionism got its name from a journalist who didn't like a Monet painting called "Impression, Sunrise."

The orbiting Hubble space telescope only takes 97 minutes to circle the Earth.

In the 1988 presidential election, Nevada gave its residents the choice of "none of the above." Almost 7,000 people cast that vote.

Only about 50,000 people live on the huge island nation of Greenland.

Elvis Presley had a twin brother who died at birth.

It wasn't until the mid-1800s that the U.S. Post Office started to put people's portraits on stamps. The first person to be so honored was Benjamin Franklin.

The Japanese blowfish known as fugu is considered a delicacy. If not prepared properly, however, it can be extremely poisonous.

The Beatles' famous "white album" is actually entitled "The Beatles."

ALL ANSWERS ARE ON PAGE TWELVE. GOOD LUCK!!

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Time your moves to finish up as many little projects as possible.

Aries (March 21-April 19) Car stuff comes up this week. You have a chance to get clear of old obligations.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Present your point of view. Help others who are just struggling to stand on own feet.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) The busy time is about to start, so get all sorted out and organized. Make some resolutions.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Let reputation speak for itself. Go over completed work for error or omission.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) A busy social time, so prepare. Have the house ready, you may have unexpected guests.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Be patient with changes at work, some of which may bring you new responsibilities.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Be where the action is because decisions that affect your future are in the planning stages.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Talk over investments and insurance plans with mate. Paperwork for such dealings should begin or be signed.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Lots of social demands cause plan changes. Be patient with those who don't understand.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Specific improvements in health and relationships with co-workers should be your goal.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Romance is promised, so spend a little time on your appearance. Shopping is good.

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

THE SHADOW

I had seen her once,
And my heart was kidnapped.
By her shining face,
My soul was hanged.
In light blue she was dressed,
Like the purity of the sky
Black Beauty she was called
Difficult for me, how could I say
Really, I don't know how I chose,
I asked for her love,
Tears were her response,
Which confused me enough.
Mystery, she was for me
I tried hard to avoid her,
Her eyes shone with love
In spite of her behaviour
Her smile made me dream
I was afraid of waking
To discover my doom
To see my love nothing.

By:
Nabil Mohammed Al Shoukani
Fourth Year
Faculty of Medicine.

The Revival of Somali Unity

It is laudable that the Somali religious men and intellectuals are now fully engaged in preaching for the reassertion of Somali reunification which the enemy cheerfully watches being dismantled. None but the mullahs and the educated people can propose how to overcome the subsequent internecine conflicts in Somalia. Presently, they are on the alert. As soon as the Somali transitional state had been set up, the clergymen began to give advice to the Somali people. In short, the Somali religious old men are doing more than any other segment of the population. Religious lectures are delivered daily through Radio Mogadisho and Radio Hargesia in order to raise the public consciousness. This enables them to minimize the risk to which the nation is exposed. The Supreme Court is now under the auspices of the religious sheikhs, and Islamic Sharia

is in fact being enforced. As it is quoted, every Friday, wrong doers are punished according to their sins before a crowd of people. The Somali masses welcomed such actions based on a just enforcement of the law. Truly speaking, there are signs of increasing confidence. As our old men say "Strike while the iron is hot." Such being the case, it is not understood why the Somali National Movement in the northwest of Somalia has announced an independent polity of their own. This has brought distress to the Somali people and also affected the peace loving people of the world. It is regarded as uncommendable.

In Somalia, culturally and traditionally, if there is a fight between two tribes, the matter is reconciled by religious people. They are able to befriend all tribes.

Concluding my words, I call upon the Somali people to play their roles in bringing the tribes which are still in dispute closer. Also, there must be a broad based understanding among the Somali fronts for the revival of the Somali unity and sovereignty. Nepotism and favoritism are the real enemies of the Somali people.

By:
Mohamed Ali Shidle Afgoi
Tariq Religious Institute, Taiz.

As a Somali national living abroad, I feel considerable anxiety about the situation in my country. The former autocratic president Siad Barre has been overthrown by rebel forces who have been fighting for a common goal and against a common enemy. Unfortunately, the struggle has since degenerated into a fight for political power and supremacy between tribal groups. As a result, thousands of people have been killed and many towns have been devastated in a bloody civil war. I would like to ask those rebel forces, "Who is now destroying the people and the country?" Who lives if the country dies, and who dies if the country lives? What Somalia needs most in the present context is political stability and mutual goodwill. The establishment of the United Somali Movement is a positive step in this direction. This organization has been set up by the united Somali tribes (Gibil Gad) in order to study both the political and tribal differences, and to find solutions. I say it is the duty of all Somalis to ask themselves not "What Somalia can do for them, but what they can do for Somalia". Therefore, I request the rebel forces to stop fighting until the USM finds suitable solutions.

by: Sheikh Nour Qassim Ahmed
Faculty of Education,
Sanaa University, Hodeidah.

ISLAMIC
HOLY DAYS

By: Samir Mohamed
Abdul-Haq



There are two major sects of Islam, Sunnis and the Shi'ites. We will mention the holy days of both here.

As long as the Prophet Mohamed was alive, there were no controversies. Only after his death, these two sects were formed and there is a slight difference in the holy days between them.

The first month of the Islamic year is Muharram. It is in this month that the grandson of Mohammed, Hussein was killed fighting against Yazid. Hence it is a month of mourning for the Shi'ites and they distribute food and drinks to the poor on this occasion.

The third month is Rabi Ul Awal. It is considered a very sacred month for the Muslims as Mohamed was born during this month.

Rajab, the seventh month is considered a holy month for the Shi'ites as Ali was born during this month. This is also an important month for both the Sunnis and the Shi'ites as Mohammed ascended to heaven during this month which is known as Miraj.

The ascent of Mohamed is mentioned in the Quran and Hadith. Angel Gabriel took him from Alharam Mosque in Mecca to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. This journey was followed by another one that took Mohammed through each of the seven heavens meeting one of God's messengers in each one. Adam in the first, Yahya in the second and so on.

Sha'ban is the eighth month of the lunar year. On the fourteenth day of this month, many pious Muslims fast on this day.

The following month is Ramadhan, which is the most important month to all Muslims. During this month, all Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. Ramadhan is followed by the Eid Ul Fitr.

During the month of Zul Hijja, Muslims all over the world perform the Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca), which starts on the seventh day of this month. On the 10th day of this month, Eid Ul Azha is celebrated and an animal is sacrificed in the name of God and partly distributed to the poor.

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SECONDARY CITIES OFFER AN ANSWER TO YEMEN'S URBANIZATION PROBLEMS

The rapid pace of economic and social development in Yemen since the revolution of 1962 was the main reason for the advent of accelerated urbanization, remarkably restructuring a predominantly rural society. Thus the scattered small settlements are gradually being moulded into bigger villages, towns and cities. It is likely that the speed of urbanization will continue to accelerate in the foreseeable future. If this assumption is true, the country's population will be approximately 16 million people by the year 2000. Although the four major cities will still have the biggest share (ie, 25% of the country's total population), smaller villages, towns and secondary cities will also enjoy considerable growth. The government of Yemen is now emphasizing a more balanced regional development policy. The heavy concentration of development efforts in a few urban growth centers is abandoned in the future. The share of earmarked investment capital is in favor of rural development increased for regions outside the main cities. Centres of development will be created in the less developed provinces of the country and incentives will be provided for launching private projects outside the major cities. This strategy is expected to slow down rural to urban migration by boosting the level of economic activity opportunities for productive employment in all regions, especially in provincial capitals. In order to achieve these objectives in Yemen, the promotion of secondary cities is an essential strategy to counteract disparities between urban and rural areas. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is the government body charged with the planning and implementation work for secondary cities. The ministry supports equitable policies which will contribute to the minimization of future urbanisation problems. Its overall goal is to make public services and a range of job opportunities easily accessible to the citizens of the whole country. The promotion of secondary cities in Yemen is facilitated by the traditional settlement pattern and a remarkable local spirit of self reliance. It seems that the young republic wants to gain several generations of technical and economical achievements within the shortest time possible. There is no further need to convince the responsible ministries to make positive developments, because urban planning and its implementation has already received full support and the government is aware that Secondary City Planning will require considerable efforts to guide and control urban growth in the future. The present planning capacities and planning performances related to secondary cities are slowly improving through foreign cooperation and the efforts of Yemenis.

This piece is written by a member of the GTZ (German Technical Assistance Program) at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning.

This article is edited (updated) by YEMEN TIMES.

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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.

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THE WORK ETHIC AND THE WELFARE ETHIC

By: T.H. Choudhary,
ITU Expert seconded to
the Republic of Yemen



Prophets and philosophers, saints and sages, statesmen and patriots have down the ages taught and preached to their peoples the virtues of living by the sweat of their labor, non stealing, non coveting, loving the neighbours as oneself, showing kindness and compassion to all living things and beings and being non violent and polite in speech and action. During the course of life in this world man falls prey to several temptations of ease, comfort and possessiveness and so to control and arrest the descent to degradation and assist ascent to the noble ways, all religious and their propagators and thinkers and philosophers exhort and inspire people to high morality and ethics. In modern times states, governments and political parties have come to wield enormous powers over peoples' lives, their work and thinking. Governance is by politicians who gain and renew power through never ending elections, at different times, to different levels from village and municipality, to governorate and republic. Seeking the popular support ever so often against several contenders, politicians of little minds are promising what ordinary people like now instead of getting them to accept what is good in the long run.

Elections especially in poor countries, have become a contest in promises. If one party has a ten point program the second has a twenty point program, the third has a seventy one points program and so on. Few parties and leaders tell the people to work hard, to learn more, save enough and produce more output and less number of children. They are promised right to work, housing, disability and old age pensions, health care, subsidised food, transport and education, water and

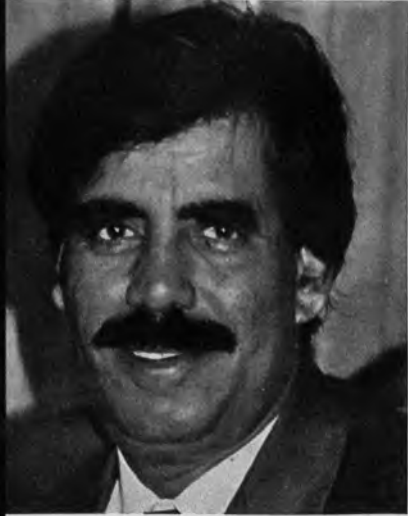
electricity and clothing. They are told that there would be higher taxes on the rich, that foreign multinationals will be excluded and expelled from the country, that the rich nations would be compelled to pay for the development and feeding of the less developed, that no interference will be allowed in their sovereign rights (to conduct tribal, religious, caste and ethnic wars for decades while their people starve to death). All this is music to multitudes. Parties and demagogues come to power, eliminate their own poverty, enrich the kith and kin and soon are challenged by another demagogue. More promises are made. In the process old values and ethics morality and decency are buried. As no wealth is produced in the absence of hard work and thrift, false promises lead to frustration; frustration arouses anger, anger destroys reason, loss of reason leads to violence and societies fall apart, nations sink into enormous debt, poverty and irrationality. Certain ideologies have preached that total state control and ownership and direction of all human activity alone can feed people. The world is seeing that regimes which succeeded in imposing such total control are being repudiated as people are more educated, better informed and are freer to think, read, write, speak and listen. When a party ideologue said, 'Socialism alone can feed the people' (notwithstanding massive imports of wheat from its ideological adversary even after 70 years of total socialism), his interlocutor

answered "that is the problem. We want the people to feed themselves." The Chinese have a proverb, "If you want a person to live for a day, give him fish. If you want him to live long teach him to catch fish." It is work that earns for you a title to livelihood and wealth. It is work that turns a nation's and nature's resources into products of shelter, food, comfort, and culture. Without wealth being created in the first instance by work and thrift, there can be no welfare. After all welfare does cost. All cannot enjoy by only a few paying and creating. To have unbridled procreation and children without oneself having a house and food without the ability or means to nurse and educate them, to demand that it is our right and others duty to feed and house us, to ask for work without qualifications, demand promotion without devotion and industry and merit, to go on desiring and coveting the good things of life - car, coke, color TV, VCR, refrigerator, holidays, washing machines, old age pension and holiday travel paid for, without working for them is immoral, unethical and realisation of these is impractical. We need statesmen and not election winners, we need leaders not trailers, we need patriots and not populists to build up our nations. We need moral re-armament and not military might. Individual responsibility and initiative and industry cannot be substituted by imposed collectivity. Individuals and families should strive and create wealth. Social morality and collective wisdom should devise institutions to care and help the disadvantaged but striving. The work ethic must be re-crowned so that welfare could follow. Welfare without work is simply not possible, however powerful the theoretical logic may be.

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بمناسبة عيد الأضحى المبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير



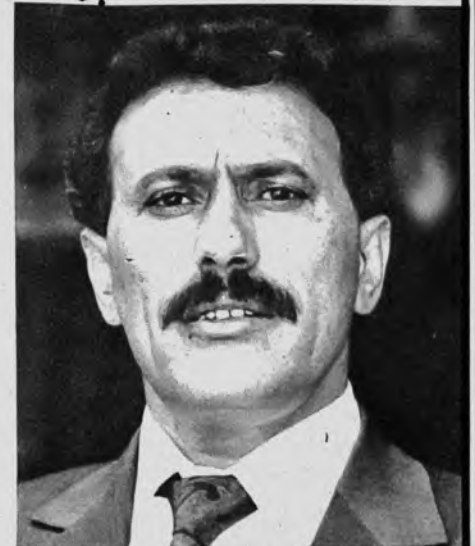
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and leadership on the occasion of
Eid Al-Adha Holidays

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YEMENIZATION DRIVE AT SANAA UNIVERSITY

Sanaa University has just bid farewell to seventy one of its (306) expatriate teaching staff. According to Dr. Yahia Shu'aibi, Assistant Vice President, the University is trying to fill up as many of those slots as possible with Yemenis. "Only if we fail to get qualified Yemenis will we resort to foreign lecturers," he told Yemen Times in a telephone conversa-

of Medicine and Health Sciences, the Faculty of Commerce and Economics, and the Faculty of Agriculture, among others, held farewell functions for their departing staff. With the continued expansion of the university, it is expected that Sanaa University will require at least 1,500 PhDs before the end of this century - in less than ten years. Therefore,

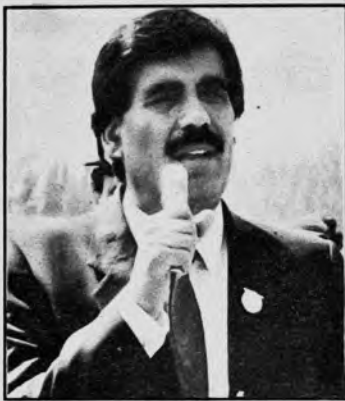


tion. At the moment, the university has about (240) Yemen lecturers and (230) assistant lecturers on its teaching staff. Some 220 Yemenis are presently working on their higher studies abroad. Several departments and colleges, specially in the social sciences, are already nearing self-sufficiency in local teaching staff.

It is worth mentioning that Sanaa University held a number of farewell celebrations in honor of the departing lecturers. During last week alone, the Faculty

it should continue to send Yemenis for higher studies, specially in the fields which suffer from major bottlenecks and scarcities, i.e., the hard sciences.

ALI AL-BEEDH PLEADS FOR YEMEN'S FEMALES



Mr. Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Vice President of the Presidential Council and Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, made a very emotional to the Yemenis to please educate their daughters. "Women have to receive their fair share of training and education, and they have to contribute in our public life," he said. In a major policy speech in Al-Mahweet, Mr. Al-Beedh stressed the need to work together for the development of the nation. Speaking about the new orientation of the YSP, Al-Beedh said, "We tell our members to go out there and see what they can do for the nation. How they can help the people."

ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZZES

MAGIC WORD

GRADUATION

JUMBLES

COUGH AISLE BEMOAN CAJOLE
Wise in one's age—"S-AGE"

CROSSWORDS



The COMPUTER CORNER

by Dr. Abdul-Raheem As-Salwi

COMPUTER COMPATABILITY

SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY

In order to maximize the cost-benefit of a personal computer system several factors are considered.

1. Does the personal computer have an open architecture? Can peripheral cards be easily added (e.g. for more memory, additional serial or parallel boards, different operating systems, spoolers, graphic cards i.e. CGA, EGA, VGA, or SUPER VGA etc. special function interfaces) so that your system can be easily connected to other systems?

2. Do standard interfaces come with the computer (e.g. serial, parallel and game ports)? If not, can these be inexpensively added?

(some systems such as the Macintosh do not have standard plugs so that the flexibility of the machine is greatly limited in connecting to other devices you may already own).

3. What type of operating system does the computer system use? If you are considering an IBM PC or a PC compatible, three areas are explored: a. MS-DOS compatibility, ROM (read only memory) compatibility, and BASIC compatibility.

4. Does a large number of commercially available software packages (in English and in Arabic, etc.) exist for the machine you are considering?

5. Is software being actively produced by a number of vendors for the machine under consideration or is the system often inactive due to little or no current software development? (i.e. if the machine is being purchased for a library or information center, does software exist for the special applications for which you are obtaining the system?).

IBM PC COMPATIBILITY

Although Apple and Tandy personal computers were installed in many libraries during the early 1980s, IBM PCs and PC compatibles are the most prevalent today. Most software development for specialized library applications is currently being

done for the IBM PC, XT, AT or compatibles. IBM has done an excellent job in building software compatibility within its own line (PX, XT, Portable, and AT) so that most software will run on any of the machines as long as enough memory is available and the proper peripheral cards are installed. If a program does not operate, the changes are often minimal.

DOS COMMAND TIPS.

CHKDSK IS AN EXTERNAL DOS COMMAND

CHKDSK analyzes memory and the directories and the FAT (File Allocation Table) of the specified disk and produces a report of disk and memory status. FORMAT: CHKDSK [d:][filename.ext][/F][/V]

REMARKS:

d: the drive whose disk is to be analyzed. If omitted, the default drive is assumed.

filename.ext specifies files to be checked for non-contiguous sectors. The files must be in the current directory. Global characters (* and?) may be used.

/F specifies that errors found in the directory or file allocation table are to be fixed.

/V causes CHKDSK to display messages indicating its progress and provides more information about the errors it finds.

For example, if the default drive is A, place the DOS diskette in drive A and enter CHKDSK B:. You may then insert the diskette to be analyzed when DOS prompts you to enter the diskette for drive B.

CHKDSK can sometimes correct errors found in the directory or file allocation table. If you specify the CHKDSK/F corrections will be made. But if you omit /F, CHKDSK will inform you of detected errors, but will not actually make the corrections.

Specifying the "filename.ext" parameter causes CHKDSK to look for non-contiguous (non sequential or "fragmented") sectors for the specified files. Files with non contiguous sectors take longer to read since DOS cannot access them sequentially. A file with non contiguous sectors is called a "fragmented file."

