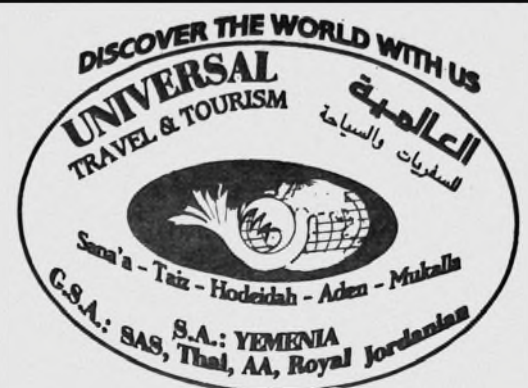


# YEMEN TIMES

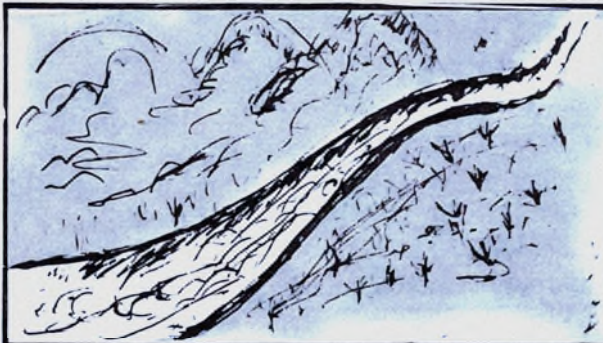


YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 17 - 23 JULY 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 20

**INSIDE**

**COLONEL AL-ROWAISHAN DESCRIBES EFFORTS OF THE MILITARY SUPPLY OFFICE**  
p. 4



**YEMEN FACES A SERIOUS WATER PROBLEM.** p. 6

- **Falkowski Describes EEC-Yemeni Relations.** p. 7
- **Human Rights Organization Praises Yemen.** p. 10
- **Jordan Ends Martial Law,** p. 11

## OUR VIEWPOINT



### HAPPY NEAR YEAR!

On Saturday July 13th, it was the first day of the new Islamic year. It is the year 1412. The Grego-rian calender starts from the date of the birth of Jesus Christ, the Muslims started from the date when Prophet Muhammad left Mecca to Medina. The hijrah (hejirah) as it is called in Arabic is one of the key events in Islamic history.

Prophet Muhammad proclaimed his message to his people in Mecca, the people of Quraish, but they did not respond. At first they neglected him. However, as he began to attract interest, and the size of his followers began to expand, they targeted him and his followers. First they tried to bribe him. They offered to make him the richest among them, and to make him their king. He refused. Then they boycotted him and his followers. They would not inter-marry with them, they would not trade with them, and they would not even talk to them. The anguish lasted for over two years, during which Prophet Muhammad and his followers almost starved to death. Still, he refused to give up his call to the new faith.

Finally, the Quraishis became violent. The beating, the whipping, and the hanging started. Several of the new Muslims were killed. The Quraishis then decided to kill Prophet Muhammad himself. That is when God's permission came for him to leave Mecca and head for Medina, where he had a major following among the tribes that had migrated from Yemen - the Awse and Khazraj tribes. The story of how the prophet survived the plot to kill him is full of miracles. God's hand intervened at several stages to save him and Islam.

Muslims through-out the world regard this event as a symbol, and as a chance to stand back and take stock of their lives. While this is also true in Yemen, sometimes, however, the rituals eclipse the true meaning of the occasion. Therefore, it may be timely to try to understand Islam and its symbols in our lives in a fuller way!

The Publisher

### PRESIDENT SALEH RE-AFFIRMS YEMEN'S ADHERENCE TO PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF ALL PROBLEMS

"What a guy!" She repeated that so many times that I was beginning to get strange thoughts in my head. Ms. Olga Bisera of the Italian Tele Monte Carlo TV network, was visibly impressed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh whom she interviewed early this week. According to her, President Saleh represents a new breed of leaders among the Arab countries - a definite departure from the dull and traditional rulers of Arab countries. Speaking to her program, to be aired on the 21st of July, President Saleh corrected many of the "misconceptions" about Yemen's position on the Gulf crisis. "We did not want the war, and in hind sight, look at the suffering, destruction, and damage it has done," he said. We opposed Iraq's annexation of Kuwait from the very beginning, he added. But the western media did not take note of this, it only pushed forward our opposition to the war. In response to a question of whether the Saudi-Yemeni border will be the next "hot place" in the Middle East, President Saleh re-affirmed Yemen's strong desire to resolve all problems in a cordial manner as befitting of the special bonds between the peoples of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. President Saleh then re-iterated Yemen's commitment to Yemen's unity, democratic values, and multi-party political system. He also stressed all the efforts exerted in the socio-economic development of Yemen.

Last week, the Yemen Times promised to provide its readers with the details of the reform proposal of Prime Minister Al-Attas. However, this is presently being revised by the government itself before presentation to the Council of Representatives. Once finalized, a detailed review will be provided.

### GERMAN GRANTS TO YEMEN TOPPED DM 1,000,000,000.00

In a statement to the Yemen Times, H.E. Dr. Kurt Messer, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that total German grant aid todate to Yemen has just topped Deutsche Mark one billion. In an interview stressing the special relationship between the two countries, the ambassador expressed full satisfaction with the level of cooperation and understanding between the two governments and peoples.

Read details on page 3.



Ambassador Kurt Messer



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 The Yemen Times  
Publisher : Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

**Editorial Staff:**

Editor-in-Chief: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf  
Political Editor : Abdul-Rahman Al-Haideri  
Economic Editor: Ameen Nouisser  
Social Editor: Fatmah S. Rawah  
Sports Editor: Yahia Yusuf Hudeidi  
Special Editor: Abeid Salim Abeid

**Address:**

P. O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.  
Fax: 236434, Telephone number: 236434/35  
Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

## PERSONAL VIEW

REFORM OR  
DISASTER

Fares Al-Saqqaf,  
Secretary-General  
Yemeni Renaissance Movement

The reform program that was presented by the government, who is behind it. Is it the reform of the government? Is it the reform of the Presidential Council? Or is it the reform of the people and the political circles? No one can doubt that today Yemen lives in a reality represented by the independent authorities interlinked yet competing against each other. These competing forces in Yemen are:

- the executive authority (government),
- the judicial authority,
- the legislative authority,
- the presidential council.

Every one of those authorities claims that it wants and seeks reform. Even the layman on the street wants reform. The first step towards reform is to diagnose the problem and identify the source. But that is not enough. Next, we need a strong will to impose reform. Many so-called or would-be reformists are perplexed and hesitant when they approach the problem. Thus one wonders if the corruption so prevalent in our lives today is an accident or is it planned. Should we be wary of overplaying foreign meddling and conspiracy theories, when the real problem lies within us. The tremendous level of in-fighting among the partners who created the union - is this not proof of our attitudes and approaches.

This country, since the September and October revolutions has been trying to cross over from legitimacy based on revolutionary zeal to legitimacy based on the constitution and a state based on institutions. Unless the leadership takes the initiative and protects the general interest of the nation, it will be the first loser in this game.

CAN OXY  
DOES IT  
AGAIN!

Mr. Ahmad Kaid Barakat, Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, declared that Canadian Occidental announced the discovery of the biggest oil producing well in the country at its Maseela concession in Hadhramaut governorate. The production of this well is estimated at 10,000 bpd. Dr. Barakat said, "This new oil find in same area in encouraging quantities adds to the potential of the whole region. The Vice Minister has described oil finds in Maseela as encouraging, and the reserves as better than expected. Over the last few weeks, oil companies have competed for new concessions in this area. Drilling operations upto now have covered only the eastern areas of the country.

In an independent development, Dr. Barakat said drilling operations will start at the "Janah" field in mid-August. Five new drilling rigs are on their way to this site to bring the total number of rigs to eight, he said. It is known that this new well is the fourth well Can Oxy has drilled in its Maseela concession. The output from the previous three wells is about 4,000 bpd each. Geologists at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources told the Yemen Times that the fourth oil well is in a different formation. Ministry experts believe that oil production in the fourth well in Maseela is expected, in the near future, to exceed those quantities discovered in any big well in the region. Ebqaiq oil well, in Saudi Arabia, considered one of the biggest oil wells whose oil layer thickness is estimated at 1,500 feet, produces about 17,000 bpd.

Second to Hunt Oil Co, so far, Canadian Oxy is successful in its oil discoveries. During a short period, its potential production is about 22,000 bpd from the four wells.

Recent reports indicate that Canadian Oxy is currently on the move to construct an oil pipeline along the coastal strip from its oil fields to the exporting port of Balhaf on the Arabian Sea. The Ministry of Oil & Mineral Resources has a plan to build a small refinery of 10,000 bpd capacity to cover the demand of the eastern and southern governorates of the Republic.

CAPITAL OF INDUSTRIAL BANK  
TO BE RAISED

Yemen Times learnt from private sources that the Industrial Bank of Yemen (IBY) suffers from a serious liquidity problem. The resources available to it are already committed, and the bank is over extended, Yemen Times learnt. To allow the bank perform its duties, it needs an infusion of new money badly and urgently. Thus, it applied to the government for a 150% increase on its current capital of YR.100 million. The Supreme Committee for Economic, Oil and Investments Affairs agreed to a 100% increase (doubling of its capital), and turned in its recommendation to the cabinet accordingly. The government is expected to look into this question later this month. Industrial Bank sources expect the government to approve the increase. It is worth mentioning that the IBY is a joint venture between the Yemeni government (70%, the Yemeni private sector (24.25%), and foreign ownership (5.75%).

MARIB INSURANCE DECLARES  
HEALTHY PROFITS

The General Assembly of the Yemen Marib Insurance Company (YMIC) ratified the balance sheet of the company last month. Net after tax profits for 1990 stood at YR.11.63 million, some 58% of the company's YR.20 million capital. The YMIC, as the country's largest and oldest insurance company, controls about 60% of the market. As a pioneer in the field, the company is the first to open a branch in Aden, with other branches planned for. At another level, the YMIC has finalized arrangements to build a ten-storey headquarters building on its Sanaa site. It is to be noted that the YMIC is a joint venture between the Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development (53.5%), the Yemeni Corporation for Grains and Foreign Trade (10%), and the Yemeni private sector (36.5%). According to General Manager Aqeel Al-Saqqaf, the company prides itself in prompt settlement of claims and compensations, and in providing the full range of insurance services and coverages.

MINERALS OPEN HOUSE  
PRESENTATION IN OCTOBER

Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi, Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Mineral Exploration Board, told the Yemen Times that the Open House Presentation, previously scheduled for 7-12 September, 1991, will be shifted to the later part of October, 1991. Mr. Alawi indicated that the needs for a more thorough preparation, specially of the documents, and the fact that August/September is a high season business time, were factors in the postponement. A much larger number of companies is expected to be represented due to the change of meeting time.

## PGC: Continued from page 1:

Mohammed Shayef Jarallah, Husain Al-Maswari, Ahmed Amin Numan, Ali Ahmed Al-Harazi, Saeed Rawah, Abdul-Kareem Shamsan, Abdullah Mohammed Al-Haiunany, Ahmed Hassan Al-Awas, Abdulliah Najji Al-Qowski, Mohammed Mohammed Al-Aanisi, Mahmood Al-Najjashy, Awadh Saleh Obaid, Fathiyah Mohammed Abdullah, Abdul-Habeeb Saleh Al-Qirshy, Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, Izzeddeen Al-Muaddhin, Abdullah Nasser Rasheed, Ali Abdul-Rahman Al-Bahr, Abdullah Ahmed Ghanim, Mohammed Sulaiman Nasser, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Battani, Mohammed Ali Abdul-Qawi, Ali Hassan Al-Ahmadi, Ali Shaikh Omer, Selah Al-A'ajam, Ali Mohammed Uthrub, Abdul-Aziz Al-Barati, Zaid Abu Ali, Yahia Musleh, Dr. Abdullah Al-Huraibi, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Iryani, Ahmed Mohammed Al-Iryani, Yahia Mohammed Ashami, Hibatallah Shurajj, Ahmed Mohammed Al-Akwa', Mohammed Al-Khader Al-Shagi, Mohammed Saleh Hadran, Mohammed Saleh Al-Minhali, Mohammed Ali Al-Zuwaidi, Ali Al-Haithami, Hassan Mohammed Al-Matari, Abdul-Hameed Numan Bin Rajih, Ali Ahmed Al-Salami, Saeed Mohammed Al-Hakeemi, Ahmed Salim Obaid, Abdul-Wahab Mahmood. 4) To upgrade three persons (Mujahid Abu Shawarib, Mohammed Ali Haitham, and Tawfeeq Ali Awbali) to the higher General Committee.

**Dr. Messer:**

# "Yemen and Germany Enjoy Strong Ties."

Yemen and Germany enjoy a very close level of cooperation and friendship. On the occasion of the visit of a German official team for negotiations to assess past cooperation between the two countries, and to chart the course for future plans, Yemen Times interviewed H.E. Dr. Kurt R. Messer, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Sanaa. Participating in the interview was Mr. Gert-Robert Liptau, Ministerial Counselor and Head of the Middle East Division at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, and head of the visiting negotiating team. Following are the ambassador's interview's excerpts:

**Q. Could you give us an overall picture of the Yemeni-German relationship?**

A. The Yemeni-German relationship has been excellent traditionally, and it is built on mutual understanding and sympathy. This is especially reflected in economic cooperation, as well as in other fields. I would say that the Yemeni-German relationship is not just between the governments, but also relations among the people. Yemen has become even more popular after the unification and this can be seen by the number of tourists coming here. During my stay here, I have also noticed that the Yemeni people have very intense feelings for the German people.

**Q. Visiting Yemen at the moment is a delegation from Germany for consultation on cooperation. Could you give us some figures on the volume of German aid to Yemen and how you see its progress in the future?**

A. As far as long term cooperation is concerned, the amount of grant aid dispensed through the technical cooperation program over the years amounts to DM.1000 million. The main emphasis of our aid program is in the field of human and physical infrastructure building, specially in the area of water and sewerage, health, agriculture, education, road construction, etc. Our aid is project oriented - that is to say, the Yemeni government asks Germany to help finance

(or co-finance) certain projects. If they are eligible, we go ahead.

**Q. How have the talks gone with the Yemeni authorities?**

A. (Mr. Liptau): Our talks with the Yemeni officials have gone very well. I think it is very important to note that the cooperation which we have enjoyed over the years follows a line of certain priorities.

**Q. What are some of the projects you helped finance or co-finance?**

A. (Mr. Liptau): Priority areas are, as the ambassador mentioned, in the field of infrastructure. Our projects cover a very long list,



but the main ones are the Sanaa-Taiz road construction, building of the Sanaa Airport, the vocational training institute in Sanaa, the Ministry of Education Press and other educational assistance, archaeological and cultural programs, drinking water supply schemes and sewerage projects, city planning, technical assistance to the ministries of planning and development, oil and mineral resources, agricultural development projects in many provinces, rural health services, specially in prevention campaigns. Other assistance include those of the German Volunteer Service.

**Q. What about future cooperation?**

A. I would like to mention that the future cooperation will stress the utilisation of existing resources, building up of the basic infrastructure, health services, provision of facilities for the supply of drinking water, waste water disposal. This is by and large the plan which both sides have agreed upon. With the unification of Yemen, there



will be increased cooperation in the eastern and southern provinces.

**Q. Does increased cooperation mean availability of more resources or is it that the existing resources will be stretched farther geographically?**

A. There are some resources available from previous commitments which can be used. New resources could also be made available, but this will be discussed at the next inter-governmental negotiations scheduled to be held in December this year.

**Q. If we move from aid to trade, could you shed some light on the German Yemeni trade relationship?**

A. Trade relationship, I think has suffered lately. You will note that private connections play an important role for economic prosperity. We should not forget that the state is restricted and it becomes important to mobilize private capital and investments.

There is awareness on the Yemeni side that investments should be encouraged and the investment law in Yemen will help create a favorable investment climate in Yemen. but a lot of information has to be made available to attract foreign investment. In terms of trade, I hope that the volume will go back to past levels and even more, and that it will become a two-way process. I would like to point here the role of our two national carriers - Yemenia and Lufthansa - in facilitating trade and other forms of contact. I am happy to indicate here that Lufthansa, even during the Gulf crisis, did not cease operations to Sana'a which is a symbol of the good relations enjoyed between our two countries and the level of commitment.

**Q. How do you see Yemen German relationships in the field of archaeology and culture?**

A. There are many programs in these two areas. German archaeologists have played an important role in the restoration of old manuscripts and they are involved in archaeological site digging. We have here an office of the German Archaeological Institute and presently they are working on some sites in Marib. We are also planning to assist in the restoration of parts of the old city in Sanaa. There are also a number of other small projects which reflect a very intensive cultural relationship. We are now thinking about the possibility of establishing a Goethe institute in Sanaa. Of course, there already exists a Yemeni-German Friendship Society which further enhances cooperation, understanding and friendship between our two nations.

**Q. Our two countries have been the only two countries in the world which have reunified peacefully. That creates a common bond and an element which are people share. How do you compare the two unifications?**

A. Most important is that both unifications were realized on a peaceful basis and it was the demand and wish of our two peoples which brought about the reunification process.

In both countries, the unification was also carried out in a democratic manner. There are shades of differences, of course. In Yemen, the two governments were dissolved and a new government was created. Also a new constitution was adopted. In the German model, the former GDR simply joined the FRG. So we do not have a new constitution. In addition, both countries

share a similar experience, and face similar problems as the aftermath of the unification process. I think, as a result, the understanding of the mutual problems deepened the relations between our two countries.

**Q. How do you see the new Germany's role in Europe?**

A. After Germany's reunification, it has become a large country with a bigger economy, which means it has a greater responsibility to shoulder and this is a process which has just started. We are been actively involved in raising the standard of living in the various states in the former East Germany as well as helping the East European countries achieve economic development and stability. We have always had the feeling that Europe must be united as much as possible. So, along with the other European countries, we work towards the achievement of this objective. This is the main direction in which our efforts are directed. At the same time, we will not neglect our responsibilities towards the Third World countries and we are always interested in more exchange between Germany and Third World countries.

**Q. How about Euro-Arab cooperation?**

A. There has always been a good tradition of cooperation. Talking specifically of Germany, we have very strong relations with the Arab World not only in the field of economic cooperation but also in the field of culture, science, literature, etc. We do not see the Arabs as a far away people, but we consider them our neighbors. With a unified Europe, the Arab World becomes even a closer neighbor to all of Europe. Therefore, it is in our interest that the Arab World enjoys stability, prosperity and peace based on a just resolution of all problems in the region.

**Q. Any last comments?**

A. Yes, I would like to stress my joy in working and living in Yemen. I get good cooperation from the authorities, and I feel comfortable to be surrounded by the warmth and friendship of the Yemeni people and the beauty of Yemen.

Colonel Naji Al-Rowaishan:

**HE MILITARY FARMS PRODUCED 600 TONS OF FRUITS THIS YEAR!"**

The military establishment is one of the major consumers of foodstuffs and similar products. Over the last decade, the Military Supply office has taken charge of trying, as much as possible, to provide the military with its food requirements locally. The whole system revolved around one man, Colonel Naji Saleh Al-Rowaishan, who became the focal point of a growing empire of plantations, farmlands, and projects of animal husbandry. According to him, he built the whole thing slowly and gradually by forcefully pushing on land reclamation, improvements in marginal land, and seizing territories of no-man's land in "frontier" areas. Today, the plantation network spans many provinces and farmlands that are huge in size and which produced almost 600, tons of fruits during this season (1990/91). To shed more light on this fantastic success story, which according to many sources is the envy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Yemen Times went to speak to Colonel Al-Rowaishan. Excerpts of the interview follow:

**Q: How did it all start?**

A: The real beginnings go back to only 1983. We started very modestly. In October 1983, we took over some three hundred plots of land in Risaba, in the vicinity of Dhamar. I immediately decided that small is not for me. So, we straightened the land, and we created one giant field. We continued with that approach in all other farmlands since then.

**Q: Today, how many farms/plantations do you have in this program?**

A: The major plantations are nine, but we have many other projects and sites.

We are now gearing up to do some work in the southern provinces.

**Q: How do you finance your projects?**

A: We started with meager allocations, and we capitalized on the recycling of military food leftovers. Many people were willing to buy it from the military, and we used the money to expand our operations. Today, we sell some of our products, and that way we recycle the funds to produce more. It would be helpful if we can share in the resources provided to the government by foreign donors.

**Q: What is the current**



**level of output, and how much of the military establishment's requirements do you provide?**

A: Our output this year was about 600 tons of fruits. We also produce large quantities of wheat and vegetables. During our peak production season, about four months, we cover 100% of the military establishment's needs. During the remainder of the year, the percentage varies, but it is never less than 30%. With our expansion plans, we hope to cover even more in the future.

**Q: How is it that with limited apparent resources you are able to achieve so much while the plantations and farms of the Ministry of Agriculture continue to be a net burden on the government?**



A: There are three reasons—First, we do not have the red tape and bureaucratic nightmare that overwhelms that ministry, and many other organizations. We study some project, if we find it viable, we push the button at once. Second, we have our hearts in what we do. We are dedicated to our work. The Ministry of Agriculture does its work through employees who suffer from a great deal of dejection and carelessness. If, for example, you call up any manager of a Ministry of Agriculture farm; most definitely he will not be on location. In contrast, call up any of our farms, the manager literally lives on the farm. Finally, I personally follow up everything. Every day I move from one farm/plantation to another. I believe in the principle of "on the job (site) management". I know exactly what happened today in every one of our plantations and farms. So you see, it is not just a matter of resources, it is a matter of how serious you are about what you are doing.

**Q: This is all interesting. What new projects do you have?**

A: We intend to get into industry. That is to say agri-business. We plan to start a couple of processing industries, especially in the way of producing pulp and jam. We also plan to concentrate more on raising animals for meat, milk and other products. We are trying to import machines for these purposes. Our plan is to achieve horizontal integration and vertical versatility.

**Q: Do you have any form of cooperation with other parties?**

A: Yes, of course. We work nicely with the private sector. We have distributed some of our im-

proved seedlings for mango, apple, peach and other trees to many people in the private sector. We encourage any person to move into this business. Any output adds up in Yemen's favor regardless of who is the producer. We are also trying to increase our absorption of manpower in a fight against unemployment.

**Q: How do you interact with the market?**

A: We are a major supplier to the market, but we are also a major purchaser. So, we try to stabilize the market prices. If the price of a certain product falls, like in peak seasons, we buy large quantities so as to help the farmer. Yesterday, for example, I gave instructions to buy large quantities of



water melon. If a product's price starts to rise sharply, then we supply that product to the market if we have it, and often we do.

**Q: How many trees have you planted all in all?**

A: In the Risaba farm, we planted about 14000 apple trees, 6000 peaches, 1000 pears, and 4500 vineyards. In the Sinwan farm, we planted 27000 apple trees, 4000 bananas, 7100 papayas, 7000 mangos, 7000 coffee trees, 1000 date palms. In the Sanaa airport farm, we planted 15600 apple trees, 12000 peaches, 2500 pears, 3000 vineyards, and

40,000 strawberry shrubs. In the Attan farm, we planted 3100 peach/pear trees, 1800 apples, 300 citrus trees, 50 pomegranates, and about 39600 indoor and outdoor decoration plants. In the Jarooba farm, we planted 4000 date palms, 3000 mango trees, 140000 citrus trees, 8000 bananas, etc. The list goes on and on. I would not miss the mark if I say that we have planted about one million trees over the last several years. But the more important part of the process is keeping-up and maintaining what we have planted. Over 90% of the trees we plant grow to produce fruits. I have to mention that we also grow varieties of vegetables and, of course, wheat.

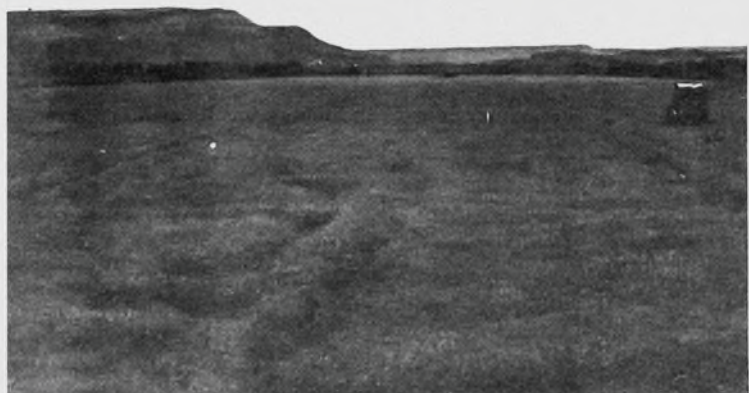
**Q: Any final words?**

A: I urge you, or anybody else to take the time and visit our farms. You will be surprised. I think our land is blessed, and if we work hard, it will give us back bountiful rewards. We seek to generalize our experiment and efforts to cover the whole republic. I hope we will be given the chance to do work in the southern provinces. Finally, without the backing, understanding and encouragement of the political leadership of the country,

specially General Ali Abdullah Saleh, we would not be able to achieve what we have. To him, and to all the people who work with me, I express appreciation and thanks.

Major Plantation	Size*
Risaba	200 ha
Hamman Ali	20 ha
Sanaa Airport	150 ha
Sinwan	1500 ha
Al-Jarooba	11000 ha
Al-Qaflah	2500 ha
Al-Jawf	20000 ha

\* Size in hectares.



**THE IMPORT DUTY (CUSTOMS) LAW: Part 5**

Yemen Times publishes the sixth segment of its translation of the import duty (customs) law:

**Article (66):**  
The customs department has the right to open any parcels for inspection if it suspects they contain illegal items or contrary to the declaration in the customs manifest. If the owner or the legal representative declines to attend the opening of the parcels at the prescribed time, then the detailed minutes of the inspection are recorded.

**Article (67):**  
The customs department may re-inspect the goods if necessary.

**Article (68):**  
The customs department has the right to analyze/test the goods at a lab accredited by the customs department, in order to ensure that the goods are according to the descriptions and conform with the regulations.

**Article (69):**  
The customs department as well as the concerned party (owner of the goods) may present objection against the results of the analysis/test to an arbitration committee as specified in arti-

cle (77) of this law, and which states that the committee will resolve differences after it receives the comments of the lab it chooses. The regulations determine the procedures and costs of the analysis by a decision of the minister as proposed by the chairman of the authority.

**Article (70):**  
1- If the legal texts require special conditions and specifications for which tests, analysis, and inspections become necessary, these must be done before goods are released.  
2- If the tests/analysis and inspection results show the goods are harmful to society, the department of customs, in the presence of the owners or their representatives, have the right to dispose of the goods at the owners expense. The owners can choose if they can re-export the goods within a certain time deadline. If they fail to do so within the deadline, and after written notification to them, the department of customs may dispose of the goods at their expense, and the written minutes to that effect shall be recorded.

**Article (71):**  
1- The covers of the goods which are subject to a per-

centage customs duty tax are subjected to the same customs tax as the goods they contain. The minister may decide, based on a proposal by the chairman of the customs authority, to levy a different customs duty rate whether the goods are subject to a percentage duty tax, an ad valorem, or exempted of customs duty.  
2- Based on a proposal from the chairman of the authority, the minister determines the goods whose customs duty is based on their weight, and the fees payable thereof.

**Article (72):**  
If the customs department is unable to verify the contents of the goods through on-site inspection and/or co-relation with the documents, it has the right to stop the inspection process and to request additional documents. This must be done, however, within the shortest possible time.

**Article (73):**  
Customs duty and fees are payable according to the manifest form. However, if upon inspection, it becomes evident that there was an under-estimation, the department is entitled to collect the difference and any other fees and penalties.

Continues next week!

**NEWS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COMMUNITY**

**FRANCE'S NATIONAL DAY**

The French community in Sanaa celebrated Bastille day, the 14th of July. In a major festival on the occasion at Ambassador Nodinet's residence, about 500 persons from the diplomatic community, senior government officials, and prominent Yemenis were gathered. Attending the festival were also three ministers. It is worth mentioning that Yemeni-French relations continue to show signs of vigorous growth. Yemen Times takes this opportunity to wish the French people, specially those living among us, a happy national day.

H.E. Mr. Kazuo Wanibuchi arrived in Sanaa on Sunday July 14th. Mr. Wanibuchi is Japan's new ambassador in Sanaa. Yemen Times says "Welcome to Yemen, your excellency!"

At another level, President Bush nominated Mr. Arthur Hayden Hughes as the new USA ambassador in Sanaa. The nomination is, of course, subject to approval by the USA Senate. If all goes well, Mr. Hughes will arrive here in September.

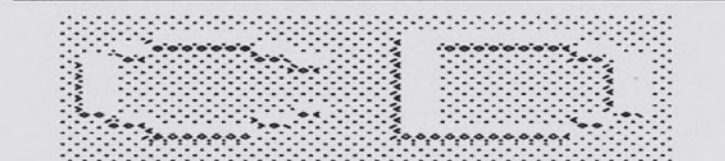
**IRAQ'S NATIONAL DAY:**

Today, the 17th of July, is Iraq's national day. In previous years, the occasion was celebrated with considerable pomp, hope and dynamism. This year, the situation is drastically different. The mood is subdued. Although the situation is bad in Iraq, there is a strong, obstinate and unyielding feeling among the Iraqi people to start all over again.

From the Iraqis who live in Yemen to whom the paper spoke, one notes the feeling of a betrayed people who are still determined to play a major role in the region. "We are destined to play a role in shaping our region and the future of the Arab world, and we will play it, whatever the cost, and whether other countries like it or not." We salute the determination and courage of the Iraqi people in the face of major adversity, and we further salute their sense of destiny.

On the occasion of the national day of Iraq, Yemen Times wishes the fraternal people of Iraq all the best.

**DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY**



**EMBASSIES & CONSULATES**

<b>SANA'A</b>		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	<b>ADEN</b>	
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
<b>Yemenia</b>	
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**

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

**COURIERS:**

Aramex	208887
DHL	275355
Life Express	207885
Skypack	77310



**IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumhury 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
<b>Government Offices:</b>	
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

# ALARMING WATER SITUATION IN YEMEN!

A UNDP/UNDTCD team of experts presented to the government last week an alarming report on water in Yemen. In the very first page, the report indicates clearly the gravity of the situation: "Unless ground water abstractions are brought under control, municipal supplies will be threatened, many farms and villages will be abandoned, local economies will be disrupted, and national economy weakened."

The main issue is that the level of abstraction of ground water exceeds by far the level of recharge. As the report states, "Water levels in all the northern (governorates) aquifers are declining because the annual recharge of 1300 million cubic meters is about half of the present level of abstraction which is estimated to be 2600 MCM annually." In the southern provinces, the present level of abstractions can be sustained, but most definitely, this level will increase immediately as facilities and resources to do so become available.

If this happens, the situation will become similar to the conditions of the northern provinces. The continuous decline in groundwater levels would increase abstraction costs and degrade quality leading eventually to abandonment of many irrigated farms, or reversion to low productivity rainfed agriculture. Also, the decline could lead to irreversible damage to coastal aquifers through sea water intrusion. The lawlessness and chaotic drilling process is partly to blame, specially among farmers. Why is the government not doing anything about this? The reason is simple - there is no law to organize this sector! Second, there are too many over-lapping responsibilities. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources is in charge of the development of surface water (and groundwater in the southern provinces) for irrigation. Through its many rural integrated development programs, it also contributes to rural water supply for human consumption.

The Ministry of Electricity & Water, through its subsidiary, the National Water and Sewerage Authority, is in charge of urban water supply and wastewater management. The Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources is in charge of water resources studies through its department of hydrogeology. The Ministry of Local Government is in charge of rural water supply and some irrigation projects through the local development councils and cooperatives. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is in charge of wastewater collection and disposal in the southern provinces through the General Directorate of Environmental Health in cooperation with municipalities. The Supreme Water Council and its Technical Secretariat in the northern provinces is in charge of formulating policies, conducting studies, preparation of a national water

master plan, preparation of national water legislation, and coordinating among the organizations in charge of water. Over and above all those organizations, there are, of course, the many private operators who produce water for household consumption, agricultural and industrial use. Private sector activities are neither licensed, nor supervised or controlled.

The report outlines three overall challenges that face the country. These are:

- 1) A challenge to protect water resources from a) waste through overuse, b) depletion, c) irreversible damage, and d) quality degradation.
- 2) A challenge to allocate water for various uses so as to a) sustain economic growth, b) achieve an equitable distribution of benefits, and c) balance demographic distribution.
- 3) A challenge to satisfy the needs of society for water, food and ecological stability by a) meeting drinking water and hygiene requirements and safe disposal of urban and rural wastewater, b) maintaining an ecological balance, and c) increasing the productivity per unit area of land per cubic meter of water for both irrigation and rainfed areas.

The report insists that the country must take several steps immediately without delay. In fact, the mission took it upon itself to outline a time-table of actions that need to be taken so that, within one year, the legal and institutional re-structuring of this sector will be complete. As responses to the challenges, the report suggests the following actions:

In response to the first challenge, the required actions are:

- 1- To adopt a process for aquifer management aimed at controlling groundwater levels.
- 2- To prepare management plans for each aquifer showing well spacing, extraction rates and limits, and protection of recharge areas. To adopt water quality standards for environmental controls, and to establish a reliable data base.
- 3- To provide a system for monitoring water levels and abstractions in relation to the plans and for feedback and corrective action.
- 4- To assess the impact of proposed development projects on the water resources of each aquifer basin.
- 5- To adopt incentives & penalties in handling water.
- 6- To create public awareness of national water policies and seek donor support for implementation of plans.

In response to the second challenge, the team proposes:

- 1- To adopt a workable process for the allocation and re-allocation of water according

to national priorities.

2- To initiate and develop supporting activities such as inventory of water resources and uses.

3- To strengthen agricultural development and service centers to implement programs that will support the management of water resources.

And finally, to face the third challenge, the proposed steps are:

1- To devise strategies for increasing the usable supply of water for all purposes.

2- To establish policies that will do impact assessments of proposed water projects & programs.

3- To establish policies to link sanitation to water supply.

At another level, the report urges the government to undertake institutional and legal reforms to manage this sector. The major two steps in this regard are the following:

First, to assemble all water-related responsibilities into one agency or ministry, even possibly by establishing a new national

water authority.

Second, to enact the necessary laws and regulations to allow for a better enforcement of the policies.

It is fortunate that the government is, at the moment, studying a comprehensive reform package. Thus, it is possible to incorporate the needs of the water sector in this package. It is, sad to note however, that the prime minister's draft on the actions and reforms needed by the country, makes no mention of the water sector. In light of the modifications brought to bear on the draft by the Council of Ministers, it is our hope that the government will see the importance of adding the needed reforms and actions in the water sector.

Action, that is decisive and practical, is needed to halt a rapidly deteriorating situation. Otherwise, the problem could get out of hand before too long.

"قل أرايتم إن أصبح ماؤكم غوراً فمن يأتكم بماء معين  
القم (٢٠)"

## All Time Favourites


THURSDAY



SEAFOOD  
FIESTA

7.30 PM - 9.30 PM

FRIDAY



FAMILY  
BRUNCH

12.30 PM - 3.00 PM

SATURDAY



MONGOLIAN  
BARBEQUE

7.30 PM - 10.00 PM

MONDAY



STEAK  
NIGHT

7.30 PM - 10.00 PM

Every Week At **Bilquis**



TAKE AWAY SERVICE 11 AM - 11 PM

DAILY Tel: 272372

TAJ   
SHEBA HOTEL  
SANA'A - YEMEN

## IBY REPORTS GOOD PROFITS

The International Bank of Yemen (IBY), established as a Yemeni share-holding company on January 4th, 1979, held its regular general assembly of share holders at the Taj Sheba Hotel on Friday morning at 11:00 am. Reporting from the scene of the meeting, the Yemen Times learnt the purpose of the meeting was to present to the shareholders the report of the Board of Directors, the auditor's report, the balance sheet, and the proposed program of action for the bank next year. Board Chairman Ahmed Barakat had a lot of good news to tell the share holders. The bank's total assets jumped from YR.1,568.85 million in 1989 to YR.1,967.18 m. in 1990; share-holders' equity rose from YR.125.8 m. in 1989 to YR.134.9 m. in 1990; and after-tax profits increased from YR.19.2m. to YR.25.8 m. In the same manner, total bank lending increased from 1989 to 1990 by 30%, total deposits increased by 22%, and the bank's legal reserves rose by 33%.

The assembly unanimously ratified the balance sheet, the auditor's report, and absolved the board of directors from any responsibility in the performance of its duties during 1990.

The Board of Directors will continue in its present structure. But in a new development, Mr. Barakat told Yemen Times that he has decided to give-up his post as board chairman but will continue to serve as member of the board. Asked about the reason, he mentioned his numerous other obligations, specially his demanding job as Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources. In the upcoming meeting later this week, the board of directors will elect another chairman.

One of the main reasons for the IBY success is the emphasis it places on training local staff, and its management's ability to interact with society. For example, although the bank will need more staff to run its new branches in Aden Mukallah, Taiz and Marib, once approved by the Central Bank, it decided to take on its needs of employees now in order to help fight unemployment in Yemen.

## MORE OIL AND GAS GOOD NEWS

An official spokesman announced that a new agreement had been initialled between the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources and a British and an Australian company. Mr. Askar Ali Hussain, Assistant Chairman of the Oil Corporation for Exploration Affairs said that an agreement for exploration and production sharing at Houd, north east of Hadhramaut was signed between the (Oil) Ministry and Dr Roger Tucker representing the British company LAZMO and Mr. Ken Fellows representing the Australia's COPLEX.

The concession area at Houd is reported as 6,300 square kilometers. This is the second agreement signed during last week. It is to be remembered that on July 5th, the British firm Clyde Petroleum based in Scotland had initialled a similar agreement for oil exploration in the same part of the country.

At another level and while addressing a group of Yemeni investors, Saleh Abu Bakar Bin Hussainoon, Oil and Mineral Resources Minister, urged local investors to come forth. He affirmed the importance of investing in LPG and its distribution country wide. "The government started executing several projects in the gas sector with the objective to achieving total self-sufficiency in gas products by May, 1992.

Bin Hussainoon also insisted on the importance of the contribution of the Yemeni private sector in this field. He mentioned examples of potential investment possibilities such as transporting gas products, producing the necessary gas cylinders and providing mobile refill stations.

At the end of the meeting, a committee headed by Fathi Salem, Director-General of the Yemeni Oil Company, responsible for the marketing of oil/gas products in Yemen, was formed to execute the legal steps, procedures relating to steps in registration and contracting with Yemeni investors. Expert sources estimate gas reserves in the eastern areas alone at 13 - 15 trillion cubic feet sufficient to meet the domestic consumption for decades to come. Studies and plans are already underway to fuel the electric stations by using gas.

Ambassador Falkowski:

"We are looking for projects to finance."

**H.E. Ambassador Christian D. Falkowski, Head of Delegation of the Commission of European Communities in Jordan and Yemen, paid a several-day visit to Sanaa last week. Yemen Times took the opportunity to talk to him. Following are the excerpts of the interview:**

**Q. Could you give us the background to the EEC-Yemeni cooperation?**

**A.** Cooperation between the E.E.C. and Yemen is regulated by a cooperation agreement concluded in 1985. It was recently amended (after the unification) to include the whole of Yemen. This agreement is in addition to bilateral relations which Yemen has with the member states of the E.E.C. The agreement covers various issues. In trade relations, for example Yemen enjoys the status of the "most favored nation". In the field of economic cooperation, we focus on cooperation in the field of energy, science and technology and basic infrastructure - all of which is oriented to the rural areas. The development aspect of the cooperation agreement recognizes Yemen as a country eligible to receive aid from the commission's budget which is provided to non-associated developing countries. The main emphasis of the cooperation is to support Yemen in its endeavors to mobilize the private sector and to improve the living conditions and specifically food production.

**Q. You are here to assess the cooperation level with Yemen. What are your conclusions?**

**A.** I enjoy an extremely good relationship with the Yemeni officials, both at the official and personal levels. The present situation in Yemen is of great concern to the European Community and one of the reasons for this visit is to obtain first hand information on the political as well as economic developments

**Q. What have you found?**

**A.** It is obvious that Yemen has been affected by the developments in the region. The EEC has been one of the first to provide emergency assistance in helping the government tide over the situation.



At the political level, I think it is very remarkable to note that the internal developments such as the process of democratization, freedom of the press, etc. are doing well. We follow Yemen's news closely, partly through the Yemen Times which comes to our office in Amman, Jordan. On the economic side, Yemen has been facing difficulties at several levels. I had the opportunity to get satisfactory information/explanation on the economic developments. I am in a position to relay the analysis of my findings to the E.E.C. and see how we can approach our future cooperation especially in the field of economic development.

**Q. Can you give some indication of the volume of E.E.C. assistance and whether we can look forward to a more generous aid package in the future?**

**A.** The financial support in the field of economic development is characterised as a grant and can be quite flexibly utilised. We have

serious intentions to increase this support. It is hard to annualize our assistance since it is project-oriented. Upto date, the EEC has financed projects worth about US\$45 million. The volume of assistance depends very much on the availability of projects which are eligible for financing. We have taken steps to support the Yemeni government in the preparation/identification of such projects.

**Q. Could you shed some light on the projects you are helping finance?**

**A.** We have under implementation two projects - one in Dhamar (irrigation project) jointly funded with Italy, and the second relates to the construction of feeder roads in Mahweet province. We are also financing the Civil Aviation Master Plan as well as the Master Plan for tourism development. During the second half of July, a team to assess the potential for our assistance in the coffee sector will arrive in Sanaa.

**Q. Are you considering any assistance for the Aden Free Zone?**

**A.** I think the EEC is well suited to assist in this field. If we are asked to help, we will definitely consider it seriously and positively. This and other projects could be negotiated during our annual meetings which the Yemeni government asked to schedule before the end of this year.

## 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.

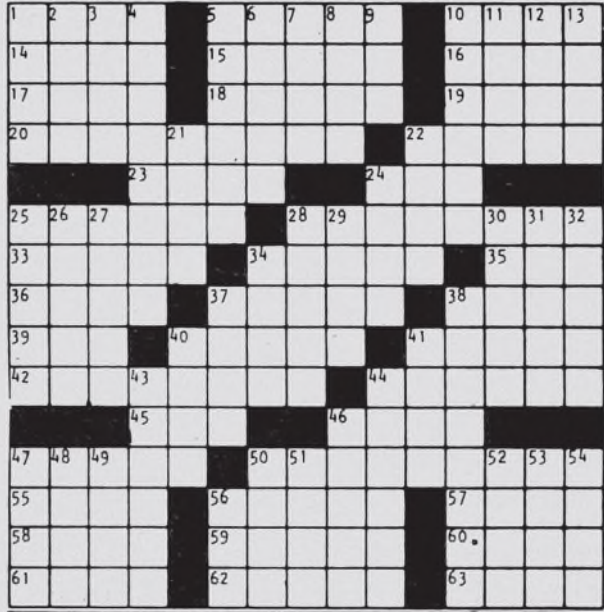
Make cheque payable to YEMEN TIMES



★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- |                          |                             |                       |                                |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>            | 37 Arson, e.g.              | 3 Culture medium      | 34 Corner                      |
| 1 Close-mouthed one      | 38 Caresses                 | 4 Hardwood            | 37 Quote                       |
| 5 Cosmetic               | 39 Understand               | 5 Ebb                 | 38 Fatherly                    |
| 10 Fired                 | 40 Michelangelo masterpiece | 6 Emulate Cicero      | 40 Select                      |
| 14 Capital of Latvia     | 41 Military student         | 7 Desire              | 41 Bakery item                 |
| 15 Flynn of flicks       | 42 Religious loners         | 8 Active one          | 43 Nativity scene              |
| 16 African republic      | 44 Provides services        | 9 Antiquity, to poets | 44 Certain aircraft, for short |
| 17 Oriental nana         | 45 King topper              | 10 Union action       | 46 Cheap jewelry               |
| 18 Confined              | 46 Jab                      | 11 Auto part          | 47 Cook                        |
| 19 Bakery item           | 47 Grouch                   | 12 Amorous look       | 48 Pro —                       |
| 20 Weather forecaster    | 50 Duenna                   | 13 Recounted          | 49 Against                     |
| 22 Lent a hand           | 55 Droop                    | 21 Coin               | 50 Soft drink                  |
| 23 Author                | 56 Entree                   | 22 Der —              | 51 Frozen rain                 |
| 24 Andre                 | 57 A Coward                 | 24 It's clear to me   | 52 A Chaplin                   |
| 25 Sort                  | 58 Feminine suffix          | 25 Treatment          | 53 No: Ger.                    |
| 26 Suave                 | 59 Choice                   | 26 Not so common      | 54 Different                   |
| 28 Flowering shrub       | 60 Cuckoos                  | 27 Please: Ger.       | 56 Opponent of a Dem.          |
| 33 Peter or Paul         | 61 Weather word             | 28 Particles          |                                |
| 34 A crowd, proverbially | 62 More wan                 | 29 La Douce           |                                |
| 35 Navy man: abbr.       | 63 Byway                    | 30 English author     |                                |
| 36 Chichi                |                             | 31 — alia             |                                |
|                          |                             | 32 Helpers: abbr.     |                                |

© 1991 Tribune Media Services



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.

**ROCKIN' INTO '91 (Sol.: 6 letters)**  
 A-AC/DC, Alias; B-Bad English, Black Crowes, Bolton; C-Carey, Cheap Trick, Clapton, Collins, Cray; D-Damn Yankees; F-Ford; G-Go West; H-Hall and Oates, Healey, Heart, Henley, Hiatt, Hornsby; I-Idol, Inxs; J-Jett; K-Kiss; L-Los Lobos; M-Marx, Morrison, Myles; N-Nelson; P-Petty, Plant, Poison, Prince; R-Raitt, Ratt; S-Simon, Slaughter, Sting, Styx; T-Tesla, Toto; V-Vixen; Y-Young; Z-ZZ Top

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

SEEKNAYNMA DC RAY  
 HYGKHEALEYNOMI S  
 AENC SXNI HI ATTCX  
 LLUI VI XENNS ONLY  
 LNORPRINCEPTOAT  
 AEYTTEPI WRLSTPS  
 NHSPZZTOPEASLTT  
 DSRATTRFGYNI OOI  
 OECEI CWOELTKBNN  
 ALDHKLRR OTSEWOG  
 TYCCTBADENGLISH  
 EMARXCI JSNILLLOC  
 SLAUGHTERNOSIOP  
 BEALSETLOSLOBOS  
 HORNSBYNOSI RROM

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE  
 GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

Tiny Chile is the world's leading producer of copper. \*\*\*

Georgia, once a bastion of the Democratic Party, hasn't produced a majority for a Democratic presidential candidate since native son Jimmy Carter in 1976. \*\*\*

The oldest known trees in the world are not redwoods. Some bristlecone pines growing in California's White Mountains are estimated to be more than 4,600 years old. The oldest redwoods are about 3,500 years old. \*\*\*

Since early times, being left-handed was considered to have sinister, even evil, implications, yet researchers estimate

that at least 10 percent of the population is left-handed. \*\*\*

The forerunner of the Yo-Yo originally was developed as a weapon centuries ago in the Pacific. \*\*\*

An island off the west coast of Scotland has a stretch of "singing sand" on its beach. Scientists say the musical sounds emitted when the sands are touched, walked upon or sifted through the fingers are due to the peculiar construction of the sand grains and the friction they create when they are rubbed together. \*\*\*

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

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

HOTUM

NIGTY

EATREA

ARQUEV



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

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

WORDS OF WISDOM

Nothing is quite so off-putting to the scoundrel as someone who is straightforward and honest. \*\*\*

False modesty is an exaggeration of vanity, and, once discovered, is a worse quality. \*\*\*

Money makes a good servant, but it is a poor master. \*\*\*

Those who regularly tell falsehoods are re-

warded by being called liars when they finally tell the truth. \*\*\*

Justice springs from kind hearts. \*\*\*

Those who tolerate insult invite injury. \*\*\*

The best-dressed people always wear a sense of humor. \*\*\*

SLAPSTIX  
 SNAP JUDGMENT HAS A WAY OF COMING UNFASTENED

© 1991 Tribune Media Services



"Take a good, long look at this. ... We don't know what it is, but it's the only part of the buffalo we don't use."



"Oo, Sylvia! You've got to see this! ... Ginger's bringing Bobby home, and even though her jaws can crush soup bones, Bobby only gets a few nicks and scratches."

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: More momentum to reach your goals. Excellent financial possibilities.

**Aries (March 21-April 19)** Home life can be rich. Keep your emotional life simple next weekend. Revitalize yourself.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20)** Your words might shock a few people; good for you! Excellent financial gains.

**Gemini (May 21-June 21)** Erratic spending habits could get you in hot water. Travel is possible.

**Cancer (June 22-July 22)** Little holds you back from fulfilling your desires. Some higher expenses.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22)** Get at what's bothering you; you might have to dig it out. Better legal outcomes.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)** Your social life has added unpredictability. Let others be themselves.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)** You could suddenly be thrust into the limelight. Good family connections. Wonderful social encounters.

**Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21)** You need a philosophy you can count on should the going get rough. Wonderful career gains.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)** Be optimistic about foreign business connections. Highlight long-distance love affairs.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)** Tolerate others' eccentric ways; you could be eccentric too! Trust your heart.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)** Make everything a labor of love. Handle family emotional issues. Long-term relationships can thrive.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20)** Fine insight into others ... your sixth sense is working. Fantastic creativity potential.





بنك اليمن الدولي ش.م.ب.  
INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN Y.S.C.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN IS A COMMERCIAL BANK INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN ON JANUARY 4th, 1979, ACCORDING TO REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. (4). TODAY, THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN IS THE LARGEST PRIVATE BANK IN THE COUNTRY, AND IT OFFERS THE FULL RANGE OF COMMERCIAL BANKING SERVICES WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND AROUND THE WORLD THROUGH A LARGE NETWORK OF CORRESPONDENTS AND WITH STRONG INTERNATIONAL LINKS.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AUDITED BALANCE SHEET  
AS ON DECEMBER 31st, 1990 IN 1000 Y.RIALS**

	1990	1989
CUSTOMER'S DEPOSITS	1,726,918	1,365,407
LOANS AND ADVANCES (NET)	1,034,181	791,793
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	134,695	125,778
TOTAL ASSETS	1,967,182	1,568,847
NET PROFITS	25,812	19,229

**FOR PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE, VISIT US:**

100, ZUBEIRY STREET,  
TEL.: 272920- (4 LINES)  
TELEX: 2540,2523  
FACSIMILE: 274127  
SANAA

48, TAIZ ROAD,  
TELEPHONE: 244478  
FACSIMILE: 263174  
SANAA

MENA STREET,  
TEL: 03-218461- (3 LINES)  
TELEX 5655  
FACSIMILE: 03-211733  
HODEIDAH

## بنك اليمن الدولي

تأسس كشركة مساهمة يمنية في ٤/١/١٩٧٩م بموجب القرار الجمهوري رقم (٤)

أكبر بنك في القطاع الخاص اليمني يقدم لكم جميع أنواع

الخدمات المصرفية المحلية والدولية

## ANNOUNCEMENT:

**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN  
MINISTRY OF OIL & MINERAL RESOURCES**

For the past ten years a programme of active exploration for metallic mineral resources has been carried out in both southern and northern Yemen with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UN/DTC), Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, Kuwait through sub-contracts and bilateral assistance from Germany, USSR, France, Romania, and Holland. As a result various important metallic and non-metallic prospects have been identified such as Al Jabali zinc/lead/silver deposit, Al Hamurah gold and base metal sulphides, Saadah gold deposit, and Madden, Shulah and Madanah gold deposits in southern Yemen as well as various targets for gold, zinc, silver, platinum group, copper and nickel as well as non-metallic mineral targets such as ornamental stones and construction materials, marble, clays, gypsum, barite, which may yield more rapid returns.

H.E. Ali Jabr Alawi, Deputy Minister, Chairman of Mineral Exploration Board of Yemen, stated that the Government of Yemen is interested in Mineral Development. For this purpose, the Government with the assistance of UNDP/DTC and IDA prepared a Mine and Quarry Law to encourage local and foreign investment. The Government has also agreed with the World Bank for International Development Assistance (IDA) Credit for determination of potential at Jabali lead-zinc-silver and Sadah gold deposits for future development and mining. UNDP approved a project to coordinate activities in the mining sector, and to prepare programmes and plans for the development of mineral resources as well as manpower development.

The **OPEN HOUSE Presentation** should be held in Sana'a during 7 - 12 September 1991 to present some of these data to the mining community with a view to attracting domestic and foreign investments. Topics to be aired will include:

- Yemen's New Mining Law
- Investment Policy
- The Jabali Pb-Zn Occurrence
- The Madden Gold Region
- The Geophysical, Geological & Hydrogeological Outputs of the Natural Resources Project.

Any individuals, companies and/or institutions interested in attending this presentation are cordially invited to contact the following for additional information:

**Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi, Chairman**  
Mineral Exploration Board  
Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel: 967-2-252255/58 Fax: 967-2-251624 .

**Ms Beatrice Labonne, Chief**  
Mineral Resources Branch  
UN/NRED/DTC  
1 United Nations Plaza  
Room DC1-864  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
Tel: 212-963-8790 Fax 212-963-4340

**HUMAN RIGHTS  
ORGANIZATION  
GIVES YEMEN  
THUMBS UP**

The Arab Organization for Human Rights just issued its report on the 1990/91 year spanning all the developments in the Arab countries regarding political and human rights. The report praised the developments in Yemen, although it does have some reservations. Commenting on the overall picture in the Arab World, the report (page 11) states, "The first constitutional development, and perhaps the most important as far as human rights are concerned, is the declaration of the Constitution of unified Yemen. The constitution embodied a long list of guarantees to safeguard human rights, individual liberties, and protection of arrested persons against the abuse of the authorities." The constitution also puts major limitations on the presidential council in declaring emergencies, and stipulated several guarantees for the independence of the judicial authority, and it endorsed the freedom of thought and expression, and the right to organize oneself along political, union, and professional lines.

The Organization then went on to express several reservations on the evolution of democratic life and multi-party system in Yemen. The background to the reservations is that, although the constitution does provide the necessary blanket freedoms, it delegates to specific laws to regulate each particular form of freedom. Thus, when the press law was enacted, it put major limitations on the freedoms presumably guaranteed by the constitution. Such limitations are in the form of procedures and minor technicalities, which effectively put limitations on the degree of freedom. Such being the situation, the representative of the Arab Organization for Human Rights in Sana'a called the press law the "law of the forbiddens". In a similar way, the law regulating political parties has assigned to a "committee" the right to license (or presumably not to license) political parties, whereas what is required is for the committee simply to receive the necessary documents and simply to take note of the establishment of political parties, rather than authorizing their establishment.

The overall report on Yemen is, nevertheless, very upbeat. The Organization confirmed it received no petitions from individuals or groups, and its representatives observed no serious violations during the year 1990/91. On the contrary, there has been a definite improvement in the freedoms and rights of people in Yemen. The country is steadily moves towards establishing a firm foundation for a modern political system of democratic values.

**CONFUSION**

by: Fatma S. Rawah

I was the first,  
to see that beauty.  
I gave the message,  
that was my mistake.  
But I don't regret  
love is still there.  
I want to know,  
the reality for sure.  
Who is the master,  
of the love we hold?

Don't blame the brain,  
for the message to gain.  
You did your duty,  
to convey the news.  
They reached the point,  
where they belong.  
The heart is the master,  
for all feelings.  
In case you never knew,  
I'll make you know.  
Who is the master,  
of the love we hold?

You all talk too much,  
with the truth you munch,  
who is real important,  
the love to plant?  
Without telling the truth,  
the feelings can't be known.  
So I had to talk,  
for the love's sake.  
I hope you understand,  
who is the master,  
of the love we hold?

You talk okay,  
you wait for a reply.  
From where will you hear?  
You know it well,  
through me you are swell.  
For the love words to hear,  
from beauty that is here.  
Now tell me the truth,  
who is the master,  
of the love we hold?

I am sorry to interfere,  
but you all make me fear,  
for the truth not to be clear.  
Don't say I poke my nose,  
you think I am lousy.  
but you may not know,  
about perfume's odour.  
I smelled first,  
before the eyes sighted.  
The beauty I sensed,  
is perfect I guessed.  
The eyes got imagination,  
of what was my irritation,  
don't you realize?  
Who is the master  
of the love we hold?

Okay my brothers,  
I listen and think,  
We are from one father,  
we love each other.  
We help one another,  
we do our jobs together.  
I am your elder,  
I know much better.  
Without one of us,  
something will miss.  
So do not complain,  
we all try in vain.  
To master the beauty,  
of the love we hold.

## JORDAN ENDS MARTIAL LAW

The Kingdom of Jordan has finally taken the last step required to completely close an old chapter of its history. To consolidate the democratic process in the country, His Majesty King Hussein issued a royal decree abolishing the martial law, that had continued to exist on paper.

In a letter dated 7/7/1991, and addressed to Prime Minister Taher Al-Masri, the King wrote:

"In pursuance to the democratic structure that we have chosen as the path for ourselves, and in line with the commitment made by the government, we hereby concur and agree to the abolition of the martial law in Jordan."

The Jordanian Council of Ministers had decided, on its session on 5/7/1991, to suspend the martial administration.

It is worth mentioning that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been pursuing a democratic system based on a multi-party political structure. Free parliamentary elections were held during 1990, and the freedom of the press has yielded a plethora of newspapers and magazines, many of them associated with the various parties and lines of thinking and philosophies. The government is made up, primarily of members of parliaments.

According to the coalitions and partnerships which can achieve a majority of the votes, the King names the person who is able to form the government.

Mr. Taher Al-Masri's government, itself a few weeks old, is the second government to be formed in this way. The first government was formed by Mr. Mudhar Badran. Mr. Al-Masri's government, which does not include the members of the Islamic bloc in parliament, has already stumbled into serious debates in parliament. In a session on Monday, July 8th, and chaired by the Speaker, Dr. Abdul-Latif Arabiyyat, the parliament accused the government of ignoring some of the issues it had raised. The government has yet to obtain the vote of confidence from the parliament. Its program of action, on the basis of which the parliamentarians will vote, will be presented tomorrow, Thursday July 18th. Although the Islamic bloc will continue to harrass the government, it is not expected to block the vote of confidence.

In another development, the parliament enacted the law authorizing the establishment of political parties in the Kingdom of Jordan.

## THE INDUSTRIAL NATIONS' SUMMIT

The Summit of the industrial countries was held in London on Monday, July 15th, 1991. Attending are the leaders of the USA, Canada, Japan, France, the UK, Germany, and Italy. Invited to the meeting was also Soviet President Gorbachev who agreed to come to explain the situation in his country, and what he was doing about it. He is expecting generous support in order to shore up his reform plan. The Western leaders are not taking kindly to the Soviet leader's pleas.

The Seven Summiteers have also discussed their concepts of the new world order, and the solutions they see for many of the problems of the hot spots in the world. In addition, they have argued considerably on economic issues, specially the trade imbalances among them, and the Third World debt situation. However, the Europeans are interested, primarily, on a consolidation of a unified Europe including the liberated east, while Japan is interested in a new pacific zone.

## ALL KURDS NEED THEIR RIGHTS TO BE PROTECTED

The Kurdish people have a definite right to self determination. There is no reason why the Kurdish people of Iraq cannot enjoy their rights to self-expression in terms of language, culture, and political organization within the nation of Iraq. It is very gratifying that the whole world is unified in forcing Iraq to give the Kurds their rights.

The question does arise, however, what are we going to do with the Kurds in Turkey, Iran, and even the Soviet Union. Will the Kurds in Turkey be able to enjoy the same rights that their cousins in Iraq are going to enjoy? Will the Kurds in Iran enjoy the same rights as their cousins in Iraq? Or are we going to witness a new example of Western double-standards?

It is the right of any minority to make sure that the majority does not condemn it to oblivion. In Turkey, upto today, the government does not even recognize that there are Kurds in Turkey. Is the USA objecting? Oh No. Is the UK objecting? Heavens No. Maybe it is only the Kurds in Iraq that deserve to have their rights restored.

Let us hope there is more decency and sincerity in the new world order that is being formed!

## YEMEN HELPS IN SOMALI RECONCILIATION

The Somali reconciliation conference started today, Monday, July 15th. The talks are being held in Djibouti under the patronage of H.E. President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti and President Arap Moi of Kenya. It is worth mentioning that the Arab League had formed a troika of sorts to help mediate between the various Somali factions. The short-sighted policies of the Arab League did not see it fit to include the Republic of Yemen in the troika, although any rational person could see that Yemen is probably the most viable regional country, alongwith Djibouti to assist in this process. As it happens the Somali factions themselves insisted that the Republic of Yemen attend the talks and help in the mediation. Thus, President Gouled came to Yemen to seek Yemeni participation, which our leadership gladly welcomed. To assist in the reconciliation talks, H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Dali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is presently in Djibouti for this purpose.

According to informed sources, Yemen has been forthcoming in helping our Somali brothers a chance to reconcile.

## YEMEN TIMES

### 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. 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.

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

**HAVE YOU ORDERED  
YOUR COPY OF  
THE ENGLISH  
CONSTITUTION YET?  
COPIES ARE LIMIED**

**COPIES ALREADY  
MAILED OUT**

# THE HANDICAPPED EXERCISE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS



At nine o'clock sharp on Monday July, 15th, 1991, the general assembly of the Physically Handicapped Society met to elect a new board of directors, to review the work of the previous three years, and to chart the course for the next three years. All in all, there were about (200) members who attended, and 30% of them were females. Supervising the whole process was a representative of the Ministry of Pensions and Social Affairs and attending were several interested parties, including, of course, the Yemen Times.

Early in the meeting, the assembly elected a three member chairmanship. Then four subcommittees were elected - the committee to review the accounts, the stock-taking committee, the committee to supervise the elections and count the votes, and the secretariat committee in charge of drafting minutes of the meeting and keeping record of it as well as drafting any proposals.

It was clean, it was neat, and it was highly organized. First the accounts review committee presented its report. Everything was in order, and there were no cases of theft or swindling. Total expenditures during 1990 were YR.786,705, all well documented and authenticated. The balance with the banks on 31/12/1990 was YR.



134,672 and US\$15,500. Then the stock-taking subcommittee presented its report which included a full list of everything in inven-

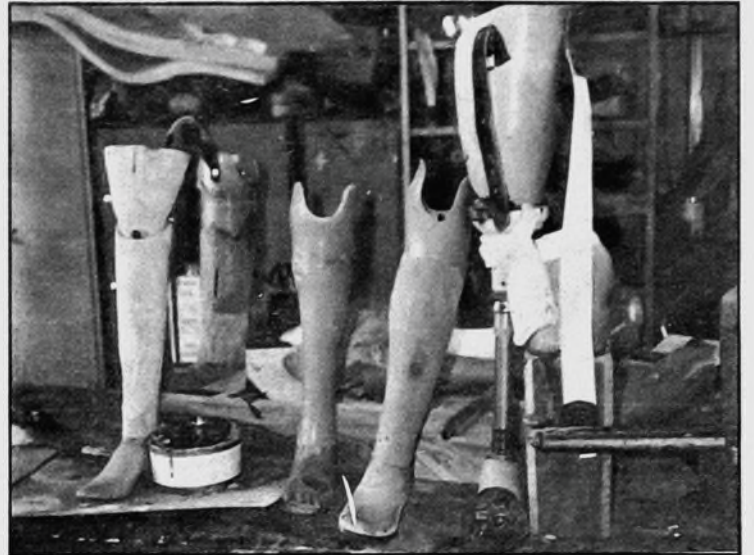
tory, in the offices and all other possessions of the society. Then the secretariat sub-committee presented its proposals for amendments to the Internal Code of the Society. There are eight amendments and recommendations, all of which were unanimously adopted, but the important ones are:

- 1) To push forward with legislation that will protect the handicapped against discrimination in services and employment.
- 2) To follow-up President Ali Abdullah Saleh's order to build a township for the physically handicapped.
- 3) To open branches for the handicapped in the Republic's provinces.
- 4) To take steps to increase public awareness on the needs of the handicapped, and their potential in contributing to society.

At the end of the meeting, which continued till the early evening, elections were held for the posts of members of the administra-

tive board of the society. Seven members were elected to represent the society.

Given the high ratio of handicapped persons in the society (about 11%), and the high rate of physically

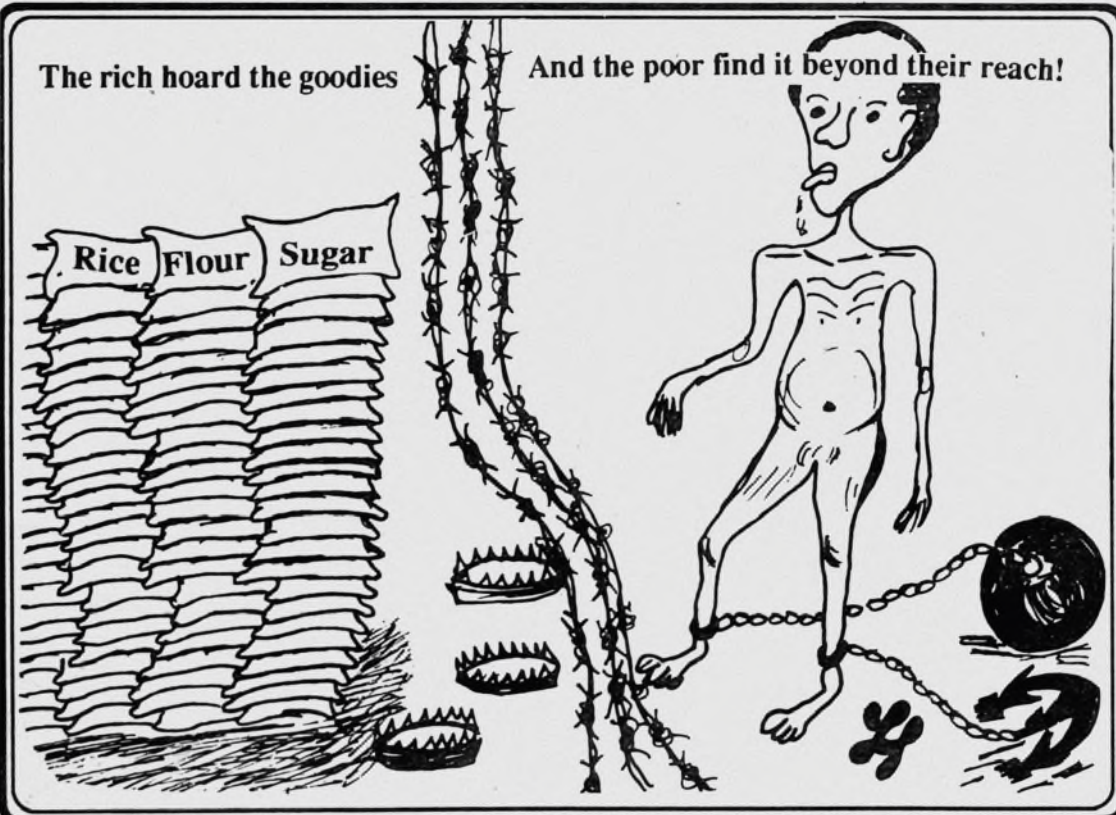


At another level, the Rehabilitation Practice and Physiotherapy Center in Sanaa, the only one in the country, continued its two week training program for fifteen trainees from the various parts of the country. According to Colonel Ahmed H. Al-Saqqaf, General Manager, the center is visited everyday by about 120-150 persons. Three kinds of services are provided. First, the center produces various products like orthopaedic shoes; prosthetics such as artificial limbs; orthotic items specially cervical collars, hernia/abdominal/lumbosacral belts; spinal corsets; tricycles; crutches, and other products. Second, the center provides physical exercise and physiotherapy, such as body massage, hot mineral water and steam bathing to allow for a better blood circulation etc. Finally, the center offers medical care to help cure some of the conditions, and to halt the deterioration of others.

handicapped persons (about 2%), the country needs more than one such center. Could the government kindly look into the possibility of establishing one center in each of the major cities? Simultaneously, could the



international companies and the non-governmental donor agencies assist in helping the handicapped. There hardly are any other situations in which so little money did so much good in changing and improving the lives of others so much.



## ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

### MAGIC WORD

WINGER

### JUMBLES

MOUTH TYING AERATE QUAYER  
Not quite "naughty"—and simply means nothing!—"NAUGHT"

### CROSSWORDS

CLAM	ROUGE	SHOT
RIGA	ERROL	TOGO
AMAH	CAGED	ROLL
BAROMETER	AIDED	
	GIDE	ILK
URBANE	WISTERIA	
SAINY	THREE	ENS
ARTY	CRIME	PAYS
GET	PIETA	CADET
EREHITES	CATERS	
	ACE	POKE
CRANK	CHAPERONE	
HANG	ROAST	NOEL
ETTE	ENTE	ANIS
FATR	PALER	LANE