



# YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 11 - 17 SEPTEMBER 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 28

**I  
N  
S  
I  
D  
E**

**Omar Al-jawi:**  
"We must work  
toput an end  
to the  
transitional  
period."  
p. 3



The fauna and flora of Yemen.  
pp. 6 + 7

- Saving Bir Al-Azab.  
p.p. 4+5
- Yemenis Positive on Saddam Husain.  
p. 5
- Impressions of Yemen.  
p. 9

## OURVIEWPOINT

### RESPECT FOR PROPERTY

A visible phenomenon among Yemenis is the poor way they handle property. Yemenis do not show enough respect for. The evidence is overwhelming. In offices, people break furniture with the least remorse, they misuse office machines and are casual about it, cars depreciate at a phenomenal rate, roads are worn out rapidly, buildings are ruined, electric poles damaged, etc. The list goes on. Whether private or public, Yemenis do not show sufficient appreciation for property. Why? Is it because it is easy to come by it? Is this a cultural problem?

As an economist, this phenomenon disturbs me. I know the economic development process depends on the crucial factor of asset accumulation. But, if we depreciate assets at a fast rate, a big portion of any new investments will merely replace worn-down assets. The society must learn to preserve the physical infrastructure, if we are to achieve a decent rate of growth in our capital accumulation. The rate at which the government re-furnishes schools, offices, etc. is phenomenal. Furnitures and vehicles are depreciated within two to three years. Is this an acceptable rate?

(Of course, the basic internal motivation is the best control over the way we handle things. But that is a long cultural process. In the meanwhile, we must insist on two things:

a) **Accountability:** Individuals must be held accountable for the way they handle property, especially if it is publicly owned. Thus, drivers of government vehicles, operators of machines, and other people who have direct responsibility for government assets have to be constantly brought under supervision. By the way, this would also apply to traffic violations by government drivers. They should be made to pay for the tickets.

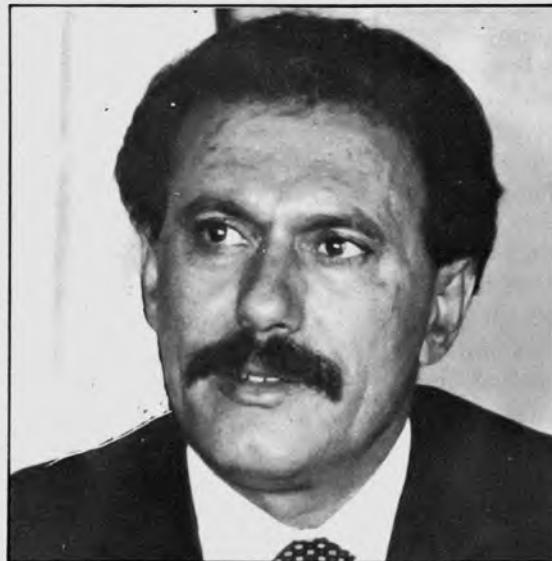
b) **Maintenance:** In our expenditure pattern, allocations for maintenance are the first to be dropped. This leads to a rapid depreciations of our assets. We have to rethink this policy.

The Publisher

### President Saleh:

## "We Are Willing to Mend Fences with Everybody."

In a press conversation with representatives of the German media, Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, stated that Yemen is willing and ready to mend fences with everybody, specially its neighbors. "Counties do not choose their neighbors. They have to try to make the best out of their relations," he said in response to a question on relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. "We have no problems with them. The present state of affairs is an outcome of the Gulf crisis, he added.



With respect to the planned international conference on the Middle East, he said that Yemen supports the conference. "We would like to caution that the success of the conference necessitates that the rights of all parties, particularly the Palestinians, are well respected," he insisted. A Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, is the prerogative of the Palestinian people, he concluded.

## Yes, EVE. You Can Now Join the Yemeni Army!

It was a hard and long battle. The law governing the terms and conditions of enlistment in the army got bogged down for three days over article No. 22. According to the bill presented by the government, Yemeni women may voluntarily join the Yemeni army and security forces, in which case, they will assigned duties compatible with their "capabilities". There was a furious row, and the clergy issued a fatwa (religious clarification or explanation) stating that women cannot join the army. For three days there was a stand-off in the debates of the House of the Representatives. On Wednesday September 4th, MP Ahmed Al-Ruaini suggested that the members one by one vote on this particular article. That was a breakthrough for Yemeni women, and a fantastic relief for House Speaker Dr. Yasseen Saeed Noman, whose frustration was very visible at the disorder which prevailed during the session, which the Yemen Times attended. Upon final count of the voting which many members decided to skip, in the last minute, the results were like this:

92 votes in favor  
44 votes against  
8 abstentions

The House continued discussing the remaining articles, and by Monday the 9th, it passed the law. This is now to be presented to the Presidential Council for enactment.

According to the new law, "Yes oh EVE, you can join the army and security forces". May be if we have a few female traffic officers, the drivers will be less unruly, and more law abiding.

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

MEDICINE  
IS IMPORTANT

Dr. Husain Al-Qatta',  
General Manager,  
General Board for Medicine  
and Medical Supplies

The issue of medicine and medical supplies has become one of the government's major headaches today. It is unfortunate that many official circles do not treat medicine and medical supplies as basic items necessary for the continuation of life itself. This is especially true with respect to the attitude of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Yemen, both of which have shown tremendous reluctance in providing the required resources, and in foreign exchange, to ensure an adequate availability of medicine.

Shortages in medicine and medical supplies create a panic among the people, and patients are prepared to pay any sum they can afford (or even sums they can't afford) to get the medicine they need. This situation lends itself to the creation and mushrooming of black markets in this sector. As a result, prices sky-rocket and the poorer patients have to do without the medicine they need so badly.

At another level, although massive volumes of imports are licensed, the actual import of medicine (through the official channels) is a mere fraction. For example, the total licensed import volume for 1989 was US\$32.675 million, whereas actual imports were US\$11.77 million. In 1990, licensed imports were US\$50 million, actual imports were US\$14.67 million. What happens to the shortfall? Some medicine is smuggled into the country, in which case nobody can control its quality, validity, and other details.

The provision of medicine and medical supplies is, of course, the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. But it is alone in this responsibility. All of us are supposed to help in enabling the ministry, the affiliated organisations, and the importers to provide an adequate supply of quality medicine at reasonable prices.

## DEJA VU!

Well, the government has finally turned in what it calls the "The Program for National Construction and Political, Economic, Financial and Administrative Reform". The 65-page report is a slightly amended version of what the government had presented several weeks back.

The report goes through a boring description of what conditions were like before unification, and during the first year of the unity. It speaks, in a very general manner, of what could be done, and the need for change. In many occasions, it blames the problems on the socio-political machinery and the system. The sector by sector description of the weak coordination among departments of the same organisation, and the lack of even a minimum communication is perceived as the culprit behind all the difficulties.

What the report fails to diagnose properly is that there is a breakdown in leadership. The role model which the leadership is supposed to play is totally lacking, or rather inappropriate. One of the close observers of the Yemeni political scene told the Yemen Times that nobody is going to tackle the deteriorating conditions during the transitional period. "Tackling these problems will alienate some people. In our new orientation of winning people, the politicians are not willing to tell anybody he is not doing a good job, or that he is doing a bad job," Yemen Times was told.

With that kind of background, where does the government program fit? A prominent member of the House of Representatives stated that the whole thing is simply a nice way to pass the time. "They make believe they have presented a reform package and we make believe we can influence the government's decisions."

In the meanwhile, the price level continues to rise and the inflation rate is estimated at 45%, the unemployment rate has hit a phenomenal 25%, and the rate of crime and other law breaking has reached new levels. How the government will solve these problems with corrupt and inefficient officials is a miracle we are all waiting to see happen!

## PGC Redirects Its Parliamentary Caucus

The People's General Congress decided it was time to give its members in the House of Representatives a sense of direction. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Secretary-General of the PGC chaired a meeting which lasted from 8:00 p.m. well into after midnight on Tuesday, September 3rd. Eighty one parliamentarians attended the session in which an eleven-man lead team for the PGC caucus was elected. These are Ali Lutf Athawr, Abdul-Hameed Noman, Sultan Al-Barakani, Ahmed Soofan, Noman Al-Masoodi, Hamood Baidar, Ali Omar Ashaikh, Ali Assalami, Husain Al-Amri, Sultan Assame'i, and Abdul-Wahid Arrabe'i.

During the meeting, President Saleh expressed dissatisfaction with the way PGC members voted in the House. "We should coordinate and direct our efforts together," he urged. According to one of the attendants, "I felt the biggest surprise for me was to find out which members actually belonged to the PGC." It is worth noting that the PGC counts 118 members of the House among its followers.

YEMEN AND QATAR EVEN OUT  
IN FOOTBALL MATCH:

The national olympic teams of Yemen and Qatar played their first match on Friday September 6th at the Athawrah National Stadium in Sanaa. The match ended with a disappointment for many Yemenis when it ended with one goal for each team. The re-match for the game will be held in Doha, Qatar in two weeks' time. The Qatari team is tipped to win the re-match.

## Bank Credit Policy Seminar:

The Agricultural and Cooperative Credit Bank has inaugurated on Monday, September 9th, a four-day seminar on policies in agricultural credit. The seminar which is co-organized by the Regional Federation for Agricultural Credit in the Near East and North Africa, is expected to look into procedural as well as policy issues in agricultural credit. Of special relevance to Yemen are policies oriented towards cooperatives and rural associations as well as loans for individual farmers.

PARLIAMENT UPSET REGARDING  
HEALTH CONDITIONS

The House of Representatives has abruptly changed its topics of agenda to discuss the health conditions of certain pockets in the country. Certain contagious diseases have infected remote rural areas of Yemen leading to many severe cases of dysentery, specially in the Al-Maharah governorate. The Vice Health Minister explained to the House that many factors are in play in the situation. He specially blamed lack of proper sanitation and bad hygiene as responsible for these conditions. "In any case, 'proper' action is being taken," he said.

CENTRAL BANK TO DEMAND  
STATUTORY RESERVES

**ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS:**  
Yemen Times has learnt that the Central Bank of Yemen is planning to go back to a policy it had tried and abandoned. It was learnt that the CBY is planning to demand statutory reserves on foreign exchange accounts with the banking system in the country. Many bankers are worried this will lead to a run of foreign exchange accounts in the country, and this aggravate the flight of hard currency out of the country.

CAN OXY GM TO MEET  
PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

Yemen Times learnt that Mr. Roger Haines, the vice President and General Manager of Canadian Occidental Offshore International Ltd., has a meeting scheduled with Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, on Thursday, September 12th. He is expected to brief the President on the results of the four oil wells CAN OXY has drilled in its Maseela concession. Yemenis usually read too much out of an oil company briefing to the top man in the country. Accordingly, Yemen Times learnt, CAN OXY is fighting off more than justified expectations on the Yemeni side regarding the potentials of its work.

**OMAR AL-JAWI:**

**"DEMOCRACY IS OUR MEANS FOR A BETTER FUTURE"**

Omar Al-Jawi is probably Yemen's most controversial and most outspoken politician. He is probably the poorest politician in town, a fact which gives him much appeal among the people. Today, he serves as Secretary-General of the Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani (Yemeni Unitarian Congregation). He has been one of the founders of the media service in Yemen in a long career as editor-in-chief of many official and private newspapers and magazines, and as the first general manager of the Sabaa News Agency. He holds his B.A. in journalism from the University of Moscow. Yemen Times went to speak to him about his ideas and perceptions of the workings of politics in Yemen today. Excerpts of the interview follow:

**Q: What is your assessment of the political conditions right now?**

**A:** I think the politics of Yemen has evolved in a very positive way over the last two years. Thanks to unity, we have the beginnings of a democratic and pluralist political system. Yet, all of us have to work for a strict and total adherence to the constitution and the law. To me, abiding by the law is the most important safety valve for our political evolution and progress. This means all these practices which do not agree with the constitution and the law have to be terminated.

**Q: Does that mean you are not happy with certain practices?**

**A:** I am not happy with many things. The two political partners which have created the unity (People's General Congress -PGC and the Yemeni Socialist party - YSP) allow themselves privileges which are not available to the other parties. They continue to partition all the resources among themselves, as if they have a right to employ public resources for their interests. In my opinion there are many instances of major violations to the law and the constitutions. Let me give you examples. The constitution calls for a total separation of the judicial, legislative and executive powers. Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh is the Chairman of the Presidential Council, which is the highest executive body in the country. But he is the Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council. Another example. The Presidential Consultative Council is a body that has no legal base. It should not exist according to the constitution. The members of the Presidential Council representing the former YAR are not members of parliament, which again is not correct, because the leadership should be chosen from among the members



of parliament. Of course, I do not want to bore you with details of the thousands of violations in the daily practices in running the government machinery. I don't think the political leadership, or even the opposition political parties, as yet, appreciate fully the need to respect the constitution and live by the spirit of the law.

**Q: What is the answer in your opinion?**

**A:** I think the answer is simply to terminate the transitional period. We should have parliamentary elections as soon as possible. This will be another achievement - the end of the partitioning of government resources by the two main architects of the unity. Actually, following the positive results of the referendum on the constitution, there is no legal basis for the transitional period. But, not only are we living in an illegal transitional period, some people contemplate extending it. For example, what would be the response if the leadership were to approach to the parliament and say, "Look, we think it is in the country's interest to extend the transitional period for 'x' number of years." I think many of the current parliamentarians like a renewal of their term without having to go through the polls. At the same time, the government may be expanded by incorporating a few of the main opposition symbols in a broad-based coalition. I think the YSP is in favor of the extension of the transitional period.

**Q: There are persistent reports that the two partners (PGC and YSP) are at odds. What is your comment on this?**

**A:** Of course, there are visible differences. There are differences in interpreting some of the articles of the agreement and constitution. They also get on each other's back in their drive to mobilize supporters and followers. The major rift occurred when they were discussing how to distribute the post of governor. This was the first time in which a 50-50 split did not occur.

The main issue is that the the PGC wants to emerge slowly as the senior partner, while the YSP remains as a junior partner. In spite of YSP resistance to this trend, this is fast becoming a fact. In the final analysis, one party has to call the shots. This is a basic rule of life in politics

**Q: What is the essential point of difference between the PGC and the YSP?**

**A:** You see, in the Third World, political power is the source of wealth. So, each group wants to control the center of political power and to make its people exercise decision-making powers. But, the decisive factor in determining who is in charge is not yet the ballot box or the media. In Yemen it is still the army. That is why both the PGC and YSP still keep their separate armies as a reckoning and bargaining tool. The army has not yet been unified because we still have not developed enough confidence in the legal channels that bestow legitimacy and authority to the system. I think, when we finish the transitional period, and embark on the elections, it will replace the army as the channel through which people reach the top of political power.

**Q: You mentioned earlier the drive towards the formation of a broad-based coalition government. What are your sources?**

**A:** I am the source. But if you are looking for an independent source to support this, read last week's communique issued by the Joint Coordination Committee of the PGC and YSP. You will find they are talking of the transitional period and beyond in their joint work.

**Q: What is your personal opinion of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice President Ali Salem Al-Beedh?**

**A:** I think both are courageous men who have succeeded in a historic achievement. In the period preceding the unification, they were full of hope and enthusiasm to re-unite Yemen and build its new grandeur.

But after achieving the unification, they got bogged down in counting their shares of the bounty, and in defending their sphere of influence within the new system. They have lost a considerable part of their popularity. If they trust the people (meaning the voters) more, I think they will be compensated more fully by the people's love, trust and support.

**Q: Where do we go from here?**

**A:** I think there is only one way to go. Although some people would like to see civil strife and political violence in Yemen, I don't think it will happen. We have to continue to work towards consolidating our multi-party political system, freedom and democracy, and specially a strict observation of human rights. We should not allow demagogues, specially religious fundamentalists to take charge of the country. That will bring disaster. Socio-economic development will have to take precedence so that our society will progress and prosper - all segments of society, not just the upper classes. I think the future looks much brighter than what the bleak current circumstances would allow us to imagine.

**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,



# EFFORTS TO HELP THE BIR AL-AZAB QUARTER

**Marco Livadiotti,**  
Tourism Manager,  
Universal Travel & Tourism



For many years now I have been living in Sana'a in the Bir Al-Azab Quarter. I have realised that this quarter is bigger than Sana'a Al-Qadimah, equally fascinating, although not as long in history. The history of Bir Al-Azab Quarter dates back to prior to the first Turkish invasion. Thus, the origin of the quarter is actually Yemeni. With the coming of the Turks, it of course rapidly expanded, and it expanded again with the addition of the Jewish quarter. In comparison with the Sana'a Al-Qadimah, Bir al Azab as more modern, yet classical, has more green space, less crowded, and has better amenities. It has

many ancient palaces of Yemeni, Turkish and Jewish origins. Therefore, it is very important for the history of the town's evolution. The general boundaries of Bir Al-Azab can be determined by Bab Al-Sabah near Tahreer Square on the eastern side, Bab Al-Balaqa near Zubeiri Street on the south-western side, and Bab Al-Room near Dar Al-Hamd Hotel in the northern side.

Now, in the last two - three years, the quarter has been

subjected to enormous transformation. Actually it is being destroyed. The gardens are quickly lost to cubical buildings, the ancient palaces are being replaced with ugly little shops, and the landscape and building horizon, in general, is being changed.

During these years, I met many Journalists and Intellectuals from Yemen, from Europe and from all over the world. I pleaded with them to do something. At last, something happened. Professor Pietro Laureano an architect from the University of Florence in Italy,

who came to visit Yemen, got hooked on Bir Al-Azab. He was impressed enough to convince the university, the city of Florence, and a number of other people to come and have a look. During 18/8- 9/9/1991, a group

Continues on page 5



## البنك العربي للتجارة مجموعة البنك العربي الميزانية العمومية كما هي في ١٩٩١/٦/٣٠

١٩٩١/٦/٣٠ ١٩٩٠/٦/٣٠

(بالآلاف الدولارات)	(بالآلاف الدولارات)	الموجودات
٧٥٧٦١٥٩	٧٧١٢٤٢١	نقد في الصندوق ولدى البنك
٩١٧٥٤٦	٨٨٦٨٣١	سندات مالية واستثمارات
٣٩٤٤٢٤٨	٣٨٧٨٧٤٤	قروض وتسهيلات ممنوحة
٦١٥٨٨	٩٦٩٠٩	تعهدات العملاء مقابل كمبيالات مقبولة
٢٣٤٩٢٧	٢٠٤٩٩٥	استثمارات في بنوك حليفة
٧٤٨٩٣	٨١٠١٥	عقارات واثاث بعد الإستهلاك
١٣٢٢٣٧	٩٣٤٨٥	فوائد القبض
١٩٢٥٩١	١٨٠٢٩٧	موجودات أخرى
١٣١٢٥١٩٢	١٣١٢٤٦٩٧	مجموعة الموجودات
٢٣٩٨٥٠٥	٢٥٠٨٥٥٥	تعهدات العملاء مقابل كفالات واعتمادات (له مقابل)
١٥٥٢٣٦٩٧	١٥٦٤٣٢٥٢	المجموع

(بالآلاف الدولارات)	(بالآلاف الدولارات)	المطلوبات
١٢١٠٦٢١٤	١٢٠١٢١٨٢	ودائع وحسابات أخرى
٦١٥٨٨	٩٦٩٠٩	كمبيالات مقبولة
٩٤٤٤٣	٥٧٩٧١	فوائد للرفع
٦٥١٦٧	١٢٢٦٥٦	مطلوبات أخرى
١٣٢٢٧٤١٢	١٢٢٨٩٧١٨	مجموع المطلوبات
٨٦٩٣٩	١١٨٩٠٥	حقوق المساهمين
٧٧٤٥٠	٧٨٣٦٥	رأس المال
٤٧٨٢٠٥	٥٤٧٦٠٤	الإحتياطي الإجباري
١٤١٣٧٩	١٢٢٦٦٦	الإحتياطي العام
١٦٠٤٩٩	١٦٣٥٧٩	الإحتياطي الإختياري
٥٣٨	٥٥٩	إحتياطيات لدى بنوك حليفة
٩٤٥٠١٠	١٠٣١٦٧٨	أرباح منورة
٧٩٧٧٨٠	٨٤٤٩٧٩	المجموع
١٣١٢٥١٩٢	١٣١٢٤٦٩٧	تعديلات فرق عملة
٢٣٩٨٥٠٥	٢٥٠٨٥٥٥	مجموع حقوق المساهمين
١٥٥٢٣٦٩٧	١٥٦٤٣٢٥٢	مجموع المطلوبات وحقوق المساهمين
		كفالات واعتمادات (له مقابل)
		المجموع

## مجموعة البنك العربي

البنك العربي مؤسسة عربية يملكها ما يقارب ٢٢٠٠ مساهم من جميع الأقطار العربية. تأسس البنك العربي في مدينة القدس الشريف في فلسطين سنة ١٩٢٠م ويأشر أعماله في ١٤ تموز (يوليو) من العام نفسه برأسمال مقداره ١٥٠٠٠٠ جنية فلسطيني (كان سعر تبادل الجنيه الفلسطيني في ذلك الوقت يساوي خمسة دولارات أمريكية). وقد بلغت حقوق المساهمين لدى مجموعة البنك العربي في نهاية عام ١٩٩٠م ما يزيد عن ٩٠٠ مليون دولار أمريكي، ونظرا لظروف التي كانت سائدة في عام ١٩٤٨م، إنتقلت الإدارة العامة للبنك العربي الى عمان عاصمة المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية، وأعيد تسجيل البنك العربي في عمان كشركة مساهمة عامة وفقا لاحكام قانون الشركات الأردني، ولدى مجموعة البنك العربي الآن شبكة ضخمة واسعة من مراكز الخدمات المصرفية تضم ما يزيد عن ٢٧٠ فرعا الى جانب عدد من المؤسسات الشقيقة موزعة على ٤٥ دولة بما فيها الوطن العربي والمراكز المالية الرئيسية في العالم. البنك العربي من طلائع ورواد الصناعة المصرفية العربية، يحتل حاليا مع عدد قليل من البنوك العربية الأخرى مركز الصدارة بحجم نشاطه وانتشاره في العالم العربي، يقدم البنك العربي لعملائه من الأفراد والمؤسسات والحكومات العالمية الأخرى مجموعة متكاملة من الخدمات المصرفية، من خلال لروعه ومؤسسته التابعة والشقيقة المنتشرة حول العالم، تشمل الخدمات للمراسلين والعمليات المصرفية التجارية والاستثمارات الشخصية وتمويل التجارة والاستثمار والتمويل والإقراض العقاري وتقديم الخدمات للمراسلين والعمليات المصرفية الدولية. تتميز سياسة البنك العربي في إدارة مصادر امواله واستثماراته بالمحافظة والإتزان على انتقاء محفظة قروض وتسهيلات مصرفية ذات نوعية ممتازة ومضمونة، وتحافظ المؤسسة في نفس الوقت على نسبة سيولة نقدية عالية. وقد استمر البنك باتباع هذه السياسة منذ تأسيسه. يعتز البنك العربي بان غالبية مصادر امواله الخارجية تتألف من ودائع العملاء المستقرة والراسخة مما يعكس الثقة التي نشأت بين البنك العربي وعملائه عبر السنين الطويلة ويتيح للبنك قدرا عاليا من المرونة في الإستثمار والتشغيل. يتطلع البنك العربي الى المستقبل بأمل وثقة، ويخطط لمرحلة جديدة من النشاط الحثيث لأداء الرسالة التي انشئ من اجلها بخدمة عملائه على أحدث أسس العمل المصرفي وكذلك بالتفاعل مع تطلعات المجتمعات التي يعمل فيها وتحقيق سبق الريادة في دعم الإقتصاد العربي، عن طريق الإستمرار في تطوير الخدمات والمنتجات المصرفية المميزة وتوفيرها لقاعدة عملائه العريضة وتعزيز وجوده العالمي في المراكز المالية الدولية.

### فروع البنك العربي

#### في اليمن

#### فرع صنعاء

ص. ب. (١٢٠١) + (٤٧٥)  
تليفون: ٢٤٠٩٢١/٨  
فاكس: (٢٦٣١٨٧)  
تلكس: ٢٦٤١ و ٢٢٣٩

#### فرع تعز

ص. ب. (٥٢٣٤)  
تليفون: ٢٣١٥٢٣/٤ - ٢٢٢٦٥٢  
فاكس: (٢١٢٣٤٧)  
تلكس: ٨٩١١/٨٩٧٧

#### فرع الحديدة

ص. ب. ٢٨١٢  
تليفون: ٢٣٩١٦٦/٧  
فاكس: (٢١١٥٥٧)  
تلكس: ٥١٢٣/٥٦٩٠

### المؤسسات الشقيقة والتابعة والحليفة للبنك العربي

في رأس المال	%
البنك العربي (سوسرا) المحدود	بالكامل
العربي أسترااليا المحدود - سيدني	بالكامل
البنك العربي (النمسا) المحدود - فيينا	بالكامل
شركة المالية والمحاسبة - جنيف	بالكامل
البنك العربي لتونس	٦٤,٢٤%
البنك العربي للمغرب	٥٠,٠٠%
بن عمان العربي	٤٩,٠٠%
البنك العربي الوطني - السعودية	٤٠,٠٠%
نيجيريا - البنك العربي المحدود	٤٠,٠٠%
بوياباي - البنك العربي الألماني	٣٧,٤٥%

الإدارة العامة: الشميساني - عمان - الأردن ص. ب. ٩٥٠٥٤٤/٥ -

هاتف: ٦٦٠١١٥ - ٦٦٠١٣١ (٦) (٩٦٢)

تلكس ٢٣٠٩١ ARABNK JO - فاكس: ٦٠٦٧٩٣

IN A YEMEN TIMES POLL:

**TO THE YEMENI PEOPLE, SADDAM IS STILL A HERO!**

The Yemen Times carried out a direct polling of 862 Yemeni individuals in Sanaa during 1-6/9/1991. The sample base was composed of ordinary citizens, craftsmen, police officers, government bureaucrats, and many shop owners. The sample also included about a hundred women - employees and housewives. We asked six questions. These are:

- 1) What do you think of Saddam?
- 2) Who is responsible for starting the Gulf Crisis?
- 3) How do you evaluate the outcome of the war?
- 4) What do you think of UN's role?
- 5) What do you think of Iran's position on the war?
- 6) What do you think of Yemen's position during the crisis?

All in all, the Yemeni people identify closely with President Saddam Husain. There is no doubt they support him, and perceive him as a symbol of Arab aspirations. A more detailed breakdown of the answers follow:

**1) On Saddam:**

100% of the respondents think positively of Saddam and they reiterated, "He is a symbol of Arab aspirations". About 17% agreed he may have miscalculated, but he is not wrong. The majority feel, Saddam and Iraq were let down by the Arab and Islamic people. But do you agree with his "dictatorial" ways? 62% said, "Yes". For many the respondents (among the lower classes of society), personal freedom

is a luxury which cannot over-ride the need to build a nation that can preserve integrity, national pride and independence. The majority see Saddam as having aspired to achieve those objectives.

**2) On responsibility for the crisis:**

There were two kinds of answers. 82% of the respondents objected to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and described it as "illegal and unfortunate". But the respondents (39%) felt that Iraq was pushed into this action. 76% stated that one or another crisis would have erupted in the region involving Iraq because the West wanted to destroy Iraq. Thus, the real reason for the crisis is the intention of the West to bring Iraq down to "proper size". 19% of the respondents feel that the West is inherently an enemy of the Arabs, and everything else is an excuse and a pretext.

**3) On the outcome of the War:**

Most respondents were visibly disturbed and sad when reflecting on the destruction of Iraq - a basic Western objective. (Most respondents use the West and USA interchangeably). 91% of the respondents said the West did not achieve all its goals. Although Iraq was destroyed to a large extent, Saddam and Iraq are symbols of Arab potential and pride. If the USA had won, it would have done with Saddam what it has done with Noriega. But Saddam is still there, and he is still a factor to be reckoned with, according to the majority of respondents.

**4) on the role of the UN:**

There was not one exception. 100% feel that the USA dominates the UN, specially the Security Council. Again, 100% feel that UN Security Council resolutions are executed variably and depending on how much they coincide with USA policies.

**4) On the position of Iran:**

Most respondents were definitely anti-Iran. 64% of the respondents said they were neutral in the Iran-Iraq war. All respondents said they supported the Iranian revolution in its early days. "The leaders of Iran have become worldly, and the lofty and high ideals raised by the revolution have become hollow." About 21% of the respondents stated Iran was as much an enemy of the Arabs as Israel. 58% stated that if Iran had joined forces with Iraq in the crisis, they could have re-shaped the region and dictated the destiny of the region and Islamic world in the next century. To them, Iran missed the opportunity because it lacked clarity of vision which was blurred by petty factors.

**5) On the position of Yemen:**

There was consensus. The people supported the government's position fully with no reservation. "Even if we face hardships today, but history will never say that we have betrayed our ideals for cheap short-term gains". In hindsight, our position was very balanced. We did not support Iraq invasion, let alone annexation of Kuwait, a 56% majority said. Over 80% expressed the need to support an Arab nation which is at war with a foreign state.

Cont'd from p. 4

of sixty persons, half of whom are students, and including a number of journalists, visited Sanaa. They have just completed a first draft design on how to help improve the situation of Bir Al-Azab. They spoke with the mayor of Sanaa, Colonel Husain Al-Maswari, a number of officials in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning. At last we have a plan which we can all look at in order to do something about the Bir Al-Azab Quarter.

By the way, included in the Florence group is Mr. Eugenio Giani, Advisor to the Mayor of Florence who came here to discuss the project of creating a twin city relationship between Sanaa and Florence. Florence, as the recognized Art capital of Europe, has much to share with historic Sanaa.

As a first step, the Florence group re-structured the Old Al-Halali House which Universal Travel and Tourism has transformed into a classical guest-house. There is an exhibition at the moment at the Halali compound concerning all the works they have done. Much can be done if we put our hands together.

**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	241395
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



**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
Arab Bank	2409211-29
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

**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

**COURIERS:**

Aramex	208887
DHL	275355
Life Express	207885
Skypack	77310

# THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF YEMEN - BEAUTY IN DIVERSITY AND VARIETY



Abridged and summarized from: A. Al-Hubaishi & K. Muller-Hohenstein: An Introduction to the Vegetation of Yemen, GTZ, (1984).

In ancient times, Yemen's terrace system, dating back several millenia, formed the basis of a rich agricultural system. This made the country the granary of Arabia and earned it the name "Arabia Felix". Even today, Yemen boasts a rich variety of vegetation, of which over 2500 species have been identified. It is true, however, that a large number of the most important tree species belong to only three genera representatives [the Acacia (Mimosaceae), the Ficus (Moraceae), and the Commiphora (Burseraceae)]. But, one can easily identify about 120 families of woody and herbaceous plants, about a third of which are mainly or even exclusively tropical plants of the Sudanian Region belonging to the Paleotropic Kingdom. Another third of the genera belongs to the extra-tropical plant-geographical regions of the Holarctic Kingdom. In other words, the regions of coastal Yemen extending from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Arabian Sea, into the escarpment areas and parts of the highlands and mountains, are part of Africa. On the other hand, the hinterland, starting from the eastern slopes of Khowlan all the way through the northern half of Hadhramaut and Al-Maharah, belongs to the Eurasian formation. Finally, the last third of the flora species of Yemen are endemic, included here are all the species of the Eritreo-Arabia province, centered around the southern part of the Red Sea. A large number of succulent plants, some probably not yet known to science, are also restricted in their distribution to Southern Arabia.

It is amazing how a large variety of species and genera, native to so many different plant regions, arrived in South Arabia, and how today they can co-exist side by side. The heterogeneity of plants is due to plant migrations during past geological times under different climatic conditions. The semi-desert and desert flora, the annual herbs and grasses as well as the perennial xerophytes are considered as probably the oldest part of the Arabian flora. All in all, the final result is a very interesting collection and distribution of flowers, trees and other vegetation. For the tourist, for the nature lover, as well as for the bot-



## AN INTRODUCTION OF THE FLORA OF YEMEN

The Arabia Felix "Yemen" is the country of diversity of plants resources and the place where the outstanding botanist "Forsskal" died. Peter Forsskal was one of the six people who travelled a long way from Denmark to study, among other things, the flora and fauna of Yemen. The journey started January 1761 from Denmark passing through Egypt, Red Sea, Jeddah and into Lu-hayyah. Five members of the expedition passed away during the journey. Geologist Carsten Neibuhr who returned to Copenhagen in 1767 carrying the whole collection of Forsskal, was the only survivor. The aim of the trip, as it was declared, was to prove that Arabia Felix was not only the source of Incense, Myrrh and Frankincense, but many other important economic and medicinal plants as well. Forsskal's most important discovery is the palsam tree (Commiphora opobalsamum), which was found for the first time in the Tihama.

Yemen's diversity in climate and geographical regions is one of the characteristics that leads to the diversity of plant life, which attracts most tourists. Biologists and botanists are also attracted in order to discover the secrets of plants and animals life in Yemen. Studies on the flora of Yemen started during the modern times some 200 years ago. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive floristic work up to date that has been done in Yemen. During the past decade, a few botanists from different countries visited Yemen and collected plants from certain areas, but such studies were limited and do not represent the complete flora of the country.

For reference purposes, the notable researchers on the flora of Yemen include the following:

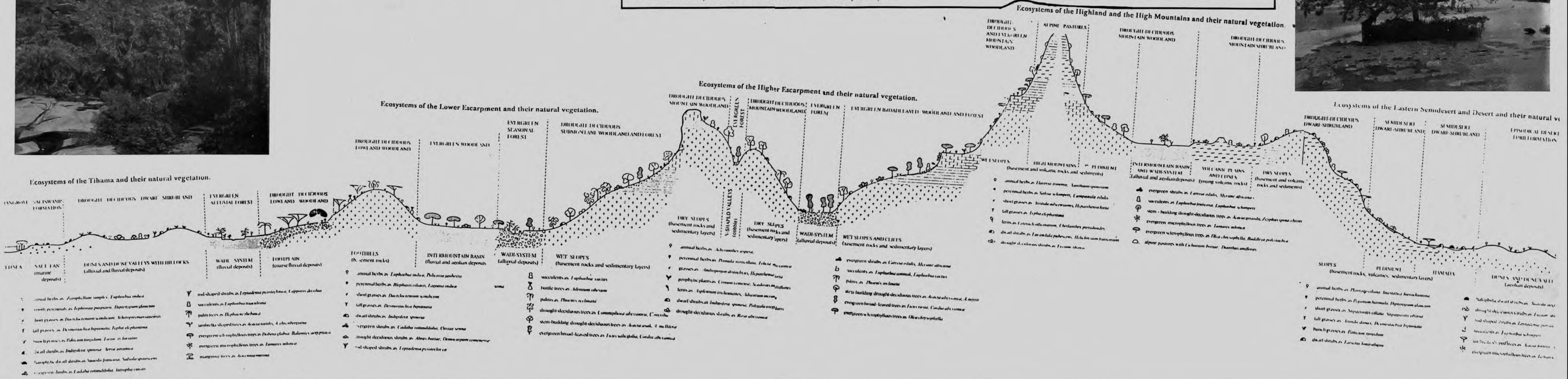
- Peter Forsskal (1764) - Swedish student of Linnaeus "the father of botany"
- P. E. Botta (1836) - from the natural History Museum in Paris.
- G. Schimper and Ehrenberg (1836) - collected some plants from the Yemeni coast.
- A. Ueflers (1887) - visited Yemen four times and collected some plants.
- G. Schweinfurth (1889) - German Botanist wrote a book on the flora of Egypt and Yemen.
- E. Blatter (1919) wrote on the flora of the Aden and Arabian regions.
- Ahmed Khattab (1944) - Egyptian, collected some plants from the coastal plains and Sana'a.
- J. Lavranos, L. Newton and M. Horwood (1962).

Dr. Abdul-Rahman S. Dubaie, Biology Department, Faculty of Science, Sanaa University.



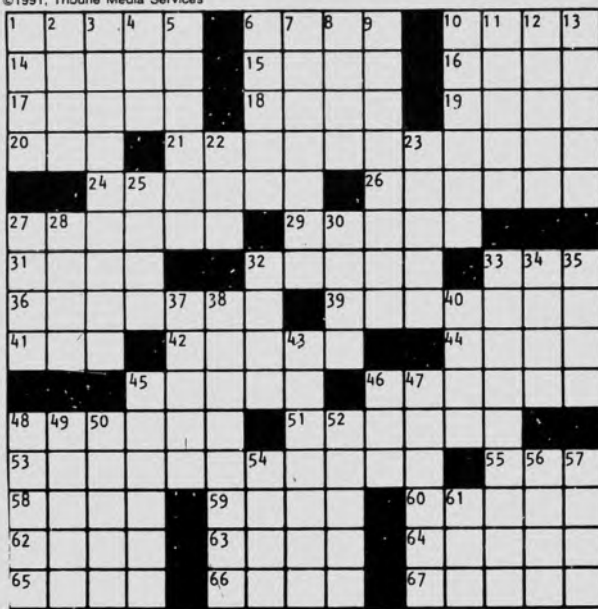
Most of the plants collected till 1960s were either destroyed or lost. The real floristic studies and/or plant collections started in the early seventies by F. N. Hepper (1975) and J. R. Wood who collected some plants from Yemen and deposited the specimens in the Royal Botanic Garden in Kew (U.K.). Chaudhary and others (1983) wrote on the weeds of Yemen (Northern Provinces). Al-Hubaishi and Muller-Hohenstein (1984) wrote a book on the ecology and vegetation of Yemen. This book is very helpful as an introduction to the vegetation which is represented by about 245 species of plants. It is unfortunate, however, that the plants collected by the above mentioned botanists were kept in herbariums or institutions located outside Yemen which causes difficulties for local and/or new botanists to identify their specimens. A group of scientists (E. Westing, D. Thalen, J. Kessler, J. Briede, A. Khulaidi and P. Scholte 1980-1989) working for the Range and Livestock Improvement Project (RLIP) in Dhamar collected some plants from the Dhamar area and reserved some of them in their herbarium. A. Al-Khulaidi (1989) wrote a thesis on a comparative vegetation survey of four physiographic regions in Yemen. In the same way, Loutfy Boulos, S.A. Gabali and A. Gifri (1988-1991) concentrated on the study of the Aden flora.

From the background given above, it seems that there is an urgent need for local botanists to study the country ecologically and floristically, to devote their time on collecting plants from different geographical regions in Yemen, to identify and reserve them in a national herbarium for studying and research purposes. I have been concentrating on doing exactly that since 1986. Such work, once completed, will serve as a reference for students and researchers of fauna and flora in Yemen.



★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- ACROSS**
- 1 Appraised
  - 6 Money in hand
  - 10 Papas
  - 14 The end
  - 15 Highly spiced stew
  - 16 Guinness
  - 17 Partner of mortise
  - 18 Gas conduit
  - 19 European capital
  - 20 Literary collection
  - 21 Become more strict with
  - 24 American or Swiss
  - 26 The Far East
  - 27 Melodic
  - 29 Backless couch
  - 31 Prison, in England
  - 32 Plebe
  - 33 Saratoga Springs is one
  - 36 Scholarly
  - 39 Put up
- DOWN**
- 1 Catholic tribunal
  - 41 — Moines
  - 42 Acting parts
  - 44 Dies —
  - 45 A la —
  - 46 Indian stringed instruments
  - 48 Landed property
  - 51 Showered
  - 53 Some painters
  - 55 Small bit
  - 58 Chair
  - 59 Membership payments
  - 60 Kukla's friend
  - 62 Ms. Adams
  - 63 Drying chamber
  - 64 English city
  - 65 Little —
  - 66 Grooves
  - 67 Decreases
  - 2 Prayer ending
  - 3 Holding firmly
  - 4 Conceit
  - 5 Waltz and fox trot
  - 6 Stupors
  - 7 Public promenade
  - 8 Fall off by degrees
  - 9 Give up
  - 10 Evolution theorist
  - 11 By oneself
  - 12 Evil spirit
  - 13 Perfume
  - 22 Trevino
  - 23 Spiel
  - 25 Ship's cargo space
  - 27 Up in years
  - 28 Difficult to find
  - 30 Roman dates
  - 32 Irishman
  - 33 Hedges
  - 34 Fruit
  - 35 Fruit drinks
  - 37 Hot under the collar
  - 38 Bullfighter
  - 40 Refer to
  - 43 Most uncanny
  - 45 Monopoly
  - 46 Perch
  - 47 Shoe part
  - 48 Ruhr city
  - 49 Glove material
  - 50 Lag behind
  - 52 Helpers: abbr.
  - 54 Hawaiian feast
  - 56 Assistant
  - 57 Truman or Myerson
  - 61 Yarn measurement



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.

**BUD AND LOU (Sol.: 9 letters)**  
**A-**Abbott, Action, Antics; **B-**Buck Privates, Burlesque; **C-**Chick, Classic, Clowns, Comics, Costello; **D-**Duke; **F-**Fame, Funny; **G-**Gags, Goof; **H-**Heathcliff, Herbie; **I-**I'm a Bad Boy; **L-**Laugh, Little Giant, Loony; **M-**Malarky, Movies; **N-**Nonsense; **P-**Pace; **R-**Rio Rita, Romp, Routine; **S-**Show, Silly, Sketches, Stars, Style; **T-**Team, Timing, Tubby; **W-**Wacky, Who's on First, Wilbur, **Z-**Zany

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

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

GOMAD  
 PIPNY  
 DISNAL  
 FARIDA



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

Answer: A "POLITICIAN" ONE

WORDS OF WISDOM

Government of any type has no power unless the people allow it to be so. \*\*\*

Why is it so much easier to spend money than it is to make it? \*\*\*

Don't waste time worrying about things that you can't do something about. \*\*\*

Remember that the most profound changes begin with yourself. \*\*\*

There's no law that says you have to respond to unreasonable attacks. Sometimes it's nobler to ignore accusations or gossip. \*\*\*

Team sports are a lot like life. Both are more fun after you learn how to lose gracefully. \*\*\*

Z P S E H C T E K S C I T N A  
 L A U G H E U Q S E L R U B A  
 I C N I L N W A C K Y B B U T  
 T E C Y Y O L L E T S O C C I  
 T K H N K N O T K S T S L K R  
 L P E O R S N N I T S I A P O  
 E M R I A E C U Y Y E L S R I  
 G O B T L N S L F L I L S I R  
 I R I C A S D U K E V Y I V O  
 A T E A M E F S N W O L C A U  
 N S T A R S O S C I M O C T T  
 T S R I F N O S O H W A P E I  
 G N I M I T G W I L B U R S N  
 S I M A B A D B O Y W O H S E  
 E M A F G F F I L C H T A E H

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE  
 GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Round Table had room for 150 knights — and one empty spot set aside for the Holy Grail. \*\*\*

It was Benito Mussolini who wrote, "Journalism is not a profession but a mission." He was a journalist at the time, before he was dictator of Italy. \*\*\*

Scientists at a Tennessee nuclear research center report that radioactive frogs are on the loose. They got their radiation dose from a pond near the testing center. \*\*\*

Some scientists believe that most dinosaurs lived for more than a century. \*\*\*

James Buchanan is the only U.S. president who was a lifelong bachelor. \*\*\*

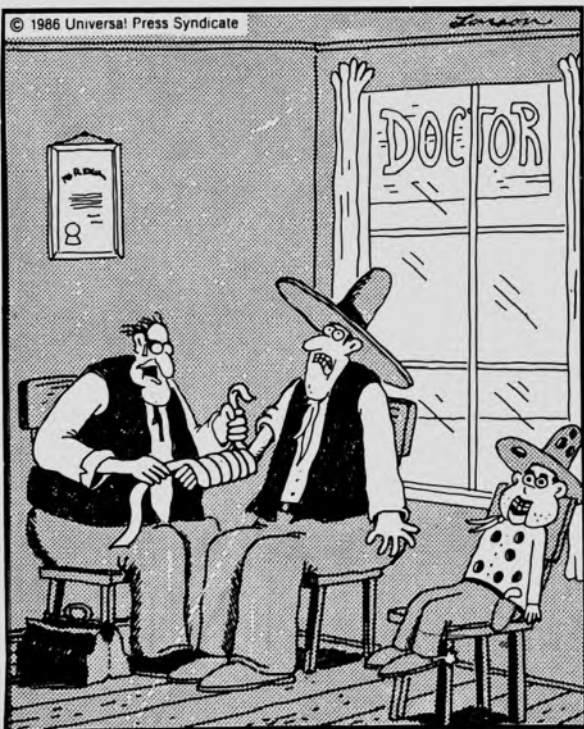
SLAPSTIX

GUILLOTINE: THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR DANDRUFF

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"You're gonna be OK, mister, but I can't say the same for your little buddy over there. ... The way I hear it, he's the one that mouthed off to them gunfighters in the first place."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Front porch forecasters

THIS WEEK'S

HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

**Weekly Tip:** Individuality is rewarded. Concentrate on emotional matters.

**Aries (March 21-April 19)** Being on the road or in the air is favored. Time to catch up with news. Security means more.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20)** Use money well this week ... and that means enjoy it. Success in real estate.

**Gemini (May 21-June 21)** You are at your mobile, witty best. Fun and travel. Get practical.

**Cancer (June 22-July 22)** Many thoughts going on in the back of your mind early in the week.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22)** Friends influence your life's direction — or vice versa. Face guilt about a family situation.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)** You have greater visibility this week. Reassurance comes from friends and family.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)** A long-distance trip this week is full of surprises. Past loves may still be on your mind.

**Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21)** Intimate talks with your partner bring revealing results. Discuss joint financial matters.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)** Relationships may require special care. Needed fun or relaxation. Keep down a few roots.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)** Health-related activities are favored. Verbalizing yourself is easier.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)** You learn much about yourself and others. Love with Gemini or Libra is favored.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20)** Having a good home life is the springboard to your success this week.

**If You Were Born This Week**  
 Many private thoughts and reflections this month. Behind-the-scenes support is likely, but give it too. Greater financial activity in October. Your gift of handling details serves you well in November. More communications, paperwork, or traveling.

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

## GENERATIONAL RELATIONS

We observe in the social transformation of our society today that there are many problems that arise due to problems in relations between generations. I am particularly interested in the relations between parents and children. Parents have an obligation to their children. In Islam, parents are obliged to play good role models, to plant in their kids love, trust, self-confidence, and a proper moral and religious education. Without such efforts from the parents, children can go stray and deviate. Many parents, specially the fathers, are not doing their job and duty towards the children. At the same time, the children's attitude towards their parents have undergone a major transformation. The respect, care, and love is diminishing. We may end-up one day sending our old folks to the old age asylums. Is this what we want? The absence of a sufficient dose of religious education, and the weakening of the moral fiber are going to lead to generational conflicts. We have to attend to this matter before it is too late!

by: Budoor Abdullah  
Al-Mawiri,  
Parent and Teacher,  
Khowlah Bint Al-Azwar School,

## IMPRESSIONS FROM VISITING YEMEN

On the last day of my stay in Yemen in March 1991, I found a copy of the Yemen Times on the table in my hotel room. I looked for the subscription form and filled it in at once. Since that time I have been reading your paper with great interest. I am a potter. Through this I became interested in natural building materials especially in mud or earth brick buildings.

One day I found in a very renowned German magazine an unusual and long article on the wonderful buildings in Sana'a. Although I had already collected a lot of material about this method and material of construction, I immediately talked with several persons who shared my interest in this architecture. I had never seen anything like the houses in Sana'a.

A friend who is a specialist in building materials and with whom I had already been in Northern Cyprus, started digging for more information on this subject, and soon, we decided to go to Yemen for two weeks in May 1990. We rented a car with a driver and went to Sa'adah first. Then to Hodeidah and through the Tihama to Taiz. We were just in time for the unity between the two Yemens and went right through to Aden. Always

looking at the precious buildings and houses that were built of earth material.

In Aden we saw that we had made a mistake by contemplating a "little trip" to Shibam, (1500 kras.!!). So we returned "home" to Sana'a and back to Germany. Naturally I cannot name all the places we have been to! Mareb across the mountains and through desert to Dhamar and the Anis where we took several steam baths.

I also wanted to go back to Germany because I had broken my arm during my adventures, and I wanted to see my doctor because of it. Although it had been very well treated and put into plaster in Taiz. I do not remember the name of the hospital, it was built by the Chinese I was told. The doctor was very nice, and he did a very good job. His small room was full of people; children crying, some moaning, a man with a fish poisoning sitting on the floor, another one with a wound on his head. I was sitting among them quietly in spite of the pain in my arm.

We were not long in Germany when we decided to go to Yemen for another fortnight.

This time a young photographer came with us. We went straight

down to Aden and then to Seyoun. In Ryan we had a delay of nearly 12 hours, because of a defect motor. We spent the time sitting on a piece of cardboard on the gravel in the shade of a little tree, constantly moving according to the position of the shade of the sun, while sipping tea and talking to the people under the next tree, who were having a cup of tea now and then too.

In the valleys around Seyoun and Shibam we went to see several building sites, and we also helped with the work being done. We carried straw, mixed it with mud, treated the mud with our feet. It was real fun. The work was done very quickly and it was very systematic. Shibam was really wonderful, and also another place to which we went across the mountains.

We went to Yemen for a third time. This time we went to the middle of the country around Ibb, Jibla and other places. Then for several days to Hamam Damt to bathe. After that we went to the coast of Mukallah and back to Aden and to Sana'a.

It was fun!

Kathe Hoffmann,  
Hamburg, GERMANY



بنك اندوسويس

BANQUE INDOSUEZ

Yemen Branch

Proudly informs its customers that:

**COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ**  
IS RANKING NUMBER ONE AMONG THE  
WORLD'S LARGEST FINANCIAL COMPANIES WITH

- TOTAL ASSETS: US \$ 157,512 m.
- 1990 REVENUE: US \$ 34,981 m.
- TOTAL STAFF: 98,000 employees

Banque Indosuez is 100% owned  
by Compagnie Financiere de Suez

( Source : MAGAZINE FORTUNE, No. 17, August 26, 1991)



## Cont'd. from page 12 Senior World...

Speaking about Yemeni-Sudanese cooperation, he stated that the two countries face similar threats, an undeclared seige. "The Sudan is doing all it can to create more stability in the region, specially in the Horn of Africa," he added.

With respect to the internal political transformation of the Sudan, Mr. Sahloul said that his country is experimenting with a new approach. Partly based on the Libyan model, amended and adjusted to suit the circumstances of the Sudan. "We do not intend to start a multi-party system, because such a system only reflected the tribal and sectarian divisions within the Sudanese society." Our past experience does not show that we can continue along this path, he continued. We have opted for a federal system which will suit the needs of each region differently.

Asked about human rights in the Sudan, the Minister said that the issue of human rights is exploited by the West to achieve its goals. "When it suits the West to overlook this issue, it does so. But when it wants to hassle a country, it raises this issue forcefully," he said.

Regarding Sudan's relations with its neighbors, the Minister said that relations with Chad, Libya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea are excellent. We are also working to improve our relations with Egypt and the other countries.

Within the region, we have enforced the trend of education among our neighbors. "We have provided educational assistance to Chad and Eritrea. Now the Central African Republic asked for our educational assistance, and we expect Ethiopia to do so shortly." In spite of our meager resources, we feel the need to provide this kind of assistance to our neighbors. In contrast, the well-to-do Arab countries have failed to see the importance of this kind of cultural and educational cooperation with black Africa.

Commenting on the multi-party political system of Yemen, Minister Sahloul stated that it is something for which Yemen has to be complemented. "We specially congratulate the Yemeni people on having achieved unification in spite of major odds and objections," he said.

"I think Yemen and the Sudan, and maybe other countries in the same situation, should be careful, and their peoples have to be aware of the fact that their countries are targeted," the Sudanese Foreign Minister concluded.

Finally, H.E. Indian State Minister for Foreign Affairs will pay the first ministerial visit by an Indian to Yemen following unification. The two-day visit is aimed at discussing bilateral and regional issues of mutual concern, Yemen Times learnt.

## THE CULTURE OF CATTLE RAISING IN CITIES

BY: Abeid Salim Abeid,  
Sanaa.

I believe that no one would say that goat, sheep or cow meat is not a delicious dish. Especially when the meat is consumed in its roast form or in different varieties during lunch time and during parties.

Recently I was taken aback of what I saw while strolling along residential areas in our beautiful city of Sana'a. What I saw leaves a lot to be desired. Wherever I went I met female shepherds in the town letting their sheep, goats and cows graze around the garbage bins and the surrounding areas. The type of the garbage they were grazing on made me immediately think of turning to a vegetarian. They were grazing on all types of filth they could find within the area and leaving their droppings scattered everywhere. Their droppings are not only a bad sight to see but also a dangerous thing to leave behind. These droppings bring ticks, flies and other parasitic insects which after breeding bring various types of diseases such as typhoid, cholera, etc. If left for a long time, it will bring a lot of suffering to the residents and also may cause death. So in order to prevent such cases, and not to make me turn into a vegetarian, I like meat, I would like the authorities to do the following:

- 1) A law has to be enacted so that no domestic cattles may be left or be seen grazing within the residential areas say - they should graze outside the city.
  - 2) That any cattle seen loitering within the residential areas without the owner (a leash) should be sent to the nearest authority for custody and a fine should be charged to the owner. In this case Municipal Guards should be on the look out for offenders.
  - 3) Since the cattle droppings are scattered everywhere within the residential areas, I suggest that a law should be passed by the Authorities to make sure that all cattles should be provided with something like nappies specially designed so as to hold the drop-pings. These nappies should be washable and cheap so that the cost cannot affect the town shepherds much, and by extension, would not influence the price of meat for customers like myself.
- I think if the suggestion are carried out effectively, they will allow the city to remain clean.

## 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

### AVAILABLE FOR RENT

A two-storey villa, de luxe finish,  
comfortable for a family.  
With garden, parking space, and guard's post.  
Please refer to photo below.  
Located close to Hadda Road,  
near the Haddah Housing Quarter.  
Interested parties may kindly call:  
240080 (ask for Ali).



## EURO CHANNEL TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE!

As the first permanent tunnel link between Britain and continental Europe rapidly advances towards opening in less than two years time, a new UK Department of Transport report has confirmed its potential by showing that 65 per cent of the country's 89 million international travellers are en route to or from the mainland.

Figures show that what are known as cross-Channel passengers have grown by more than 50 per cent between 1980 and 1989. Non-fuel freight trade with continental Europe also rose by 50% during the same period and now accounts for just under half of UK world trade.

The report, which brings together data from several different sources in the UK and France, also reveals that while cross-channel air travel between Britain and France, Austria, Spain and Portugal have more than doubled, the sea port of Dover in south-east continues to dominate the market with 58 percent of the traffic in 1989. It was a similar story on the other side of the Channel seaway at the French straits ports of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque. Passengers travelling with a vehicle shot up from 49 per cent in 1980 to 70% in 1989.

Despite the world economic recession hitting some sectors of the holiday trade, figures just published by Dover harbour Board for the first half of this year show that both passengers and car traffic continue to rise. And more than one million tourist cars were handled for the first time in any January-June period in the ports history. A total of 6,800,000 passengers also travelled through the port.

A spokesman commented:

"The figures show that the Port of Dover has strengthened its position as Britain's leading ferry port with increases in both passenger and tourist car traffic compared with the first six months of 1990. The latest monthly traffic figures give cause to optimism that the port's ferry business is on course for growth. In addition to increased passenger and a tourist car traffic in June, coach and freight movements showed an upwards trend compared with the same month last year."

Dover Harbour Board together with ferry operators Sealink Stena and P&O are currently planning to accommodate and introduce bigger and more luxurious ships on the short sea routes between the UK and continental Europe in answer to the challenge of the Channel Tunnel.

The new tunnel link, which will consist of two main running tunnels and a central service tunnel, is on course for opening in June 1993. All boring has been completed and work is now well advanced on the terminal buildings at each end of the link in Britain and France. Dover Harbour Board managing director, Mr Jonathan Sloggett, says the best chance of competing with the tunnel is to create a "port of excellence."

## EURO INSURANCE AFTER 1992

With the signing of the Treaty of Rome on 25th March 1957 the foundations were laid for an integrated European economic community where people, goods services and capital could circulate as freely as in a domestic market. The Treaty of Rome contains two Articles fundamental to the dismantling of existing barriers to trade and of particular significance to insurance, namely Article 52 which states that:

"...restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be abolished...such abolition shall also apply to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries...Freedom of establishment shall include the right to take up and pursue activities as self-employed persons and to set up and manage undertakings....under the conditions laid down for its own nationals by the law of the country where such establishment is effected..."

and Article 59 which states that: "...restrictions on freedom to provide services within the Community shall be progressively abolished...in respect of nationals of Member States who are established in a State of the Community other than that of the person for whom the services are intended"

In the terms of 1992 the most significant piece of EC legislation has been the Single European Act (SEA) signed by the Community's Heads of Government in 1986. The Act will have a major effect on the content of EC legislation and the process by which this legislation is adopted by Member States. Its principal objectives were firstly to ease the Community's decision-making process, thereby speeding up the move to an open, internal market and secondly to give the European Parliament more influence over Community legislation. Once signed it was necessary for all Member States to assimilate it into their national legislation.

The importance of the SEA for the internal market comes from the fact that it endorses the White Paper of 1985 which had identified various barriers to a free market and set out a programme of some 300 directives aimed at their removal. It is the intention that these directives will have worked their way through the EC legislature (via the Commission, Council and Parliament) and have been amalgamated into Member States' national legislation by 1992.

## CIE de Suez Ranked No. 1 among World Financial Companies

FORTUNE Magazine printed a list of the "Fifty Largest Diversified Financial Companies in the World". The top position was occupied by the French Compagnie Financiere de Suez, the holding company of Banque Indosuez. The magazine's report No. 17 of August 26th, 1991, gave the ranks by using five different criteria; namely, assets, revenues for 1990, profits (1990), stock-holders' equity, and total number of employees. Of the companies included in the list, nineteen were American (USA), eleven Japanese, six French, four British, three Swiss, three Dutch, three Italian, and one German.

It is clear that there is no Third World or Communist Bloc companies in the list. Although this list is not an exclusive indicator of the financial power of the respective countries, it does indicate the degree of dominance of the money and capital markets in the world.

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?  
FRENCH COURSES  
BY FRENCH TEACHERS  
AT THE FRENCH CULTURAL  
CENTRE, ALL LEVELS,  
MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.  
FOR REGISTRATION,  
CALL NOW 271-666, 241-826

## YEMEN TIMES ANNOUNCES VACANCIES:

Due to the growth of its work, Yemen Times is in need of the following:

1. accountant and collection agent.
2. receptionist/typist (must be bi-lingual).
3. writer/translator (English / Arabic / English). French is an additional bonus.

### Work conditions:

- a) Morning & afternoon work shifts,
- b) Academic credentials are not required
- c) Very good salary.

**RELIABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK HARD ARE THE DECISIVE ELEMENTS!**

**APPLY IN PERSON!**

كماران

السيجارة الأكثر مبيعاً في اليمن



افخر تبغ طارح يمن شراره

# SENIOR WORLD DIGNITARIES FLY INTO SANAA FOR TALKS!

Last week, Sanaa was busy receiving senior international guests. These included H.E. Dr. Carl-Dieter Spranger, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation in the Federal Republic of Germany, H.E. Mr. Ali Ahmed Sahlool, Foreign Minister of the Sudan at the head of a delegation which included several ministers, and H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayeti, Iranian Foreign Minister, at the head of a large delegation. Tomorrow, Sanaa is welcoming H.E. Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, Minister of State for External Affairs in the Republic of India. Yemen Times had exclusive interviews with these guests to find out the purpose of their visits and the success of their talks. "The meetings were excellent and were conducted in a good atmosphere. We agreed on a number of topics of common interest," Dr. Spranger told the

Yemen Times. Asked about the role Germany, and through Germany Europe, could play in helping Yemen overcome its current financial difficulties, notably due to the Gulf crisis, the German Minister said, "We in Germany are especially well-placed to appreciate the problems Yemen faces following its unification. We are going through the same process," he added. As long as Yemen adheres to the principles of democracy, multi-party system, human rights, and market-oriented economy, we will continue to support it, he said. With respect to the new world order, the minister indicated that the new worries revolve around new issues such as economic cooperation and well-being, the ecological legacy of industrialization and urbanization, etc. "Europe is going about its problems through coordination and



cooperation among its member-states. I hope the Arabs would do the same," he added. Commenting on the just-concluded 10th Ministerial Conference of non-aligned countries, he said that a proper economic policy would provide more solu-

tions to the problems of Third World countries, he pointed out. In terms of alleviating the debt problem of LDCs, he said that Germany leads the way in that it had waived 9,000 billion DM of debt owned to it by developing countries. "Yemen is on the right path as it pursues policies based on democracy, human rights and a market-based economic system." Dr. Ali Akbar Velayeti, Iranian Foreign Minister, indicated that his country is very interested in strengthening relations and cooperation with Yemen.

He specially pointed to the need to cooperate in resolving regional issues, such as regional security. Mr. Ali Ahmed Sahlool, the Foreign Minister of the Sudan and the head of the Sudanese Ministerial delegation, told the Yemen Times that Yemen and Sudan share many positions including the regional attitude towards them at the aftermath of the Gulf crisis. "Therefore, we have to coordinate our positions and share our thoughts in these and other matters," he said.

Continues on page 10.



NO. 1

CITIZEN SUPPORTS OFFICIAL

NO. 2

OFFICIAL'S CAR CHASES CITIZEN

## The Property Centre

**Property Management & Estate Agents**

Available immediately for rent over 150 desirable properties for residence and office use (furnished and unfurnished), backed by comprehensive services. The Property Centre searches for you a suitable accommodation, takes care of management of the property and has a team of general maintenance men at your service.  
**Call us at: Phone: 215714, Fax: 245301**  
 Or visit us at Hadda Road, opposite the British Embassy

### ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

**MAGIC WORD**

SLAPSTICK

JUMBLES

DOGMA NIPPY ISLAND AFRAID  
 Politics can be this kind of career—A "PROMISING" ONE

**CROSSWORDS**

RATED	CASH	DADS
OMEGA	OLLA	ALEC
TENON	MAIN	ROME
ANA	CLAMPDOWN	NON
CHEESE	ORIENT	
ARIOSE	DIVAN	
GAOL	CADET	SPA
ERUDITE	ERECTED	
DFS	ROLES	IRAF
CARTE	SITARS	
ESTATE	RAINED	
SURREALISTS	DAB	
SFAT	DVES	OLLIE
EDIE	OAST	LEEDS
NELL	RUTS	EASES