



# YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

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**HAPPY EID,  
WELCOME  
OCTOBER**

**عيد سعيد  
واملاً يا اكتوبر**

## OUR VIEWPOINT

### I'd Rather Be a Yemeni!

We Yemenis are torn today between two strong trends and facts of life. On the one hand, there is the happy part. We have achieved Yemeni unity in a peaceful way, something close to a miracle in the Arab (or even world) context. We live in a democracy and multi-party political system, something very few Third World countries can claim. Discoveries of oil and mineral resources are declared every now and then. We look at the future with considerable hope and optimism. On the other hand, we are swarmed with a heap of problems - corrupt officials, a plague called QAT, a non-functioning bureaucracy, a very high unemployment rate, rising costs of living, and many other socio-economic difficulties. These two contradictory circumstances have given Yemenis a schizophrenia or split personality.

Over the last few days, I spent some time with laymen (ordinary Yemenis) from my village. Their attitude - they are euphoric about the first part, and depressed and dejected because of the host of apparently insurmountable problems. What is the overall evaluation. They compared their lot with those of the neighbors, whom they know very well. The conclusion is that, we in Yemen, at least live in hope. "We can look forward to something better. We feel we have the mechanism to change things in the direction the majority of us choose." What that says is that, in spite of enormous economic difficulties, the level of self-esteem among Yemenis is much higher than what you will find if you travel three thousand kilometers from Sanaa in any direction. As one day-laborer put it, "For all our economic troubles, and the apparent wealth of our neighbors, I'D RATHER BE A YEMENI!"

The Publisher

### King Hussein:

**We decided to participate in the Peace Conference because working towards a just and fair peace is a patriotic duty."**

In a major policy statement, H.M. King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan laid down the framework for Jordan's participation in the coming Middle East Peace Conference. "Yes, we have decided to participate in the conference in order to protect ourselves, and our coming generations. Our participation is based on the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 & 338," he said. The King, who was speaking at the inauguration session of the Jordanian National Conference, indicated that Jordan and the whole region face a critical moment in history, and that "We have to live up to the duties and challenges we face".

To help us in our efforts to bring a just and lasting peace to the region, we will put all our abilities and resources at the disposal of the Jordanian delegation to the peace conference, the King said.

"The conference negotiations are not simply between the Arabs and Israel, but they are also between the world and Israel. If Israel clings to its old policy of confronting the world with a status quo, then its losses will be enormous. Yet, I have to say that a growing percentage of the Israeli people is getting closer to the world view point," he added.

The King praised the positive decisions of the Palestinian National Council, held in Algiers recently. "Working towards peace



is a patriotic duty, whatever justifications are given to steer away from the conference table. I ask the media to play a constructive role based on rational analysis of the facts and to avoid emotional outbursts," he said. It is to be noted that the Jordanian people as well as the majority of the Palestinians, wherever they are, support and trust the King and have confidence in his judgement.

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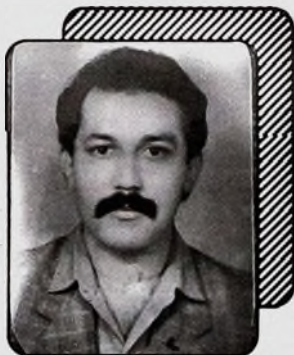
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**PERSONAL VIEW**

**CARING FOR  
OUR CHILDREN**



**Yahya Yousuf Hudaidi**  
Journalist,  
The Yemen Times

We always talk of the beauty and innocence of childhood, and people speak of their childhood with considerable nostalgia. As adults, we reflect on those years, and wish we could re-live them. Yet, we forget the duty we have towards today's children. Maybe one way of going back to our childhood is by actually paying attention to the children right now.

To be a child in Yemen is to suffer from many hardships and to miss so many things taken for granted by the children of other countries. A short visit to any residential quarter in any of our cities, or even worse to the villages, will bring us face to face with the realities of the conditions of Yemeni children. We will see bare-footed children playing in the streets, shabily dressed, we can easily detect that they are not properly taken care of. The parents are busy in the mornings (father at work, mother in kitchen), and they are busy chewing qat in the afternoons. They barely can take care of their children, and the job becomes harder because of the large number of children in each family. Children are the torch-bearers and hope of Yemen's future. Therefore, the better we train them and prepare them, the brighter the future of the country will be. One of the first places to start is the TV programs, which seem to be oblivious to their duties towards our children. A second place is parental guidance. Parents should play their proper roles in the upbringing of their children. Finally, teachers have a guiding role in the way our children grow. I often get very upset when we are so neglectful of our duties towards our children. How could we care so little about what will happen in twenty years from now? It is a question to which I find no answer.

**LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS,**

**PAKISTANI TRADE DELEGATION  
VISITS YEMEN**

A five-man Pakistani delegation arrived in Sanaa on the 11th and left on the 15th of current October. The group is composed of Mr. Waseem Ahmed Aslam, the delegation leader and the managing partner of Afzal Aslam & Co (producer of surgical dressing and other materials), Mr. Syed Dilawar Hussain, Director of M/s. Husaini Electric Works (producer of electrical appliances and street lighting, etc.), Mr. Haroon Kasam, Proprietor of M/s Haroon Kasam (exporter of food-stuff mainly rice), Mr. Altaf A. Khan, proprietor of M/s Fotokem International (specialist in photographic and x-ray chemicals), and Mr. Mohammed Nadeem, partner in M/s. Marshal Business Associates. The group was accompanied by Muhammad Mohsin, the Deputy Director of the Export Promotion Bureau. Pakistan's ambassador in Sanaa told the Yemen Times that he is happy with the way the talks went between the Yemeni and Pakistani businessmen. In addition to the trade relations, the Pakistani side is studying setting-up factories in the Aden free zone jointly with Yemeni partners. Mr. Waseem said that he, for one, is taking home an offer which he is going to study as a first step towards establishing a factory in Aden.

**PRESIDENT SALEH URGES  
YEMENIS TO STICK TO  
REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS**

On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the October 14th Revolution, Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, gave a state of the nation address in which he urged all the citizens not to forget the ideals of the revolution. "We have come a long way so far, but we have a lot ahead of us," he said. "In a very short time, the Revolution has achieved so much for our people. Therefore, we should not forget its ideals, or forget those who sacrificed to uphold the revolution and its ideals," he said. "We are used to difficulties, and they only add to our stamina and endurance," he added. The general thrust of his speech was that there may be difficulties in the short run, but that things are going to shape up in the medium and long terms.

**YEMENI LEADERSHIP BRIEFED ON  
MID-EAST SITUATION BY  
PALESTINIAN LEADERS**

The Yemeni leadership was briefed on the recent developments in the Palestinian National Council, the international efforts in holding the Middle East Peace Conference, and the position of the Palestinian leadership vis-a-vis these developments. First, Nayef Hawatemeh paid a two-day visit during which he met with Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh, and many other senior officials. In a similar way, PLO Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, sent a message up-dating President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the more recent developments. It will be noted that Yemen has a particularly strong relationship with the Palestinian people and leadership.

**AMERICAN OFFICIAL VISITS  
YEMEN**

American Assistant Undersecretary of State for the Near East and South Asia visited Yemen during 10-12/10/1991. During his visit, the American official met with many senior Yemeni officials with whom he exchanged views as to how to over-haul the relationship between the two countries, and bring it up to the pre-Gulf crisis level.

**CONFLICT BETWEEN HATCHERY  
OWNERS AND THE MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE**

Many Yemeni prominent businessmen met early this week to discuss the ways to tackle the recent government decisions, which they perceive as detrimental to their interests. The issue at hand is the relationship between the five hatcheries, which supply the hundreds of poultry farms with their needs of chicken feed as well as chicks. The Ministry of Agriculture had earlier set up a committee to study how to combat what it sees as an "oligopoly". Brace for heated discussions between the two sides as they gear up for a confrontation next week.

**IRAN BEATS YEMEN 2-1**

In a game held in Teheran on 14/10/1991, the Iranian Football team beat the Yemeni olympic team by 2-to-1 goals.

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**Rashid Al-Kaff:**

## "We are helping the Yemeni private sector move into the support services of the oil industry."

It is common knowledge that there are almost two dozen oil companies exploring for oil in Yemen. These companies spend hundreds of millions of US dollars annually on their various activities. It is unfortunate that most of this money is leaked out of the country through many low-profile sub-contractors. Not only do the sub-contractors intentionally pursue such a policy, but they also participate in none of the social and cultural events and aspects of Yemeni life. Their contributions to such activities are minimal or even non-existent. Thus, the benefit to the local economy, at this early stage of development in the oil sector, is minimal. To remedy this situation, the Government had established the Yemen Company for Investment in Oil and Minerals (YCIOM). Yemen Times went to speak to Mr. Rashid Al-Kaff, YCIOM's Chairman. Mr. Al-Kaff is an old hand in the oil business. He has worked in this sector since 1969, starting off as a field geologist and rising up the ladder until his present post. His educational background is equally impressive. His B.Sc. in geology is from the American University of Beirut, followed by a master's degree in Mineral/Oil Exploration Economics from Austria. He participated in the establishment and development of many organisations in this sector.

Excerpts of the interview follow:

**Q: Could you briefly describe the objectives of the YCIOM?**

**A:** The YCIOM is a government-owned company that functions along market lines free from the cumbersome requirements of government bureaucracy. It was established in 1989 (prior to the unification of Yemen) in order to allow for the exploitation of the "Joint Zone", renamed to the Jannah bloc after unity. Therefore, part of our duty is to represent the government or Yemeni sovereignty. Another part of our duty is to enter into investments in this field. As a corollary to this second



function, we are supposed to chart the course for the Yemeni private sector to get into the oil sector and the supporting services. Thus, we are entrusted with two functions - a) to own shares or concession rights, and to pioneer investments into the oil and related services.

**Q: This is a nice formula which gives a foot in each camp. But let us talk about your role in the supporting services to this sector. How far have you come in leading the way for the Yemeni private sector to follow in your footsteps?**

**A:** To begin with, let me say that our private sector is still addressing investments in this sector in a very traditional way. Whatever that has been done so far is only in the form of sponsorship or agency format to foreign companies. We are interested in an arrangement that will, in due time, allow for the transfer of these technologies into Yemen. Regarding what has been done, let me point out that we are in the process of finalizing the establishment of fourteen companies that are oriented towards the service of the oil companies. (Please refer to box for list of these companies.) We are now in the process of registering these companies, and we hope they will start functioning soon. The format that we use in ownership distribution is 30-40% foreign ownership, and the balance (60-70%) is divided between the Yemeni side (private and the YCIOM). We apply a receding share format for our own ownership; that is to

say, as Yemeni (local and immigrant) capital seeks to acquire more shares in these companies, we sell our shares to them. Regarding the foreign owner, we usually choose a company that specializes in the line of service of our company, and we give the foreign party management contracts for an agreed number of years.

**Q: Don't you think there is an inherent conflict between your role, and the role of a private company that wants to chart its own course in this business?**

**A:** I wish to stress that we are not competing with the private sector. First, there is a lot of room for everybody. This is such a vast field. Second, if the private sector comes with us (or through us), then it is able to benefit from the many privileges which are now readily available to the foreign investors. The competitor to the Yemeni private sector is the foreign investor. We are trying to even the odds for the Yemeni private sector to get into this business.

**Q: You are a co-owner of the Jannah concession, for which TOTAL is the operator. Drilling of the wildcat started on 19/9/1991. Do you have any preliminary results?**

**A:** Unfortunately, it takes about a full month for the first results to come in. Therefore, we have at least one week of waiting to do. However, I can tell you that we are expecting good results. Of course, you will realize that there are a lot of things that can stand between our expectations and

the actual results.

**Q: In general, how do you see the oil sector evolving?**

**A:** I think there is a lot of room for optimism and hope. But the most important thing to remember is how we will use the oil revenues. If we use the oil revenues to invest intelligently in order to create a sound economic foundation, then we have made it. If, on the other hand, we squander the oil revenues by using them to finance luxury consumption, then it becomes a real problem. Therefore, it is not simply a question of discovering oil, it is more an issue of proper use of resources.

### List of Companies Under Establishment by the YCIOM

Name of Company	Projected Capital in US\$
The Logistics and Services Co	4 m.
The Construction & Maintenance Co.	4 m.
The Geo-physical Survey Co.	7 m.
Yemen Catering Services Co.	3 m.
The Heavy Transportation Co.	4 m.
Air Transport for Oil Fields Co.	7 m.
The Electric Logging Co.	3 m.
Drilling Fluids Co.	3 m.
Oil Drilling Co.	7 m.
Oil Machines Maintenance Workshop Co.	3 m.
Engineering Consulting Co.	1 m.
Pipe Casing and Tubular Co.	3 m.
Well Cementing Co.	3 m.
Well Testing Co.	3 m.

The Yemen Company for Investments in Oil and Minerals is interested in partners, local and foreign, in the execution of the above companies.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

On the occasion of the Yemeni people's celebrations marking the 29th and 28th anniversaries of the September and October Revolutions, it pleases the Yemen News Agency (SABA) to issue an English bulletin as a new information service to those interested in different aspects of life in the Republic of Yemen. The coming issues will include, besides local news, the most important international events. We are pleased to provide your request in subscribing to the daily bulletin at YR.600 per month.

Address:

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Continued from page 6:

### UNDP Vacancy Announcement

#### Remuneration:

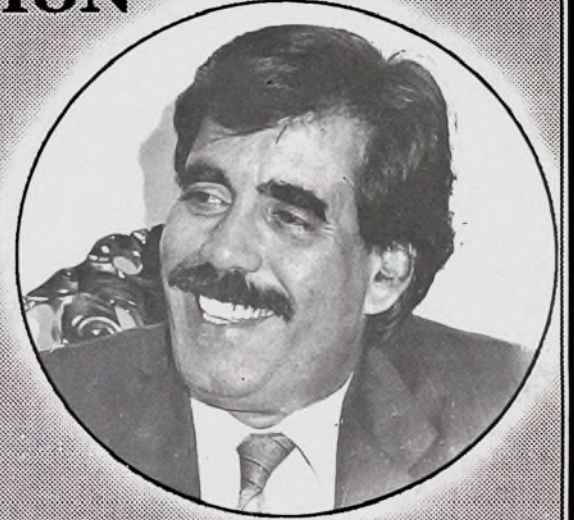
Salaries of the United Nations system are among best in Yemen. UNDP salaries and benefits will be communicated to candidates during the selection process.

#### Closing date for Application:

Applications available in Personnel Section of UNDP. All applications shall be acknowledged. Closing date 15 November, 1991.

# TOTAL (Yemen)

wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
a happy national day on the anniversary of the  
OCTOBER 14th REVOLUTION

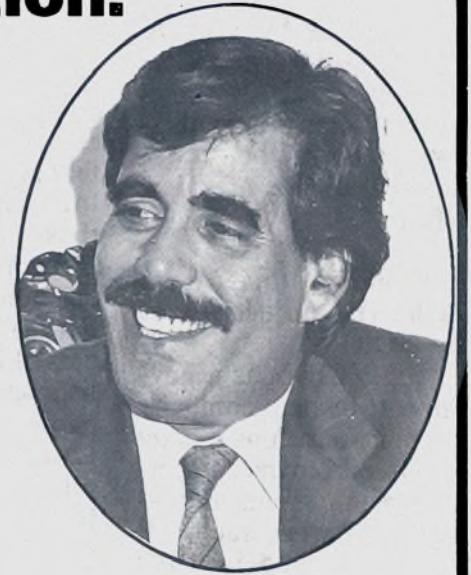


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wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
success and prosperity on the anniversary  
of the October 14th Revolution.



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تتوجه إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته التهانى بمناسبة  
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أعادها الله بمزيد من التوفيق والتقدم

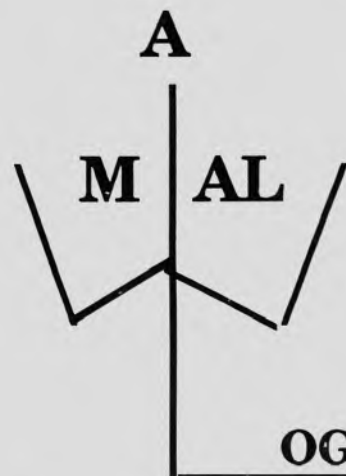
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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**The Al-Watary Logistics and Services Company**  
sends to the Yemeni people and leadership  
warmest congratulations on the 28th anniversary  
of the October 14th Revolution.

**WE WORK FOR THE PROGRESS OF YEMEN!**

# CONFERENCE ON POPULATION POLICIES OPENS ON 26/10/1991

The Central Statistical Organization, which is part of the Ministry of Planning and Development, has completed preparations for the First National Conference on Population Policies in Yemen. The conference, to which about 130 persons from abroad and 200 persons from Yemen have been invited, will take place at Sheraton-Sanaa Hotel during 26-29 of current October. Seventeen papers have been prepared by teams of specialists from many organizations and ministries. (Please refer to box for list of paper titles.) To shed more light on this important conference, our editor filed the following report:

The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is busy putting the final touches on the program for the sessions, and is binding the technical papers to be presented by seventeen teams, each composed of four specialists in the field. "Issues related to population growth and distribution will command our attention, whether we like it or not," said Abdu Rabbo Geradah, Chairman of the CSO. In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Geradah indicated that the disequilibrium between population growth rates and distribution on the one hand, and the growth of the resources available to Yemen on the other hand,



is threatening the development process of society. "Look at the numbers. Every Yemeni female bears 8.36 children, on average. With the continued improvement in health care, sanitation, hygiene, etc., the death rates continue to fall, but the birth rates proceed at their high levels. This yields a 3.1% annual population growth rate for Yemen," he added. To further complicate this problem, Mr. Geradah said that the return of almost one million Yemenis will inevitably raise the population growth rate in Yemen. It will be noted that immigration of husbands (wives are left behind in Yemen), has served as one of the key factors in controlling population growth. The return of all these husbands will inevitably lead to a baby-boom, which again puts an additional strain on

the limited resources. "As yet, we have no real policy in population management. We need such a policy very urgently. That is why this conference is so vital for the development process in Yemen." Finally, Abdu Rabbo mentioned that the political

leadership of Yemen gives this conference a high priority. "We expect President Ali Abdullah Saleh to inaugurate the conference," he said.

With respect to other projects, Yemen Times learnt the CSO is planning a number of projects and field

surveys, such as the household budget (expenditures) and housing surveys.

At another level, Mr. Geradah said that they are planning to establish an institute for statistics. "We plan to train and qualify persons in data collection, tabulation and analysis. All personnel working in the statistics departments will receive training so that our system for data gathering and tabulation will be unified, he added.

Reverting to the conference, he said that the papers, not only give an analysis of the subject matter, but they conclude with programs of action. "These will be instrumental in prioritizing investments. The conference is expected to be a major success. The Yemen Times will print summaries of the most important papers of the conference in its coming editions.

United Nations  
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World Development  
التنمية العالمية

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The office of the United Nations Development Programme wishes to announce Two New posts for January, 1992, for National Professional officers in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.  
Applicants should be Yemeni nationals between 25 and 35 years of age.

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Carries out economic analysis, maintains records on economic data, drafts background papers on the economic /social situation of Yemen in relation to the national development plan;
- Drafts and prepares status and progress reports for use in the negotiations of the UNDP Country Programme. Prepares periodic revisions with Government authorities, United Nations agencies representatives of regional organizations;
- Assists in project identification and formulation of development co-operation programmes and projects. Prepares project documents, project descriptions, work plans, budgets. Prepares terms of references for project experts and consultants as required for the implementation of the country Programme;
- Monitors project/programme activities by reviewing a variety of records, including control plans, progress reports, project inputs, budget and financial expenditures;
- Records and carries out administrative processing of government requests for assistance;
- Maintains, processes and analyzes information on a wide range of subject-matters relevant to the organization and the development plans of the Republic of Yemen;

### MINIMUM QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE:

- Post Graduate university degree from a recognized university in economics or social sciences and relevant demonstrated professional experiences;
- Approximately three years of progressively responsible experience with demonstrated knowledge and understanding of the socio-economic conditions of the country;
- Good understanding of the workings of the Government and exposure to international development problems;
- Fluent in both English and Arabic.

Apply to:  
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P.O. Box 551, Tel. 215505/8  
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen

### List of Papers to be Presented in Conference:

- 1) Towards Safe Motherhood Policies and Strategies in the Republic of Yemen.
- 2) Towards a Child Survival Strategy in the Republic of Yemen.
- 3) The Relationship between the Current Population Dynamics and the Maternal and Child Health.
- 4) Family Care and Planning in the Republic of Yemen.
- 5) Women in Development in Yemen.
- 6) Maternal Mortalities - Causes and Determinants.
- 7) Population and the Environment in Yemen.
- 8) Population and the Education Strategy.
- 9) Water Resources and Population Distribution in the Republic of Yemen.
- 10) Islamic Concepts Pertaining to Population.
- 11) Factors and Results in Yemeni Immigration.
- 12) Population Dynamics and Health by 2000.
- 13) Factors Influencing Fertility in Yemen.
- 14) Population Growth - Past, Present and Future
- 15) Population Dynamics and Development.
- 16) The Labor Force - Determinants and Requirements for Development.
- 17) The Population Base and Agricultural Development

All these papers are available in Arabic and English. Summaries are also available. Ask for them from the Central Statistical Organization.

# STATISTICS FOR 1990 BODE OMENS FOR ECONOMY!

The Central Statistical Organization has just finished compiling the 1990 statistic in Yemen. The book, which contains a wealth of data, is expected to be available for distribution in early November. Yemen Times obtained an advance copy from which it provides its readers with the following information. Before that, however, we would like to express appreciation for the CSO for a job well and promptly done. That is commendable, specially in nowadays Yemen.

## 1. Population Data.

The report works-out Yemen's total population from the 1986 (Sana'a) and 1988 (Aden) census results. Therefore, it does not take into account the returnees. The total population of Yemen is given as 11,279,470 persons. Of these, 2,415,330 persons live in urban areas and 8,864,140 persons live in rural areas. That is, the urban population makes up 21.4% of the total population. In terms of the group,

children of ages less than 14 years represent 52.5% of the total population or some 5,920,630 persons. As regards sex distribution, there are more females than males, the percentages being 50.7% and 49.3% respectively.

## 2. Production.

Due to the drought conditions, agricultural output fell in almost every crop, with two or three minor exceptions. A potential major exception is, of course, qat. Of a total of 1,630,972 hectares of cultivable land under existing conditions and knowhow, about 1,120,605 hectares is under actual cultivation, the balance being fallowed or abandoned. The picture for 1991 is even more bleak as we had another late rainy season. The same story persists in livestock production. Total poultry production fell from 77,326 tons in 1988, to 59,979 tons in 1989, to 56,979 tons in 1990. In the same manner, 349,099.7 million eggs were produced in 1990 as compared to

352,224.8 million in 1989. Total fish and other aquatic catch fell from a record 111,746 tons in 1987 to 78,337 tons in 1990. Last year's (1989) volume was 106,087 tons. Industrial output also witnessed a dramatic decline in many sectors, stabilized in some products, and grow in a few products. The notable declines are in pharmaceuticals and drugs, footwear, clothings, leather products, the extracting industry, and food processing. It is unfortunate that the decline was in the vital products, while the growth is in soft drinks, office decoration products, confectionaries, cosmetic products such as shampoo and hair cream, etc.

## 3. Education.

The statistics book says that the total number of pupils and students enrolled in government schools upto the last year of high school during 1990 was 1,995,757 persons. The break of these is given below.

Level	No. of Pupils	% Which Continues	% Girls
Grade One	386,278	--	45%
Grade Two	296,222	76%	28%
Grade Three	271,014	91%	27%
Grade Four	240,765	88%	25%
Grade Five	203,842	84%	23%
Grade Six	199,031	97%	19%
Grade Seven	121,085	60%	18%
Grade Eight	94,684	78%	18%
Grade Nine	74,545	78%	16%
Grade Ten	45,734	61%	15%
Grade Eleven	34,902	76%	18%
Grade Twelve	27,665	79%	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,995,757</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>27%</b>

A quick glance at the progression of the numbers of pupils shows a very high level of leakage as pupils drop-out steadily from year to another. The highest leakages happen as pupils move from elementary (primary) schooling to preparatory (junior high) schooling, and from preparatory to secondary education. In total, the number of students in the last year of secondary education is only 7% of the number of pupils in the first year of elementary education. This indicates a high level of resource waste.

## 4. Finance:

Total government expenditures during 1990 were YR.46,264 mil. while total revenues and foreign assistance (including loan drawing) was YR. 30,504mil. The largest expenditure item was defense spending which claimed 33% of

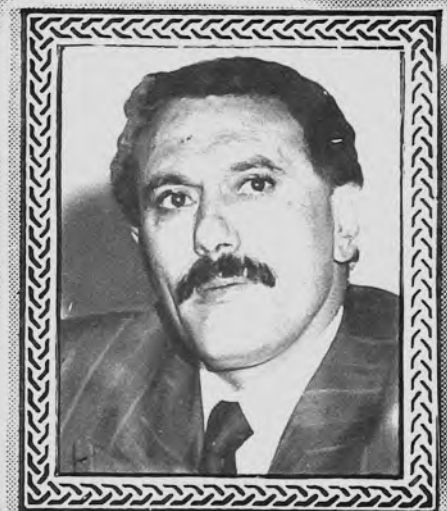
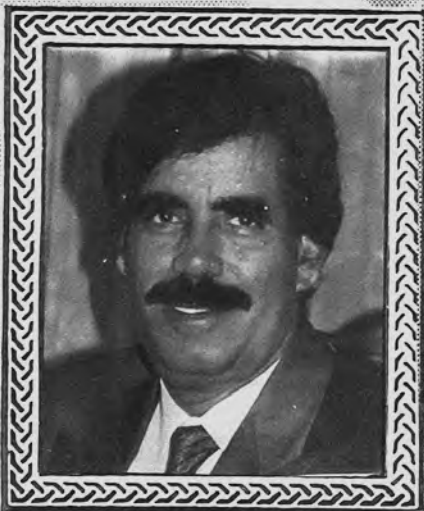
total expenditures. At another level, total exports were valued at YR.8,316 million, while total imports stood at YR.18,867 million, thus yielding a deficit of YR.10,552 million. Finally, the consumer price index showed a terrific rise in the cost of living. The total price index (base year 1978) for 1990 was 672% in Sanaa, 652% in Dhamar, 601% in Ibb, 567% in Taiz, 565% in Hodeidah and 501% in Aden. No wonder, citizens complain of high levels of inflation.



## BP Exploration Operating Co Ltd

presents its congratulations to the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the 28th anniversary of the OCTOBER 14th REVOLUTION.

OPERATING ONSHORE AND OFFSHORE IN REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

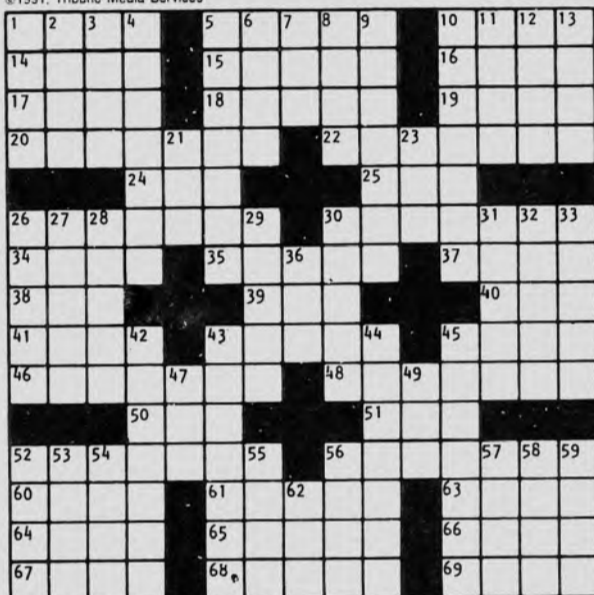


تهدي بي بي الشركة البريطانية لعمليات التنقيب  
التنهاني والتبريكات إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة (١٤) أكتوبر العملاقه

★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- |                              |                             |                     |                                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                | 39 Kind of soup             | <b>DOWN</b>         | 33 Over                               |
| 1 Dusting powder             | 40 "— then there were none" | 1 Drinking spree    | 36 Recent: comb. form                 |
| 5 Night rest                 |                             | 2 — mater           | 42 Use superficially                  |
| 10 Explosive                 |                             | 3 Spring            | 43 Conceals for safe-keeping          |
| 14 Table spread              | 41 Literary collections     | 4 Toro's milieu     | 44 Sooner                             |
| 15 Friend of the Lone Ranger | 43 Purloined arrow          | 5 Caressed large    | 45 Malevolence                        |
| 16 Bacchanalian cry          | 46 Gigantic wild duck       | 7 School subj.      | 47 Oriental sash                      |
| 17 Sharif                    | 50 Arab cloak               | 8 Summers: Fr.      | 49 Zodiac sign                        |
| 18 Moore or Mudd             | 51 Kin: abbr.               | 9 Kind of hat       | 52 Let out a secret                   |
| 19 Munches                   | 52 Purifying experience     | 10 Shortest course  | 53 Topnotch                           |
| 20 Pub                       | 56 Explodes                 | 11 Track shape      | 54 Corn —                             |
| 22 Kitchen utensil           | 60 Plunder                  | 12 Speck            | 55 Cornic Sahi                        |
| 24 Printer's need            | 61 Moslem beauty            | 13 Defeat           | 56 Cheese                             |
| 25 Luau food                 | 63 With regard to           | 21 Wallet item      | 57 Snicker —                          |
| 26 Sin                       | 64 — of Cleves              | 23 Charged particle | 58 Major or Minor Household creatures |
| 30 Sailing ship              | 65 Tennessee — Ford         | 26 "Call Me —"      | 62 One: Fr.                           |
| 34 Can. prov.                | 66 In case                  | 27 Actress Massey   |                                       |
| 35 Far from bright           | 67 Partner of skittles      | 28 Power source     |                                       |
| 37 Actor Richard             | 68 Herd member              | 29 Profundity       |                                       |
| 38 Jane or John              | 69 Meadows                  | 30 Sacred song      |                                       |
|                              |                             | 31 Guam's capital   |                                       |
|                              |                             | 32 Rattan user      |                                       |

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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.

THEY WROTE THE SONGS (Sol.: 10 letters)

A-Adams, Anka; B-Bacharach, Bernstein, Berry, Bolton; C-Cahn, Cain, Child, Cohen, Costello; D-Dozier, Dylan; E-Ellington; F-Fagen; G-Gershwin, Goffin; H-Hart, Hill, Holland, Holly; J-Joel, John; K-Kahn, Kelly, Knight, King; L-Leiber, Lyon; M-Manilow, Mann, Marx, Mercer, Monk; O-Orbison; P-Perkins, Porter; R-Robinson; S-Sager, Sedaka, Simon, Stoller; W-Warren, Waybill, Weil, Wonder

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

EBELL  
 YOVEC  
 NATTYR  
 SAURES

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

Answer:  ON THE "



WORDS OF WISDOM

Sometimes you have to grind a few gears to get yourself on the road. \* \* \*

Being nice is effective and addictive to those around you. \* \* \*

A tired mind is a dangerous one, because it tends to let one's mouth run wild. \* \* \*

It's OK to be young and emotional, but it's not OK to be old and bitter. \* \* \*

Sometimes the biggest obstacle to getting things done is the wall of pessimism you create yourself. \* \* \*

Taking yourself too seriously can lead to all sorts of problems. \* \* \*

Music makes artists of all of us. \* \* \*

A sharp joke makes a serious point when it hits home. \* \* \*

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

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE  
 GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

As of late August 1991, Hurricane Bob was the second most destructive storm in the United States in terms of damage done to insurable property. In all, the storm did about \$780 million in damage. Hurricane Hugo, of course, is first in this category. Hugo caused \$4.2 billion in damage in 1989. \* \* \*

Russians were very late in adopting the use of the standard Gregorian calendar. So in 1917, the Russian calendar was 13 days behind the rest of the world. \* \* \*

Davy Crockett was a frontier settler and a warrior. But he also was a politician. In fact, he served in the U.S. Congress. \* \* \*

The Russian Revolution of 1917 is sometimes called the October Revolution even though it happened in November. The explanation is that the \* \* \*

The Cat Fanciers Association has more than 600 member clubs across the nation. Who says the little critters aren't popular? \* \* \*

THIS WEEK'S  
 HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

**Weekly Tip:** Increased mental activity helps you find the right words.

**Aries (March 21-April 19)** Lively banter and socializing. Romance looks up. A better relationship is ahead.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20)** More to spend on pleasure and entertainment. Make your home your castle.

**Gemini (May 21-June 21)** An excellent start to the week, and more popularity to boot.

**Cancer (June 22-July 22)** Behind-the-scenes preparations make all the difference in the coming week.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22)** Success with groups or fun with friends. Love is all or nothing.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)** More career magic this week. Gain through group activities and public dealings.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)** Gain comes by giving generously of yourself without thought of return.

**Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21)** Discuss joint financial matters to reach some sort of an agreement. Sexy energy! Trust your assessments.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)** Give partner and loved ones full support. Keep down a few emotional roots.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)** Get a needed change of scenery or call somebody special. Keep a low profile.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)** Love affairs, kids and creativity are favored this week. You are surprisingly moody.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20)** Perhaps more than one career iron in the fire this week. Public success. Fantasies and romance.

**If You Were Born This Week**

All personal affairs get energized this month. Get physical too. Behind-the-scenes support in November is a help. Increased personal magnet and social appeal. Gain through writing, traveling and studies in December. Move or attend to home improvements in December. Work out any domestic discord.

SLAPSTIX  
 SKELETONS STUDY  
 FOR TESTS BY BONING  
 UP ON FACTS

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THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Hey, look . . . you knew when you married me that I was a non-working breed."

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"We're in luck, Zorko!"



**SHABWAH Teachers**

I take this opportunity to write about the appointed teachers in Shabwah Governorate and throughout the country. These unwilling teachers are mostly high-school graduates who are forced to serve as teachers, although they lack any real teaching experience. Therefore many of them find it difficult to continue with the task, and some leave. We do understand that the whole situation is caused by the shortage of teachers in our country, but even then, teaching is not an easy task. It is a profession which needs specialized skills and qualifications. In addition, of course, the most important factor is the self-motivation and interest in teaching. It is important that people like whatever it is they are doing, but this is critical in teaching. Teachers are models, because their behavior is directly imitated by their pupils. This is specially true in the formative years of our youngsters. As we know, children are sensitive and inquisitive, they like to imitate their elders. Thus, to them teachers are second parents. As a result, we have to take into consideration the quality of our teachers, it is not just filling in a vacancy.

by: Nassir Abdullah Salih,  
Assaid, Shabwah Governorate

**MUWALLADEEN BELONG IN YEMEN!**

I am writing in response to F. S. Rawah's piece in the Yemen Times issue No. (18) published on 9/7/91, entitled 'Where do we belong?'

I admire her courage and frankness, and appreciate her initiative to address this most sensitive of our social problems, and her call for an open and logical discussion of the subject matter.

Since the subject is such a sensitive social problem, the correct medium to pass her message through should have been one of the many political party or independent Arabic papers, for two important reasons. First, the subject is an internal problem and its solution should be sought within the country and not elsewhere. Second, this problem should be read and known by the general public, of whom less than 10% only can read and understand English.

As one of the 'born-abroad' Yemenis (Muwallad), I am strongly opposed to the term "Muwallad" she used in her letter, and I don't even like to use it. I prefer using the term 'born-abroads'.

I believe the first person to give us that term was a very dirty minded, sick person. The exact meaning of 'Muwallad' in Arabic is born of two different bloods, father being of white race origin and mother of black (negroid) race mostly female slaves. Probably the term goes back

to the Abbaside Caliphate and the aristocratic life of Baghdad, during which men would take, besides their wives, a number of female slaves (Jaria). Hence the term 'Muwallad' does not apply to us. What is really funny here is that the term 'Muwallad' was popularized by our own 'born-abroads'.

I myself being a son of a Yemeni immigrant who was born in Ethiopia, have faced many problems when I first came home in 1972. I was even imprisoned for 15 days. It was obvious that what happened to me was due to the fact that I am what is called "Muwallad". Many of us spend a long time, upto a year, to get an I.D. (Yemeni Nationality Card) in our own father's and grandfather's land.

Let me answer your question "Who is responsible?" From my point of view, responsibility falls on the Imamic mentality that persisted in all the Revolutionary governments except under Al-Hamdi.

Imamic tyranny was the cause of mass immigration of Yemenis and their not coming home even for short visits. These circumstances lead to the near-total disregard of Yemeni values and culture by the 'born-abroads', thus they were considered, upon their recent return, as intruders by the local community.

Further responsibility falls on our

fathers, for their negligence towards their children, especially those who died in the depth of the African jungles without teaching their children sufficiently about Yemen. Some fathers didn't teach their children even Yemen's mother tongue (Arabic). Therefore, our fathers contributed towards our hardship.

As regards the final point F.S. Rawah mentioned - that Yemenis consider the (female) Muwalladah an easy prey, I hope she will realize that "A handful of cheap, corrupt, and irresponsible persons give a bad reputation to society".

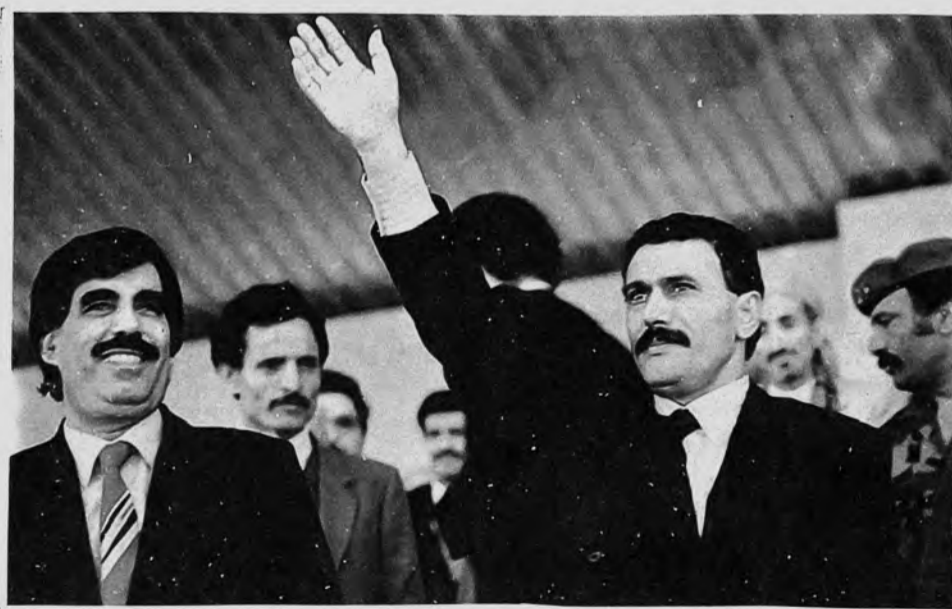
As for your title 'Where do we belong?' my answer is "Yemen and only Yemen". You should not withdraw from the first confrontation. Remember, your being a Yemeni is not determined by piece of paper from a government office, it is decided by our longing and feelings for this land. So we owe nobody a favor for obtaining our rights, we have to fight for them if need be.

Finally, I repeat my admiration for your courage in writing that letter and I hope I have helped in answering your soul-searching and deep questions.

by: Abdulla A. H. A Al-Ansi,  
Sana'a.

**YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY**

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the 28th anniversary of the OCTOBER REVOLUTION!

**شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط**

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر المجيده

## Manuscript Restoration in Dar Al-Makhtootat

by: Abdul Wahid Mohammed Al-Shami,  
Dar Al-Makhtootat,  
The General Organization for  
Antiquities, Manuscripts, and  
Museums.

### BACKGROUND

Manuscript restoration deals with the maintenance and reconstruction of the material on which the writing was done.

The ancient people of Egypt and the Middle East used papyrus and later, parchment, as writing material. Still later, paper came into general use. The transition, of course, was gradual, but once made, paper became the preferred writing material because it was easy to manufacture and also much cheaper. Though not as durable as parchment, it proved to be much stronger than papyrus.

When Islamic expansion reached central Asia, the advancing Arab army defeated the Chinese near Samarkand in 751 A.D. Many prisoners of war were taken and from whom the Arabs learned the art of papermaking. This knowledge quickly spread all over of the Arab world and North Africa and finally reached Spain, where the first European papermill was established in 1150 A.D.

Approximately a century later, around 1260 A.D., the first paper plant was established in Italy. Consequently the Italians became very famous papermakers and even exported paper back to the Near East.

### THE RESTORATION PROCESS

The stages through which the restoration process goes are many. First of all the manuscript has to be photographed for documentation. Then, before any restoration work can start, the way how the book was sewn together and how the endbands were made must be examined and documented very closely in order to be able to rebind the book in the old manner after the restoration of the pages has been completed. The first step is to take the binding apart and

then to clean the loose dirt off the pages with a soft brush. Then there are two ways to restore the paper as follows:

#### The Dry Method:

This method is employed if the ink is water-soluble. In order to test the ink a drop of water is put on a piece of absorbent paper and this is pressed onto a letter of the script. If the ink is transferred to the paper it means that it will be dissolved by the use of water and therefore the restoration process must be dry. To fill the holes and mend tears in the paper various kinds of Japanese papers are used. This paper has to be dyed and colored until it matches the original color of the pages. The pieces of the fills or mends must be slightly bigger than the missing areas and they must not be cut but torn by hand so they have no sharp edges. Wheat starch paste is used to attach these pieces to the edges of the holes. Then the restored pages are pressed.

#### The Wet Method:

If the ink is water resistant, washing of the paper is possible. This is desirable to further clean the paper, to remove stains, and also to fill the losses in a much faster way, employing the "leaf-casting". Distilled water must be used for washing because regular water contains too many impurities. The "leaf-casting" method consists in creating new paper directly in the missing areas. This can be done by hand or in a machine. The system works this way: paper slurry (paper fibers suspended in water) is applied over the losses, then the water is drained away by suction and the remaining fibers create new paper in the holes. Afterwards the paper is let to dry in the air but it should be pressed before it has completely dried.

After the pages are restored they must be assembled in the correct order and re sewn in the old manner.

I hope that I have given the reader an idea about papermaking and the restoration of paper with this description. In this context I would like to show a few pictures of work



I did during my practice in the Bavarian State Library in Munich last year. I was assigned to work on a very old oriental manuscript, which was sent from the library in Gotha (former East Germany) to Munich in order to be restored there. This is an incredibly valuable manuscript (it was insured for 2 million German Marks !!) having been copied most likely still during the life-time of its author Zakkariyya Ibn Mohammed al-Qazwini (1203 - 1283 A.D.). Its

title, "The Wonders of Things Created, and the Curiosities of Things Existing", already gives an idea of the encyclopedic character of this book, in which all the knowledge of its time was collected.

It took me 3 months to restore this book of only 230 pages! Consequently my work was honored in an article in the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung", the most prestigious newspaper of the region.

### CONCLUSION

Finally, I have to say that this skill of manuscript restoration is very important to a country like Yemen. As an old civilization, we have many documents and manuscripts which are invaluable to our people. We need to take care of these, specially since most of them are already in bad shape. It will be remembered that we have found large volumes of Quranic verses in one scoop (discovery) alone in the Grand Mosque. More discoveries are likely. Therefore, it is important that Yemenis learn the necessary skills to repair our heritage. I take this opportunity to thank our German friends for their true assistance in helping us restore our manuscripts, in financing the Dar Al-Makhtootat, and for training many Yemenis, including myself.

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III SHERATON. THE NATURAL CHOICE



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government the best on the occasion of the  
anniversary of the October 14th Revolution



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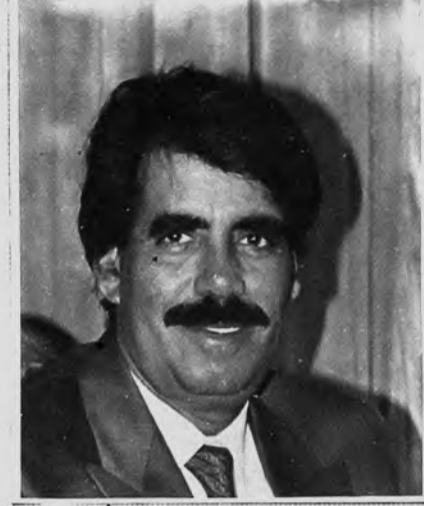
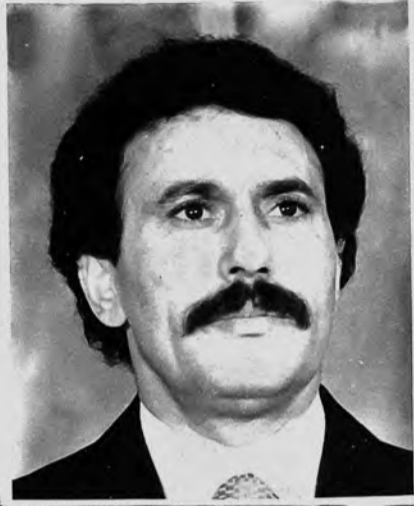
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TELEX: 4015 ICOM YE

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صنعاء ، الجمهورية اليمنية  
تلفون : ٢٠٣٩٢٤/٥/٦  
فاكس : ٢٠٩٥٥٤  
تلكس : ٤٠١٥

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a happy 28th anniversary of the October Revolution.  
We work for Yemen's prosperity.



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بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة والعشرين لثورة (١٤) من أكتوبر المباركة  
وعهداً بالعمل الدؤوب من أجل اليمن الثورة

**YEMEN READYMIX CONCRETE**  
sends to the Yemeni people and leadership  
warmest congratulations on the 28th anniversary  
of the October 14th Revolution.



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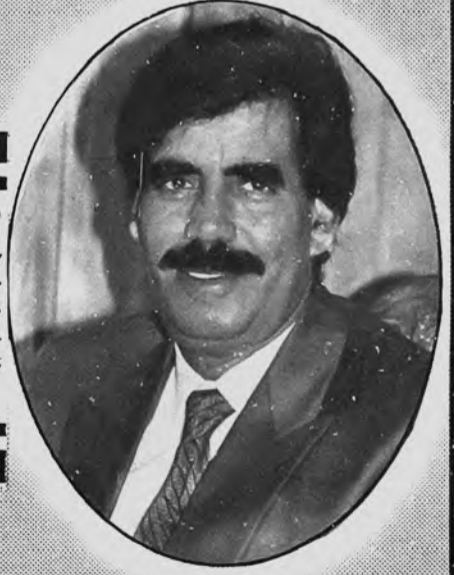
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## الشركة اليمنية للخرسانة الجاهزة

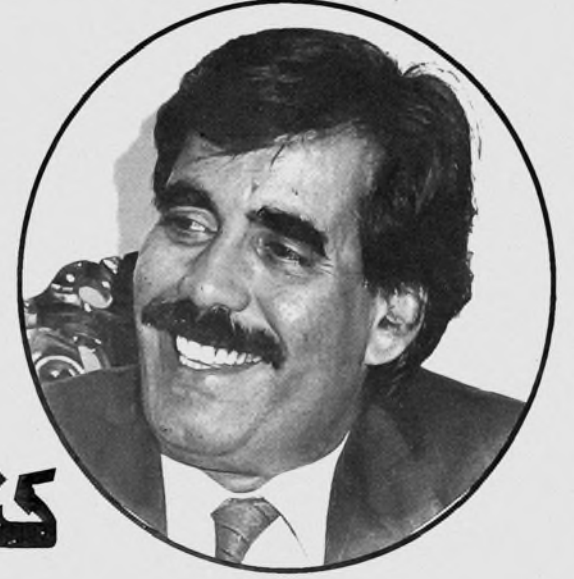
تهنئ، وتبارك للشعب اليمني عيده الثامن والعشرين  
لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة.  
وفاء وعرفانا لشهدائنا الأبرار



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28th anniversary of the 14th October Revolution



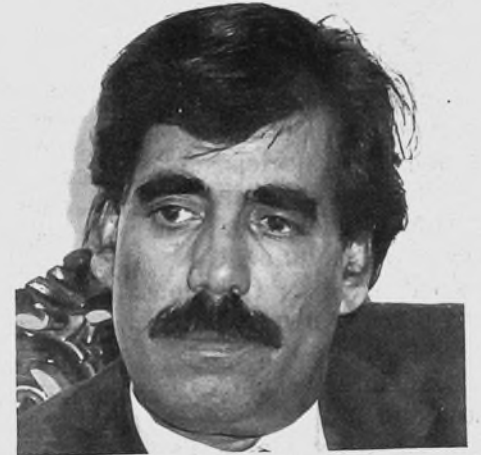
## كنديان أوكسيدنتال

نتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته  
وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة والعشرين  
لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الطاهرة.



## OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
continued growth and success on the anniversary of the  
**14th OCTOBER REVOLUTION**



## شركة أكسيدنتال بتروليم

تذف إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته التهاني بمناسبة أفرح ذكرى  
ثورة ( ١٤ ) أكتوبر أعادها الله بمزيد من التوفيق والتقدم



## The UN Security Council Takes on A Trustee's Role vis-a-vis Iraq!

The Security Council has imposed the toughest controls on Iraq since the end of the Gulf war, preventing it from acquiring weapons of mass destruction again after its existing arsenals have been destroyed.

The 15-nation council Friday last unanimously ordered U.N. inspections to ensure Baghdad does not rebuild nuclear, biological, chemical and ballistic missile stocks and sites being uncovered and scrapped by U.N. teams under a Gulf war ceasefire resolution.

The latest resolution holds out the threat of force to ensure compliance. Like other punitive resolutions adopted after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait 14 months ago, it invokes the enforcement provisions of Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter.

Iraqi U.N. Ambassador Abdul Amir Al Anbari said it aimed "to place Iraq under the permanent trusteeship" of the U.N. special arms control commission, and to maintain existing sanctions against his country. The commission's chairman should be called "a political agent or high commissioner for Iraq, as in the old colonial days," he said. If the plan were

implemented against Iraq, other countries might also fall victim to what Mr. Anbari called "a new occupation by remote control"

The drive to impose tighter monitoring on Baghdad gained new urgency this week when the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) disclosed that documents it seized in Baghdad show that Iraq was trying to develop thermonuclear weapons, or hydrogen bombs.

The Iraqis also had a much more extensive and advanced nuclear program than previously suspected, according to the documents, which were seized by U.N. inspectors after a tense standoff with Iraqi soldiers. The documents also show that major nuclear facilities and laboratories survived the allied bombing in the Gulf war, U.N. officials said.

Under the new resolution U.N. inspectors will have the right to inspect any place in Iraq on little or no notice to find out if Baghdad is hiding any weapons of mass destruction.

Under the Security Council's Gulf war ceasefire resolution adopted in April, Iraq must cooperate in the destruction of its nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs, "super guns," and Scud-type missiles.

Iraq is obliged to eliminate its chemical, biological and nuclear weapons capability under the April 3rd Gulf war ceasefire resolution approved by the council.

"It is going to be a rather long

operation since we do not have the full cooperation of the Iraqi authorities", Soviet Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov said.

"This is very necessary in Iraq" said US Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering. "The Iraqis have shown themselves to be notoriously untrustworthy."

"As a result, obviously on-going monitoring is required to protect the world community against the recreation of these horrible programs...." Mr. Pickering said.

Mr. Anbari told reporters before the council session that the provisions of the resolutions were "very dangerous and I doubt whether its going to be implemented."

"It is directed against Iraq, and no sovereign country, whether it is in the Middle East or anywhere else, would accept such inspections or such a plan," Mr. Anbari said. However, he did not say whether Iraq would defy the resolution.

The new resolution accepts recommendations of the IAEA and the U.N. special commission set up to eliminate Baghdad's mass destruction weapons specially the nuclear industry.

Under the resolution, Iraq will only be allowed to use harmless isotopes for medical, industrial and geological survey purposes.

The new monitoring program is indefinite and gives U.N. inspectors the authority to roam anywhere in Iraq, by land or air, to remove or photograph any item or document, take any sample, interview any personnel and install any necessary surveillance equipment.

U.N. teams also have the right to stop and inspect vehicles, ships and planes, and to check on Iraqi imports or exports.

Iraq is required to cooperate fully, allowing U.N. teams unimpeded access, complying with all their requests and enacting legislation to prevent its own citizens from carrying out any activities barred under the resolution.

Baghdad must also provide reports on nuclear, chemical biological and missile-related materials, sites and activities.

It is barred from possessing a number of chemicals the U.N. lists as having little or no use except as chemical warfare agents. Another list of chemicals with dual military and civilian use will be regulated.

The resolution was adopted as U.N. teams were still learning about Iraq's existing weapons programs.

Since so much of Iraq's society is militarised and so many technologies have dual-use applications for civilian or military projects, the IAEA and special commission are working out guidelines that would let Baghdad use some technologies in the civilian sector.

Iraq would have to submit reports every six months on scientific and industrial projects that could have military applications. Baghdad would also have to provide an inventory of all its nuclear installations and materials in 30 days, give details of all its new and planned nuclear activities, and list all power plants producing more than 10 megawatts of electricity. In a separate development, Iraq has run out of equipment and spare parts needed to repair the rest of its damaged telecommunications facilities, but most of the country's airports are ready to resume operations as soon as restrictions are lifted on Iraqi air space, Transport and Communications Minister Abdelsattar Ahmad al Maini said.

"Everything that was available in terms of equipment and spare parts has been used up," the minister said.

He said Iraqi telecommunications had sustained "the most significant damage" compared with the country's ports and airports.

Domestic and foreign telex and telephone communications lines have been partly repaired, as had two telecommunications satellites near Baghdad.

About 600,000 of 960,000 domestic telephone lines were back in service and 4,000 telex lines were re-connected and 337 telephone exchanges rebuilt, ministry figures showed.

However damaged equipment inside the exchanges remained untouched due to the shortage of spare parts and the UN-imposed embargo on Iraq.

Most Iraqi airports are ready to resume operations once restriction on Iraqi airspace are lifted, the minister said. However Baghdad's Mouthanna airport, used for domestic flights before the Gulf war, will take longer to reopen because it was badly damaged during the conflict.

Maini also said Iraq was considering alternatives to river traffic and pointed to his ministry's emphasis on road transport, which currently allows Iraq to be supplied with various products via Jordan.

At yet another level, Baghdad has played host to a massive gathering of delegates representing the popular forces, associations, and similar organisations in the Arab countries. The conference which took place during 11-14/10/1991, condemned the US-spearheaded UN resolutions and demanded the Arab countries to break the boycott on Iraq. At the conclusion of the conference, President Saddam said his country can withstand the economic boycott for twenty years. He said the boycott has made self-sufficient in many fields.

## INDIAN PLAN SEEN AS ACHIEVABLE!

Indian Planning Commission member V Krishnamurthy is confident that the economy can achieve a growth rate higher than the targeted 5.6 per cent in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) if greater attention were paid to implementation of programs.

Krishnamurthy said the recent economic reforms announced and those to follow would have to be matched with changes in the administrative ministries. According to him, the country has failed in the past not by policies but by poor implementation mechanisms which must now be restructured.

"If the management of this change is taken care of, we should be able to get a much higher growth rate than 5.6 per cent," he said, adding that the Planning Commission has a special role to play in the emerging scenario.

Krishnamurthy admitted that some of the Commission's assumptions, on which the Eighth Plan is based, including an incremental capital output ratio of 4.1% and a 13.6% growth in exports did not mark a radical departure from the past.

But these did not fully reflect the likely impact of the reforms on the economy. With increase efficiency all round, these figures could be bettered, he said.

Improving efficiency by using existing assets technology, greater upgradation and modernisation, efficient energy use, allocational efficiency between projects and reduced gestation periods are some of the aspects which needed urgent attention, he indicated.

Krishnamurthy, who has derived with distinction as chairman of state-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited, an Iron and Steel Udyog Limited, agreed that the reduction in public sector investment from around 46 per cent in the eighth plan was not to anticipated levels.

There was also not much of a shift of resources from one priority area to the other, he said.

Krishnamurthy stressed the need to run commercial enterprises, which accounted for nearly 55% of investment in the public sector, on business lines without having to bear the burden of governmental inefficiencies.

Krishnamurthy said the country's trade position could improve only if industry produced goods and services that could be exported, which means they would have to be of better quality, and if greater productivity were achieved.

He argued that management of industry and agriculture were intrinsically linked and could not be dealt with independently. He said there should be a greater thrust on exports in some sectors, notably agriculture. He cited the example of sugar, pointing out that the export of just two million tons could earn nearly \$700 million for the country.

Krishnamurthy was hopeful that the economic changes set in motion would help generate the targeted ten million additional jobs every year.

But the pattern of employment would have to continuously changed to match the rapidly changing market needs. The achievement of the goals of the Eighth Plan is feasible, but we need to work harder and in a more structured way.

## JAPAN-BASHING IN USA ELECTIONS

Japan bashing appears on the rise in the United States as the stubborn US trade deficit with Japan persists, new charges of unfair trading practices surface and the 1992 US congressional election nears.

In a portent of what might come, three legislators noted the continuing big deficit in trade in car parts and said this month, "Strong trade action against Japan is long overdue".

The statement by Michigan Senator Carl Levin, Representative Sander Levin, also of Michigan and Representative Marcy Kaptur of Ohio, all Democrats, followed sharp remarks by House majority leader Richard Gephardt, who has long wanted tough laws to penalise Japan. Gephardt, who has labelled Japan as a "free rider" in global trade, is considering legislation that could put quotas on Japanese cars, it was reported earlier this month.

Michigan is home to the headquarters of the big three US car-makers. Industry sources say they might file unfair trade

charges against Japanese car firms on grounds they are 'dumping' their cars on the US market at less than fair prices.

In another sign of congressional sentiment on Japan, 64 congressmen last week warned Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that if he did not make good Japan's pledge to protect its sea lanes and spend one billion dollars on Boeing surveillance planes its trade relations with the USA could be jeopardised. Congressional and industry sources say more unfair trade charges and tough trade bills are certain as the US economy continues its lacklustre performance, workers go without jobs and unemployment is seen as a potent campaign issue. Some congressmen see bashing Japan, and other foreigners, as a safe way to win votes without the fear of backlash. The tactic has become easier as Japan's trade surplus continues and its investments in the United States grow. American trade deficit with Japan was US\$49 billion last year.

WITHDRAWN SOVIET TROOPS  
HAVE NO WHERE TO GO TO!

The Baltic Soviet military commander said last week that he cannot meet a December first, 1992, deadline to withdraw troops from the capitals of the newly independent Baltic states because of the critical housing shortage.

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia set the deadline terming the continued presence of Soviet soldiers in the cities of Vilnius, Riga and Tallin as "impossible and threatening."

But Lt. Gen. Valery Mironov, commander of the Baltic military district, told the Soviet News Agency (TASS) there is no place to house the soldiers. "It is possible to withdraw troops from the capitals and accommodate them in barracks on three-tier (bunk) beds," Gen. Mironov said. "It is possible to set up a field camp, but all this requires a lot of money and time."

The Baltic states have demanded a rapid withdrawal of Soviet troops and signs of "Russians go home!" have been seen all over the capitals of the three Baltic republics.

Moscow has already removed nuclear weapons from the three countries and promised to gradually withdraw its troops.

The exact number of Soviet troops in the Baltics has always been a closely guarded military secret, although Lithuania says it alone played reluctant host to more than 90,000 soldiers. Latvia and Estonia have fewer soldiers, although

the navy has strategic bases in Estonia on the Gulf of Finland.

I cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that almost 11,000 soldiers have no apartments," said Lt-Gen. Mironov. "There are no grounds to believe that troops can be withdrawn overnight or within a week. People need somewhere to live," he told TASS.

The housing shortage throughout the Soviet Union is desperate. Eighteen percent of the country's 290 million people have been on waiting lists for housing for more than 10 years. Earlier this year, the Defense Ministry said 10,000 officers in Moscow and 5,000 in Leningrad were without housing.

The military must also find homes for hundreds of thousands of troops returning from Eastern Europe in the next three years.

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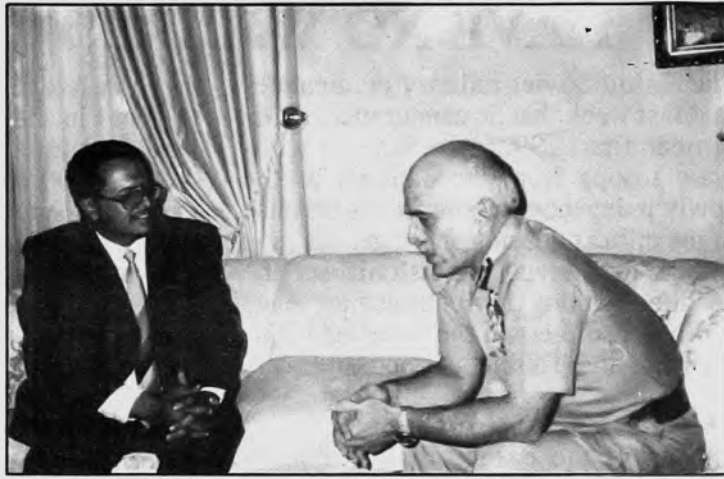
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**KING HUSSEIN -- A CIVILIZED PERSON AND A STATESMAN PAR EXCELLENCE**

He received us with open arms in his office at the Royal Palace. His first words were, "Oh most welcome. Tell me, how are our people in Yemen?" He made us feel we were family. There was no one else with us in the room. We expected a couple of bodyguards and "advisors". He did not need them, and we were grateful.



Within a few minutes we sat down. We conveyed to him the greetings of the Yemeni people. Before our departure, whoever we met of the Yemeni citizens who knew we were going to meet King Hussein would automatically say, "Say hello to the King". We did on behalf of all.

As we started the interview, there are two points we want to mention. First, unlike many officials whom the Yemen Times had interviewed, the King did not need to see the

questions before hand. Second, the King offered to do the interview either in English or Arabic. It is known that King Hussein is fluent in five lan-

guages. We chose to do the interview in Arabic. He was extremely polite, and took every step necessary to ensure we were at ease and we were free to ask any questions we had in mind. We presented many follow-up questions. He would always start his sentences with "Sir". He spoke very freely, self-assured and full of self-confidence. There is no way we could not detect the experience and the way he was on top of things. At the end of the interview, we expressed gratitude, and left.

**Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, and Amin Nouisser**



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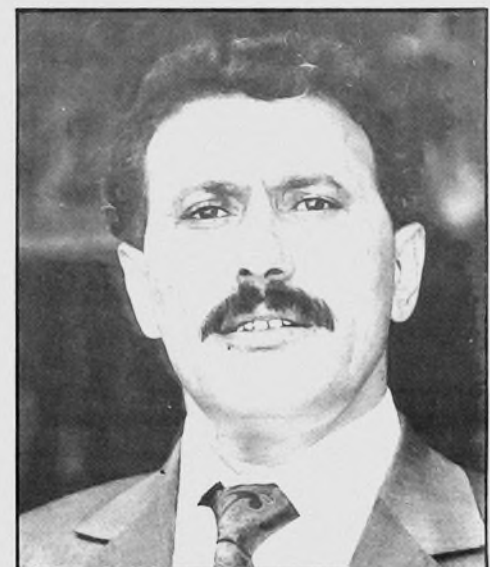
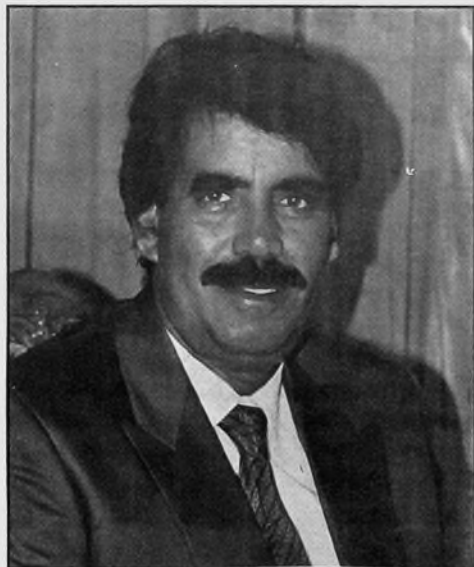
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