



YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 23 - 29 OCTOBER 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 34

INSIDE

Dr. Mohammed Al-Mutawakkil Discusses the Evolution of Opposition Party Politics in Yemen. p. 3



Demonstrations Rage in Yemeni Cities, pp. 8 + 9

- Shibam, Kawkaban and Thula. p. 4
- LIGABUE - A Professional Catering Co. p. 11
- Political Parties - Origins & Functions p. 13

OUR VIEWPOINT



TRUSTING THE GOVERNMENT?

Whenever two Yemenis meet, they usually speak about the government, and they have no kind words for it. The reason is that there are too many problems that have a direct impact on the day-to-day life of people, and which the government has been able to ignore. First, there is the cost of living problem, which has impoverished most of the government workers. Then there is the fear of unemployment as people see some half a million persons without steady jobs. This is about 25% of the labor force. In addition there is the unworkable bureaucracy which has lent itself nicely to massive frauds and corruption, usually to the benefit of the senior guys. Over and above everything else, there is now the feeling of being insecure in the physical sense. Too many cases of murders, assaults, theft, etc. are reported daily. The criminals seem to be beyond reach. With all these troubles, the citizens hear big talk from the politicians in power. Some even manage to shower the citizens with promises. In the final analysis, the government has lost much of its credibility. We have reached a situation in which it has become very easy to incite riots and major disorder in our cities. The level of grievance is so high that it takes only a small incident to start off an endless violence.

Why? Because the people do not trust the current government any more. They are fed up and anyone will tell you that much. It would be wise on the part of the leadership and the government to find an honorable exit to this government as early as possible. The question remains, however, "Will they see light?"

The Publisher

A Discontented Middle Class Takes to the Streets

Forty days after the assassination attempt on the life of the out-spoken critic Omar Al-Jawi, Secretary-General the Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yemeni, and in which Eng. Hassan Al-Huraibi, the party's Sanaa region boss, was murdered, the government did not come up with any answers

They decided to go on a joint demonstration. As word leaked out of the plan, the government and leadership became increasingly edgy. October 20th was set as the date for the demonstration which started from Maidan Al-Tahreer and finished off at the Cultural Center after having



regarding who was behind the assassination. A growing group of the Yemeni middle class persons became disillusioned with the government, and many openly call for its resignation and a change in leadership. The feeling of helplessness in the face of a rising crime level, some of which has political motives, lead many political parties, unions, professional associations, and public figures to come together and study what they need to do.

passed by the Parliament and Prime Minister's office.

The People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) approached the organizers asking them to either cancel the demonstration or postpone it. Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas called personally. He was rebuffed. Then President Ali Abdullah Saleh called in and he got the same answer.

Continues and details on pp. 8 + 9

QAHWASH Travelling & Tourism Agencies

Agents for: Air China, Iberia, Iraqi Airways, JAL, PIA, SAUDIA, YEMENIA.

Head Office: SANAA - Al-Zubairi St., P.O.Box 1255, Tlx: 2336, Phones: 240137/139

Branches: Sanaa (244404), Taiz (226929/30), Hodeidah (238249/250), Ibb (401057)



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

MEHSEN AHMED OMAR AL-AMUDI
Administrator
Yemen Hunt Oil Company

Over the last decade, Yemen has seen a gradual growth of small-scale industries and a few major industrial complexes. It is quite encouraging to note the speed with which Yemen is advancing in this field. Yemen has so far invested in industrial enterprises producing items like medicine, packed and canned food-stuffs, soft drinks, soap, plastics, cement, handicraft, marble, etc.

Naturally, industrialization results from the interaction of technological change, specialization, and trade. Good transport, efficient communications, and an educated labor force help to promote the rapid development of industries. In Yemen, there is a dire need for a well-planned railway system, tarmac roads, air and sea transportation. If this could be achieved, then it will naturally encourage industrialization.

Yemen's foreign policy qualifies it to obtain full and maximum backing of the industrialized countries in terms of obtaining raw-materials, technological know-how, and trade. Educated and experienced Yemenis abroad could play a vital role in the country's industrial development. Simultaneously, the government should encourage them with better salaries and allowances and assign them positions commensurate with their level of experience and academic qualifications.

Well defined rules reduce the costs of transactions as specialization increases and economies become more complex. When governments seek to improve the market rather than replace it, the economy generally works better. The fruits of an industrialized country boost its economy, add foreign exchange earnings, create employment and ensure a better standard of living.

Continues on page 10

LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS,**FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER
DUMAS SCHEDULED TO VISIT
YEMEN ON 30th**

Yemen Times learnt that French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas is scheduled to arrive in Sanaa on a 3-day official visit to Yemen on the 30th of current October. His visit program includes a trek into Hadhramaut, the inauguration of the Arthur Rambaud House in Aden (presently the Chamber of Commerce). It is to be noted that Arthur Rambaud had lived in Aden in that particular house which is being renovated on the 100th anniversary of Mr. Rambaud's death. Also joining the Foreign Minister is Jack Lang, the Minister of Culture and Communication, and the official spokesman of the French Government. However, given that the 30th of October was fixed as the starting date of the Middle East peace process in Madrid, it is doubtful that the current plan will stick.

**AMNESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE
IN TOWN**

Mr. S. Osman of Amnesty International is currently visiting Yemen. During his fact-finding mission, Mr. Osman is scheduled to visit a number of senior government officials and individuals and organisations involved in human rights and political freedom.

**LEADING POLITICIANS
DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT'S
INABILITY TO HANDLE SECURITY**

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Abdulghani Thabit, Secretary General of the Tanzeem Al-Wahdawi Asha'abi Annasari expressed extreme worry at the escalation of violence on Yemeni streets. He called on all parties and leaders of the community to work together in order to avoid being engulfed by events. Along the same lines, Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Noman, the Secretary General of the Hizm Al-Ahrar Addastouri, warned the government of belittling the various components of society. "This is a national problem, and the government should be gratified that all sides are willing to lend a hand in solving it," he said. Speaking about the demonstration, he indicated that the leadership had no right to ask for its cancellation or postponement. Mr. Khalid Fadhle Mansoor, Vice Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yemeni, said that the preparations (for the demonstration) have been underway for a long time. "We are perplexed that the government has been unable to even come up with a lead regarding the murderers (of Hassan Al-Huraibi)," he complained. The only way to establish law and order is to bring offenders to justice, he added.

**What's the latest ???
Something is cooking !!!**



**BARBEQUE
BONANZA**

at the
Bilquis

forget
yourself amidst
the flavours from the
orient to the west.

yaki tori, teriyaki,
tandoori chicken, fish tikka,
sheesh kebabs, fillets,
t. bone steaks.
It's just the beginning.

sample the
choicest variety
of barbequed
delicacies and lots more.....

TAJ 
SHEBA HOTEL
SANA'A YEMEN

Every MONDAY at BILQUIS
7.30 pm to 9.30 pm

For reservations call 272372, ext.131

Dr. Al-Mutawakkil:

"I am optimistic regarding our political future."

On the 20th of October, the Coalition of Opposition Political Parties, the unions, professional associations, and public figures organized a demonstration to mark the 40th day of the assassination of Engineer Hassan Ali Al-Huraibi. (Please read details on pages 1 and 2). On this occasion, the Yemen Times went to speak to the head of Temporary Secretariat of this coalition, Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al-Mutawakkil. Dr. Al-Mutawakkil, an assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at Sanaa University, is a well-known public figure. He is a former minister of Supply as well as Tourism. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q: Could you give us an idea of how the coalition among these political parties, unions, associations, and public personalities came about?

A: It is well known that the political power structure is dominated by the two ruling parties (the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party). Every body else is marginalized. Therefore, given the freedom and democracy prevailing in the country, and in light of our interest to interact with the major events and decisions of Yemen, a loose coalition came into being. It was first called the Unitarian Congregation for Popular Participation (Attagammu' Al-Wahdawi Lil-musharakah Asha'biyyah). Then it was called by another name, and it is finally today a broad but loose coalition of the political parties (grudgingly the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party) participate, along with the unions, professional associations and public personalities.

Q: What is the purpose?

A: The purpose is mainly to serve a watch-dog function, besides, of course, increasing the decision-making base of our system. According to the constitution, we are all called upon to actively participate in the political life of the country. Moreover, the re-

cent developments, especially the violence against leaders of the opposition parties. Peace and security for all is a basic responsibility of the state. We strongly stress the need for more tolerance, security and democracy as a right for all members of society. We make it a point to bring up this particular point in every meeting we have among ourselves and with the ruling parties. In essence, what we are doing is to create a channel through which small groups can be mobilized to make-up a big block, and thus force government attention and interest in what we want.

Q: The demonstration of the 20th. What was it all about?

A: On the 10th of September, at around 14:00 in the early afternoon and at close to the intersection of Haddah and the outer ring road, Mr. Omar Al-Jawi, Secretary General of the Tagammu Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani, and Engineer Hassan Al-Huraibi, Chief of the Sanaa region of the same party, were attacked. Hassan died, and Omar escaped (his 18th escape) with a few bruises. To-date, the government is unable to tell us anything about the culprits, their whereabouts, or their motives. Thus, to mark the 40th day of the incident, we have organized a peaceful march from Maidan Attahreer (Liberty Square) to the old Parliament, where we delivered a letter to the Speaker, then we proceeded to the Prime Minister's office, where we delivered another letter, and finally to the Cultural Center where we had a

somber ceremony on the occasion. The idea is to pressure the government into bringing the criminals to justice, which it seems to be either unable or unwilling to do.

Q: Why have we reached this dead-end?

A: I think the people in power are just unwilling to observe the constitutional rights of the people. They are used to the old ways, and when we ask them to adhere to the new rules, they get upset, as if we are asking for something extraordinary. We pursue peaceful means in obtaining our rights. Look at our march. It was so peaceful, we even told our followers not to chant slogans. Not one single incident, all so peaceful and so well organized. But, the people in power play all kinds of tricks. We extend our arms in honest cooperation but they continue to be oblivious to what is around them. As you noted, we have reached a dead-end,

and the major loser is the people in power, and the country as a whole.

Q: What do you make of these violent demonstrations that have been recurring?

A: First of all the violence comes from the government's side, not the people.

The government and leadership send out the military and paramilitary forces against their own people, which is ridiculous. I have had a personal encounter of one of the demonstrations. The demonstrators shun the use of arms. Some people brought arms, and the demonstrators told them to take it back. They are responsible people, but the military start shooting without discrimination and create havoc. At the end, this kind of approach will lead only to disaster. The people in power do not understand the mood of the people that is getting nasty more and more every day.

Q: What is your feeling of what is coming with special reference to the transitional period, with which we are shackled?

A: I hope the people in power will see light and will put the supreme interest of the country above all other considerations. I have hope in the ability of our people to react positively if they are made to

feel that the leadership cares and that it is serious in addressing their concerns.

Q: Any practical steps in the evolution of our democratic process?

A: First, we plan to strengthen the current loose coalition among the political parties. Second, we hope to develop a clear channel of communication with the authorities, so that if they have something to communicate to us, they know how to go about it, and vice-versa. Third, we hope to evolve a popular base of associations aimed at political development just as our cooperatives are concerned with economic development. This last point aims to replicate our cooperative experiences to create a similar set-up in politics. I think this is feasible, and it is called for.

Q: Any last words?

A: Yes. I think, we have to stress human rights, and as large a participation as possible. The more people actively participate in the political life of the country, the healthier it is. I feel, all these difficulties and problems will inevitably lead to solutions that are workable for our country. I have faith in the ability and potential of our people, and I have optimism in our future. We just have to work hard in order to minimize the sufferings of our people as we achieve our objectives in democracy and national cohesion. We will do it, but it is upto the leadership to make the costs lower.



SHIBAM, KAWKABAN, AND THULA - HISTORY ALIVE!

Tucked away in the mountains in the north-western fringes of Sanaa, the trio of Kawkaban-Shibam and Thula make-up a fantastic

tourist attraction. The area is ancient, and a few years back, mummies were found in the one of the caves. Thula lies to west of

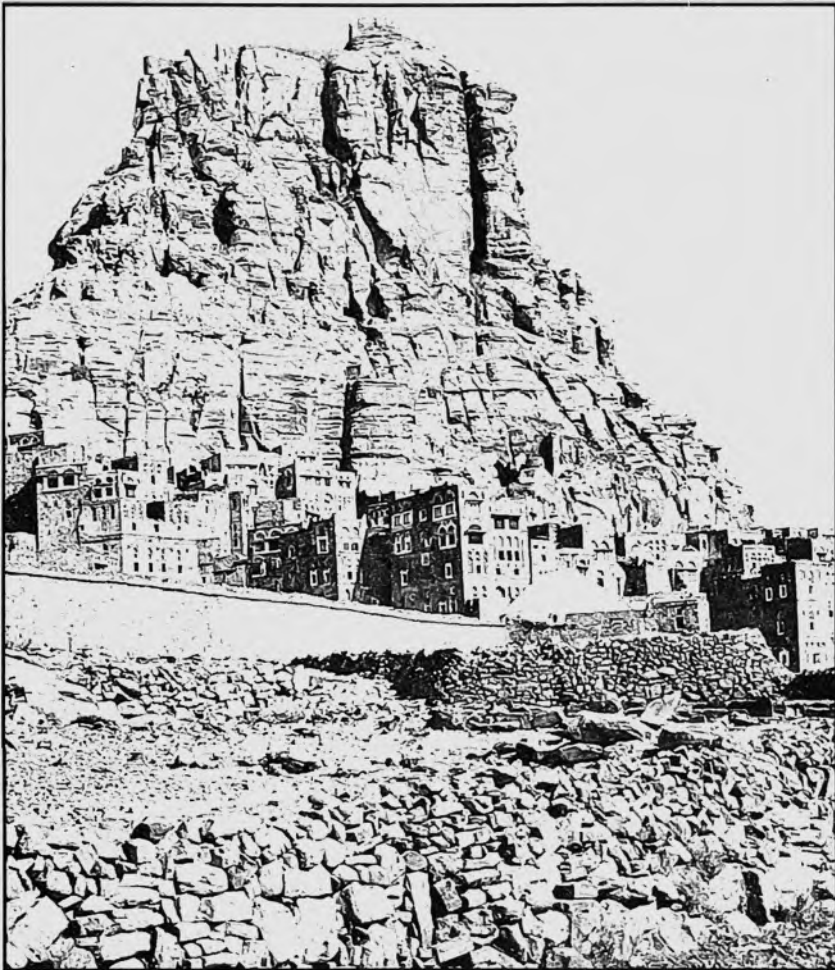
the city of Sana'a, at a distance of 34 km. It is 2400 meters above sea-level. Among its most famous sights is the four-gated wall which encloses the town. It is also famous for its Great Mosque, which was built in the 6th century AH, and its lofty fortress. Shibam and Kawkaban are

situated in a fertile area at the foot of a towering mountain, Mount Kawkaban. Here is situated the city of Kawkaban, famous for its school of singing. It is an ancient city, whose history goes back several centuries before Islam. It is distinguished for its special character and for its folk markets. It has some of the country's most ancient archaeological remains, such as the marble columns. In addition, there are more recent re-

lics such as the historic mosque, the history of the founding of which goes back to more than 1000 years. It is believed that it was built on the remains of an ancient temple. Both towns lie at about 34 km away from the capital Sana'a.

These three ancient towns are throbbing with life as they have weekly markets which attract as many mer-

chants as tourists. The souq also serves a highly populated background all the way into Al-Mahweet. The vibrance and action of the towns vividly strike the visitor as he/she has to elbow his/her way through the hustle and bustle of large crowds. As this goes on, the lofty remains of ancient times najestically look on from the high tops of mountains.

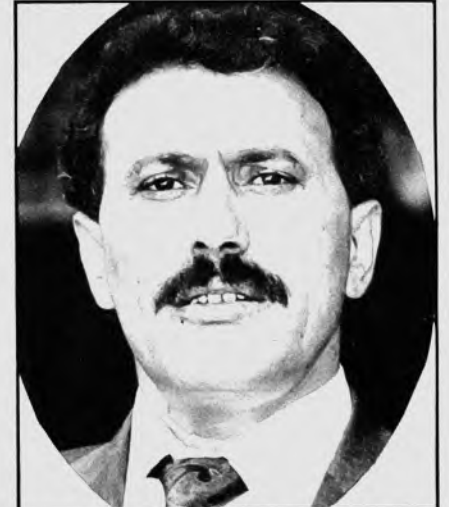




The Property Centre

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

SALADDIN METALS HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES FACTORY
SALAHADDIN PLASTIC INDUSTRIES & MARKETING CO. LTD.
convey to the Yemeni people and leadership their congratulations
on the 28th anniversary of the 14th October Revolution
P. O. Box 3625, Hodeidah; Phones: 231-119/120/924/925, Fax: 211589



مصنع صلاح الدين لصناعة الأدوات المنزلية المعدنية والبلاستيكية

يتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمن وقيادته وحكومته

بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة والعشرين للثورة الأكتوبرية الخالدة

ووفاء لدماء الشهداء الأبرار

AFRICA ON THE FRONTLINE TO FIGHT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

African Countries are these days very alert to the problems of human rights. Marking the tenth anniversary of the enactment of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights met in Bangol, Gambia during 8-15/10/1991. The tenth round of the five-year old commission saw heated debates and discussions concerning the observation of human rights and democratic values by governments in the continent. Many scholars and representatives of the academic and voluntary organisations attributed the dismal conditions of the-continent to ruthless dictators and autocratic systems. Frustrated discussions also tackled procedural problems as well as the toothless nature of the commission. At the end of long deliberations, several decisions were taken. These include:

- Demanding a comprehensive report on the legal framework and the observations of human rights in every member-state, at

least once every two years.

- To establish a data bank to follow-up on violations of individual as well as group rights in the member-states.

- To establish links with similar organizations in other countries and continents, with the aim of benefiting from their experience.

- To accept, as observers, many national and international organizations.

It is to be noted that the charter on human and peoples' rights was adopted by the 18th conference of the heads of states and governments for the Organization of African Unity held in June 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Charter stipulates broad-ranging rights and-freedom, in addition to other rights to equality and justice. The charter also calls for the eradication of colonialism, racism, and other forms of discrimination.

A copy of the charter is available with the Yemen Times to be photocopied for any interested reader.

5 Ambassadors President Letters of Credentials

Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, received, on Saturday October 19th, the letters of credentials of five new ambassadors to the Republic of Yemen. First in line was Arthur Hughes as the plenipotentiary ambassador of the USA, then came Mohsen Khalil, as the plenipotentiary ambassador of Iraq, followed by Dr. Malcolm Ashley Leader, as the non-resident Ambassador of Australia. Then came Mr. Adnan Bin Othman, as the non-resident ambassador of Malaysia, and finally the last grand entrance was made by Mr. Gijsbert Joseph Annamaria Bos (G.J.A. Bos) as the plenipotentiary ambassador of the Netherlands in Sanaa. The ambassadors were given the regular courtesy that go with the occasion, such as an acquaintance audience with President Saleh and to exchange a few words of courtesy. The ceremonies were attended by Foreign Minister Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani, and the Chief of Protocol at the Presidential Office.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

This week brings with it the national day of several countries whose nationals live in Yemen. It also brings with it the 24th of October, which is UN day. The 24th of October is also the birthday of the publisher of the Yemen Times. The staff of the Yemen Times take this opportunity to bid the United Nations and Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf "HAAAAAPPY BIRTHDAY!"

SUBSCRIBE

to **YEMEN TIMES**

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

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

Name:.....

Company:.....

Address:.....

City:.....

Country:.....

Please check one:

Yemen: US\$80

Middle East: US\$150

Rest of the world: US\$250

Prices include first class mail delivery

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

FOR DELIVERY TO YOUR OFFICE, PLEASE CONTACT OUR DISTRIBUTOR:

YEMPACK, Phones: 208897/98,

P. O. Box 10076, Sanaa. Or visit them at

Southwestern Ring Road, next to the gas station.

Make cheque payable to YEMEN TIMES



DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY



EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

SANA'A		Palestine	217306/348
Afghanistan	217691	Poland	248362
Algeria	247755/56	Qatar	217488
Bulgaria	217244	Romania	215579
China	275337/40/41	Saudia Arabia	240429/30
Cuba	217304	Somalia	208864
Czechoslovakia	247946	Sudan	265231/2
Djibouti	265469	Syria	247750
Egypt	275948/9	Tunisia	240458/9
Ethiopia	208833	Turkey	241395
France	275995	U.A.E	248777/78
Germany	216756/757	U.K.	215630/33
Hungary	216679	U.S.A.	238842/52
India	241980	U.S.S.R	78272/203142
Iran	206945/948	Vietnam	216998
Iraq	216681/790	ADEN	
Italy	73409/78849	Czechoslovakia	32101
Japan	207356/208753	China	32604/30
Jordan	216701	France	32129/090
Korea (Dem)	232340	Germany	32162/011
Korea(Rep)	245959/60	India	53000
Kuwait	216317/319	Iran	31893/361
Lebanon	203959	Italy	31848
Libya	208815/6	Japan	32081/33282
Mauritania	216770	Palestine	32717/340
Morocco	247964	Saudi Arabia	32760/32526
Netherlands	215626/7/8	Somalia	41421/101
Oman	208933/4	U.K.	32711/12/13
Pakistan	248813/14	U.S. S.R.	32729/32625



AIRLINES

Aeroflot	74930
Air France	272895/6
Alitalia	273655
Alyemda	240896
British Airways	272247
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272435
Gulf Air	272551/49/677
Iraqi Airways	240091/240909
KLM78093/76968/270879	
Kuwait Airways	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583/667/678
Pakistan Int'l	240909/091
Royal Jordanian	275314/275028
Sabena	205865
Saudia	240958/9/60
Sudan Airways	272503/4/5
Syrian Arab	272543
Yemenia	
Hadda Office	204538/550
Zubeiry Office	260834/5
Abdul Moghni	274803/4
Shoab Office	250833
Head Office	232381-9
Airport	250868/831
Reservations	250800/1



HOTELS

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



IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumhury Hospital	202192/3
Aihawrah 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

BOEING DEVELOPS THE FIRST COMPUTER-DESIGNED JET

Change is in the air at the Boeing Co., nearly a year after the aerospace giant unveiled plans for its new 777 Jetliner.

Not only is the development of the two-engine, widebody craft markedly different from its other jets, but the company's corporate culture also is changing. The 777 will be the first Boeing commercial jet designed entirely on computer: There are no blueprints, drafting boards, or aircraft mockup.

While Boeing needed 40 months to design the widebody 767, which entered service in 1982, it hopes to finish the 777 program as a model, and what is learned will spread through the rest of the company, said Neil Standal, vice president and 777 division assistant general manager.

"A few years ago, we realised that if we don't change and improve the way we go about doing our business, maybe we won't be in the business 20, 30, 40, years downstream," Standal said. The new 777 division expects to reduce costs by 20 percent over past commercial jet development, Standal said. Its new methods will account for most of the savings.

So far Boeing has 72 firm orders and 65 options for the 777, which is to make its maiden flight in June 1994. United Airlines placed the first order in October 1990 and is to receive the first jet in May 1995.

United Airlines has placed 34 options for more jets. All Nippon Airways has 15 firm and 10 options. Eurair (a French charter airline) 2 firm, no options. Thai Airways, 6 firm, 6 options. British Airways, 15 firm orders, 15 options.

The plane will carry about 375 passengers in 2 classes, and the long-range model will fly 7,600 miles (12,100 km). It is aimed at routes that are too small for the 747-400 Jumbo jet but need more capacity than the 261 passenger 767-300.

Actually, Boeing is a late-comer to this market, McDonnell Douglas' widebody MD-11 already has entered service, while Airbus industries' A340 is to make its first flight later this month.

Boeing made a point of bringing in eight major airlines to offer advice about the plane from its inception, and hopes that will translate into sales.

The airlines significantly influenced such things as the aircraft's interior, its flexibility for use on different routes, and its folding wingtips, which will allow it to fit at smaller airport gates, said Alan Mulally, 777 division vice-president of engineering.

Phil Condit, Boeing commercial airplane group executive Vice President and 777 division general manager, said development is on schedule.

In what Standal described as one of the largest computer-aided design systems ever devised, engineers work at more than 2,000 interconnected workstations using software that shows a part in three dimensions, how it fits with other parts the rest of the plane, and even how hard it might be to reach for repairs. The 777 is "pre-assembled" electronically long before it reaches the factory floor, he said.

Being able to electronically visualise the plane has been a great advantage over sifting through stacks of blueprints, Condit added.

The division also has set up more than 200 "design-build teams," small groups of employees from different areas, such as engineering, quality control, finance and manufacturing. Each concentrates on a particular facet of the aircraft. Suppliers and potential customers are often included.

Boeing has used design-build teams before, but Condit has made them key to his project.

Traditionally, Boeing designed a plane in sequence: Structure engineers would complete their work, then work would begin on hydraulics, wiring and other internal systems. Finally, manufacturing specialists would figure out how to build it.

That led to costly reworking when the different plans didn't jibe, Condit said.

The new, high-powered computers allow all the segments to be designed simultaneously.

Boeing has about 5,500 people in its 777 division, and another 3,000 elsewhere in the company supporting it. Division, employment will peak at about 10,000 when assembly begins in 1993, Condit said.

Condit won't say what it's costing to develop the 777, though published estimates have been as high as US\$5 billion.

HECTIC LOBBYING FOR THE NOBEL PRIZES

Lobbying for the Nobel prizes has reached overkill proportions -- supporters sent boxes stuffed with petitions and reports of their candidate's achievements. The awards bestow glittering international prestige. For 1991, thousands of individuals and many organisations have been nominated for the prizes, each of which is a gold medal, a diploma and a cheque for millions Swedish crowns (1US\$ = 6 crowns).

"There is a fair amount of lobbying going on, but this year has hit record levels, even by what we could call marginal candidates," said Geir Lundestad, head of the Nobel Institute in Oslo. Lundestad is secretary to the five-member Nobel Peace Prize committee and attends all its meetings but has no vote.

He said lobbying for the

awards was a waste of time.

"Most of this lobbying goes through me. I will hardly ever even inform the committee members about it," he said.

"They (the supporters) write to us and send all sorts of material and they pay us visits. The prize committee was often sent sacks of identical letters or cards lobbying for candidates most of which were thrown away," Lundestad said.

"If we receive cards with an identical text, we keep one for our archives and attach something to it indicating there were - we don't count them - roughly 1,000 or 5,000 identical cards," he said. "This happens every year."

Any person can make a nomination by writing to the Nobel Committee by

February 1. Each year, thousands of people around the world make nominations.

Lobbying is not limited to Oslo. Lundestad said the Norwegian Foreign Ministry sometimes grumbles that Norwegian Embassies are asked to put in a word for a favored local candidate in this or that country. The committees, appointed by the Norwegian Parliament, are meant to be independent of the authorities. They meet many times to discuss the awards. Meetings are secret for 50 years and then the archives are opened.

Among the world nations, the West has often claimed the largest share of the prestigious prizes, partly because it deserves it, and partly because of its overbearing influence and strong media.

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.

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 OF APPLICATION:

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

Apply to:

Office of the Resident Representative
P.O. Box 551, Tel. 215505/8
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen

letters to the editor, letters to the editor, letters to the editor, letters to**Personal letter:****To the editor:**

I would like to send my greetings, particularly to you Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf and to all the Yemen Times staff.

I am one of many readers who admire your paper. In fact, I appreciate your efforts of making the Yemen Times a successful English language newspaper. I would like you to accept me as a friend and a close reader to the Yemen Times.

Before, my English was not very good, but since I started reading your paper, it has improved. Many of my friends find reading it useful for us to practise our English.

I conclude my letter by saying, the Yemen Times is beyond admiration.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Gamil Al-Guwairy

a chance to learn as we have these days. Educating the people is essential for any country's progress. Thus we can see how education is needed in our country. Thanks to our government for giving education high priority by building schools, universities and colleges something which some of our parents missed before the revolution. My point is that those of us who know how to read and write must help those who are in need of education.

It is as if you find an old hungry man who doesn't have the strength to work for his food. You decide to give whatever you can to help. It is the same thing. The same applies to the person who faces lots of difficulties in his life because he can't read or write. He needs help and we have to provide it.

by:

Jamil Abdulla Al-Guwairy
Third year student
Faculty of Education,
English Department,
Sana'a University.

INACCESSIBLE SIGNATURE

One day, I went to a government office to complete some paper-work. After I finished the procedures that were needed in that office I needed to see the manager for his signature. But before I could enter the manager's office, I was stopped by his secretary. Politely I asked if I could see her manager but she told me that he was not available at that moment. As I sat there waiting, others came and were told the same thing. So we all waited. After three hours the big guy arrived, and without greeting us he passed by. It was clear he just woke up. I couldn't wait any longer. I asked permission to enter and see him, but the secretary said the boss has just finished attending an important meeting, and he needed few minutes to collect himself before we could go in to see him. I reminded her that I had waited for a long time and what I needed was just a signature. She smiled at me, picked the telephone up to

ask the boss if she could let some of us enter. Unfortunately the line was busy. I wanted to know why she called him by telephone while there was only a door between them?

"These are the regulations", was her answer. After a few minutes I asked if she could try the phone again, but the line was still busy. I tried to convince her that all I needed was a lousy signature, and that I had to meet a deadline the next morning. I asked if she could help by taking-in the papers herself, as I did not really need to see the manager in person. She refused by saying that was against their regulations.

Half an hour later, she said, "Well, I will go and ask him about your problem." I sighed with relief. After a minute she was back. I very eagerly approached her. "I'm sorry he has just left from the back door." That was her answer.

Now after reading this, what would you do if you were in my position?

by: **Khalid N. Al-Muziji,**
Sanaa University.

GOOD MORNING MY COUNTRY!**Dear Publisher:**

I am very interested in becoming your friend and a friend of the Yemen Times. I read your paper always, and I would like to contribute the following article:

Today our country has become one Yemen. Our forces are combined in one. That was the dream of every honorable person. Today we have a strong and united country, and we have our constitution.

But now our enemies are unhappy, and they want to undo what we have achieved. We must work very hard to protect our country and our achievements, and we should not give our enemies the chance.

We have to develop our country, and make use of our resources, specially the newly found oil.

I salute you my country - "Good morning oh united Yemen".

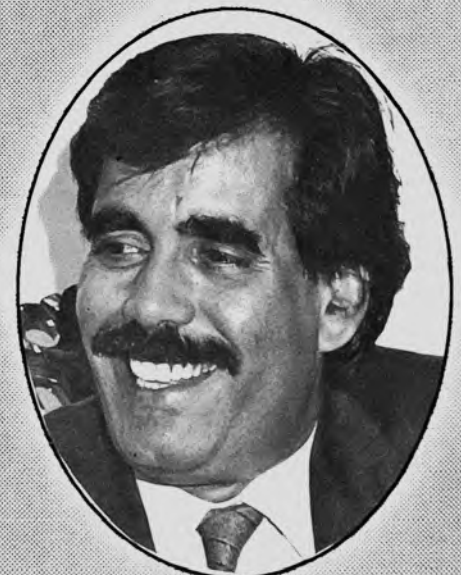
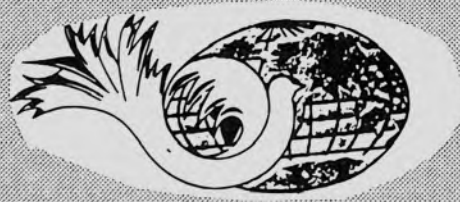
Abdul-Bary Al-Azazi,
Sanaa.

HUNGRY FOR EDUCATION

Many people in Yemen are illiterate, but this is not their fault. They never had

UNIVERSAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

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

**العالمية للسفرات والسياحة**

تهني وتبارك للشعب اليمني عيدة الثامن والعشرين

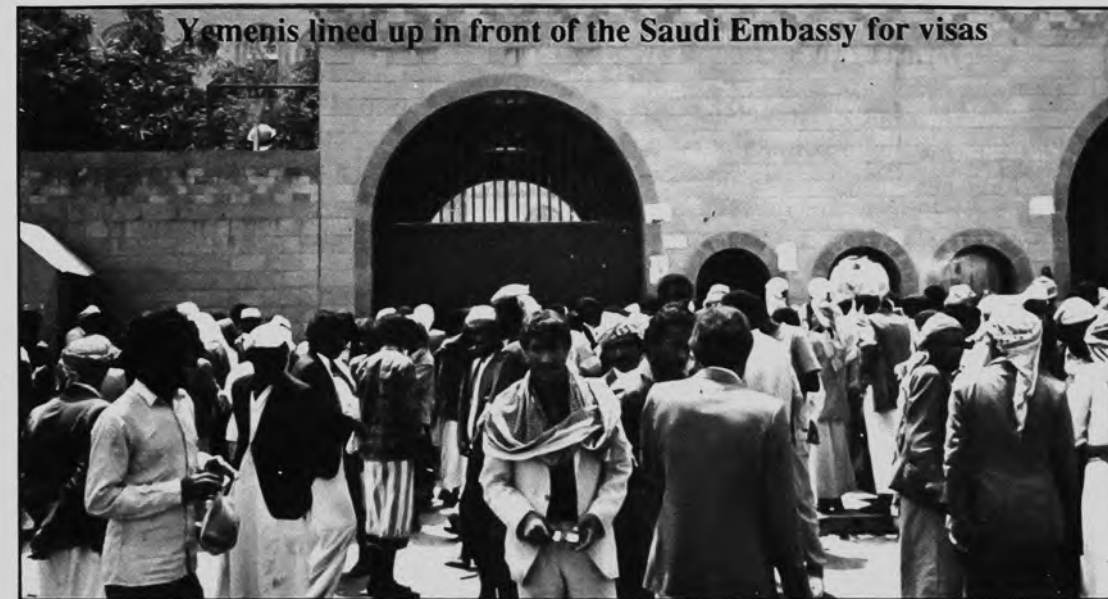
لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة.

وفاءً وعرفاناً لشهدائنا الأبرار

UNEMPLOYMENT, HIGH COST OF LIVING & INSECURITY DRIVE THE LOW AND MIDDLE CLASSES TO THE STREETS!

As Yemen's unemployment rate continues to rise, so do fears that crime and poverty are getting worse throughout the country. Many of the country's nearly half a million unemployed, representing a jobless rate of 25 percent, are expatriates returning from a comfortable life in the Gulf and forced to live on very little in Yemen, economists and officials from social service agencies say. The tragic reversal of fortunes, combined with limited opportunities leaves them few options.

"These people are living under severe conditions of frustration and depression," said the director general of employment affairs in the Ministry of Labor and Skill Formation. "They see lots of millions being spent on luxury things by corrupt government officials while no one is giving them any attention. I'll leave it to you to figure out what these people will do when they can't feed themselves," he added. "The people are fed up with the widening disparity among economic classes in the country, especially as the poor feel that the rich have not earned their way up, but they stole



Yemenis lined up in front of the Saudi Embassy for visas

sources say they have seen a major increase in crime rates over last year; and residents say they have seen signs of increased prostitution and other "unbecoming" behavior. Coupled with that, social services agencies said they are witnessing a growing number of families under the poverty line and increased numbers of children facing malnutrition. In many cases, one increasingly comes across the sight of children and adults digging into garbage bins in the streets to look for something they can eat. Many Yemenis get horrified to

saults and even murder. Already, people feel they can't park their cars outside their homes overnight, since many cars or parts thereof have disappeared. It's natural to see such an increase in crime. As the population in the major cities, specially the capital city, Sanaa, increases, life becomes more complicated and confused. Compared with a year ago, estimates indicate that assault cases doubled, and that the theft cases quadrupled; and that there is a general increase in the rates of all kinds of crimes.

"I think we're seeing a lot more theft and especially robberies and they are often directly linked to poverty," says an assistant professor of sociology at Sanaa University. "If you're poor, you steal to survive."

UNDP - Sanaa sources estimate that the number of families living in poverty has gone from 15 percent to 35 percent since the Gulf War ended. Of these families, many live in crowded conditions, such as 20 to a house and survive on incomes of less than 3000 Rials per month for the whole family.

As a result, many are forced to live on nothing more than bread and tea, at times. Some individuals are forced to skip meals on many occasions.

"The first victims of any cut-backs in family budgets are usually the children. As a result, one can see children running around the streets with no shoes and under-clothed," says Aatika Ashami, Vice President of the Yemeni Women's As-

cient food." A spokesman for the Ministry of Immigration stated that the families hit hardest are those who were dependent on incomes from the Gulf and are now being forced to cushion the burden of families coming back with little or no resources and without jobs. Moreover, many families are forced to take in returnees, who are former breadwinners, thus forcing them to go from the edge of poverty to absolute poverty. Worsening living conditions have led to other complications, specially an increase in skin diseases, eye infections, many gastro-intestinal diseases and anemia. Many can't afford

sociation. Also the issues related to adult male expenditures on bad addictions such as qat claim a major

transferred in the past, or that were brought along in the final return. Yet, no one knows what will happen once those savings are completely wiped off. At the same time, the opposition political parties are inflaming the public by exposing government inefficiencies and corruption. This has led to a situation in which a massive demonstration and an angry crowd can be mobilized over any excuse. It becomes a chance to blow off steam. This phenomenon has occurred a few times already, and it is bound to become a pressing matter in the future. Sanaa, Taiz, Aden, and many other cities have already witnessed



Middle class demonstrators praying for the souls of individuals murdered on the streets

ernment, itself managed by a bunch of well-known thieves, has executed the so-called Islamic punishment. The government

have allowed their private pride (in a personal stand-off) to stand in the way of a rapprochement with the neighbors.

As the conditions get worse and worse, specially in light of the dramatic rise in the cost of living, the potential social breakdown, the economic costs and losses, and the political turmoil will become unbearable. Already, the cracks are visible, and they are getting wider. It is amazing that the officials are unable to see them. When the worst comes, as one day-worker who has been unemployed for two months, we will have very little to lose, and they (the well to-do guys) have much to lose.

The middle class, which is supposed to be the cushion against the wrath of the poor guys, has suddenly joined them. To start with, the middle class has been driven to poverty by prices that rise continuously until they have become unmanageable. Then, the repeated disrespect for the law and the constitutional rights, and the failure of the government to bring offenders to justice has wiped away any sympathy or credibility that the government may have had. As a result, for the first time, the middle class has also taken to the streets. Following story.

Continued from p.1:

The organizers' answer to all appeals was "Enough is enough!". Rebuffed, the leadership stooped down to old tactics. Many personal calls were made pri-

vately to individuals and various parties. They succeeded in making three parties break off from the demonstration, but these were marginal. Then they announced over the radio, TV, and official newspapers that they objected to the demonstration. The PGC and the YSP instructed their members to stay away and not to participate.

Many members of those two parties participated in the demonstration anyway. Then, the soiree (night program) on TV was interrupted four times within a span of one hour to announce that the two parties will strike with an iron fist against any group that will jeo-

see the fragility and division that was behind the thin mask of power. It was a horrifying feeling for many of them.

The demonstration went on peacefully. It put the leadership and the government on the spot, at least for a day. Then, there will be another day.

It so happens that on the 19th, a military officer, closely associated with the president, killed a traffic policeman while he was on duty. The officer who violated a traffic law shot dead the policeman who stubbornly stood-up to him. A major riot and disorder followed. Unrest continues.

An "official source at the Prosecution office" found the traffic policeman guilty according to a communique. Somebody should tell them they are asking for trouble. The military officer must be put on an open trial and face justice. Already, the traffic policeman has been termed as the country's first martyr for the sake of upholding the law and order. The system cannot wrap up the case and hide the criminal. Plans are already underway to hold massive demonstrations throughout the country. The government



Massive demonstrations against the government

proportion of the family resources," she added. Along the same lines, Aziza M. Al-Saqqaf, administrator at the Khowlah Bint Al-Azwar Girls School told the Yemen Times, "Many girl students (nearly 10%) dropped out this year alone because their families would rather spend the minimal school fees and book costs on food." She added, "We're getting more and more cases of children fainting in classrooms because of hunger and insuffi-

cient food." She added, "We're getting more and more cases of children fainting in classrooms because of hunger and insuffi-

massive and destructive demonstrations. The government's answer to the worsening conditions have been short-sighted and insufficient. At one stage, the government butchered off the hands of half a dozen thieves, in an apparent move to appease religious fundamentals. Actually, Islam calls to cut off the hand of the thief only if it committed under normal (ideal) conditions. Islam does not ask to cut off the hand of an unemployed person. Yet, a gov-

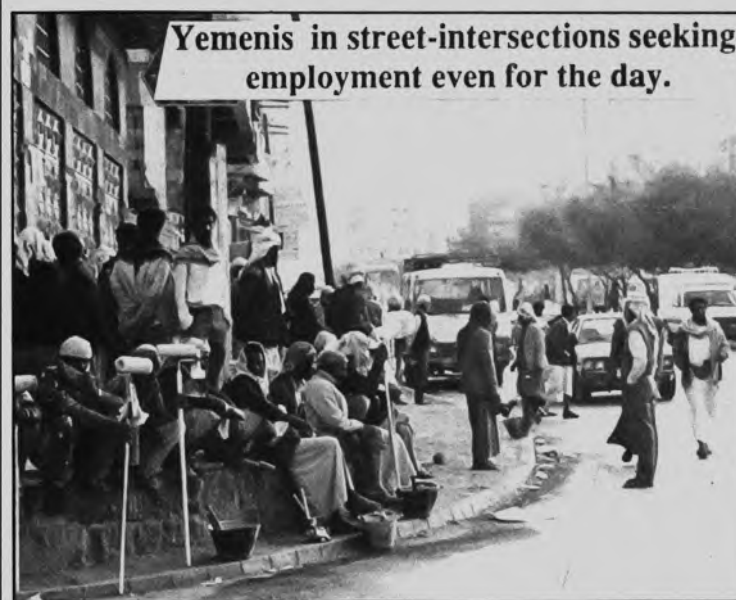
would do better to find jobs for these people. It could encourage more private investments which will generate jobs. It could normalize relations with our rich neighbors in order to reduce the hardships of our people. It is unfortunate that our senior officials are oblivious to the hardships of the people. They have made a major mistake in our foreign policy, and thus brought about these difficulties to the country, and now they



A Yemeni Jew demonstrating against the government

pardize the security of the country. "Threat or no threats, the demonstration was on". Actually, the organizers received support from many sources, but notably from one unexpected source - the police and army. They were told "We will see to it that you are not harmed". All of a sudden, the organizers (a group of independent intellectuals and leaders of small parties) could

would be wise to uphold the law, irrespective of who is involved in the case. Unless it does so, it will add fuel to an already volatile and unstable situation. In the meanwhile, real solutions must be found to remedy the unemployment situation and the high cost of living. In addition, the government must put a lid on the insatiable appetite of corrupt officials.



Yemenis in street-intersections seeking employment even for the day.

the money they are playing with," said a member of the Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani, an opposition political party. This feeling of resentment is further exacerbated by political frustrations. "The situation is becoming like a tinder box which may explode at any time," he added. Since the influx of jobless returnees, Sanaa city police

learn that something like this is true in Yemen. "We feel the high unemployment, economic crisis, the rising poverty rate and the influx of returnees is obviously going to relate to an increase in the crime rate," says Dr. Abdulghani Qassim, Member of Parliament. The general social situation is fueling an increase in theft, personal as-

PLANS FOR A GENETIC MUSEUM OF MANKIND

War, disease and infertility threatens the diversity of the human species. Recent reports on this issues have been ringing alarm bells. Now, plans are being presented according to which vanishing tribes are to be "frozen" for the future.

Scientists are planning to take blood samples from up to 500 of the world's most threatened tribes and store their genetic information in perpetuity in a "frozen" museum of mankind.

War, disease, famine, infertility, migration and interbreeding with other groups threaten to reduce severely the marvellous diversity of the human species. The researchers want to save rare human genes that have survived thousands of years of splendid isolation before they are lost forever. The plan will receive the backing of the Human Genome Organisation, the international body coordinating the attempt to map the position of every gene on the 46 human chromosomes a multi-billion-dollar research program of such ambitiousness that biologists equate it with the effort spent on putting man on the moon.

Scientists will use the latest molecular techniques to analyze the genetic information contained within each blood cell in order to identify rare or unique genes. They will build up a picture of the relationships between different ethnic groups, thereby shedding light on the mass migrations that have marked human history. They also believe that preserving the blood samples of indigenous peoples will lead to medical breakthroughs. Discovering rare genes could help researchers understand and even possibly cure seemingly intractable

illnesses such as Aids and diabetes.

A major part of the project is to preserve genes for future study, said Luigi Luca Cavalli Sforza, professor of genetics at Stanford University, California. "It might be that a population exists, that hasn't been found yet, that is resistant to Aids. If so, we would want to find what it is that makes them so."

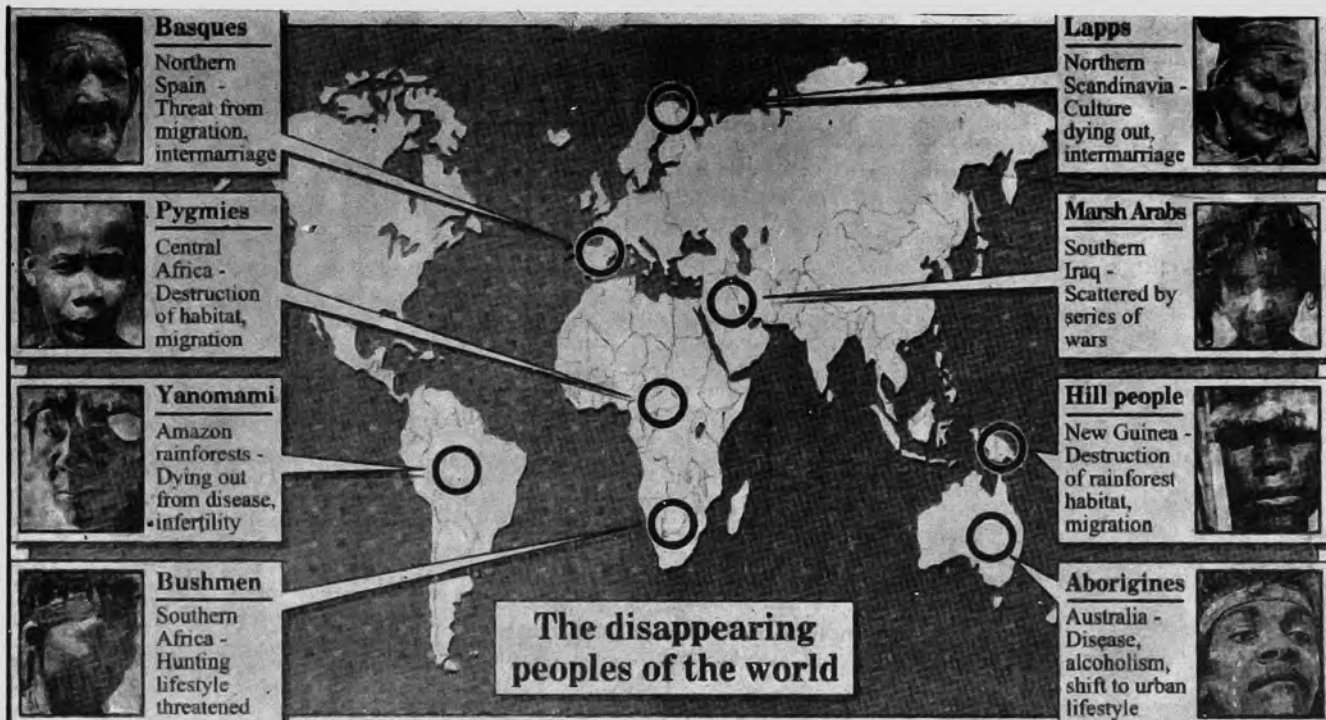
Professor Cavalli Sforza and his colleague Kenneth Kidd, professor of genetics at Yale University, have already begun a small collection of genes from about 15 population of indigenous tribes, such as pygmies from central Africa. They want to expand this to a

rainforests, for instance, are dying out, according to a recent study by the American Anthropological Association. "Malaria and other diseases are killing the Yanomami at a rate of 13 percent per year and have thinned their ranks to 8,000 already," reports the journal Science. "As a result of rampant malaria, fertility is near zero, and those people who have survived are sick and starving."

Also endangered are the original inhabitants of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal. Anthropologists believe they represent the direct descendants of people who migrated from Africa to Australasia tens of thou-

blood samples from these disparate groups must begin now. "Frankly there is no other way of doing it and if we lose the opportunity now we'll never be able to do it," he said.

To counteract suggestions that the researchers will be exploiting indigenous tribes, they hope to get local people involved in the project by training them to take blood samples and administer medicines. They hope the study will explain why some illnesses are prevalent in certain native peoples, such as severe diabetes in North American Indians who have adopted a modern diet. "The real advantage for them is that



minimum of 100, and preferably 500 populations.

Apart from outright extinctions of indigenous peoples, genetic diversity is lost in the global melting pot as a result of the overwhelming "urge to merge." Professor Kidd said that the loss was occurring faster than ever. "Most indigenous peoples are not dying out in the sense that people are dying, but there is a great mobility and inter-marrying of tribes."

In some cases there is no time left. In parts of Africa there are deliberate attempts to mix populations "which makes political sense" but which destroys the genetic landmarks the scientists want to preserve. A significant number of tribes are on the endangered list through outright extinction. The Yanomami Indians of the Brazilian

sands of years ago. But infertility is rife, says Professor Cavalli Sforza, possibly because of their past isolation and the prevalence of inbreeding.

"They have stopped having children. How long will they last?" he asked. "Maybe 20 to 30 years."

Another people under threat are the Marsh Arabs who live in southern Iraq near the city of Basra. Professor Cavalli Sforza says there is evidence from the way they build their houses that they could be the descendants of the Sumerians, a civilisation that existed 6,000 years ago. "Since the Iraq-Iran war these people have probably completely disappeared as a separate grouping." Charles Cantour, vice president of the Human Genome Organisation, said that the project to collect

their case may be made known and help could come at the political level," said Professor Cavalli Sforza.

If the original research of the Yanomami tribe had not been carried out, he added, its plight would not have been made known to the Brazilian government.

Professor Kidd said that scientists were "extremely sensitive" to indigenous peoples who have been exploited in the past. Where possible, they would transfer technology that might help them. "But there are limits. You can't have a Yanomami who has never worn anything but a penis-sheath working in a modern lab". In addition, moral and religious reservations continue to impede the project.

Continued from p. 2: Personal Viewpoint

Yemen's Geographical position is quite strategic enabling it to establish crucial industrial development in the field of ship-building, fishing, mining, agriculture, assembling, processing, manufacturing, refining, desalination plants etc. The government has to initiate most of these projects without relying on the rich alone. International bodies, firms, and institutions can aid or finance these projects as a long-term investment agreement. Yemeni experts, together with the aid of useful foreign advise, should come-up with a good economic and industrial infrastructural plans after careful and intensive feasibility studies have been done. The government should then thoroughly review these plans and should be put forward for parliaments approval.

Ironically, it is sad to note that the country might not be in a position at present to achieve all this due to the lack of foreign exchange abundance and heavy external debt, though it is worth mentioning that if a formula is laid out now it will automatically yield a way in starting and fulfilling that project within reasonable time.

Meticulously however, I must confess that "Qat" is a major drawback in Yemen consuming precious time that could instead be utilized in thinking, discussing and planning new ideas and important subjects which may contribute to country's development, be it industrial or otherwise.

Lastly, the government should stress policies that facilitate change, overcome constraints imposed by initial conditions in both small-scale and major industrialization and trade system and use natural resources and infrastructure efficiently. Policies that increase international competitiveness and mobilize domestic and foreign resources are crucial for successful industrialization.

SPECIAL

LIGABUE -- A PROFESSIONAL CATERING COMPANY

Ligabue Group's history began in Venice in 1919, when Anacleto Ligabue started his activity as a ship supplier in the Port of Venice. The small company grew very fast, opening branches in every major port in Italy. Having established, in a matter of a few years, an efficient net of service points, Mr. Ligabue took the second step toward a concept that sounded revolutionary for his times; an 'all inclusive service' for the owners of cargo and cruise vessel. He took over the full responsibility of the management of food service on board, at a fixed price valid for one year on all international marine routes.

During the 1950's the Company extended its range of activities to catering services of camps, specially for oil companies and their subcontractors involved in exploration, drilling, etc., as well as for construction and industrial companies. Ligabue now provides its catering services wherever they are required even in remote sites and offshore, and in every corner of the world. In this extremely specialized and vital field, Ligabue has been operating virtually in every possible condition, from the pipelines in the Sahara desert to the Oil rigs in the North Sea, from the Italian Base in Antarctica to the forests of Amazonia.

In the footsteps of his father, Giancarlo Ligabue, President since 1979, has expanded and diversified the Group's activities in new fields such as Air Catering, Duty free shop Management on Cruisers, Airports and Transit Points,

Industrial and Welfare Catering, Banqueting, Hotel's Restaurant Management in Europe, the United States, the Middle East and South America.

Obviously, running the hotel service and duty free shops on a cruiser with 1,000 passengers on board trading the Caribbean, or catering for a rig with a crew of 50 offshore Bergen, or organizing food and housekeeping for a site with 4,000 residents in Iran, or managing a top class restaurant in the heart of Venice, all of this means dealing with problems of purchasing and supply, training and selection of personnel, care of the customer which are in each case a completely different task. From these tasks, although separately conducted, Ligabue learns and integrates precious experiences for rational service and ever improved nutritional solutions, to meet the demands of all kinds of customers.

Ligabue's presence in Yemen dates back to 1983. The first experience of Yemen was in running a small camp in Mokha; in 1986 a bigger project took place, catering for Saipem while it was constructing the Al Salif-Sana'a Pipeline. In 1988, the company contracted the camp and catering services for the Yemen Hunt Oil Company. Thus the company established a branch office in Sanaa with a complete and independent organization. In the last three years, the outstanding performance and good services provided by Ligabue have been facilitated by its good con-



LIGABUE CATERING SERVICES LTD

P. O. Box 12040

SANA'A - Y. R. TEL. 265029/31 TLX. 3244 LIG YE FAX : 233818

nections and relations with all parties and at all levels in the Republic of Yemen. The catering service, more than any other, is strictly tied to the performance of every individual employed; because in most cases, the catering and housekeeping staff have a direct relationship with the customers, and the attitude of each single employee has direct impact on the final result. Ligabue-Yemen has been able to employ local personnel, train them, and bring them up to Ligabue standards. Today, over 200 Yemeni employees make-up more than 80% of the company's Yemen-based employees. To further enhance the performance of the local employees, a specific training program is being planned in the near future to provide Ligabue's personnel

with better skills. In addition, there are plans to send the best local employees to their subcontractors. This helps them get on with their main task in a better way. After all, a correct management of food and housekeeping services is the basic element for the well being and productivity of each person.

But Ligabue does not look at Yemen only in business terms.

Giancarlo Ligabue is the main promoter and sponsor of the 'Ligabue Study and Research Centre' of Venice, an association which operates at national and international levels in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, palaeontology and natural sciences.

The Centre has the support of a Scientific Committee composed of eminent scientists and professors from the best Italian and international universities and research centres. Its activity started in 1971, with a palaeontological expedition in the Sahara desert.

In 1978 it became an Association, with the aims of promoting scientific and cultural studies by organizing expeditions, excavation campaigns and explorations all over the world. The results of such activities are released in scientific papers, publications, magazines, books and films. "Ligabue Magazines", with two yearly issues, completes the range of publishing activities on the results of the expedi-

tions and research of the Centre. Over 70 expeditions have been effected by now in various parts of the world, including the Middle East (Iran and Oman). Negotiations are presently underway, through the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to organize a campaign in Yemen. We expect a delegation of experts to arrive in Yemen in the near future for this purpose.

"Ligabue Study and Research Centre" studies, among other things, the nutritional traditions and habits of the different ethnical groups, the behavioral patterns of humanity provide a valuable support for the different activities of the Ligabue Group of Companies, giving a fundamental help to keep in pace with the changing needs.

Europe to attend courses in international cuisine, and management of restaurant and hotel services. It is evident that Yemenis trained in these areas can play a very important role in the tourism industry, one of the most promising activities for the future of Yemen.

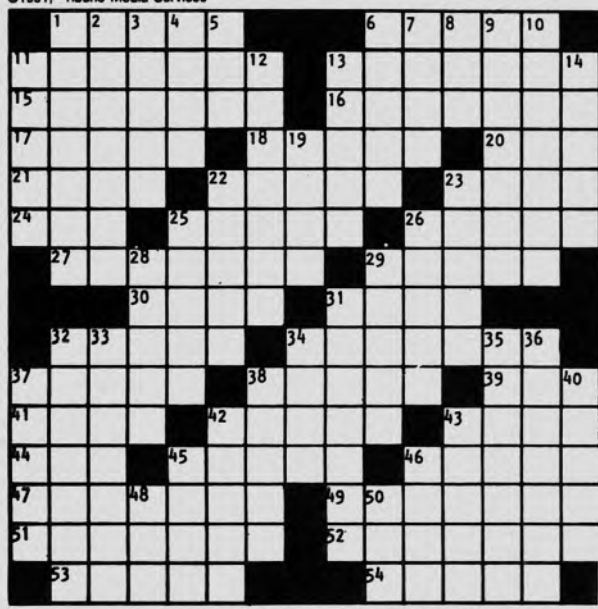
Ligabue plans are oriented towards further expansion in Yemen, specially due to the recent discoveries of new oil fields. The unique experiences acquired over the last years in the support services of YHOC constitute a major factor of importance in our ability to service oil companies and their sub-contractors.



★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 34 Recreation sites | 4 From — to riches | 31 Blushing condition |
| 1 Wild hogs | 37 Mineral veins | 5 Knight's title | 32 Controversial |
| 6 French river | 38 More impolite | 6 Between: pref. | 33 Nudist |
| 11 Inexpensive purchase | 39 Confederate soldier | 7 Vaudeville turn | 34 Baseball scores |
| 13 Certain hose | 41 Woe is mel | 8 Pixy | 35 Foot pedal |
| 15 Lively music | 42 Marshall of TV | 9 Sports official | 36 Pioneered |
| 16 Become rigid | 43 Bristle | 10 Infinite | 37 Kind of beer |
| 17 Leaves marks | 44 Precious stone | 11 Sew loosely | 38 Lacerates |
| 18 Sacred song | 45 After horse or common | 12 One selected to run | 40 Stationed |
| 20 Before now | 46 Great deeds | 13 One-time fur dealer | 42 Removes rind |
| 21 Ship weight | 47 Radiated | 14 Expression of contempt | 43 Malls |
| 22 Too young to vote | 49 Hornswoggle | 19 Unique person | 45 Copy, for short |
| 23 Sea bird | 51 Forms of worship | 22 Distance runner | 46 Name for a dog |
| 24 Terminate | 52 Burdened | 23 Church official | 48 Barrel |
| 25 Cafe patron | 53 Coins | 25 Removes, in printing | 50 Pallid |
| 26 Limpid | 54 Nuzzled | 26 Tinge | |
| 27 Alpine songster | | 28 Small valleys | |
| 29 Paragon | DOWN | 29 Saunter | |
| 30 Mariner's word | 1 Theater section | | |
| 31 Part for an actor | 2 City in Florida | | |
| 32 Less ruddy | 3 Ripening factors | | |

©1991, Tribune Media Services



MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

THE CORNER NEWSSTAND (Sol.: 8 letters)

B-Busy; C-Candy, Change, Chat, Chewing gum, Choose, Comics, Cost; D-Display; E-Edition; F-Facts, Find, Front page; G-Goods, Gossip; H-Hang out, Hello; I-Issue; L-Lotto; M-Magazines, Money; N-News; O-Of-fer, On the way, Owner; P-Paper, People, Periodicals, Pick up, Press, Purchase; Q-Quick; R-Read, Report, Retailer, Rumors; S-Select, Serve, Spend, Stop in; T-Talk, Tobacco

© 1991, Tribune Media Services

CEGAPTNRFFUSQT
 ESOOHCANDYISSUE
 GOODS DNEPSNROIS
 NGPEOPLEWLDENCA
 ASOTEVRESAOLTKH
 HRTSMONEYCCI HSC
 COTOSTNYSICAESR
 FMOCCIAOUDATWEU
 AULEZLPMBOBEP
 CRLAPAPERIORYP
 TEGSOREPORTCHAT
 SAILRENWOEREF
 MDLCOMICSPICKUP
 EERKMUGGNI WEHCI
 HANGOUTNOITIDEN

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE
 GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

It wasn't until 1951 that the first live, coast-to-coast broadcast was beamed into America's homes. President Truman gave a speech on that telecast.

A new survey shows that only about half of all high school students are taking gym these days.

The latest figures show that three out of every 10 cars sold in the United States are made by a Japanese company. Many of them are made, however, in U.S. factories run by the Japanese.

The September 1991 execution of Donald Gaskins was the first time in nearly 50 years in the United States that a white person was executed for killing a black.

A Lou Gehrig baseball jersey recently sold at auction for \$220,000.

Sparta of ancient Greece was said to have about 20,000 free residents, but a half million slaves.

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

WARFE

SONOW

PORDYS

BLOMIE



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

Answer: BY "PROTECTION"

WORDS OF WISDOM

When luck smiles upon you, it's best to smile back and not try too hard to figure out why it happened.

Maybe we should stop wishing for global peace and concentrate on our own spheres of influence.

Sometimes you can underestimate the strength of those you love. It's natural, because you want to protect them.

Start each day with the realization that there's too much to do. Set goals, make priorities and do the best you can with the time you have.

Your greatest challenge on the field of sports is to meet your highest potential. The greatest athletes know how to tap that inner strength.

SLAPSTIX

A FILIBUSTER MIGHT BE CALLED A WORDY CAUSE

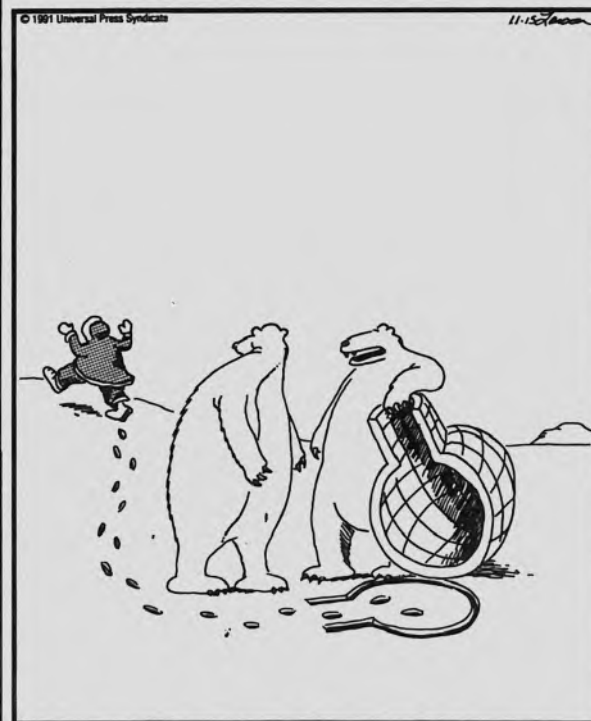
©1991, Tribune Media Services

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Unbeknownst to most ornithologists, the dodo was actually a very advanced species, living along quite peacefully until, in the 17th century, it was annihilated by men, rats and dogs. As usual.

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"I lift, you grab... was that concept just a little too complex, Carl?"

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: A financial bonanza for those who are shrewd enough to cash in on the bounty.

Aries (March 21-April 19) Better working conditions coming up. Recharge yourself emotionally.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Uplifting conditions in affairs of the heart. A child on the way for some of you.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) Improved domestic conditions enable you to relax more. Financial shrewdness pays off.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Writing and study projects go well. A possible move may be in store.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) Personal finances improve, allowing you to spend more on yourself.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Venus in Virgo brings greater popularity and a sense of well-being.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) You might be tempted to make sweeping changes in your love life early in the week.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Friendships can be a real blessing this week. More time for romance and fun.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Greater career recognition this week. Personal hopes and wishes can be realized.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) More public visibility for you. Handle long-distance communications.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Matters connected with the law or publishing are favored this week.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) Venus balances out relationship areas and gives you an emotional lift.

If You Were Born This Week

You could discover that you have a secret admirer this month. Take more control of your finances in November. Better conditions for studies, travel and correspondence in December and January. Come up with the domestic arrangement that feels right for you. More activity around property affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES -- THEIR ORIGINS AND FUNCTIONS

by: Yacin M. Abdullah
Ministry of
Local Government



I: The Origins of Political Parties:

The dramatic changes that have taken place in Yemen over the last two years require continued scrutiny and analysis. The part I would like to tackle relates to the mushrooming of political parties in Yemen. Before I go any further, let me discuss the philosophical and historical underpinnings of political parties.

The question of "how political parties spring" needs to be answered. Several factors explain the origin of parties. Parties come to prominence and enjoy full potential for their activities only in highly democratic countries. The following factors explain the emergence of political parties:

1. Human Nature:

Human nature itself explains the origin and growth of parties. All people by nature do not have the same views.

Some do not wish to have changes, they hang on to the same old ways and institutions. On the other hand, there are others who desire to change (for the better). The former may be called conservatives, and the latter progressives. Thus two parties are formed on the basis of these two different attitudes.

In European countries, parties which wanted to leave things as they were, came to be called "Rightist", and parties which wanted progressive changes were called "Leftist" -- these terms originated towards the end of the eighteenth century, by accident. In France, as an example, the progressive members sat to the left of the president, thus were called "Leftist" and the conservatives sat to his right, and were called the "Rightists".

2. Different Economic Aims and Objectives:

Political parties are also formed on the basis of different aims in the economic field. For instance, rich peo-

ple and property owners wish to have the "Status quo" preserved whereas, those who have no property want to have changes, which are likely to do them good. Obviously, the two groups of people belong to at least two different parties.

3. Political Environment:

The environment is bound to have effect on the political views of a person. The family environment, for example, goes far in making a person a member of a particular party. The political views of a youngster are sure to be influenced by those of his father. Often, the son joins the political party of the father. Political movement, religious beliefs and feelings are bound to the people influence many ways.

II: The Formation of Political Parties:

Certain conditions are essential for the formation of political parties. These are:

1. Democracy:

The foremost essential conditions for the formation of political parties is a democratic form of government, which respects citizens' rights, one of which is to form associations. Parties cannot be established and even if they are formed, they cannot function meaningfully under an autocratic government.

2. Keen Political Interest: Political parties can be formed only when large groups of people are politically active and conscious and have the ability and desire to take part in political activities. In addition, the electorate must be highly intelligent so that political systems can function effectively.

3. Common Objectives.

A large group of individuals must share common political aims and objectives. This allows agreement on basic political principles shared by the members. There may be differences in the details, but there is agreement on the fundamental principles, without which no political party can be formed.

4. National Interest.

Individuals involved in politics and political parties should have a minimum of the national interest at heart. They should work towards protecting and promoting the

national interest. Under no circumstances should political parties entertain foreign loyalties. Any political party which has no national aims and aspirations and which promotes narrow, selfish interests (racial, communal, religious or sectarian) cannot succeed.

5. Adherence to the Rule of the Game:

When large groups of individuals think of forming political parties, they should agree to follow scrupulously the rules of the games of politics and of constitutionality. For instance, all individuals should agree to settle all issues peacefully and in a constitutional manner. They should function in a democratic way and should rule out the use of violence.

6. Ultimate Aim of Capturing Power:

Individuals planning to form a political party should have the ultimate aim of capturing power by peaceful, legal and constitutional means. All other aims are to be subservient to this basic aim. A party should have the ability and means to keep close contact with the electorate, influence it and win its confidence and support.

7. Efficient Organization

Persons holding common political views and aiming to capture power should have a well knit, efficient and well managed organization. An unorganized group can't become a political party. The groups should have leaders with vision to provide overall guidance, and efficient and effective (hard-working) managers to run the day-to-day affairs of the party. It should have an office, a constitution, funds and office-bearers. A well organized party is a mass organization capable of having a nationwide network to link it with the masses. It has its own ideology, its own men, its own organization and its own funding system - all of which are effectively mobilized to reach its goals.

How many parties in Yemen can claim this? According to these set of rules, none of the parties in existence in Yemen can really be called parties. But we have made a beginning. Now what we have to do is allow our political parties to evolve in the right direction.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN:

In 1989, Dr. Bosence and Dr. Martin Menzies of the Royal Holloway and Bedford New College visited Yemen to initiate a joint geological research programme between RHBNC (University of London) and Sana'a University. The trip was coupled with reconnaissance fieldwork with follow-up dating of volcanic rocks which led to the publication of a scientific paper in the international science journal *Terra Nova*, 1990 (M. Menzeis, D. Bosence, H. El-Nakhal, SW. Al-Khribash, M. Al-Kadas and A. Al-Subbary).

Subsequently an agreement was signed between Sana'a University, London University (RHBNC) and the British Council that called for the continued collaborative research between the two universities. In essence four areas of cooperation were initiated:

1. The enrolment of two Yemeni students (M. Al-Kadasi and A. Al-Subbary) at London University to study towards a PhD degree.
2. Continued joint scientific research between staff and students of the Universities of Sana'a and London.
3. Training of technical staff from Sana'a University at RHBNC in various aspects of Geotechnology.
4. Examination of Sana'a university M.Sc. theses in the geological field by RHBNC staff.

The first significant follow-up to the agreement an extended expedition to Yemen. A group from London University (Drs. Martin Menzies, Dan Bosence, Ian Davison, Gary Nichols, Prof. Ken Mc Clay, Christ Dart, Joel Baker, Mohamed AL-Kadasi and Abdulkarim Al-Subbary) spent 3 weeks visiting sites of geological importance on an east-west traverse from Sana'a to the Red Sea. Places visited included Sana'a, Wadi Assir, Gabal Sara'a, Kawkaban, Shibam, Al-Tawilah Al-Mahwit, Wadi Lahimah, Gibal Hufash, Al-Qanawis, Assalif, Al-Hodeidah and other areas along the road from Sana'a to Al-Hodeidah.

This enabled the identification of critical sites for further work by the three London University Phd students who remained in Yemen for a further five weeks of research by Joel, Mohamed and Karim. Research is aimed at understanding the Cretaceous Tawilah sandstone by Karim, the relation between sedimentary of Tawilah and the Yemen volcanic by Mohamed and the geology, geochemistry of the Yemen volcanic by Joel. Combined, this data will be an important contribution to understanding how a continental rift develops into young ocean such as the Red Sea. Further field work is planned for 1992 and will involve studying in areas around Taiz, Ibb, Aden, Ataq, Hadhramaut and far eastern Yemen. Data gathering and analysis, as a result of the cooperation arrangement between the University of Sana'a and the University of London, is expected to allow a better understanding of the geologic structures of Yemen.

Mohamed. A. Al-Kadasi
RHBNC
London University.

ISRAEL IN THE BRITISH PRESS

The Western media has finally discovered the uncompromising and unacceptable position of the Israeli government. Over the last few months, the media has tackled, albeit, with extreme caution, the Israeli intransigence. As an example, the Yemen Times provides a summary survey of the British press on this matter over the last two weeks:

October 7th:

Ian Black reports from Jerusalem on page 10 of The Guardian clashes between Israeli police and Ultra-Orthodox Jews over the opening of a road on Sabbath day. The piece notes that anger is a two-way street: Secular Israelis resent the huge subsidies extorted by religious parties as their price for joining the coalition Governments of Yitzhak Shamir, as well as draft avoidance by young men who claim to serve Israel better by studying than by military service. It adds that, for the non-religious majority, freedom of travel on the Sabbath is an article of faith.

Several British papers carried stories about the jailing of peace campaigner Abie Nathan. A page 11 piece in the Daily Telegraph, from Ohad Gozani in Tel Aviv, says Mr. Nathan begins an 18-month jail sentence on Thursday for meeting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. It adds that Mr. Nathan, after being sentenced, vowed to meet Mr. Arafat again after he was freed and said Israel would soon be forced to negotiate with the PLO. A page 9 story in The Times, a Reuters report from Jerusalem, says Palestinian negotiators, ignoring threats that Israel could arrest them for associating with the PLO, returned home yesterday to prepare for talks this week with US Secretary of State James Baker. It adds that Faisal Hussein and Hanan Ashrawi, who returned from London, said they would meet Mr. Baker in Washington in a few days. A page 14 piece in The Guardian, by Ian Black and a page 10 piece by Richard Beeston in the Times, says Israeli settlers accompanied by four fighting MPS yesterday occupied Houses in a Palestin-

ian village outside East Jerusalem. It adds that the move was widely criticised as a provocation on the eve of peace talk.

October 8th:

'SHAMIR DAMPENS PEACE HOPE' is the headline on a page 11 piece in The Times from Richard Beeston in Jerusalem.

'SHAMIR PUTS BLOCK ON LAND FOR PEACE DEAL' is the headline on a page 12 item in the Daily Telegraph by Anton La Guardia in Jerusalem.

'SHAMIR TOUGHS IT OUT' is the headline on a page 12 story in The Independent from Michael Sheridan in Jerusalem. All these articles carry facts and analysis indicating the increasing level of Israeli intransigence in the peace talks scheduled to start on the 30th of current October.

11th October:

A Reuters item on page 14 of The Guardian reports that Israeli attorney-general Yosif Harish has postponed any eviction of Jewish settlers who seized an Arab house in East Jerusalem, possibly until after Mr. Baker's visit.

Richard Beeston reports from Jerusalem on page 9 of The Times that serious cracks began to emerge in the Israeli coalition government as right-wing members vowed to continue a disruptive campaign in an effort to undermine Israel's participation in the US peace initiative. A Washington piece on page nine of The Times covers the same ground. It reports that Mr. Baker said 'highly classified information' led him to expect that extremists will try to disrupt his drive to set up a peace conference.

A page 14 story in The Daily Telegraph, by Anton La Guardia says that the Israeli cabinet discussed the take-over of houses in a Christian Arab district in Jerusalem by Jewish extremists. It added that Ariel Sharon, the Housing Minister, said to have approved the takeover, has meanwhile taken up the hardliners' banner by declaring his intention to challenge Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir as leader of the Likud party.

KUWAITIS TRANSFERRED US\$3 BILLION IN FORTY DAYS

Since the Central Bank of Kuwait lifted restrictions on the transfer of funds on August 3rd, 1991, Kuwaitis have shipped abroad about US\$3 billion in less than one and a half months. Kuwaiti Finance Minister Nasser Abdullah Al-Rodhan, stated that although the transfer amounts were large, they were less than anticipated. Bankers said that most of the money represented large firms settling bills outstanding from the Iraqi occupation.

However, there is an extreme worry at the Central Bank of Kuwait, which has embarked on a massive drive to prop up the dinar. The bank has lifted restrictions on a gradual basis. When the emirate was freed from Iraq, the Central Bank placed a 4,000 dinars (US\$13,500) ceiling on withdrawals, which it later eased to 6,000 dinars (US\$20,000), before it finally lifted restrictions altogether on August 3rd, 1991, exactly one year after the invasion. Prior to the final lifting of the restrictions, the bank campaigned through the media and made direct appeals not to dump dinars for dollars. In the meanwhile, it had pumped over one billion US dollars into the banking system to prop up the dinar. Commenting on the transfers, one banker said, "It is definitely a drain on capital in Kuwait, but it is not expected to affect the value of the dinar because it is a fixed currency. The government sets its value, and supports it at that rate."

Prior to the Gulf Crisis, the Kuwaiti banking system was barely recovering from the Souq Al-Manakh scandals which have ruined many banks, companies and families. Kuwait's five state-controlled commercial banks face huge debts dating back to the 1982 financial fiasco when the unofficial secondary stock market crashed. Yet, there seems to exist no credibility problem, today. "People realize there is no real security problem anymore so there is no need to panic and transfer their money, specially after the signing of the defense pact with the United States," said the general manager of a major foreign company working in Kuwait. Kuwait and the United States, it is to be noted, signed a ten-year defense pact last month. According to the pact, Washington will be paid to stock-pile military supplies in the emirate, to keep a small contingency force, to use facilities, and to send planes and ships there in any emergency. Kuwait is developing similar arrangements with France and the United Kingdom.

According to well-placed sources, the urge to transfer will start subsiding as things increasingly get back to normal. In the meanwhile, Kuwait is steadily increasing its capacity to export oil. It is expected that by the end of the year, it will be able to produce nearly 800,000 per day. Rising oil exports will, of course, cushion the government's deficits, and will allow it to finance the massive reconstruction costs.

In the meanwhile, Kuwait will continue to draw heavily from its past investments, to borrow in the international markets, and to re-schedule payments of some of the bills. At the same, most of the outstanding bills piled up during the Iraqi occupation will have been paid-up. All these factors together, have been the basis for the decision of the officials to ease up on the restrictions and to look confidently into the future.

Continued from p. 16:

ETHIOPIA ...

Regarding the internal conditions of Ethiopia, we have decided to pursue the path of democracy and away from demagoguery. The Council of Representatives, which has eighty seven members representing all ethnic groups and political thoughts, is the power broker in the country. We have a democratic system which we are trying to consolidate. In more than one way, we are trying to open a new chapter in Ethiopia's recent history. I talk about this at length with the Ethiopian community in Yemen. For five and a half hours we had a deep and soul-searching discussion about our lives and system in Ethiopia. I think they now know better the situation in Ethiopia, and we know their main concerns.

Regarding relations with Eritrea, I have explained to the Yemeni leaders, to the Ethiopian and Eritrean community in Yemen, and to all others, that there is an agreement signed between the transitional leadership of Ethiopia and the EPLF in July 1991. According to this agreement, the EPLF will administer Eritrea, entirely independently of Ethiopia for a period of two years. At the end of the two years, there will be a referendum in which the people of Eritrea will decide either to be totally independent of Ethiopia, or to remain within Ethiopia, but with special arrangements. At all times, Ethiopia will have free access to the sea.

In a larger context, our foreign policy is based on strict and thorough adherence to non-alignment and the full respect for the sovereignty and equality of states, and the non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. We seek to promote mutual interests among the world countries. As such, we have terminated any involvements in the affairs of the Sudan, or any other countries. Within this context, again, I think Ethiopia has the right to establish relations with all countries. That includes Israel, specially if a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue is reached. Yet, we can not allow an organized mass immigration of Ethiopians to Israel - the people called the Flashas.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In our meeting with the Minister, we asked him if there was anything during his visit that was not so positive. He said everything was okay, except that he wished the government media were a little bit more accurate. Upon my arrival in Sanaa, on the radio news broadcast, they called me Hussain Abdullah. The next day, on the TV news my name became Ahmed Hassan. The Yemeni Minister of Agriculture kindly called the media to correct the name. Finally, in the Al-Thawrah (of 18/10/1991), my name was written as Mohammed Hassan. My name, of course, is none of the above. It is Hassan Abdalla. I hope the government media will get it straight before I leave.

COLUMBUS RETRACED

Fourteen months and nearly 10,000 miles after they first put to sea, three replicas of 15th century Spanish ships have sailed for the new worked in a re-enactment of Christopher Columbus' voyage of discovery.

The "Santa Maria", "Nina", and "Pinter" sailed October 13th from the southwestern port of Huelva for the Canary Islands, and then make for Puerto Rico and America.

The voyage - the official, but not the only attempt to recreate history ahead of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery and conquest - will take between 30 to 45 days, the expedition's captain, Santiago Bolivar, said prior to their departure. "Our route will be dictated by the sea and wind as it was in those times," he told reporters. "We will try to follow his route if conditions permit." Columbus set sail on August 3, 1492. On October 12th, he landed on a Caribbean island later named Hispaniola.

The reconstructed ships, the

fruit of eight years of work, had their maiden voyage on August 3, 1990, and have spent the intervening months touring 30 ports along the Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese coastline.

Bolivar said he was not afraid of crossing the Atlantic in what are by modern standards flimsy and uncertain craft.

"They aren't as safe as modern ships, that's for sure," he said. But we have already sailed more than 9,900 miles in them.

"As a sailor, it's a challenge, and as a Spaniard, it's a romantic way of playing a part in a worldwide historical event."

The quinto centenario (fifth centenary) organisation, which has managed the event with a mixture of Royal patronage, state money, donations and sponsorship, hope the voyage will strengthen ties between Spain and the Americas.

"We are convinced this excursion will help us integrate further with Latin America," spokesman Ma-

nuel Guedan said.

Included the crew of 61 civilians are twelve Latin Americans, including four women, who made it through tough physical tests, alongside 14 professional sailors.

Recreating the original voyage has proved difficult, with historians at odds on virtually every aspect, from where Columbus was born to the route he sailed.

A Spanish-English team sailed to America in 22 days last June to test a Spanish professor's theory that the traditional version of the route was wrong.

Financing the project has distinctly involved 20th century costs. The official re-creation has run up a bill of some 400 million pesetas (\$4 million).

The replicas carry radios and standard modern navigational equipment, as well as other 20th century improvements.

"We are not going to eat 15th century food," Bolivar said. "I don't want to get scurvy."

Major Proposes Discarding of Poor Country Debts.

In a statement to the heads of the states and governments of the Commonwealth countries, John Major, British Prime Minister, proposed to simply discard two-thirds of the debt owed by the least developed countries in the world. Countries who have per capita national income of less than US\$650 are classified as least developed. The total debt of the twenty four countries which fall in this category, is US\$25.6 billion, of which US\$1.36 is owed to the UK alone.

Mr. Major, who addressed a meeting behind closed doors on Thursday, October 17th, reiterated the same proposal which, he said, had also been presented to the creditor countries in their meetings in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago last September.

If the proposal is accepted, many poor countries, including Yemen, will benefit from it. Total Third World debt is almost US\$1500 billion.

No German-style Unity for Korea

"South Korea does not seek to absorb North Korea in the process of achieving reunification," Foreign Minister Lee Sang-Ock told a breakfast meetings sponsored by the Newspaper Editors Association early this week. North Korea had repeatedly expressed concern over, and opposition to, German-style unification by absorption, and South Korea needed to allay its concern through dialogue and exchanges, he said. In contrast, the two Koreas have sent teams of experts and senior researchers to Yemen to study its style of reunification. Last May H.E. Kwang Soo Choi participated in the first anniversary of Yemeni unity. He used the opportunity to further study the Yemeni model. Two months later, five Korean professors arrived in Yemen for talks with all those involved in the unification process. The two Koreas see the partnership model as closer to their needs and current circumstances.



ROYAL JORDANIAN الملكية الأردنية

ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) AIRLINES

We have the pleasure to announce that with effect from Thursday 31st, October, 1991, Royal Jordanian (RJ) will operate a second frequency between Amman and Sanaa. Our Airbus 310 will now depart from Sanaa every Monday and Thursday at 0600 local time, with immediate connections to Europe, USA and Canada.

Please contact your Travel Agent or our General Sales Agents in the Republic of Yemen, M/s. UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism at the following numbers:

Sanaa: Phones: 275028/29/30, 275129/130, 71410/74066;

Fax: 274150;

Telex: 2688

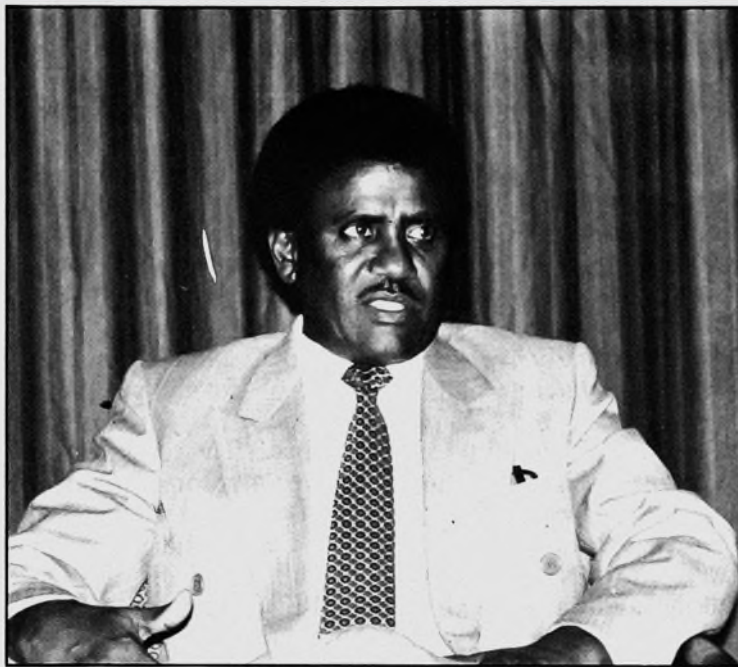
Aden: Telephone: 43475;

Taiz: Telephones: (04) 225383/84

الملكية الأردنية تضيف رحلة جديدة بين عمان و صنعاء .
إبتداءً من ٣١/١٠/١٩٩١ ، بإمكانكم السفر معنا من صنعاء إلى عمان مرتين في
الأسبوع وذلك كل يومي الإثنين والخميس والأقلع في السادسة صباحاً بتوقيت صنعاء

ETHIOPIA GETS BACK ITS SHIPS

At the request of Yemen Times, H.E. Mr. Hassan Abdalla, Minister of State Farms and Coffee and Tea Development in Ethiopia, wrote the following article on the occasion of his official visit to Yemen.



I am happy to use this occasion to clarify a few points regarding developments in Ethiopia and relations with its neighbors. First, though, let me explain the purpose of our visit to Yemen.

A four-man delegation (H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hassan Kahin, H.E. Mr. Omar Mohammed Ismail, both members of the Council of Representatives, Mr. Adam Noor Hussain, Advisor to the Foreign Minister, and myself) paid a three-day official visit to Yemen. The purpose of the visit is three-fold:

- a) We carried a letter to H.E. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh from the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Meles Zenawi.
- b) We were assigned the task of briefing the Yemeni leaders on the prevailing situation in Ethiopia, our plans for the near-future, and our position on a number of issues, and to hold consultations on these and other matters.
- c) We discussed with the Yemeni authorities ways and means to strengthen the historic and already existing friendly relations between our two countries and peoples.

I must say that I am completely satisfied with the outcome of our visit on all those counts, and we are

happy with the response we got from the Yemeni side.

Let me go on to discuss specific issues:

With regard to bilateral relations, I think that the chances and opportunities that are ahead of us are enormous. In the past such opportunities were hindered by the policies of the Mengistu regime. Today, the transitional government, highly values its relations with Yemen, and is ready with arms to open a new chapter of excellent relations with the Arab World at large, but particularly with the Republic of Yemen. For this purpose, my delegation held talks with H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, H.E. Mr. Ali Muqbil Ghuthaim, Vice Chairman of the Chairmanship Board of the House of Representatives, H.E. Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Amin Sadeq Abu Ras, Minister of Agriculture and

Water Resources, and many other officials. We have agreed on many things, which include:

- 1) The return of the Ethiopian naval forces (ships) that sought refuge in Yemen during the war in Ethiopia. Immediate arrangements are under way to tug these ten boats.
- 2) The return of Ethiopian naval personnel who sought refuge in Yemen. The Ethiopian government pledged no punitive action will be taken against them. These people are now free to return to Ethiopia, if they choose to do so.
- 3) Increasing commercial ties, specially in providing Yemen with livestock from Ethiopia. In a second round of talks in a subsequent visit, we hope to sign an agreement on this.
- 4) To hold periodic talks and consultations between officials in our countries.

Continues on page 14

The Heartaches of Hypertension

by: Fatma S. Rawah



Before we decide what high blood pressure is, let us understand what it is.

Blood is the nourishing fluid of the body and therefore has to reach all corners of the human anatomy to keep them kicking. So it has to reach the end of the little toe as much as it has to travel against gravity to the vital brain cells.

To achieve this, the heart has to pump the blood with a certain pressure. This is what is called blood pressure. This pressure is the result of the strength of the heart and the total amount of blood in circulation against the resistance it meets as it travels to various parts of the body.

Normal blood pressure is difficult to define because it depends on various factors such as age, sex and conditions under which it is measured.

Blood pressure readings are usually expressed in two figures - the systolic pressure, which is when the heart muscles are contracting, and the diastolic pressure, when they are relaxing. Thus, the blood pressure is usually shown as, for example, 120/80. A systolic reading of up to 140 and a diastolic reading of up to 90 are considered normal, although the systolic pressure is more variable than the diastolic, making the latter more significant.

The cause of high blood pressure is not very clear in 95% of the cases. This category is therefore known as primary of as-

sential hypertension.

The possible causes here are to some extent hypothetical. The first one is genetic. There is a definite hereditary element in the cause of this disease.

Then there is the diet. Here, the two culpable factors are salt and animal fat. Salt retains water in the body, increases the circulation of body fluid and thus raises the blood pressure. Animal fat, by virtue of its cholesterol content, clogs the arteries, thus increasing the resistance offered to the circulation of blood which in turn has to raise its pressure to overcome the resistance. Salt and fat also cause obesity, which in turn leads to high blood pressure.

Tension, stress and worry all seem to constrict blood vessels and this increase the pressure. Smoking is also a culprit.

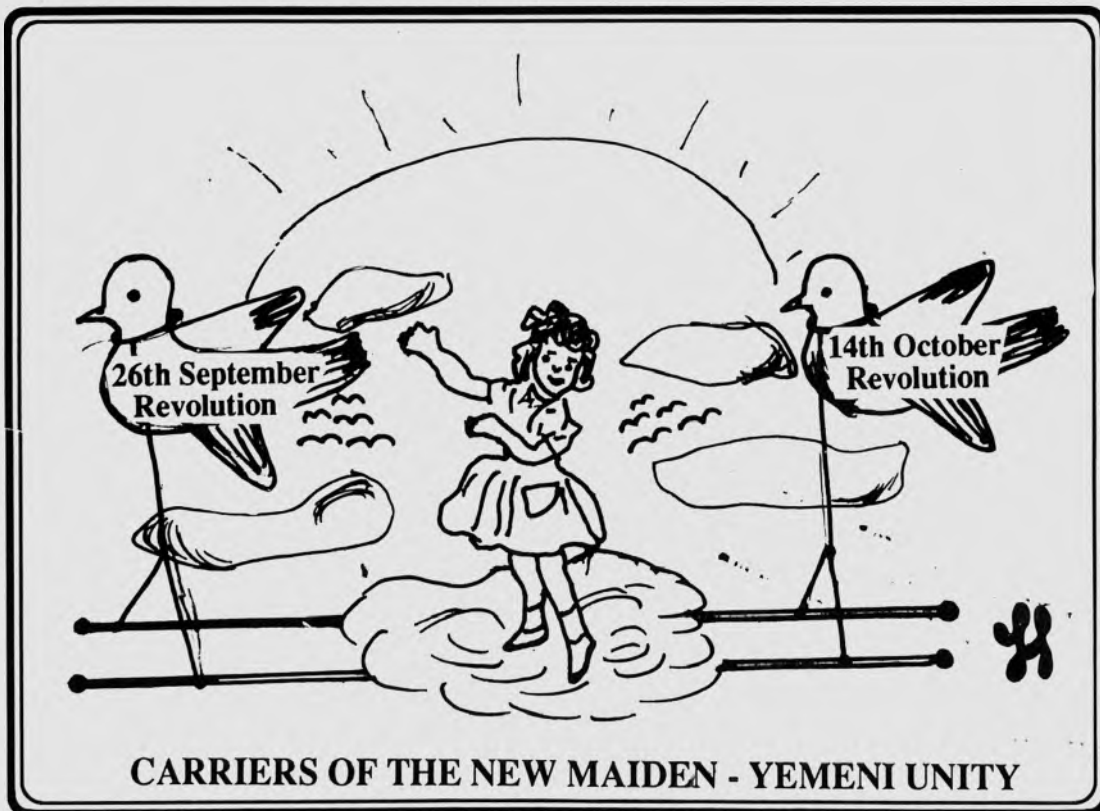
In five per cent of high blood pressure cases where a treatable cause exists, the condition is known as secondary hypertension. The causes here are diseases of the kidney, endocrine glands such as pituitary, thyroid and adrenal, and abnormalities of large blood vessels.

Pregnancy is sometimes associated with high blood pressure. In all these cases, if the primary disease is cured, the secondary hypertension will revert to normal figures.

High blood pressure damages three main organs - the heart, brain and kidneys. It seems that the target organ is different in different countries.

But before the above complications arise, high blood pressure can be detected by regular medical check ups. The common symptoms of this disease are headaches, palpitations, defects in vision and breathlessness on slight exertion.

Continues on p.13



CARRIERS OF THE NEW MAIDEN - YEMENI UNITY

ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

MAGIC WORD

CUSTOMER

JUMBLES

WAFER SWOON DROPSY MOBILE
How the racketeer took over the poultry market—BY "FOWL" MEANS

CROSSWORDS

Solution:

BOARS	ISERE
BARGAIN	ANKLETS
ALLEGRO	STIFFEN
SCARS	MOTET
TONS	MINOR
END	DINER
YODELER	MODEL
PALE	ROLE
PALER	RESORTS
LODES	RUDER
ALAS	PENNY
GEM	SENSE
EMITTED	SWINDLE
RITUALS	SADDLED
CENTS	NOSED