



# YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER

SANA'A; 19 - 25 AUGUST 1992; VOL II, NUMBER 34

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## OURVIEWPOINT



### IDLE SUMMER MONTHS

The Republic of Yemen has over 3000 schools scattered all over the country. During the summer months which extend from June/July till September/October, these schools are shut down. Thus most of the educational personnel, some fifty thousand teachers alone, remain idle.

This is a major waste of our resources. We should be able to exploit this opportunity to achieve different goals. For example, we know that most of our students are below the required standards, why don't we arrange summer courses to help them? Another example, we know that extra-curricular activities are almost non-existent. Why don't we arrange certain events to help our children grow in a fuller way?

In many countries, people need the summer breaks because of two reasons:

a) The climate is often not conducive to work. In many countries it is just too hot.

b) People need the summer vacation to break away from the hard work carried out in the other months.

In Yemen neither applies. The climate is acceptable all year round in most of the country, and our people are not exactly over-worked during the rest of the year.

Thus, our government should consider using the summer months in ways that will allow better and fuller growth for our children and society.

*The Publisher*

### RED EAGLE SIGNS OIL CONCESSION

The Oklahoma-based US oil company, American Red Eagle, signed last week a concession agreement with the Yemeni government according to which it will explore for oil in a 7000 square kilometer area in Ramah, Hadhramaut (Block 13). The concession agreement was signed by Eng. Mohammed Salim Ba-Matraf, General Manager of the Oil Exploration Board, on behalf of the Yemeni government, and on behalf of the company, by its president, Mr. Harry Johnson. Khalid Kitmitto, of Overseas Trading Inc., of Canada, indicated that his company is the sole representative of American Red Eagle in Yemen. This company is the latest addition to the growing list of oil companies doing business in Yemen. Welcome Aboard!

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#### VACANCY

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### UNDP Responds to the Yemen Times

In response to the story which Yemen Times ran last week, regarding the YR. 50 million contribution to the returnees, Mr. Philippe Elghouayal, Acting Resident Representative of the UNDP in Yemen, wrote the following letter:

Quote:

Dear Yemen Times Editor:

I wish to refer to the headline column 3, page 1, of your Yemen Times issue of the 12-18 August, 1992 (Vol II, No. 33), the information of which had been attributed to "informed sources at the UNDP in Sanaa".

We would like to underline that although we were aware that such an amount was being allocated to the returnees, please note that no UNDP official statement has ever been announced on such information as indicated in your newspaper.

Further, it should be noted that for the UNDP to be quoted, formal approval/agreement is to be accorded by the office.

Therefore, we would be grateful, if you could kindly rectify the information referred to above and have this letter published in the next issue of the Yemen Times.

Unquote.

The above piece is published under the right of rebuttal guaranteed by the Law of the Press of the Republic of Yemen.

السُّفَارِيُّ

EL SOFFARY

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 Economic & Political Weekly  
Published by: The Yemen Times

Publisher: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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## PERSONAL VIEW

OUR LAWS:  
Enactment & Enforcement

Dr. Ali Ghalib Obeid,  
Ministry of Industry

The winds of democracy which are steadily blowing on the Yemeni political scene have brought with them a lot of jargon regarding society's interaction with its laws. Some of these include "a state based on law and order", "a state of institutions", "There is no real presence of the state where the laws are not respected", etc.

In my opinion, there is no value in our democratic evolution unless the laws of the land are respected. The laws are in effect the rules which govern and guide our behavior. In other words, it is the basic factor in the social interaction of people. Therefore, everybody has to work and live within the law, even the bad ones. It is preferable that people accede to the laws with their own consent, meaning they believe in them and their fairness. In some countries, even pets and other animals are subjected to certain laws and regulations.

Everybody has to respect the law, irrespective of social status or position in power. Unless especially those power show respect for the law, it loses much of its moral and actual force in implementation. In short, one cannot visualize a modern state or society whose laws are not respected, because lawlessness leads to statelessness.

The Yemeni citizen, who was delighted with the country's reunification, began to feel the state of lawlessness which leads to many social, psychological, economic and political burdens and problems. It is clear that the progress of the country in economic development, democracy and social evolution will depend on the kinds of laws enacted, and the degree of their equal enforcement in the whole country.

## LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL

PARLIAMENT APPROVES THE  
SUPREME ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

The House of Representatives, in its session of Thursday August 13th, approved the list of members of the Supreme Elections Committee as follows: Qadhi Abdul-Kareem Al-Arashi, Mohammed Ali Haithem, Sadiq Ameen Abu-Ras (from the PGC); Jarallah Qmer, Mohammed Saeed Abdullah, Saleh Mansoor Assiyali (from the YSP); Abdul-Rahman Mahyoob (the Baath); Dr. Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhlaifi (Tanzeem Al-Wahdawi Annaseri); Ahmed Qarhash (September Party); Dr. Hassan Bazara'ah (Rabitat Abnaa Al-Yemen); Mahmood Hashem Adharehi (the Islah); Dr. Ahmed Sharafadeen (Al-Haq), Abdullah Sallam Al-Hakeemi (Ittihad Al-Qiwa Asha'abiyah); Yassen Abdo Saeed (Democratic Nasserite Party); and two independents - Mr. Ahmed Assamawi and Ms. Raqiyah Humaidan. The Presidential Council already enacted the Supreme Elections Council (SEC) in its meeting on Monday, August 17th. The SEC is expected to meet soon. In its first session, it will choose its chairman, and Qadhi Al-Arashi is said to be the most likely choice.

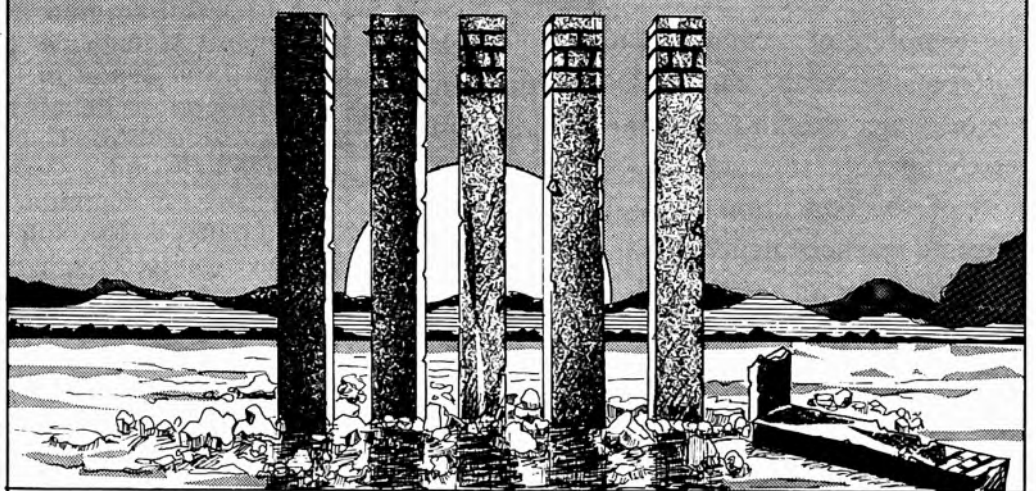
In the meanwhile, work on the demarkation of the constituencies, on the detailed by-laws of the SEC, and on the voter registration procedures, are expected to come into full swing by early September 1992.

## THE RAINS KEEP COMING

The rains have kept up for weeks now in the Republic of Yemen. According to reports from various parts of the country, we have been blessed with steady rainfalls. "I was driving from Zabid to Hodeidah, and there was rain all the way," explained Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, who visited the Tihama last week. Dr. Abdullah Al-Ghaithi, of Shabwah, also confirmed that many parts of Shabwah received lots of rainfall. It was also reported that the Wadi Tuban river's delta in Abyan governorate is swamped. Taiz governorate in flooded on almost a daily basis, it was learnt. According to a Ministry of Agriculture and Water, the amount of rain-water that has fallen on Yemen over the last two months is more than fifty million cubic meters. The sad part of this is that most of it is drained into the sea of the desert. "For a country whose underground is being depleted rapidly, I do not understand why the government does not build small dams, which will help in harnessing the rain water, and at the same help re-supply the underground reservoirs."

It is evident that this year's harvest will be bountiful, thus reducing the need for imported grains. Yet, excessive rainfall could actually be detrimental to the crops. The stalks in some regions already turned yellowish due to oversupply of water.

## Outside it's wonderful Yemen.



## Inside it's pure Sheraton.



## ... SORRY FOR THE INCONVENIENCE.

Swimming Pool is temporarily closed for renovation programme.  
Daily B-B-Q Lunch, is now transferred to the garden.  
TANDOOR Indian Restaurant will operate as usual.



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Yahia Suwaid:

**"YEMENIA LOOKS AHEAD TO BETTER TIMES."**

Yemen Airways, better known as YEMENIA, is one of the key institutions of the country. As the country's leading international airline, it continues to play a vital role in linking Yemen with the rest of the world, and in promoting tourism in Yemen.

To shed light on the company's current situation, and on its future plans, Yemen Times went to speak to Mr. Yahia Suwaid. An energetic young man, Mr. Suwaid has a B.A. in Business Administration from the USA. Since 1983 when he joined Yemenia, Yahia has successfully climbed up the ladder. Today, he is the Commercial Director of the company.

Excerpts of the interview:

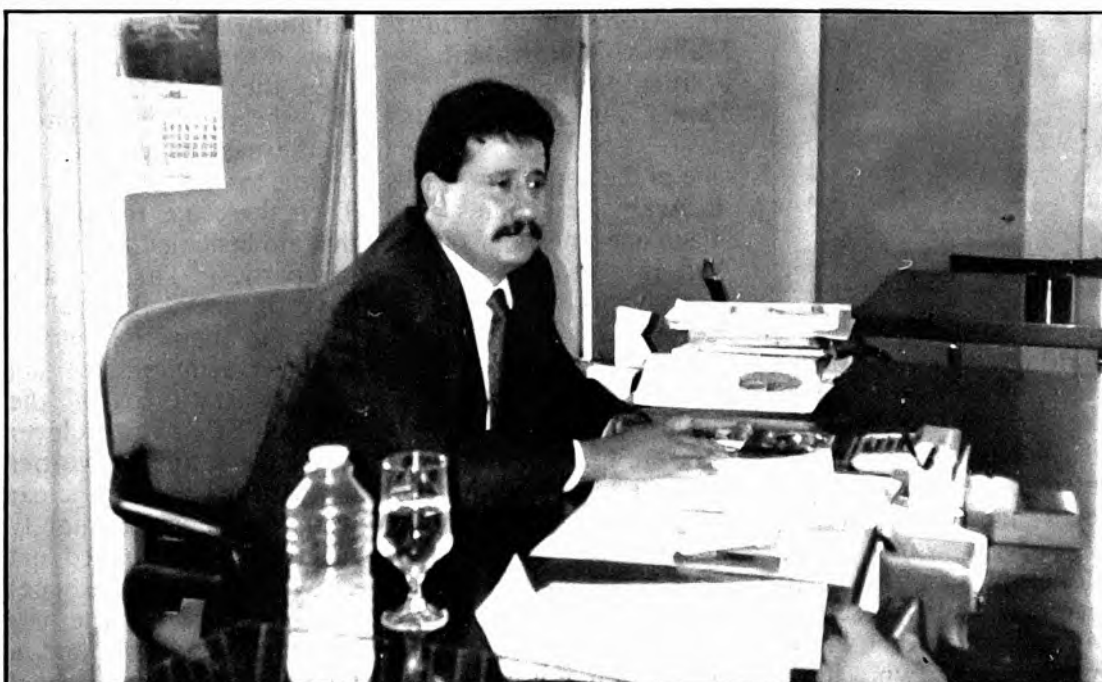
**Q: How would you assess the company's conditions today?**

**A:** You know that the company had humble beginnings. Yet, it grew until today it flies to thirty-three destinations, including six in Europe alone. The company was badly hit by the Gulf Crisis, like everybody else; but we are now beyond that. We are looking at better times ahead of us, as our plans are step by step implemented.

**Q: What are the main issues you face?**

**A:** We have many issues that we need to address. For example, we need to constantly keep up with technology - not only in the hardware, but also in the services we provide our passengers. Since we compete in the world market in an equal footing, we cannot lag behind and yet prosper. In the airlines business, you always have to reach out to the new frontiers of the business. Second, we look at human-power training seriously. We have made good progress in this respect. Although the company is saddled with more employees than it needs, we still value highly our human resource, and we work to make it attain higher levels of standard and professional service.

We also face several other issues including the upgrading of the fleet, the merger with Alyemda, and plans for new routes.



**Q: Let us take those three issues since they are future-oriented. At what stage are you now regarding the expansion of the fleet?**

**A:** We have been discussing this issue for quite a few years now. You know we have to replace the existing fleet. We have narrowed down the options to two choices - either the Boeing 767 or the Airbus 310. The pros and cons of the decision for each plane have been worked. The final decision rests with the government, which now has the whole file.

We do hope the decision is taken soon because this has

become a pressing matter.

**Q: How many planes are you considering?**

**A:** This depends on the merger plans and the new market outlook for the new company.

**Q: The merger between YEMENIA and Alyemda has been the subject of long discussions. What is the final word?**

**A:** We have completed all administrative and procedural issues. All that remains is the final go-ahead signal. One main hindrance had been the 49% Saudi share in YEMENIA; but we have now agreed to buy them

out. For this purpose, there is now an on-going financial evaluation of the company's assets so as to determine their share. When the accountants complete their work in about three weeks, the merger will take place thereafter in a month or so.

**Q: Let me ask your professional view - is the merger good for Yemen?**

**A:** There are merits and demerits for the merger. The merits are that you benefit from economies of scale in the purchase of planes, fuel, supplies, etc. Also the same is true of services such as insurance,

landing rights and costs, etc. You could also make savings in administrative and personnel costs. A merged company would have more resources and more power to compete effectively in the market, locally and internationally.

The demerits are also as important, but let me simply say that the merger will create a regional monopoly, whereas, the present situation allows for improvements in better customer services at competitive prices.

**Q: What are the plans regarding new routes?**

**A:** We constantly seek new destinations and new routes. Decision in this matter is governed basically by economic viability. We also look into potential markets for passenger transportation, cargo, as well as tourism.

Yemenia has been Yemen's leading tourism developer. We will continue to reach out worldwide in order to market Yemen as a viable tourist destination. This is especially important in Europe, the Far East and North America.

Thus, we are considering new destinations in the USA, North Africa, Europe and Asia.

Continues on page 9

Taj Sheba announces the 4 - day week ....  
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7.30 PM TO 9.30 PM  
**SEAFOOD FIESTA**

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## WHAT IS EDUCATION?

By: Ismail Ali Al Ghabri

Education, like many other issues, means different things to different people. It is often misunderstood for various reasons which are hard to explain.

Many people think of education in the sense of skills. Thus a skilled person is an educated person.

For others, an educated person is one who has a string of initials after his/her name. The more/higher certificates, the more educated a person is.

For still others, education is akin to culture. A refined and cultured person is an educated person.

Then there are others who confuse between education and success in life. Of course, education is supposed to help in succeeding in life; but one can list examples of individuals who finished first in school but who are last in life.

There is a final group which perceives education as the level of intellectual ability.

Unfortunately, many persons in today see education as a ritual which leads to a certificate, which they then hang on the wall or place on their desks. Education thus leads to a piece of paper that serves as a passport in life.

Whatever education is or does, we at least can agree that it is a tool to help us know more/better, and thus, potentially know how to live better and how to succeed in life.

Education is various things and contains many aspects. I believe that education, in its broadest sense, is positively co-related with the growth and maturity of the individual. It is a continuous process. It encompasses all aspects of life and has countless facets. It has to do with how a person adjusts to the environment and how he/she contributes to society. It gives prestige and superior status.

In other words, education should be seen as a means to enhance our store of knowledge, and to acquire the methodology to use such knowledge in a gainful and positive way. That is why the world today uses diplomas as the main criterion for judging an individual's ability.

Whatever education does, it should also make people more conscientious in their dealings with others and in positively contributing to



the betterment of this world. Having said that, I can confirm having come across countless individuals who hold doctoral degrees but who are neither productive nor competent.

One of the worst things education can do is to become a tool for selfish and evil people. I know many people who have acquired that piece of paper with the golden seal, and have used it to exploit others. They use education as a means to place themselves on top, as a personal triumph, and in the process lose their human-ness.

Worst of all, however, are those who misuse their knowledge to inflict harm on others. Thus decency is lost. I am afraid we have quite a few of these in our world today. What a pity!

The Political Corner

## Role of the National Conference

By:  
Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al-Mutawakkil,  
Political Editor,  
Yemen Times.

One of the popular proverbs in Arabic translates into "Each one sings to his tune" And this proverb applies nicely with reference to the National Conference whose new name has become the Political Parties and Popular Organizations (PPPO) Conference. Each party seems to look at the conference from a different perspective.

Let us start with the ruling parties. The PGC and YSP have been cautious enough to let the door wide open as to the role and direction of the conference; wide open, that is, until the arrangements among the top guys have reached a certain definitive point.

Thus, if the top people agree on "everything", the conference will be made to play the role of "the people blessing the arrangements", and thus giving them legitimacy. If the top guys disagree in a mild way, the conference will play the

role of mediation and reconciliation. And if the top guys disagree vehemently, then the conference will play the role of evaluation of the past by putting the regime to trial.

Then there are the parties that are beholden to the ruling parties. These parties have distanced themselves from the opposition parties and have acquired a certain special status with the regime. This was a clever way of creating a two-tier opposition. This is clear from the Ramadhan nightly meetings (the blessed qat chews paid for by the state) in which the Nasserite parties, Baath, Islah, and a couple others were treated as "historic or important opposition" parties. These parties have insisted on keeping their distance from the other "smaller opposition parties", but the PPPO Conference has grouped all political parties together.

Thus, the intention of these parties was to use the conference to strengthen their special status with the ruling parties. When it was clear they would not be able to use the conference in that

way; they joined hands with the ruling parties to oppose one aspect or another of the conference. Third, there are the opposition parties which are distanced from the ruling parties, and which seek to employ the conference to broaden the participation base of the regime.

Finally, there are the associations, unions, and other groups lumped together as popular organizations.

Up to now, several of these are "controlled" by the various political parties; but as the recent incidents have shown, these organizations have begun to feel they have a task to fulfill, and they are slowly evolving their independent positions. Thus, the politicized leaderships of these organizations will give way to professional leaderships.

These organizations also have their aspirations- they want, in collaboration with the opposition parties and certain public figures, to make the role of the PPPO Conference a mechanism to broaden the base of political participation, and to build a modern state.



## The Property Centre

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## Text of Investment Law #22 of 1991, Part VI

### Article (65):

All investment companies shall indicate the following information in all their documents, correspondence and any literature they distribute to the public:

- a. Company name.
- b. Legal status.
- c. Address of company main office.
- d. Commercial Registry number.
- e. Authorized capital.
- f. Issued capital.
- g. Paid in capital.
- h. Any other information as may be required by the executive regulations and the Companies law.

### Article (66):

All matters not regulated by an express provision in this Section shall conform to the provisions of the Companies law and the executive regulations of this law.

## Section VII

### ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS & SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

### Article (67):

The Authority and all other parties concerned shall settle any problems or obstacles encountered by investors or investment projects and shall seek to solve them by all expeditious and appropriate means. The executive regulations of this law shall indicate all rules and procedures regulating such action.

### Article (68):

Investors and projects may appeal decisions by the authorities concerned infringing on their interests in accordance with the provisions of this law, by applying in writing to the decision-making authority or to the President or Board of Directors of the Authority within twenty days following notification of the decision. The party appealed to shall decide on the appeal within thirty days of its submission. Elapse of such time without reply shall be deemed to be a rejection of the appeal. In such case the appellant shall be entitled to submit his appeal to the Prime Minister who shall take a decision thereon in ten days or refer it to the Council of Ministers to take such decision as may be appropriate within no more than 30 days.

### Article (69):

An appeal regarding decisions provided for in the preceding Article may be filed directly with the competent court after processing the appeal to the President or Board of Directors of the Authority, and may be referred to an arbitration tribunal without need for continuing with the administrative tribunal without need for continuing with the administrative appeal.

### Article (70):

Without prejudice to the right to resort to Yemeni courts, investment disputes relating to the execution of the provisions of this law arising between the Government and a project may be settled by arbitration resorting to any of the following procedures as may be selected by the investor or the project:

1. Arab Investment Guarantee Association Agreement.
2. The International Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between the State and the Nationals of Another State.
3. Any international or bilateral agreement to which the Republic is a party.
4. Commercial arbitration rules and procedure of the United Nations' Commission on International Trade Law at the nearest regional center for international commercial arbitration using such rules.
5. Rules and procedures of arbitration within the Republic provided for in Article 71 of this law.

### Article (71):

a. Settlement of disputes arising between investors in a project or between a project and other projects shall be through the medium of either Yemeni courts of law or arbitration in the Republic on the basis of a written agreement between the parties concerned executed at an earlier or other time. It can also be part of any other written agreement including the documents establishing a company.

The Arbitration tribunal shall be composed of a member selected by each of the two parties to the dispute and a third member whose selection is agreed upon by the two members referred to, who shall preside over the tribunal. Should they fail to delegate some other person, party or organization to make such selection, the President of the Authority shall make a selection. The executive regulations shall indicate all procedures and timing for considering the dispute.

b. By way of exception to the express provisions in the law and the executive regulations thereto, or as may be expressly agreed upon by the parties concerned or as may be decided by the majority vote of the arbitrators, arbitration may be conducted according to the rules for conducting commercial arbitration of the U.N. Commission on International Trade Law.

c. Disputes relating to agreements on the transfer of technology shall be applicable to the parties concerned before courts of law in the Republic and all parties involved shall be entitled to settle disputes by arbitration in accordance with the provision of this Article.

### Article (72):

While the rulings of Yemeni courts allow for argument and/or enforcement, the decisions reached by arbitrators issued in accordance with the rules set forth in this Section shall be final and not subject to appeal in any form. The courts of competence in the Republic shall order that they be enforced promptly upon receipt of a request in writing to this effect from the party concerned.

## Section VIII

### OBLIGATION OF INVESTORS AND PROJECT SPONSORS: VIOLATIONS AND RELATED PENALTIES

### Article (73):

a. At the end of the exemption period provided for in Article 25 (4), projects licensed to use foreign technology in production or in the pursuit of their activity against regular royalties paid to the licensors shall deduct and pay to the taxation authorities 10% of such royalties for the following:

1. Right to benefit from trade mark licenses.
2. Rights to benefit from patent licenses.
3. Rights to benefit from technical know how.
4. Rights to benefit from management know how and other services rendered in the Republic.

b. The tax percentage specified in paragraph (a) shall be in effect save where otherwise provided for in any international or bilateral agreement in the field of transfer and use of technology to which the government of the Republic is a party with the country of the foreign licensor of the technology used in the project.

### Article (74):

Without prejudice to the obligations provided for in other Articles of this law, investors and project sponsors shall:

- a. Maintain regular accounts according to project requirements and type of production of services rendered.
- b. Maintain separate accounts when expanding projects or merging with other projects if either or any of them benefits from entitlements or exemptions granted in accordance with this law.
- c. Present a balance sheet endorsed by a chartered

accountant, including an operating budget, trading account and profit and loss account within the three months immediately following the end of the projects fiscal year.

d. Furnish any lists, data or documents relating to project execution and operation requested by the Authority within the time limit specified in the request.

e. Desist from disposing of land owned or leased to the project by the Authority for purposes other than those for which licensed without the prior written consent of the Authority. In case of violation, the contract signed with the investor or project in this regard shall be deemed to be canceled and all relevant rights shall revert to the Authority and be registered in its name.

f. Allow any Authority employee, duly authorized in writing, the opportunity to enter the project during normal hours of business to examine project records, books, fixed assets and inventory of production inputs and the like. The project shall furnish any clarifications requested to verify that obligations are being met in accordance with this law.

### Article (75):

a. A licence shall be deemed canceled ipso facto should the investor fail to take serious steps to begin carrying out the relevant project within the period specified or any additional grace time granted following due warning and notice to the investor or the project. The executive regulations shall specify the rules and procedures for license cancellation pursuant to this paragraph. The investor may appeal against the cancellation of his license in accordance with the provisions of Section VII of this law.

b. Should an investor have begun carrying out the project, the Authority may institute legal proceedings to cancel the project license, or wholly or partially withdraw the rights or exemptions accorded after due warning and notice to the investor or project in the following cases:

1. If the licence/rights and exemptions were granted to the project on the basis of false information.
2. Should the project use any right or exemption granted to it under the provisions of this law for other than the purposes specified therefor in violation of the provisions of Article 24 (a).
3. Should the project or investor, as the case may be, fail to fulfill any of the conditions listed in the license, as may be decided by the Authority's Board of Directors.

4. Should the project deliberately violate, or deal leniently with a substantial violation of, any provision of this law, as may be decided by the Authority's Board of Directors.

5. Should the project suspend activity for longer than one year without justification acceptable to the Authority. An investor or project whose license has been canceled or whose rights and exemptions have been withdrawn may apply for a new license or restoration of withdrawn rights one year after the cancellation decision is taken.

c. Should the project not be implemented within the period specified, the Authority may grant a further period of time not exceeding two years should implementation so require. Should such period granted be exceeded, the additional period shall be deducted from the original exemption period granted to the project pursuant to Articles 25 and 26.

d. When convincing reasons are present, the Authority may accord a project an operations testing period not exceeding four months at the end of which, for the purposes of this law, operations will immediately be deemed to have actually begun.

The executive regulations shall specify the rules needed to determine the date of commencement of operations of a project if several production lines for various goods are included.

Continues Next Week!



### MERCHANTS OF TAIZ PROTEST CUSTOMS CHECKPOINTS

The merchants of Taiz threatened to go on a total strike unless the authorities take serious measures to find solutions to the behavior of officials at checkpoints located at the entrance of the city.

The businessmen, in a memorandum handed to the Taiz Chamber of Commerce, complained about the ill-treatment and coercive measures at those points. "The officials blackmail us by using their authority, and it is like highway robbery," the memo stated. The customs office in Taiz confiscates various commodities purchased in other Yemeni cities like Sana'a, Hodeidah and Aden, and demands new levies. Unless the merchants cough out substantial bribes, the clearance process can be arduous and time-consuming. The merchants have held several meetings with the governor of Taiz so far, but to no avail. Using the issue of smuggling as a pretext, the customs officials collect large sums from the merchants. Last week finally, the merchants decided they have had it, and they plan to go on strike if conditions do not improve.

**Al-Wahdah, Sanaa,**  
5/8/1992.

### ADEN IS YEMEN, AND YEMEN IS ADEN

Aden means a lot to Yemen; yet, it is accused of blasphemy and atheism, and it is also accused of being an enclave for prostitution, bars, night-clubs and other similar accusations.

Yemenis entered Islam and kept faith in the oneness of God before most other peoples accepted the doctrine of Islam. Thus they abide by Islamic teachings. We cannot, in any sense, say that the people of one part of Yemen are more religious than another.

The accusations against Aden, are therefore, groundless and pitiful. Aden is Yemen's window to the world - economically, commercially and culturally. In the last several decades, Aden embraced all those who came to it from Taiz, Sana'a, Ibb, etc. Those who preferred Aden to the countryside and rejected tribal life found in Aden a refuge full of indulgence, tolerance, and law and order.

Aden is a city of stability, peace and satisfaction away from the misery that we see elsewhere.

Those who want to intimidate others through assassinations and other horrible deeds, try to give Aden a bad name. They want to destroy its peace and beauty.

In fighting these accusations, all Yemen will stand in support of Aden and against any attempt of sabotage or destruction.

**Abdul Rahman Numan,**  
**Aden, Aden,**  
11/8/1992

### GOVERNMENT'S CARS ROBBED IN AL-JAWF

The city of Al-Hazm, the capital of al-Jawf governorate, has witnessed a chain of criminal events. Government vehicles are the target of gangsters who simply confiscate the cars. The prevalence of sabotage, lately, points to the absence of the State's authority in the governorate.

Sources refer to hold-ups that take place a few kilometers from the center of the city. Last week, a vehicle belonging to the Ministry of Communications, loaded with equipment and electronic systems for the development of the communication network of Al-Jawf, was taken away.

The bounty was estimated at seven million Rials in addition to lots of telephone sets.

Another robbery, a few days earlier, involved a vehicle belonging to the Slaughter-house project. Still earlier, another car belonging to the Ministry of Health was taken away. Before that, the vehicle of an archeological mission was the victim.

Our sources reveal that the collection point (or dumping ground), for these cars, is often a couple of kilometers from the main road.

Often, the looters rip off valuable parts of the cars and sell them as spare parts.

The government has yet to use force. In fact, the appeasement policy which the government pursues has often backfired. The government tries to win favors with the tribesmen by showering them with money and other gifts. This entices others to become highway men.

**Sada Asha'ab, Sanaa,**  
11/8/1992.

### IMMIGRANTS SPARK CONSTRUCTION BOOM

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning records confirm that new housing start-ups, for which the ministry has issued licences and which are presently under construction, exceed 45,000 projects since 22 May, 1990. In addition, there are other construction projects such as commercial housing, hotels, government buildings, schools, clinics, etc. These housing projects are implemented by immigrant capital.

Immigration is a universal phenomenon. Arabs have been among the most mobile people of the world.

Among various world immigrants, we can objectively state that the Yemeni immigrant preserves link and contact with the homeland in a stronger way.

We would not be exaggerating if we said that the Yemeni immigrant is more sympathetic and committed to his/her homeland/community than the others. The nostalgia for home is visible from the fact that our immigrants often prefer to spend their old age back in Yemen.

Today, these immigrants have embarked on many investments, especially in the construction sector.

**Al-Haq, Sanaa,**  
9 August, 1992.

### POSITION OPEN: SECRETARY

#### Qualifications:

\* Able to speak, read and write Arabic. Prefer typing speed of at least 50 words per minute, with no errors, will consider slower speed if there is the desire to learn and the ability to achieve 50 wpm in a reasonable time.

\* Valid Yemeni identity card.

\* Minimum education - high school.

\* Be able to pass filing test.

\* Prior experience as a clerk typist is a minimum.

\* Prefer previous clerical and/or secretarial experience with bank, engineering company or other technical company.

\* Must be polite, helpful and very honest.

\* Experience with Personal Computers required - familiar with word processing and spreadsheet programs.

\* Must understand confidentiality.

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# letters to the editor, letters to the editor, letters to the

## Yemeni Riyal Loses Its Buying Power

At the time the nation's expectation on economic improvement runs high, the Yemeni Riyal continues to lose its buying power at alarming rates. This happens in spite of a big number of oil companies bringing in hard currency for their oil exploration purposes. At another level, we constantly hear of new oil discoveries here and there, yet, the economic hardships persist.

Such contradictions are a source of tremendous frustration and lead to continued erosion of trust between the people and the government.

Today our "Riyal" has lost its buying-power. This has led to the dollarization of our economy. Airlines, hotels, international telephone companies and other parties are now demanding payment in dollars. Even Yemeni landlords demand payment in dollars.

The problem is twofold - first it is a problem of real scarcities leading to persistent deficits in our balance of payments as well as in the government budget.

Second, there is a real crisis of mismanagement. The central Bank should play its important role rather than occupy itself

with petty medical fund issues.

The country has many qualified people who can do a good job, but the leadership prefers docile officials, even if incompetent. The authorities should take an immediate action to clean the mess in our financial and monetary sector. It should also take serious steps to fight corruption within the state apparatus. Abuse of authority and state resources should be checked. Otherwise, the sick Riyal may reach incurable levels.

By:

Ali Sharif, Sana'a.

## The Old Man and the Manuscript

They were surrounding him, jostling, pushing and elbowing their way through to see him. Each one was anxious to ask him about Arab history - the life of our predecessors and the prominent heroes.

Out of curiosity, I moved in, all the time asking myself, who the man could be. I pushed through the crowd till I came face to face with him. I did not know him. He was an old man with a bushy white beard holding a big ancient manuscript. It was clear the book was very precious to him.

I politely asked the old man

to read something about the Arabs. He raised his head and looked at the sky for a while and started turning the pages of the manuscript till he reached a page entitled in block letters - "THE ARABS".

He began to recite: "The Arabs are the nation of Islam, the nation of the sword, pen and literature; they led wars for the sake of peace and security, lit the paths for peoples, the nation of dignity and glory and conquests. If you ask for help they, without hesitating, rush. If you ask for generosity and beneficence they lavishly offer. They are the nation of bravery and heroism enhanced their words by their good deeds and achievements."

The words were so full of life that I kept listening with eagerness and pride until I glanced at the last line which carried the date of the page. It was written 600 years ago."

Please read today's page, I said. He stopped reading and gazed at me and then started turning the pages till

he opened a page entitled in small letters "The Arabs". There was only one line with three words. He offered me the manuscript to read for myself. It read, "They have gone!" What happened to us? You tell me!

I was so disturbed with the whole thing that I suddenly woke up.

It was 3:00 am.

By:

Khalid Nassir Al-Muziji, Sana'a University.

## Misinterpretation

I refer to the letter by Ahmed Mohamed Omar Al-Amoudi of Mukalla which was published in "the letters to the Editor's page" of Yemen Times on 29 July. Indeed the writer's piece "History Repeats Itself" was a strong diatribe against Somalia.

At the outset, Al-Amoudi was vague about the anarchy now reigning over Somalia. He was of the opinion that Somalis had strong dislike for their Arab brethren.

The war of kith and kin in Somalia has taken a heavy toll on the people and resources. The misery, the sufferings and the tribulations are shared by Somalis and Arabs alike. There were no special damages inflicted upon Somali Arabs. They were and are respected for their entrepreneurial skills. They have an unforgettable place in the nation's history, as the names of many towns indicate. Mr. Al-Amoudi should have noted the inescapable fact that an armed hooligan will also rob and slay his own father, let alone any other person. His assertion that Somalia should not be termed a Muslim state is utterly misleading.

As a member of the Arab league and Organisation of Islamic conference, Somalis are proud of their Arab lineage - as history states. There is no question in my mind that our centuries-old fraternal ties with Arabs will continue to exist.

By:

Liban A. Ahmad, Sana'a.

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## Returnees Stranded in Camps: Yemen's New Underclass

**By:**  
**Thomas B. Stevenson,**  
**Professor,**  
**Ohio University,**  
**Athens, Ohio.**

It has been two years since the beginning of the Gulf Crisis that forced the return of some one million Yemeni migrants and their families. How have these returnees fared? For the past 6 weeks I've been looking at the re-absorption of Yemeni migrants.

Despite the huge numbers of returnees in camps or marginal housing, many migrants have found a place for themselves. For example, there is a group who have been easily absorbed into Yemen's economy and became invisible returnees. Two factors account for their success. Either they had education or marketable skills or they invested their savings at home while working abroad. Thus, they had businesses to return to or skills that were in demand. Unfortunately there are relatively few such cases.

There are some returnees whose assets are more modest. Many brought cars from Saudi Arabia and have become taxi drivers. Their success varies. A driver I met in Hodeidah averages 200-300 YR a day. He certainly meets his household expenses but rarely eats beef or lamb. A driver in Sana'a who had been a clerk in a Saudi university makes 400-500 YR a day. A lot has to do with luck.

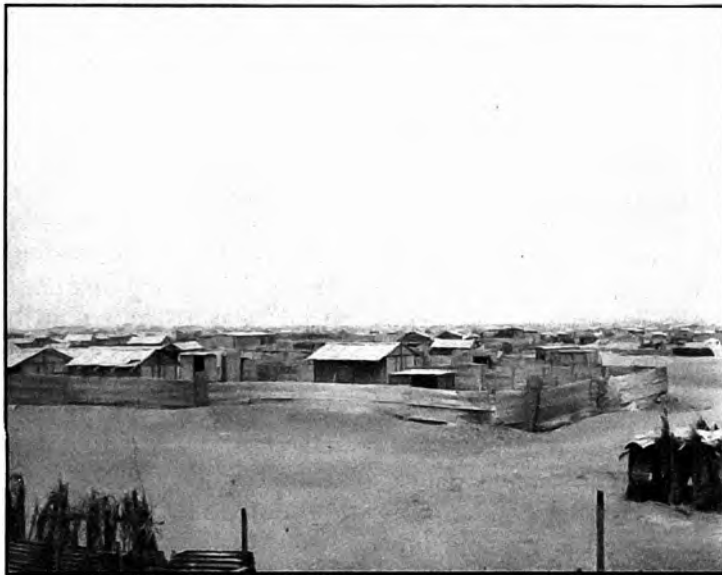
Most migrants have neither skills nor education and their assets are the house in which they live or the land they till. Most migrants returned to their villages where they spent a year or more living off their savings, doing some occasional work, or helping their families farm. But today, even in rural Yemen, cash is essential. As their savings were exhausted, returnees migrated to cities seeking wage labor.

You see them in every city at central gathering points, tools in hand, waiting and hoping for a day's work. Like many other workers they are underemployed. But their situations are not desperate. They have support from their families. Many only come to cities

when there is no work in the village.

As readers of the *Yemen Times* know, the situation of returnees in temporary shelters is very serious. Those in camps especially the 250,000 or so in Hodeidah, have had a difficult two years; and the future does not hold the promise of better times. Most camp dwellers have few employable skills, are uneducated

far short of expectations. With limited funds, job creation has been set aside. Even without the returnees, unemployment was high since the growth of the labor force is much higher than the growth of the economy. If the present situation continues, more people will join the 25% unemployed labor force, a level that jeopardizes the future of Yemen and her citizens.



and many were only marginally employed abroad. Many had no plans to return and only minimal savings. Moreover, some come from stigmatized social groups. Since returning, they have been confronted with a stagnant economy and the burdens of their social status. In the areas around the camps, money for daily expenses is hard to come by. Work as occasional day laborers pays 100-150 YR a day, enough to buy food, pay off some debts and allow new ones. These wages can do no more than sustain a family, even if several household members find work for a few days. It seems few camp dwellers, even those with somewhat steady income, earn enough to accumulate the savings necessary to get them on their feet and out of their temporary houses. Many are deeply discouraged and anxious about their future. They are eager to work. If the present situation continues the returnees stranded in camps risk becoming Yemen's underclass.

The government proposed job creation as a way to ease this crisis, but has been very slow in acting. Some programs have not materialized, others are still in the planning process. Circumstances have not helped. Foreign aid fell

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**LOCAL SPORTS:**

**1. Unexpected Decision**

Ali Al-Ashwal, President of the Yemeni Football Federation, announced the Federation would not send Yemen's national soccer team to Damascus, to take part in the soccer tournament in the 7th Pan Arab Games to be held at the Syrian capital next month. The decision made by the YFF, came as a surprise to soccer fans in the country. Soccer is Yemen's most popular sport, and it is the game in which our players can be competitive.

Yemeni players took part in the last pan-Arab tournaments held in Morocco in 1985. The athletes have been waiting for 7 years to participate in the games. Financial considerations are behind the decision not to participate.

**2. Soccer Championship**

In the Yemeni National Soccer Championship, the results of the Al-Tilal versus Sha'ab (Mukalla) match were a tie, each scoring one goal. Meanwhile, Shu'la beat Al-Wihda (Sana'a) 2-0.

The Ahli team, leader of the soccer championship will meet Al-Mina today, Wednesday August 19, at Al-Hubaishi Stadium in Aden. Tomorrow, Thursday, the Police team will play against Al-Zahra at the same place.

The schedule of the games released last week by the Yemen Football Federation indicates that the soccer championship will be wrapped up by October 9. Now, the question is: when will the regular football season of 1992-93 begin?

**INTERNATIONAL SPORTS:**

**1. Cuba's Achievements:**

Cuba has been out of the olympic Games for 12 years. Its athletes collected 31 medals. Cuban boxers alone snatched seven golden medals.

**2. Arab Achievements:**

Morocco was, by far, the leading Arab medalist in Barcelona. Its athletes went home with gold, silver and bronze medals, as the following table shows:

**BOARD OF HONOR  
ARAB MEDALISTS AT THE XXV SUMMER  
OLYMPICS IN BARCELONA**

Athlete	Country	Medal	Event
Hassiba Bulmaraqa	Algeria	Gold	1,500m.
Khalid Sakhah	Morocco	Gold	10,000m.
Rashid Basir	Morocco	Silver	1,500m
Mohamed Sulaiman	Qatar	Bronze	1,500m
Hussain Sultani	Algeria	Bronze	Boxing
Mohamed Ashiq	Morocco	Bronze	Boxing

GOLDEN GIRL BULMARAQA OF ALGERIA



**CRITIC'S VIEW POINT: LESSONS FROM BARCELONA**

Our athletes returned home from Spain with nothing. They bowed out of the Olympic stage very early in the games. The Judo players, for instance, were eliminated from Judo competitions in the first round. The results of the track and field events were also poor. Most of our athletes could not even achieve their own records. For example, the runner Anwar Mohamed took 1,52,71 to finish the 800 m distance. That is far lower than his own personal record. When evaluating the outcome of our participation in the Barcelona Olympics, we feel deep disappointment. Why are the results so poor? The answer is simply because, the athletes were gathered in a hurry - a mere few weeks before their departure to Barcelona. They "practised" in so-called training camps, lacking any training facilities whatsoever.

Preparing an Olympian is not an easy task. It takes time, expertise and hard work. A good olympian is a product of a sophisticated plan, and a fully worked-out sport strategy. Our athletes were lucky enough to be in Barcelona. As a matter of fact, they would have never been allowed to compete had the qualifying standards established by international federations been imposed on them. The sports authorities should acknowledge this fact. Masking the failure with silence isn't the right thing to do. We expect them to shed light on the matter and scrutinize what happened and why. The public has the right to know. I think the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the Yemeni National Olympic Committee should hold a press conference to explain the whole story.

Continued from p. 3:

**YEMENIA Looks at Better Future..**

**Q: How serious is the competition from foreign airlines flying in Yemen?**

**A:** It is very serious. We operate with conventional narrow-bodied jets, whereas the major competitors serve with new generation wide-bodied aircrafts.

Some of the competitors also cut fares and rates heavily, thus taking away some of the tourism market we have developed.

I wish the Civil Aviation Board could be more considerate of the national carriers when it negotiates landing rights with foreign airlines.

**Q: While we are speaking about the role of the Civil Aviation, what is your assessment of our airports?**

**A:** Much progress has been achieved in this sector in

the recent past. But a lot more could also be done, especially in the smaller airports.

**Q: You mentioned you have 33 destinations. How large is your operations?**

**A:** In the first half of this year, we have flown over 86,000 passengers and 623 tons of cargo. We fly 55 frequencies per week. Our annual turnover in sales is YR. 117 million. I expect more business growth.

**Q: Any last comments?**

**A:** I am confident that the national carriers will get the full support and cooperation of all parties in the country. I am also thankful for the efforts of Yemen Times in making Yemen more known to the rest of the world.

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# LE TEMPS DU YEMEN

Une bombe a explosé dans la villa du ministre du Commerce

## Nouvel attentat contre une personnalité du PSY

Une bombe a explosé à Sanaa, lundi 11 août dans la soirée, dans les jardins de la villa du ministre de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce, M. Fayçal Mohsen Abdallah, sans faire de victimes. Selon un communiqué du bureau politique du Parti Socialiste Yéménite dont M. Abdallah est membre, des hommes ont lancé la bombe à partir d'un véhicule avant de prendre la fuite.

La police mène toujours une enquête qui n'a pas encore permis de découvrir les auteurs de cet attentat.

Dans son communiqué, le Parti Socialiste Yéménite "condamne cette opération terroriste" et affirme que "les terroristes ne parviendront jamais à entraver le processus démocratique en vigueur au Yémen".

Cet attentat, selon certains observateurs, entre dans le cadre des violences et des actes de sabo-

tage visant à perturber la stabilité du Yémen et à porter atteinte à son unité.

En effet, on note que la plupart de ces attentats ou tentatives d'attentat visent des personnalités du Parti Socialiste Yéménite, qui partage le pouvoir avec le Congrès Populaire Général du président Saleh pendant la période transitoire qui a débuté avec la réunification, le 22 mai 1990, et qui doit prendre fin le 22 novembre 1992. Depuis la fusion des deux Yémen, au moins huit personnalités du Parti Socialiste Yéménite ont été assassinées et de nombreuses autres ont été victimes d'attentats politiques. La dernière tentative d'assassinat politique, le 9 juillet dernier, visait également un membre du bureau politique du PSY: M. Anis Hassan Yéhia avait essuyé des tirs d'arme automatique à Aden.

(D'après AFP)

Membre de l'ex-FDN condamné à mort à Taëz en 1984 pour un crime qu'il n'a pas commis

## Amnesty International réclame la libération de Mansour Rajih, "prisonnier de conscience"

Mansour Mohamed Ahmad Rajih avait 25 ans lorsque la Sécurité Nationale de l'ancienne République Arabe du Yémen est venue l'arrêter dans son village d'Humayrim, près de Taëz, le 8 juillet 1983, huit jours seulement après être sorti de prison où il était resté six mois sans qu'aucune charge ne soit retenue contre lui. Neuf années ont passé, les deux Yémen se sont réunifiés, Mansour est toujours en prison.

Aujourd'hui, Amnesty International demande au gouvernement de la République du Yémen sa libération sans condition après avoir publié une enquête de quatre pages sur ce cas, en mai dernier. L'organisation internationale de défense des Droits de l'Homme conclut que Mansour Radjih, condamné à mort en 1983 pour le meurtre d'un homme qu'il n'a pas commis (les témoins ont été "fabriqués") est en fait un prisonnier de conscience pour le simple fait d'avoir appartenu au Front Démocratique National, organisation d'opposition au régime de l'ancien Yémen du Nord, soutenue par le sud, qui a mené une guérilla de 1979 à 1982 contre le gouvernement d'alors.

Amnesty International n'"adopte" des prisonniers de consciences que lorsqu'ils n'ont pas pratiqué ou appelé à la violence. C'est ainsi que Nelson Mandela, leader de l'ANC en Afrique du Sud, le "plus vieux prisonnier du monde" jusqu'à sa libération il y a deux ans, n'a jamais obtenu ce statut de l'organisation internationale. Or Mansour Rajih, écrivain et poète, homme pacifique, s'est toujours dissocié, selon Amnesty, de la politique de violences du FDN.

Après une parodie de procès en 1983, au cours duquel son père et son oncle ont été condamnés à 15 ans de prison pour complicité de meurtre (ils en ont purgé sept), il a été condamné à mort après neuf mois de détention à Taëz au cours

desquels il a subi la torture de la Sécurité Nationale qui tentait de lui faire révéler les noms de membres du FDN. Notons qu'en 1982, une loi d'amnistie générale pour tous les membres du FDN avait été votée. Mais il était monnaie courante alors de condamner des opposants politiques pour des crimes de droit commun fictifs. Aujourd'hui, il reste en détention, sa sentence étant suspendue à la ratification par le Conseil Présidentiel de la République du Yémen. C'est seulement à la réunification qu'une loi interdisant les chaînes pour les prisonniers ont assoupli, si l'on peut dire, ses conditions de détention. Lors de l'unification, le FDN a mis fin à son existence et ses membres ont rejoint le PSY. Il est temps aujourd'hui de mettre fin au calvaire de Mansour Rajih. Seul le Conseil Présidentiel en a le pouvoir.

E.G.

## PETROLE

Une "huile légère" jugée très encourageante pour la suite

## Nouvelle découverte de Total dans la zone de Jannah

La compagnie pétrolière française Total a annoncé dans un communiqué, mercredi 12 août, la découverte d'une huile sur le permis de Jannah. En janvier dernier, Total avait trouvé, dans la même zone, du gaz à condensats.

Deux tests effectués sur le puit Halewah 2, situé près de Maareb, dans le désert à l'est de Sanaa, ont permis de produire respectivement 5.885 barils/jour et 4.250 barils/jour d'une huile légère, un résultat jugé par Total "très encourageant pour la poursuite de l'appréciation du potentiel pétrolier du permis de Jannah".

Ce permis est implanté dans l'ancienne zone commune entre les ex-Yémen du sud et du nord, avant la réunification.

La concession de la zone pour l'exploitation est partagée entre Total, avec un intérêt de 18,75%, Yemen Hunt, Exxon et l'ensemble Zarubezhgeologia-machinoimport (ex-URSS), qui détiennent également chacun 18,75% et de Kupfer (Koweït-25%).

D'une superficie de 2.372 kilomètres carrés, le permis de Jannah s'étend sur les provinces de Maareb et de Shabwa.

(D'après AFP)

En acquérant 80% d'une concession dans le nord du pays

## ARCO s'introduit dans la zone de litiges avec l'Arabie Saoudite

La firme américaine Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) a acquis, le mois dernier, 80% des parts d'une concession pétrolière dans la région du nord-Yémen, objet d'un litige frontalier avec l'Arabie Saoudite.

ARCO a racheté la part de la firme irlandaise Tullow Oil (33%) et celle de l'australienne Coplex (47,25%) dans la concession de North Sanau Block 12, qui s'étend sur 15.940 kilomètres carrés. Le reste des parts revient à Pecten Yemen, filiale de Shell, pour 16,75% et à Bin Ham Group, des Emirats (3%).

Il s'agit de l'une des six concessions pétrolières dans la zone controversée et, pour le moment, les activités d'ARCO se limitent

à une topographie sismique de la région.

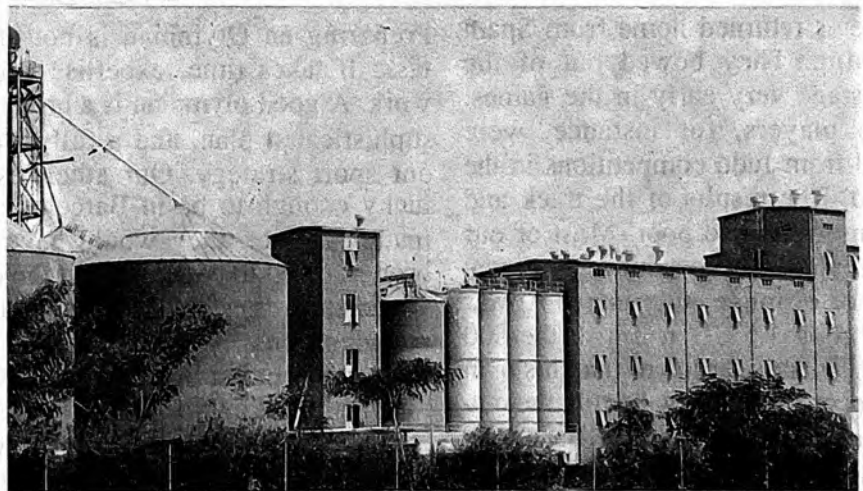
La présence d'une société américaine dans la région est importante pour Sanaa dans la mesure où les Etats-Unis disposent de forts moyens de pressions sur leur principal allié de la péninsule arabique, l'Arabie Saoudite.

British Petroleum a cessé temporairement ses activités dans la région, Elf-Aquitaine a considérablement réduit les siennes, seule Petro-Canada poursuit ses forages à un rythme soutenu. Les discussions yéméno-saoudiennes ouvertes le 20 juillet dernier devraient reprendre le mois prochain.



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Port Sudan: Phone: 2630, 2979, 4465; Telex: 70071; Address: P.O.Box 160.

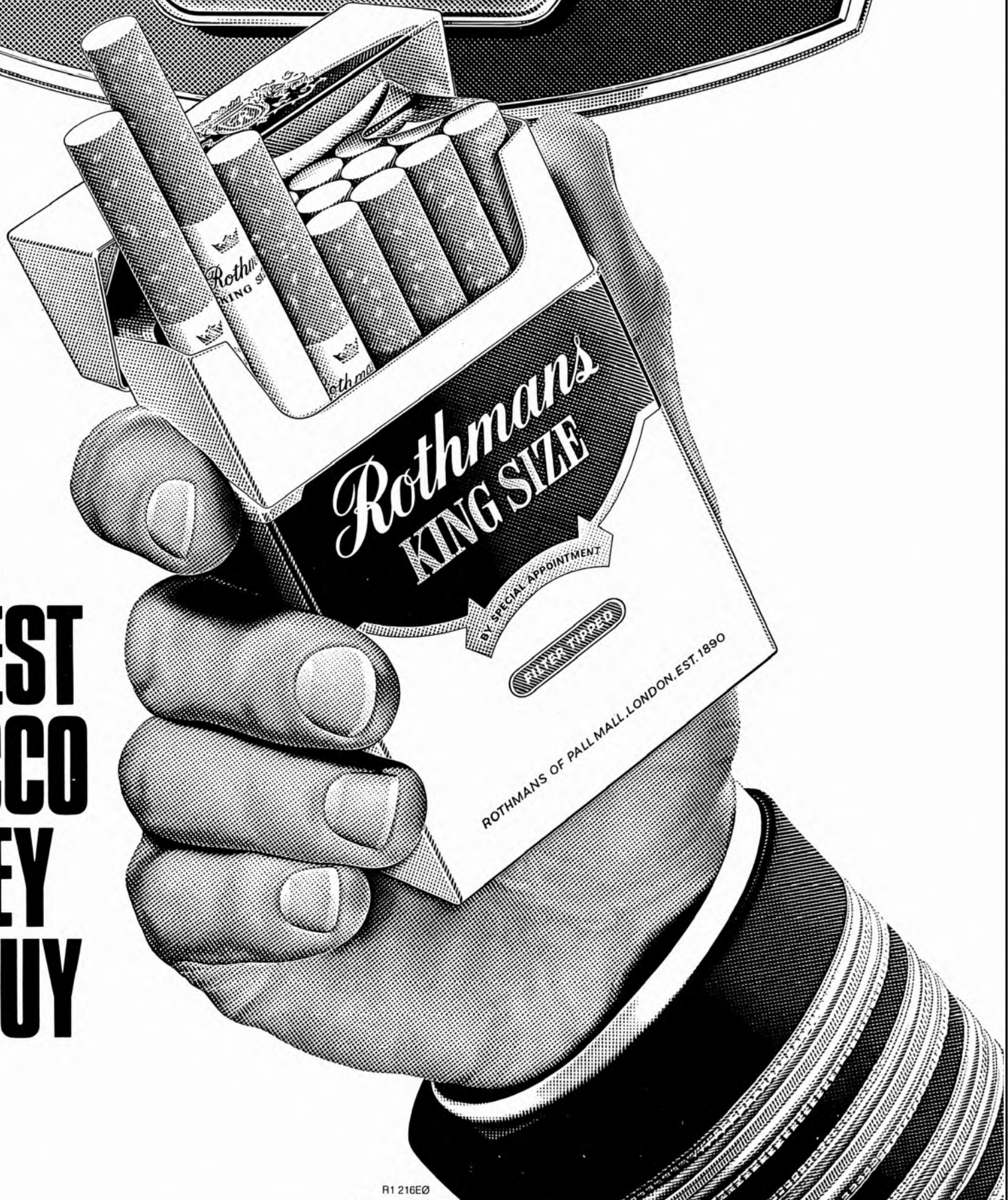


صنعا ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٣ تلکس: ٢٧٨٠ ناجیل یمن فاکسمیل: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب: ٢٥٢٨  
الحديدة ت: ٣/٢٢٢٤٦٠ تلکس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة یمن فاکسمیل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥  
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تلکس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سیحان فاکسمیل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٣٦  
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تلکس: ٧٠٠٧١ یارن ص ب: ١٦٠









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TENDER NOTICE

**THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN  
Public Electricity Corporation  
Aden Branch**

**TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE  
PROCUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL  
EQUIPMENT FOR THE PROJECTS IN  
THE INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR 1992**

The PEC, Aden Branch, hereby announces the issue of the following Tenders for the supply of Electrical Network Equipment for the Projects in the investment program for 1992, financed by the government:

- 1. Tender No. Invest 1/92 Transformers
- 2. Tender No. Invest 2/92 Switchgear
- 3. Tender No. Invest 3/92 Cables and Conductors
- 4. Tender No. Invest 4/92 Cables Joints & CH Fittings
- 5. Tender No. Invest 5/92 House Services Installations
- 6. Tender No. Invest 6/92 Wooden Poles
- 7. Tender No. Invest 7/92 OH Line Equipments

Tenderers willing to participate in any of the above mentioned tenders can obtain tender documents from:

A) Public Electricity Corporation,  
Aden Branch,  
Main Office Headjuff Maalla Aden,  
P. O. Box 5245, Aden, Republic of Yemen  
Telephone: 42973  
Facsimile: 41952

OR

B) Crown Agents Financial Services Ltd.,  
St. Nicholas House,  
St. Nicholas Road,  
Sutton,  
Surrey SM1 1EL,  
United Kingdom.  
Telex: 916205 CALOND G.  
Telegrams: CROWN SUTTON  
Fax No. 081-643 8232

\* Documents may be obtained starting from 18th July, 1992, against a non-refundable fee of US\$100 (or YR.2000 for local Tenderers) for each copy of the above mentioned Tender.

\* All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Bond in the form of a bank guarantee or a payable check for 2% (Two Percent) of the Total Bid Amount in the name of the Public Electricity Corporation - Aden Branch and should remain valid for 90 days from the closing date.

\* Local Tenderers in the Republic of Yemen who are willing to participate in any of the above Tenders are required to submit with their Tenders, in addition to the above mentioned Bid Bond, the necessary documents proving their compliance with the local laws and regulations.

\* Bids for any of the above Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes to the address of PEC mentioned above not later than 12:00 noon local time of August 31st, 1992.

\* Tenders received after closing time and date will not be considered.

**Weekly English lessons:**

By: Li sa Ciardulli and Jeanna Stroble

**Lesson # 7**

**CONTRACTIONS**

**PRETEST :** Change the contractions to their original two words.


- 1. would've    4. we'd
- 2. she's        5. you're
- 3. I'll

Make contractions from these word pairs.

- 6. he has        9. must have
- 7. he will      10. she is
- 8. I am

**LESSON:** Contractions are two words made into one word, using an apostrophe (pronounced "a pos' tra fee") to replace some letters.

	with pronouns (spoken and written)	with nouns (usually spoken only)
am	I'm <i>I'm reading a book.</i>	_____
is	she's, he's, it's <i>It's raining.</i>	book's, Tom's <i>The book's on the table.</i>
are	we're, they're, you're <i>We're waiting for you.</i>	books're, problems're <i>The books're on the table.</i>
has	she's, he's, it's <i>I think it's stopped raining.</i>	Mariam's, weather's <i>The weather's been good lately.</i>
have	they've, you've, we've, I've <i>They've gone home already.</i>	students've, prices've <i>Meat prices've gone up.</i>
had	he'd, they'd, we'd, I'd (etc.) <i>They'd studied hard for the test.</i>	Ali'd, car'd <i>The car'd been damaged before.</i>
will	I'll, she'll, they'll (etc.) <i>They'll be home soon.</i>	Ahmed'll, door'll <i>Ahmed'll do the job well.</i>

 **Note:** All of the prepositions can be used with 'had' and 'will.' Notice that some contractions are written the same way - like 'is' and 'has', and 'had' and 'would'. You must use the rest of the sentence to help you decide which contraction is being used.

**'HAVE'** - The word 'have' can be used to make these contractions:

- should + have = should've
- could + have = could've
- would + have = would've
- must + have = must've

**Practice A:** Write a contraction using the underlined word and another word which would fit best in the blank space. **Example:** He is in his room. *He's* in his room.

- 1. I a student.
- 2. My teacher helping the class.
- 3. We doing our homework.
- 4. It very difficult.
- 5. I can see my friend having trouble with contractions.
- 6. They not easy for him.
- 7. I wish I studied harder this past week.
- 8. I bet we have a test on this tomorrow.
- 9. The problems harder than I thought.
- 10. I sure I pass the test. Ensha Allah!

**Practice B:** Read the sentences and decide which contraction would fit best in each blank space.

- 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the store earlier. \_\_\_\_\_ too tired to go now.
- 2. That man! I wish \_\_\_\_\_ stop making all that noise. \_\_\_\_\_ been doing that all day now.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ all going to the party together. We'd better hurry or \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
- 4. I think \_\_\_\_\_ going to rain today. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ rain a lot?
- 5. There's Fatima. I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ on her way to work. I think \_\_\_\_\_ run and ask her.

**POSTTEST:** Change to two words.

- 1. should've    4. I'd
- 2. I'm            5. we're
- 3. she's

Make a contraction from these word pairs.

- 6. I had            9. he has
- 7. they would    10. Ali will
- 8. students are

**WEEKLY IDIOM:** "Get real" is a phrase you would say to someone who is saying something which doesn't seem possible. For example, a boy says to a friend that when he grows up he wants to be the president of the United States. His friend might say, "Get real. You aren't even an American citizen, how could you be president?"

**Another example:** Fatima and Bushre are doing homework together.

**Fatima:** Do you know what I'd like to do when I finish school?

**Bushre:** No, what?

**Fatima:** I'd like to be an accountant for a big company, and make lots of money.

**Bushre:** Get real, Fatima. You're flunking math. Don't you think you should start learning math before you decide to make a career in it.?

**Answers:** Pretest: 1. would have 2. she is 3. I will 4. we would or we had 5. you are 6. he's 7. he'll 8. I'm 9. must've 10. she's  
Practice A: 1. I'm 2. teacher's 3. we're 4. it's 5. I'd 6. I'll 7. they'd 8. students're  
Practice B: 1. should've 2. I'd 3. we're 4. I'd 5. he's 6. I'd 7. they'd 8. students're  
Posttest: 1. should have 2. I am 3. she is or she has 4. I would or I had 5. we are 6. I'd 7. they'd 8. students're  
Word pairs: 6. I had 9. he has 7. they would 10. Ali will 8. students are



## EGYPT TAKES FURTHER STEP TO FREE MARKET

Egypt took a further step last week towards switching to a market economy, abolishing customs and ending a ban on some imports. Officials said a presidential decree setting new customs rates went into effect last week at ports of entry, allowing imports of 30 previously banned categories and cutting an import blacklist to 75 items. Freeing trade and ending prerogatives enjoyed by the vast and largely-subsidized public sector have been high on an economic reform agenda agreed with the IMF in May last year.

Egypt has taken wide-ranging measure to meet pledges made to the IMF and World Bank, but diplomats say progress was slow in certain areas. Sweeping monetary and fiscal reforms ahead of schedule over the past two years have freed interest and exchange rates, cut the budget deficit, slashed state subsidies on many goods and services, which improved Egypt's balance of payments. The measures have won Egypt special treatment from western creditor nations which agreed last year to write off some \$10 billion of Cairo's foreign debt over three years. But western economists have voiced fear that early success in these areas could prompt Egypt to slow down the pace of other reforms seen as equally vital for economic health.

The two world bodies have been particularly concerned that lack of bolder and faster steps towards privatization of state-owned enterprises and liberalization could keep private capital away. Last month, western diplomats said the IMF postponed an unfavorable review of Egypt's economic reforms to give Cairo more time to meet commitments. The Cairo newspaper 'Al-Gumhuriya' said customs duties applicable to the goods lifted from the blacklist were high enough to protect local products such as marble, soap, cheese, paints and some types of plastic. Agents of foreign car-makers will be allowed to import cars according to a quota system. Cars had been on the blacklist for several years, but individuals working abroad have been allowed to import their own cars under certain circumstances.

## KABUL: The Drama Continues

The fighting in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, continues to rage ferociously among the various Islamic factions. The government failed to negotiate a ceasefire between rival Mujahideen fighters.

Dozens of rockets and artillery rounds smashed into positions in Kabul held by either of the two groups - Hezb-i-Wahdat and Ittihad-i-Islami.

In the meanwhile, as the death toll rises among the civilian residents of Kabul, thousands of people fled in trucks and on foot. Kabul has been transformed into a ghost city devastated by rocket and shellfire.

Gulbuddeen Hekmatyar, leader of the Iran-based Afghani faction, Hizb-i-Islami, has been excluded from the newly-formed government in Afghanistan. Afghani President Burhanuddeen Rabbani emphatically opposed Hekmatyar, and insisted that his attacks on Kabul will be repelled.

In the meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said that it admits between 80-100 persons every day for treatment of injuries sustained due to the Afghani in-fighting. The ICRC hospital in Kabul has itself been hit last week, damaging a sterilization room and preventing most operations from taking place.

Both Pakistan and Iran are trying hard to work out a solution with the various factions in Afghanistan, given their influence on the different Afghani groups.

## ISRAEL SHOWS FLEXIBILITY TOWARDS PEACE TALKS

At the end of his Washington DC talks, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin sounded up-beat about the peace possibilities in the Middle East. Mr. Rabin's decision to curb Jewish settlements in the occupied territories was well-received by the Bush administration, and has gone a long way in mending ties with the US.

At the same time, Jordan and the Palestinians began last week delicate talks on coordinating ties during an interim period of limited self-rule for the 1.7 million Palestinians living in the Israel-occupied territories emerging from the peace talks.

In the meanwhile, Israel's new labor government is gearing up to propose legalizing contact with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The Justice Ministry said it was drafting an amendment to the 1986 law that forbade contact with the PLO.

"We have a deep obligation to change this stupid law," said Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin.

A spokesman for Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said he supported the amendment which would be presented to parliament for a vote in the coming weeks. Palestinian peace negotiators and an Israeli Arab parliament member have openly defied the law in recent months by meeting PLO Chief Yasser Arafat. The Rabin government has not moved to punish the lawbreakers.

## MOROCCANS STRANDED IN SPAIN

Spanish authorities began distributing food and water to tens of thousands of Moroccans whose holiday plans have been seriously disrupted because of overcrowding and inadequate ferry services from Algeciras port.

An estimated 25,000 vehicles carrying some 50,000 Moroccans have arrived in the port area just last week, and they await ferries to carry them across the Strait of Gibraltar.

Most of these Moroccans reside in France, Belgium, and elsewhere in Europe and were heading home for the August vacations. Spanish authorities indicated that the problem was that the port's ten ferry boats, each making several round trips per day, were not enough to cope with the sudden arrival of so many people and so many cars. Every day, up to 7,000 cars are ferried across the Strait.

At the narrowest point between Spain (Europe) and Morocco (Africa), the distance is a mere 15 kilometers, the crossing of which takes between two and two-and-a-half hours by ferry.

To complicate matters even more, Spain has witnessed a major influx of tourists for two reasons. It is the site of the Seville 92 Expo in the province of Andalusia, and it hosted the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona. Those two events have added to the number of visitors to Spain, which, even in regular times, is flooded with tourists.

To help out the Moroccan visitors stranded in Algeciras, ten car parks were set aside to cope with the massive influx of travellers. In addition, they were provided with food and water supplies until they are ferried across the strait.

Many of the vacationers were delayed from two-to-four days before they could embark on their way home.

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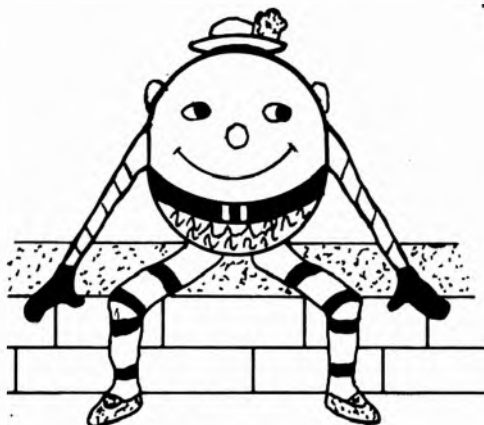
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### BRAZIL PREPARES FOR PRESIDENTIAL IMPEACHMENT BATTLE

The government and opposition are preparing for an impeachment trial against Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello as evidence of corruption rapidly mounts. "The start of impeachment proceedings ...is inevitable," house leader Ibsen Pinheiro told the Rio daily O Globo in last Sunday's edition.

Collor's problems stem from a congressional investigation which has uncovered evidence linking him to Paulo Cesar Fabia, his close friend and 1989 campaign treasurer. Fairas is accused of taking millions of dollars from businessmen who later received government contracts. The congressional panel discovered hundreds of deposits from a Fairas-owned company in a bank account linked to Collor.

Collor, who was elected to a five-year term in 1989, denied receiving any money from Fairas and insists he will not resign. After proof surfaced of Fairas depositing US\$5 million in a Collor-linked account, the government said it was a pay back of money Fairas owed Collor. Pinheiro already has received six formal requests for impeachment. Others are expected to pour in after the panel issues its report on August 21.

If Pinheiro agrees sufficient evidence exists, as his interview clearly indicates the full house will vote on the request.

If approved by the house, the senate will hold a trial. It needs a two-thirds vote to approve impeachment.

In legal terms, Collor's position is extremely weak, as even government supporters privately concede. Six of seven legal scholars consulted by the Rio daily 'Journal Do Brasil' agreed that Collor had broken the law.

"There is enough evidence to convict him," Sergio Bermudes told reporters. But the looming battle is more political than legal. Collor has begun doling out concessions for television and radio stations to congressional allies he recently approved a pay increase for the powerful armed forces. The key is the Liberal Front Party, President Collor's principle pillar of support, which has enough congressional seats to block impeachment.

### NORTH AMERICAN PACT ON CARDS

Differences over automobiles were among the last obstacles to creation of the world's largest trade zone, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Trade ministers of the United States, Mexico and Canada met in a Washington hotel for the fifth straight day earlier this month, hoping to conclude the nearly 14-month-old talks.

Assistant US Trade Representative Kathy Lydon said the negotiators were making progress "but we still have no sense about when they might be wrapped up."

Even if a pact is concluded now, Congress would not be expected to vote on it before next year. But the White house is said to be pushing for completion of an agreement so President Bush can use the announcement in the campaign. The agreement would tend to unify a market of 360 million consumers with an annual output of more than US\$6 trillion.

Gary Hufbauer, a trade expert with the Institute for International Economics, a private study group, was among those who said differences over automobiles appeared to be the final barrier to a full agreement.

Mexico and Canada apparently remained at odds with the United States over the continent's requirement necessary for automobiles to qualify for duty-free treatment when they enter the area. US negotiators are insisting that automobiles consist of at least 60% parts made in North America, while Canada and Mexico do not want a figure of over 50%.

The US International Trade Commission, an agency that rules on trade cases and analyzes policy, issued a report last week showing a North American agreement would help Mexico at the expense of Caribbean and Central American nations.

The North American trade pact is one of several regional groupings. The EEC, which is going to achieve a unified economy by the end of this year, is the main competitor for the NAFTA.

Japan is also slowly working to create a Far Eastern and/or a Pacific Zone trade arrangement.

### MOVE TO HEAD OFF CIVIL WAR IN TOGO

Haunted by the Liberia conflict, west African leaders are trying to prevent a political deadlock in Togo from turning into a civil war fought along ethnic lines. With the arrival of several African Presidents in Togo yesterday for a mediation mission, the flurry of top-level diplomatic activity will help prevent Togo becoming the region's new Liberia.

Nearly three years after the start of civil war, Liberia is partitioned, economically destroyed, and half its 2.4 million people are refugees abroad or internally.

Ghana's foreign affairs secretary, Obeid Asamoah, warned of the danger of a Liberian-style civil war in Togo after talks in Lome on Wednesday with President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh.

"The situation in Togo is becoming frightening and therefore of grave concern to countries of the sub-region, particularly Ghana and Benin where many Togolese are flocking due to the insecurity in their country," Asamoah told Ghanaian and Togolese reporters in Lome.

Diplomatic sources in Togo said up to four presidents (Presidents Nicephore Soglo of Benin, Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso, Alpha Oumar Konare of Mali and Omar Bongo of Gabon) will mediate to halt the spiral of violence between Eyadema's army-led supporters and the opposition.

### JAPAN WARNS OF TENSE FAR EAST

Russian Far East military power could destabilize northeast Asia, a region already affected by the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, according to Japan's Defence Agency.

"No major change has been seen in the regional security environment in contrast to the European situation" despite moves towards detente in the Asia-Pacific region, the agency said in its annual white paper. The report warned that "massive military forces" in the Russian Far East remained an "unstable factor" for the region.

Contrasting the military situation in the Far East with that of the European part of Russia, the report said military forces had been reorganized, rationalized the modernized since the demise of the Soviet Union.

Despite a quantitative decline in Russian forces in the region since 1989, Moscow has deployed sophisticated equipment in the Far East, and while Russian sea and air drills around Japan have been reduced, the country's military intelligence activities were continuing, the report said without elaborating.

The 240-page report approved by the cabinet, also echoed international concerns about the danger of nuclear proliferation following the collapse of the Soviet Union. On the Korean Peninsula, "very high tension" remains due to questions surrounding North Korea's nuclear program and its development of long-range ground-to-ground missiles.

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# OXFAM PLANS TO EXPAND ITS ACTIVITIES IN YEMEN

By:  
Fatma S. Rawah,  
Social Editor.

## What is Oxfam?

Oxfam is one of the well known Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It was started by a group of individuals from Oxford in response to the needs of thousands of Greeks caught in the allied blockade of 1942. That is where the organization gets its name from - Oxford Against Famine, abbreviated as OXFAM.

Since then, Oxfam continues its efforts to relieve distress and poverty in the world. It does this in the form of emergency aid, i.e. assistance during natural disasters or wars. It also helps develop areas which suffer from poverty. It cooperates with some 2000 local NGOs in 70 countries. Oxfam is mainly funded through donations, proceeds of Oxfam traded goods and also by its own chain of Oxfam shops in Oxford.

## Oxfam in Yemen:

Oxfam started in Yemen just after the earthquake that hit Dhamar in 1982. It started as relief work and grew to assist in development programs. Currently, Oxfam is helping in many projects, mainly in rural development. They don't have projects of their own. They don't implement projects, but instead, wait for proposals from national NGO's or governmental bodies. Then they help by funding training programs, providing equipment, or providing some consultancy work.

The team working here consists of five people, all local employees. At the moment, Oxfam is thinking of increasing its activities in Yemen. Thus, it expects a country representative from Oxford to visit Yemen very soon.

Yemen Times met with three Oxfam employees - Ms. Afrah Alawy, Acting Program Coordinator; Ms. Ibtisam Amer, working with the Health Department; and Ms. Suad Hussein Ramadhan, who is working mostly with the women's activities in literacy campaigns and handicrafts. All three are able ladies who enjoy their work immensely. They gave details of Oxfam efforts in Yemen.



## How It Works:

Ms. Afrah explained that "our officers go and visit different bodies, which could be a government ministry or health department or a local NGO. "When we feel that there is need for a certain service, we discuss with them their proposals, and then we draw up our plan of action. Our help could be in funding training programs, or in construction or purchase of machines and tools, etc. We always give help when we feel it is needed."

With respect to training, Oxfam usually focuses on training of people in the field and not training at the management level. In terms of approach, "Oxfam tries to focus on aspects which other organizations don't consider as important or high priority. Thus, often we address small needs, maybe even miniscule, which we at Oxfam believe are worth addressing," said Ms. Afrah Alawy.

Another aspect of Oxfam's approach is in its insistence on co-financing by the local party. Thus, its contribution is never more than a maximum of 50% of the project total costs.

Oxfam is presently engaged in several small projects with the Ministries of Agriculture, Municipalities, Education, Health, Social Affairs, Immigrants, etc.

Afrah also indicated that Oxfam remains with a project so long as its assistance is needed. "Oxfam likes to work with many different organizations on several projects. When projects get to a point where they can stand on their own, Oxfam exits to find other projects in need of assistance," she explained.

## Volume of Assistance:

Oxfam is a small aid donor and does not compare with the big league in Yemen's aid partners. Yet, Oxfam's aid is very cost-effective.

According to Ramzi Jamil, Acting Regional Manager for the Middle East in the Middle East Desk in Oxford, last year's total grant expenditures (not including administrative costs) in development projects in the Middle East was Pounds Stg. 1.4 m., of which Yemen's share was Pounds Stg. 180,000. This year's amount is expected to be higher.

He also pointed out that Oxfam established a relief fund worth Pounds Stg. 2.2 million to meet the consequences of the Gulf Crisis.

## Project Examples:

Oxfam has been involved for quite some time now with projects in Yemen. In Sanaa there is a clinic in the Old City. It originally provided health services to street cleaners. Six years ago Oxfam extended its assistance to the clinic. It started by training eight women from the 'Bab al Yemen' quarter. At the end of the training course, the women stayed on to work in the clinic as government employees. Now, Oxfam is working with the problem of illiteracy among women. It started literacy classes three years ago, and today it has five classes with an average enrollment of 15 students per class. All of them are girls and women who missed out on educational opportunities. "We are proud of what we do and of Oxfam's contribution to Yemen," concluded Afrah Alawy.

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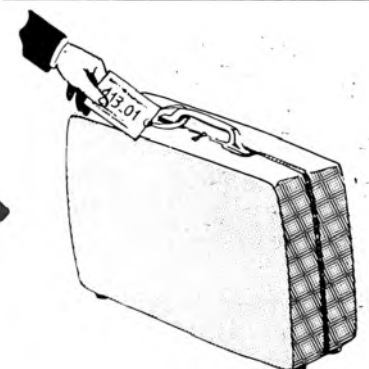
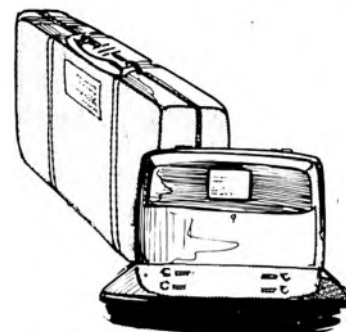
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## YEMENIA CO-ORGANIZES BAGGAGE CAMPAIGN

Yemen Airways (YEMENIA), in collaboration with the Arab Air Carriers Organization, is carrying out a one-month campaign to make passengers more aware of the do's and don'ts of personal baggage. "The campaign, which is supplemented by many posters and visual aids, also targets the airline check-in staff at the counters as well as the support personnel," said to Ali Ibrahim Jawi, the Yemenia Passenger Service Manager.

Upon deboarding, please make sure the bag you are collecting is yours by tag number and not by type or color.



Please make sure your bag carries a sticker/label with your full name and address inside and outside the bag.

The mobile campaign which continues until the end of current August, provides instructions and guidelines to passengers and travellers as to what to do and how to react if their baggage is missing, and the maximum liability the airlines will shoulder in such cases.