



Showroom : Hada St. Tel: 267791-3
Workshop : Taiz St. Tel: 612768

YEMEN TIMES



HEWLETT
PACKARD
HEWLETT S2220 872M & CO. LTD
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
TEL: 245345, FAX: 267796, Sana'a

**First Class
BUSINESS CARDS**

GSA for: AA BA RJ TC Thai
Sales Agent: IY DY UL



UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism
Call us at: 275-028/29/30
267-929; 273-924



Operates flights twice weekly,
Sana'a / Frankfurt
every Wednesday & Sunday.
For further inquiries please contact
our GSA: Tihama Travel - Tours
Fax: 272583
Tel: 272667-8, 272731 Sana'a



TO AMSTERDAM
SUN & WED.
GSA
YEMEN TRAVEL & TOURS
Tel: (01) 278747 Fax: (01) 278757



Yemen Airways
اليمنية
خطوط الجو اليمنية



Arabian Horizons Tourism
Phones: (01) 275 366 • 275 414
Telex: 2487; Fax: (01) 275 415



ALYEMEN
طيران اليمن



Ali Abdulmugni St.,
P. O. Box 1870
Tel: 280235
Fax: 272 510
Europe Office
(Italy)
Tel: 0445-575046
Fax: 0445-575755



AEROFLOT
Russian
International Airlines
We take you to 108 countries
through Moscow.
Please call: 271242-78457-272612



السفاري
EL SOFFARY



شركة الشريف
للتجارة والمقاولات الموحدة
Tel: 216072 Fax: 216071
AL SHAREEF
Trading & Contracting Co. Ltd.
GEN. PETROLEUM SERVICES
P.O. Box 19663, Sanaa, Rep. of Yemen

• SANAA • February 12th thru 18th, 1996 Volume VI, Issue No. 7 • Price 10 Riyals



Minister of Endowment on
Religion and Politics.
Page 3.

Explaining Hadd Punishment
in Islamic Penal Code.
Pages 5.

The Juma'an Corporation:
Ready for Take Off?
Pages 7.

Yemen's Mid-Level Hotels:
The Need for Investments.
Page 10.



for electronics
01-269303/01-278222

The tyranny of a ruler is not as dangerous to society as the apathy of the citizens.

Montesquieu

Yemeni Economists Worry the Government Doesn't Know What It Is Getting Into

Does Yemen Need to Go to the Paris Club ?

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Professor of Economics,
Sanaa University.

The Government of Yemen is preparing to go to the Paris Club for debt rescheduling. Given the way the Government is eager to go to Paris - meetings are lined up for next month - and how little it is preparing for it, it is my firm conviction that the Abdulghani Cabinet doesn't know what it is getting into. Before I discuss how the Paris Club works and its conditions, let me ask a simple question regarding the very need for going through this exercise. In my humble opinion, the Republic of Yemen does not need this.

First, the total arrears in payment is just over \$5 billion, as on 1st January, 1996.

Please refer to the adjacent table for details of this.

Second, the government can handle the arrears - partly by payment and partly by bilateral rescheduling arrangements. The Russian loan, by far the largest chunk, can be resolved in many ways, and there is a standing offer to buy it for 12.75% of the amount. A local businessman had offered to buy it, but the IMF strongly advised against that. If the Russian component is gone, there would hardly remain a problem. In addition, the government has already worked out an arrangement with the Islamic Development Bank to resolve the arrears issue, and some payments towards that has already been made. The Japanese Government provides a regular debt relief assistance.

The total arrears due to Arab governments is some \$350 million, which can be re-scheduled on much better terms than Paris Club terms.

What Yemen is stuck with, in reality, is a meager \$200 million in arrears to commercial banks and some companies (Japanese and Italians). This is the money that the government really needs to pay up immediately. In my opinion, this amount does not justify taking the country to the Paris Club, which will dictate stiff terms on the Government. Once entangled with the Paris Club, and under its stiff condition of not allowing Yemen to falter on its debt service, the Yemeni Government will lose real control over its foreign exchange income.

Continues on page 7

Yemen's External Debt Arrears As of 1/1/1996

LENDER	INTEREST	TOTAL
Russian Federation	\$ 646.1	\$ 4,503.8
Commercial Banks	n.a.	143.3
Saudi Arabia	9.6	106.4
Kuwait	36.1	96.7
Iraq	11.2	70.2
Algeria	9.7	44.3
Bulgaria	15.2	41.4
Int'l Private Companies	7.1	39.6
United Arab Emirates	12.5	36.8
China	--	27.6
Islamic Dev. Bank	--	17.4
Japan	--	17.4
Hungary	3.5	16.3
Czech Republic	4.0	5.4
Libya	0.5	3.1
TOTAL	\$ 755.5	\$5,169.7

Source: Central Bank of Yemen, Sanaa.

President Saleh Tries to Curb Lawlessness in Gov't Bureaucracy

Now, even President Ali Abdullah Saleh is disturbed by the lawlessness that prevails in the government bureaucracy. In spite of the many pledges of the Abdulaziz Abdulghani government, and its many meetings aimed at controlling the state of the bureaucracy, things have simply gotten out of hand. Last week, the president put his foot down. He decided to bring sense into an uncontrollable government bureaucracy. In one day, he visited half a dozen ministries. He was appalled by what he saw. The offices were all nearly empty. The government was not open for business. He closed off the empty offices and took the keys with him. He also suspended from work several officials, including a deputy minister and director-generals, as well as lower ranking clerks. He also demoted several army and security officers, including a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and other lower ranking officers.



In several meetings later, the president was fuming at the atmosphere of carelessness that prevails in government offices. "You would think the government would at least make the employees show up for work," he is quoted as having said.

At another level, the president ordered all (senior) government officials/officers to stay put in Yemen. In the past, senior government officials and military/security officers used to go abroad on shopping sprees, around this time and close to the Eid Al-Fitr. To add insult to injury, the trips used to be financed by the government under one pretext or another. The trips were also a major drain on the limited hard currency available in the country. This year, the president says the practice must come to an end.

Watch out, Mr. President. The officials may not do the travelling themselves, but the wives and families will do it. Again, the government treasury is expected to foot the bill, one way or another!



YOUR FIRST STEP TO ANY BUILDING PROJECT PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDINGS FROM

- Factories
- Warehouses
- Distribution Centers
- Commercial Showrooms
- Sports Halls
- Aircraft Hangers
- Supermarkets
- Workshops
- Restaurants
- Office Buildings
- Labor Camps
- Almost any one, two or three storey building



ZAMIL STEEL BUILDINGS CO. LTD.
Mr. Nabil Al-Khudeiri
AREA SALES MANAGER
Phone 23-6635/6, Fax 23-5901
P.O. Box 883, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
AGENT:
Arwa Industry, Trade & Contracting Co.
Phone 23-6635/6, Fax 23-5901
P.O. Box 883, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

THE LARGEST
MANUFACTURER OF
PRE-ENGINEERED STEEL
BUILDINGS IN ASIA

Office Hours
8 am - 1 pm, 4pm - 7.30 pm
Thursdays 8 am - 1.30 pm

OVER 20,000 BUILDINGS SOLD SINCE 1977


HIGHEST QUALITY - FASTEST DELIVERY - BEST SERVICE



فندق حضرموت
HADHRAUT HOTEL
ALMUKALLA
For reservation please call
Tel: 05-303441/2 Fax: 303134



الدولية للسفريات والسفارة
International Travel & Tourism
Yemen Republic-Sanaa- Al-Zubairi St.,
P. O. Box 4289 -Tel. 280301 - Fax 283951



Computers EPSON Printers TRIPP LITE Power supplies
Computer Engineering World
\$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$ \$SAVE \$\$\$\$
TOUCHMATE COMPUTER PACKAGE
1486/DX4 - 100Mhz Processor, 4MB RAM, 540MB HDD, I.44MBFDD, A/E keyboard, SVGA0.28mm dpi
PHILIPS Monitor, A4 Tech Mouse+ Pad, Pre-Loaded MS-DOS6.2, MS Windows 3.1, MS Word6.0, MS
Excel5.0. • EPSON LQ-150 dot Matrix Color Printer, 24 pin, 50 sheet tray • TRIPP LITE 280VA UPS
FOR ONLY \$1,690
Tel: 414-180, 414-178, Fax: 414-179,
P. O. Box 19243 - Sana'a, Yemen

OUR VIEWPOINT

"They Are Not Part of Us!"

We were having dinner at a friend's house last week when the lights went out. The host scrambled to an inside room to fetch candles, which were readily available to meet this recurring emergency situation. As we settled again under the light of three candles, one of the guests retorted, "You would think that the senior officials would be just as irritated and inconvenienced as we are by these black-outs. It is logical that they would do something about it!"

But that is where he is wrong. The senior officials and military/security officers do not care if the services falter until they reach a halt. They are not part of demand. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the well-to-do individuals of Yemen have found private solutions to the unsteady and unreliable supply situation. Let me give examples.

1. The senior officials and military/security officers do not worry about the electric black-outs because they have installed private generators which immediately start running as the central electricity goes off. If you look at import in 1995, electric generators and UPSs (Uninterrupted Power Supply batteries) have become a main item.

2. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the rich lot of society do not care if there is a shortage of water supply. They get an additional supply trucked in on a regular basis to meet their needs.

3. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the rich persons have little problem if there is a break-down in the security and safety environment. They have any number of armed men serving them as body-guards, thus giving them the additional margin of safety and security they may need.

4. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the high class do not mind if there are no public parks and similar facilities in our cities. Each one of them has a large private compound which encompasses a personal park for him, his family and guests.

5. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the wealthy individuals do not care if the medical services are not adequate and if the hospitals have no equipment, or qualified personnel, or if the drug-stores have no medicine. In case of the slightest medical problem, they ship out and seek the highest available services abroad.

6. The high officials, senior military/security officers and the rich persons do not care if the public schools are in shambles. Their kids go to private schools in Yemen, or still better, abroad.

7. The high officials and senior military/security officers do not worry about availability or pricing of food supplies or other needs. These are delivered to their homes by 'friends' as 'gifts'.

8. The high officials and senior military/security officers do not worry about sewerage and other disposal. Government trucks come and empty their pits.

I can go on giving examples, but the space available for this editorial is limited, and I feel I made my point.

At issue here is the fact that the top people of Yemen are no longer part of the ordinary demand structure of our society. Some would even go so far as saying they actually may not even be part of our society as a whole.

Their lives are separate, and almost totally secluded from the rest of us. I am not blaming them for getting better services, though they don't pay for it. But we must not count on them feeling for what is happening to us. The top people of our society are no longer with us, and it doesn't bother them!

The Publisher


India & Germany Extend Invitation to Editor of Yemen Times

The Ambassadors of India and Germany have officially invited the editor of the Yemen Times, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, to pay visits to their countries. The basic purpose is to increase understanding and awareness on the two sides.

The invitation is also seen as a gesture of support for the newspaper's efforts in promoting a modern civil society based on respect for human rights, press freedom, pluralist politics, etc.

The editor plans to visit India in early March, and Germany in early April. During the visit, the editor will meet government officials, members of parliament, media personalities, businessmen and academicians.

The editor had paid similar visits to many other countries, such as the USA, UK, France, Qatar, Oman, UAE, etc.

The Military Attack on Al-Ain Village Had Grave Results

Abdul-Nabi is furious. His wife is sick following a miscarriage because of the attack by the army on Bani Aslam, two weeks back. "This is barbaric. The indiscriminate shelling of the village using katyusha rockets, rocket-propelled grenades (RPG), and tanks is appalling," he said. His wife is one of five women who suffered from miscarriages because of the army invasion.

Some of the village elders remembered the British system. "During the days of the British (they call them English or more accurately Ingleez), they used to give warnings to civilians when they were fighting people who had waged war at them. But this action by the Yemeni authorities is contrary to all laws and morals," they said.

Yemen Times paid a visit to the region to see what happened. A good part of Al-Ain village has been levelled, due to heavy bombardment. Many homes and farms have been destroyed. Eight civilians were killed: two adult males, four women, and two children. 46 persons (23 males, 10 women, and 13 children) have been hurt. Several livestock have also been killed. The whole region has been terrorized.

The elders of Bani Aslam saw President Saleh last week and asked him to form a committee to investigate the incident.

Al-Ayyam Victimized

On the evening of February 4th, the glass of three of the cars of individuals chewing qat at the Al-Ayyam newspaper's Sanaa office was smashed. Intellectuals and distinguished guests often spend time at Al-Ayyam's saloon in Sanaa and Aden to exchange views on issues of public concern. "We take this as a warning and a sign to intimidate us," said Mr. Hisham Ba-Shraheel, the paper's editor. Al-Ayyam is an independent paper which accurately presents the facts to its readers.

إعلان

تعان صحيفة « يمن تايمز »
 أن الأستاذ شاهر مصعبين
 لم يعد يعمل لديها .
 وعليه وجب التنبيه.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Yemen Times announces that Mr. Shاهر Musa'abain no longer works for the newspaper. Please take note accordingly.



On the occasion of
EID AL FITRE AL MUBARAK
 LUNCH AND DINNER WILL BE SERVED
 AT THE AL RAWDHA ALL DAY DINING


Sheraton Sana'a
 HOTEL


OUR WORLD REVOLVES AROUND YOU
 P.O. BOX 2467 SANA'A, YEMEN R., TLX. 2222 or 2644 SHSAN
 PHONE 237500-8 FAX 251521

Opera & Concert Productions
 (Worldwide) Ltd

PRESENTS

NIGHTS
 AT THE

Opera

PUCCINI'S
"Madame Butterfly"
DINNER AND OPERA
AL KAWKABAN BALLROOM

SATURDAY - MARCH 16, 1996

DOORS OPEN - 7 PM

DINNER - 8 PM

PERFORMANCE - 9:30 PM

FOR RESERVATIONS

Tel 237-500 ext. 286 or 629


Sheraton Sana'a
 HOTEL


OUR WORLD REVOLVES AROUND YOU
 P.O. BOX 2467 SANA'A, YEMEN R., TLX. 2222 or 2644 SHSAN
 PHONE 237500-8 FAX 251521

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Yemen Times Contact Address:
 Telephones: + 967 (1) 268-661/2
 Facsimile: + 967 (1) 268-663
 Advertisements/Classifieds: 268-276
 Post Office Box: 2579,
 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Editor-in-Chief & Publisher:
Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Sanaa Bureau Chief: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
 Phone/Fax: + 967 (1) 268-259
 Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Al-Snaqqaf,
 Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 342-843
 Ethiopia Bureau Chief: Ms. Afrah Mohammed
 Address: P. O. Box 1336, Addis Ababa;
 Phone: + 25 (11) 513-599; Fax: + 25 (11) 753-944

Dr. Ghalib Al-Qurashi:

“Religious preaching must be given a larger forum to guide the people.”

The role of religion in society and politics has become a source of much debate and arguments. While this is a worldwide phenomenon involving other religions such as Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Shintoism, Buddhism, etc. - not to speak of the various cults - it is, however, the Islamic religion that has most often been identified with the phenomenon. Islam believes that religion must influence politics, and that separation of state and mosque is not an acceptable formula. As the statement goes, ‘Al-Islam deenun wa dawlah’ (Islam is a religion and a state).

Muslims have not had a reformation that will put the vision of society vis-a-vis religion in a clear way. The soul-searching, or even the struggle, continues.

To discuss this and other issues, Ismail Al-Ghabri of Yemen Times went to speak Dr. Ghalib Abdul-Kafi Al-Qurashi, Minister of Endowment and (Religious) Guidance. Technically, his ministry is in charge of religious affairs in the country. It controls the mosques, pays the preachers and ulema, regulates religious occasions, and controls the enormous religious properties (awqaf = endowments). The awqaf institution is indeed a rich one, owning about 15% of the area of the republic (farmlands and urban real estate), in addition to numerous business enterprises and buildings.

The soft-spoken minister is also a lecturer in the Faculty of Sharia and law at Sanaa University.

Excerpts.

Q: There has been much talk about religious extremism. The basic thrust is that some individuals want to mould society on a vision in the minds. What is your position on this behavior?

A: Yes, there has much talk and debate on this matter. Unfortunately the media lumps everybody who is a good religious person or who practices his/her religious rituals, or who grows a beard (for men) or wears the traditional clothing (for women) as extremist. This is incorrect.

Answering your question, however, I would like to say that we are against extremism, in whatever form it takes. Islam itself is a religion of moderation and tolerance. I would like to remind of a situation in which our Prophet Muhammad (P) warned against those who take to extreme positions.

Basically, we are against extremism whether in religion, politics, or other spheres. This also happens in many societies, including the advanced super powers.

Q: Are you doing anything to curb extremism in our mosques and religious affairs?

A: To start with, this problem does not really exist in Yemen, not in the way the international press tries to present it. Second, through our guidance programs, we try to raise awareness of the true values of Islam, a big part of which is tolerance and moderation. Third, the Yemeni people hold traditional values, therefore, the need to push the pendulum to the other extreme in order to bring them back to religion is not there, as is the case in other estranged or alienated Islamic societies.

In answer to your question, yes, the need to curb over-zealous individuals is in the background of our programs. This is a consideration when we appoint and select preachers and imams of mosques.

We also try to distance our ministry from too much political opportunism. We don't want to become a forum for political rivalry, although we do not shy away from our responsibility in guiding our people and society towards a better understanding and application of Islam and Islamic values.

It is a job we understand and fully undertake.

Q: How many mosques are there in Yemen under your charge, and what kind of Islamic sect are you enforcing?

A: There are just over 50,000 mosques in the republic, and the number is growing steadily. There are at least two to three employees (the imam, muazzin, and an assistant) associated with each mosque. The mosque is a big institution.

We do not promote any one sect in Islam, they are all equally valid. It is up to the people to pursue whichever sect they like, although the sects in Yemen are not really very different from each other, and they co-exist peacefully without problem. The role of the mosque preacher in this matter is very critical. He can make or break the peaceful and harmonious co-existence of the sects. That is why we have to be careful on the kind of preacher we choose.

Q: Speaking about mosques, there are some historic ones. Could you shed light on them?

A: Yes, there are many historic mosques in Yemen. Some of them like Al-Janad Mosque in Taiz and the Grand Mosque in Sanaa date back to the days of the Prophet (P). Others are more recent, but still significant for their architectural and tourist value.

One of the main expense items of our ministry is the maintenance costs of such mosques. We have undertaken many major repair and renovation efforts in order to preserve mosques in Sanaa, Ibb, Taiz, Saadah, Dhamar, etc.

Q: If you have a problem with a preacher, can you recall him?

A: Of course we can, and we have done so many times. We often, however, change them from mosque to another. But a preacher has a core group of followers and he is well-rooted in a mosque, and he is not happy with the alternative mosque, we can have a situation in our hands.

Q: Your party, the Islah, is accused of controlling the mosques, thus effectively excluding the others. How do you answer that?

A: That is not necessarily true. There are many other political parties, especially the People's General Congress, and some of the small opposition parties



which control mosques in various places. There are also independent preachers. It is true, however, that the Islah party is closer to the mosque institution than the others, simply because of its more focussed religious orientation.

Q: In real terms, do you think that the mosque can remain neutral in the political competition in Yemen. Say, in the next elections, can you say the mosque will remain neutral as the law requires?

A: Of course not, and why should the mosque remain neutral. The law does not demand that preachers remain neutral. It is a misconception. What the law requires is that the mosque is used as a platform for political mobilization, and we try to limit that, although we cannot avoid it completely.

Q: Let us talk about values. Your party the Islah claims to be an anti-corruption party. Would you say that Islah-controlled ministries, like yours, are cleaner?

A: I will accept that there is a lot of corruption in my ministry. It is all over the government bureaucracy. It is a reality. I want to speak about what is happening in my ministry. I tried to fight this monster (corruption), but I failed. It is too entrenched and too well-connected. I have referred many violators from my ministry for questioning and penalties. Unfortunately, that as is much as I can do in the fight against corrupt people.

Q: Your ministry has invested in various projects. Could you highlight some of them?

A: Before I discuss the projects, let me mention that the property of the mosque (ministry) is subject to land-grabbing by individuals who are powerful. We have lost a lot of land because of that.

Regarding the projects, we have undertaken many residential complexes in the cities. We are now planning a major commercial and business complex in Sanaa. The idea is to make the assets grow through a steady flow of income.

damage done by television is far more than the benefits. It is necessary that the person in charge of the media pay enough consideration to the sensibilities of the majority of their viewers, and these are definitely traditional Muslims.

I take this opportunity to repeat our demand that the official media assign 20% of the air time (for television and radio) and of the space (for print press) for religious sermons and teachings. We are willing to set up and finance an administration that will attend to this matter.

Q: The religious block already uses the mosques as a forum to promote its vision of life. Do you think it is appropriate to also dedicate another influential forum for this purpose?

A: The message of the mosque is clear. It is to teach and mould the attitude and behavior of the people in a way that will please God and will create a virtuous society. If we also get a larger forum on the official media, which already gives us 5% of its air time and space, then we could develop a full-fledged program for religious guidance (indoc-trination).

Q: You have a general department for guidance which issues a newspaper. How effective is this effort?

A: We have had a strong level of coordination with the Ministry of

Information. This was strongest prior to the re-unification of the country, and since the war. Unfortunately, it is not as strong as we would like it to be.

We hope that we can work more closely with the Minister of Information on our joint mission.

Q: The original objective of endowments in Islam was to support research, science and learning. It was not just religious preaching. Don't you think you have ended up concentrating on a small part of the job?

A: It is true that endowments supported the scholars, researchers, authors, etc., in all fields of learning. Today, of course, there are specialized institutions that cater for that purpose. It is no longer our job. Our duty is more related to religious values, practices, and beliefs.

Q: How do you see the Islah-PGC (the two partners running the country at the moment)?

A: I think the differences between the Islah and PGC (People's General Congress) are overblown. There are those who are too hasty to dis-engage, or even those who are trying to put us on a path of confrontation. I don't think either will happen. The Islah and PGC are good partners, and they are the closest to each other. They need each other and neither has a better substitute to the other.

HAPPENINGS AT THE
TAJ SHEBA

Valentine's Day

THIS VALENTINE'S WE WILL FILL YOUR HEART'S DESIRE.

- Elegant and intimate.
- Romantic candle light dinner.
- An exquisite six course menu
- Liltng tunes by the Hertz band

A Romantic Interlude for an Intimate Two.

Only at the
Golden Peacock
Wednesday 14th Feb. 1996
8 p.m. onwards.

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL

For reservations call
Tel : 272372 - ext. 5 / 131 / 132.



Metco
MIDDLE EAST TRADING COMPANY

SHIVAKI
JAPAN
REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER

SR-3380 AA

Open the doors to a more spacious world.

FURNITURE
HEALTH MATERIALS
BUILDING MATERIALS
OFFICE FURNITURE
ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES
SPORT MATERIALS

Tel: 215171 P. O. Box: 5927 Fax: 219869 - Taiz
Tel: 204227 - Sana'a Tel: 221225 - Ma'alla (Aden)
Tel: 245910 - Hodeidah Tel: 2950209 (mobile) - Mukalla

GLEM GAS

طبائحات جليم جاز
الاطيالية الشهيرة
اهدت وادق أنظمة السلامة
والأمان، متوفرة بأربع
شغل، خمس شغل
وست شغل.



GLEM-GAS

هدية مجانية عند شرائك طبائحات جليم جاز خلال شهر رمضان المبارك - أطقم أواني زجاجية حرارية أمريكية



RANGETOP



OVEN MICROWAVE

Special Offer
During month of Ramadan when you buy Glem Gas Cooker, you get a free set from PYREX, VISION OR CORNINGWARE. The Best American Cookware

عرض خاص
لطبائحات جليم جاز خلال شهر رمضان المبارك
عند شرائك لطباخة جليم جاز الاطيالية خلال شهر رمضان المبارك سوف تحصل على هدية مجانية من أطقم الأواني الزجاجية الحرارية الأمريكية للطبخ فوق النار مباشرة وفي الفرن - كم هي أنيقة وعملية أواني الطبخ من بايركس وفيزون وكورنينغ وير الأمريكية.

AL-HAIKI TRADING HOUSE
Taiz, 26 September Street
Tel: 221303

محللات الهيفي التجارية
تعزيز شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر
جوار البنك اليمني فرع ٢٦ سبتمبر
تلفون: ٢٢١٣٠٣

ARTEX TRADING Co.
Sana'a, Al-Kumaim Trade Center
Hadda Street,
Tel: 219835

شركة ارتكس التجارية المحدودة:
صنعاء - مركز الكيم التجاري
شارع ابو الحسن الهمداني (حده سابقا)
تلفون: ٢١٩٨٣٥

HAPPY EID

The share-holders, management, staff and all workers of **UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism**, sister companies and subsidiaries present their heartfelt congratulations to the Yemeni people and our political leadership on the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak.

We wish all many happy returns.

عيد سعيد

يتقدم المساهمون، والإدارة العليا، والموظفون في **العالمية للسفر والسياحة** والشركات الشقيقة والتابعة إلى شعبنا اليمني والقيادة السياسية بأحر التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة قرب حلول عيد الفطر المبارك أعاده الله علينا وعلى بلادنا بالرخاء والإزدهار وكل عام والجميع بخير








Explaining Islamic Beheading/Maiming Codes

Hadd Punishment in Islam

Recently, Muslim societies have come under fire for applying the Hadd, Islamic punishment of beheading and amputation for certain crimes. Amnesty International, in particular, expressed disgust at the 'barbarity' of the punishment, and asked Muslim governments to end this practice. Muslims believe that Islamic law is sacred and of divine origin. There is in Islam a doctrine of "certitude" (*ilmul-yaqeen*) in the matter of good and evil. We cannot, due to our weakness, fully understand what is good and evil. That is Muslims accept to be guided by *Shari'ah* and nothing else can be law in Islam.

What is good and what is evil? Human beings cannot really distinguish, say Muslim legists. We have the Qur'an which is the very word of God. Supplementary to it we have Hadith, which are traditions of the Prophet - the records of his actions and his sayings - from which we must derive help and inspiration in arriving at legal decisions. If there is nothing either in the Qur'an or in the Hadith to answer a particular question which is before us, we have to follow the dictates of secular reason in accordance with certain definite principles.

Thus, Islamic law is derived from four sources: the Qur'an (the word of God revealed to Prophet Mohammed), the Sunnah (the traditions of Prophet Mohammed (peace be up on him), Ijma' (consensus of opinion among the learned Muslim jurists) and Qiyas (analogy and reasoning).

In order to elaborate further and show the position of these sources, it would be appropriate to quote a very famous and important tradition of Prophet Mohammed. It is said that Prophet Mohammed (P) sent Mu'adh, one of his companions, as governor of Yemen, to dispense justice. No trained lawyers existed then, and the following conversation took place between the two men before the departure of Mu'adh to Yemen.

Prophet: "By what shalt thou judge?"
 Mu'adh: "By the Scripture of God (Qur'an)."
 P: "And if thou findest nought therein."
 M: "By the tradition of the Messenger of God."
 P: "And if thou findest nought therein?"
 M: "Then I shall interpret with my reason."
 P: "Praise be to God who has favored the messenger of His Messenger with what His Messenger is willing to approve."

Now after we have learnt the nature and sources of Islamic law, we have to know the definition of crimes and their categories in Islamic criminal law. The word in Arabic used for crime is *jareemah*, which means *ta'addi* and which means "to trespass, overleap" the bounds of and also means to break or violate. In the Holy Qur'an it is used in the meaning of "sin" (*zanb*). The Holy Qur'an says: "And o ye in sin! (*Al-mujrimoon*) Get ye apart this Day (*Day of Judgment*). Because overleaping and trespassing the bounds made by God is a crime (*jareemah*) and committing crime is a sin; and therefore in the Holy Qur'an it is used in the meaning of sin and those who commit such crimes are sinful.

Muslim legists and jurists have defined it as act of going against or beyond the provisions of law, whether commands or prohibitions which is, in other words, crossing the bounds made by God. As such, certain acts which have been forbidden and sanctioned by punishment in Islamic law are considered crime. All such crimes, since they are violations of the rules made by God, are considered as crimes against religion. In Islamic criminal law, crimes are divided into two major groups:

1. Crimes for which Hadd punishments are explicitly stipulated in the Sharia include unlawful intercourse (*zina*); its counterpart, false accusation of unlawful intercourse (*qathf*); drinking wine (*shurb-ul-khamr*); theft (*sariqa*); and highway robbery (*qata'l-tariq*).

2. Then there are other crimes such as homicide, bodily harm and damage to property. This kind are called *jinayat* (literally, offenses, singular *jinayah*). The punishments for such crimes are such as *qisas* (retaliation); *kaffarah* (expiation); *diya* (blood money); and *ta'zeer* (disciplinary actions).

The major difference between these two groups of crimes is that the punishments (Hadd) ordained against the first group are considered the "rights of God" for which there is no pardon or concession, while the punishments prescribed against the second group are the rights of man and therefore they can be reduced or totally ruled out and pardoned if the victim or in the case of murder, his next of kin agrees to do so.

Muslim jurists have differed on the question whether punishments *qisas*; *diya* and *ta'zeer* are also considered under Hadd punishments. The majority of jurists have expressed their opinion that *qisas* (retaliation) although ordained by God does not come under Hadd punishments, because it is the right of humans and not the right of God; while *ta'zeer* is neither sanctioned by God nor is it the right of God.

Crime under Hadd punishments are characterized by two conditions. First is that they represent an invasion of the right of God, and, second, that the punishments need to specifically stipulated and sanctioned by the Qur'an and the Sunnah. The crime for which the punishment of *qisas* applies, fulfills one condition, while *ta'zeer* fulfills neither. As such, this article will deal with only the crimes for which Hadd punishments are stipulated. *Hadd* (plural *hudud*) is an Arabic word, which means boundary, limit, stipulation, barrier and obstacle. As a scientific term, the word is used in several ways. In the Holy Qur'an, this word is always used in the plural, it means the limits laid down by God; i.e., the provisions of the law whether commands or prohibitions. It appears in this sense at the end of several verses, which contain legal provisions; e.g., where it is said after the exposition of rules regarding fasts: "These are God's *hudud* (the bounds prescribed by God), come not too near them. Also "Divorce (may be given) twice; thereafter either retain (the wife) according to good treatment. And it is not lawful for you to take anything you had given them (i.e. to your wives) except in cases where they would not be able to observe the limits of God (*hudud Allah*). Thus, if judged that they will not be able to observe the limits of God (*hudud Allah*), there is no harm if she surrenders some things for her freedom. These are God's limits (*hudud Allah*), so do not transgress God's limits (*hudud Allah*), those who do so are the unjust ones."

In Muslim criminal law, Hadd means an unalterable punishment prescribed by Divine law which is considered a right of God. The crimes for which Hadd punishments apply are considered as crimes against religion, because the person who commits such crimes violates the rules of God and transgresses the bounds made by Him. The Hadd is a right or claim of Allah (*haq*) and, therefore, no pardon or amicable settlement is possible.

These crimes against religion are: unlawful intercourse (*zina*); its counterpart, false accusation of unlawful intercourse (*qathf*); drinking liquor (*shurb-ul-khamr*); theft (*sariqa*); and highway robbery (*qate'al-tariq*). The punishments laid down for them are called hadd (plural *hudud*).

Allah's "restrictive ordinances" par excellence are: the death penalty, either by stoning (the more severe for unlawful intercourse by a married person) or by crucifixion or with the sword (for highway robbery with homicide); cutting off a hand and/or foot (for highway robbery without homicide and for theft); and in the other cases, flogging with various numbers of lashes.

These sentences are pre-determined. In the case of adultery by a married person (*muhsan*) the hadd is stoning till death. The hadd is 100 lashes for unmarried adulterers. "The woman and the man guilty of adultery or fornication, flog each of them with a hundred stripes: let not compassion move you in their case, in a matter prescribed by God, if ye believe in God and the last Day: And let a party of the Believers witness their punishment."

The hadd punishment for the unmarried who commit the crime of unlawful intercourse is mentioned in the Qur'an while the punishment for the married, guilt of this crime is sanctioned by Sunnah (the traditions of Prophet Mohammed). Prophet Mohammed (P) said: "Take from me. Indeed God has given solution to women (for the protection of their honor and dignity). 100 lashes plus one year in exile for the unmarried, and stoning to death for the married."

Hadd is not applicable to the insane, minors or the feeble. A full investigation is also a condition. If the required number of witnesses is incomplete, the hadd will not be implemented. If there is any shade of doubt, that is interpreted in favor of the accused. Moreover, if the person who accuses someone of having committed the crime of *zina* (adultery) fails to prove it by four witnesses, then he/she him/herself (the accuser) will be flogged 80 lashes. Thus the crime of *zina* would be proved wither by four witnesses or by a confession of the accused. With regard to four witnesses the Holy Qur'an says: "Why did they not bring four witnesses to prove it? When have they not brought the witnesses, such men, in the sight of God, (stand forth) themselves as liars."

And with regard to confession, according to Muslim jurists such as Abu Hanifa and Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, it is necessary that the accused confess four times that he/she had committed the crime, otherwise he/she will not be punished. Malik and Shafai consider that one confession is enough for carrying out the punishment.

Acceptance of Evidence

Islamic law requires the following conditions to be fulfilled for the acceptance of evidence, in order to avoid any sort of injustice by punishing an innocent

as a result of false accusation:

- that the number of witnesses must not be less than four;
 - that all witnesses must be men as the evidence of women will not be accepted with respect to this crime. In other cases where women's evidence is acceptable, two women's words would be counted equal to one man's;
 - that the witnesses must have seen the incident of crime by themselves, otherwise the evidence would not be accepted;
 - that the witness must be Muslim; as the Holy Qur'an says: "And get two witnesses out of your own men. And if there are not two men, then a man and two women,"
 - that the witness must be just and pious; as the Holy Qur'an says: "And take for witness tow persons from among you, endued with justice."
 - that the witness must not be a relative.
- Islamic law is very strict in respect of implementing the laws of punishment and therefore makes conditions of the four witnesses or confession. And witnesses must be just and pious and they themselves must not be corrupt.
- that the witness must not have any sort of enmity against the accused;
 - that there must not be any suspicion of false accusation;
 - a long time must not have passed on he commencement of the crime against which the evidence is given;
 - that the witnesses must describe the incident with such indications which prove that really unlawful sexual intercourse had taken place. It would not be sufficient to say that the accused man and woman were seen in one bed. If the statement of any witness reveals any shadow of doubt, the evidence is not accepted
 - that the witnesses must be adults.
- If any one of the above conditions is not met, the evidence will be unacceptable and thus punishment will not be applicable.

Confession

In the case of confession of the culprit, Islam lays down the following conditions:

- The man or woman confessing must be adult;
- must not be insane or drunk at the time of the confession;
- must not confess under duress;
- the person confessing must be able to have

sexual intercourse, he must not be impotent or very old who cannot move by him/herself;

- that the confession must be uttered four times;
- that the confession must be in court before a jury.

Once the judge is fully satisfied that a crime has been committed and the violator has been specified, procedures for punishment start.

Punishment is to be applied openly and publicly. The condition of giving the punishment publicly is required so as to make others see and learn a lesson. As the holy Qur'an says: "And let a party of the believers witness their punishment." There is no specific time for carrying out the punishment. It can be administered at any timer. If the guilty person is ill, punishment is deferred till full recovery. In the case of a pregnant woman, the punishment is postponed till she gives birth to her baby and completes breastfeeding the child.

In the recent past, Islamic Hadd punishments have come under fire from various international groups, mainly in the West. The confusion arises from the perceived barbarity. As one Amnesty International official once told me, "Once you cut off a person hand and leg, you transform him/her into a lump of meat. This is savage."

While that may be true, in part, it is also true that most of these punishments serve as a deterrent, rather than as an actual measure against individuals. That is further shown by the fact that Hadd punishments are indeed rare.

Another dimension to the enforcement of Hadd punishments is that there are conditions that need to be fulfilled before applying them. For example, society cannot enforce punishment against theft, if a large proportion of the population is unable to find work. Muslims feel uneasy when discussing this problem, partly because our soul-searching process (the Europeans called reformation) is just beginning. You will not find a Muslim who will discard the Hadd or any other Islamic principle, however, you try to convince him/her.

The grip of religion is still strong and Islamic dictates are explained away in one way or another. This also manifests itself when discussing male-female relations, and various other issues which are contested by 'modern' thinking.

By: Habeeb Malik
 Abridged and adapted by:
 Ismail Al-Ghabiri, Yemen Times.

The Taj Sheba Celebrates the YEAR OF THE RAT

Festivities are on at the Golden Peacock to welcome the Chinese New Year.



An elaborate selection of specialties from the kitchens of the Orient, include -

E - Kuo Pastries
 Khao Tom Gai Soup
 Drunken Prawns
 Five Willow Hamoor
 Shanghai Duck
 Date & Almond Pancakes
 and many more.

A three day culinary journey through exotic China.

18th, 19th & 20th February 1996.

At the Golden Peacock

8 p.m. Onwards.
 For Reservations

Tel : 272372 Ext. - 5 / 131 / 132.

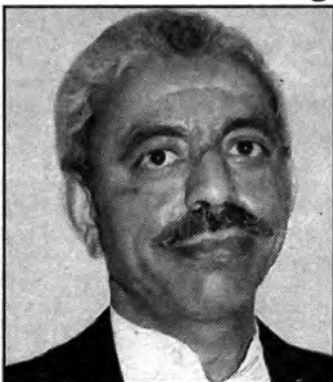
祝您： 年年得利 · 万事如意

鼠年大吉

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Islam: The Beginning Politics



Islam must be viewed from several angles if it is to be clearly understood as a viable human force both from a historical perspective and from the point of view of an active international force that will play an increasing role in world developments as time goes on.

While the historical record of Islam comes in many shades and is often subjected to exaggerated emotional scrutiny by Moslem historians or the prejudiced and often critical, if not ridiculous observations by most non-Moslem historians, it is difficult to escape the fact that Islam was able to harness the cultural accomplishments of East and West to achieve a harmonious meeting of the minds of civilizations and to confirm that a universal approach to cultural and civilized interaction between different peoples is a possibility and is indeed in the best interests of mankind.

The major predicament faced by Islam in its volatile history was in the political organizational set-up required to assure a systematic application of an apparently sound social/economic order. It was not that Islam neglected to deal with this matter. On the contrary, Islam considered it the essential core of the message that Mohammed, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him (P) was to deliver to all of mankind. But Islam's appearance on Earth, as a human movement, came at a time when the political maturity of most of the people in the world was not ripe enough to be able to work out systemization of principles that surpassed their time. Moreover, Islam left the details of such a task to the followers \ the religion to come up with, relying on the codes and guidelines that are abundant in the Quran and the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed (P). But, after Mohammed's death (632 AD), the tribal leaders of Quraish, which had succumbed to Islam, after the occupation of Mecca by Mohammed (P) and his followers in the year 630 AD., still had strong influence in the political directions that the new nation of Islam was to take. Thus, from the outset, Quraish wanted to assure that the new nation's political determinants

should be under the firm hand of this leadership, which had once fought vigorously against Islam in its earlier years!

The first two Caliphs (Or Subsequent Leaders after Mohammed) had managed to stay well within the jurisdictions prescribed by Islam and thus the nation got off to a good start with Abu Bakar (632-634)

and Omar (634-644). In the meantime, the nation has absorbed vast new territories as the Persian Sasanid Empire crumbled and the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire had lost most of its territory in the Middle East and North Africa. With this vast territory, many new peoples joined the nation of Islam and they, as Moslems, expected to be benefactors of The same sense of justice and respectability which Islam had ordained. With this vast empire, the has become a lucrative treasure chest with ample resources and what appeared to be unlimited wealth - far more than what the materialistic leadership of Quraish had ever imagined! The leadership of Quraish may have lost the leadership of a pagan society, but now there is no harm in letting Islam provide them with the leadership of a world subjected to an international religious order: wealth and power of unlimited magnitude!

Mohammed (P) had granted full amnesty to all of Quraish's formerly hostile leadership after overpowering them and reentering Mecca as a triumphant prophet - the climax of perhaps the magnificent human struggle stories in the human experience. They saw a respectable channel to give them legitimacy of power, even though their hearts were not completely won over to the religion which was the legitimacy they were ready to adopt only as a means of holding the reigns of power within the new Islamic state.

The third Caliph Uthman, (644-656 AD), an extremely pious man and one of Mohammed's earliest and most faithful followers, had gotten to the age where it is much easier for a man to accede to sentimental judgment and thus he fell prey to his Ummayyad relatives persuasion. During the 12

years of Uthman's caliphate, elements of the former leadership of Quraish and their heirs had been allowed to gain hold of important positions in the loosely set up and fragile organizational structure, which gave them strong political and financial leverage. Uthman was misled by his relatives to believe that the rising discontent of the majority of Moslems, especially in the newly "opened", or conquered territories of Islam, were false rumors instigated by political opponents in attempts to discredit his regime and take it over from the Ummayyad's who have made themselves the rightful heirs to the Caliphate!

Ali, Mohammed's cousin and son in law, undoubtedly the most significant and controversial role player during the establishment phase of the new religion, from a dogmatic, military and political point of view, had a large number of supporters among the hard core group of influential early followers of Mohammed (P) who viewed him as the most qualified to follow in the footsteps of the Prophet Mohammed. Moreover, Ali Ibn Abu Talib was more sympathetic to giving more rights to the newly integrated peoples and insisted that the Ummayyads have gone too far in abusing their positions as important officials in the Uthman regime.

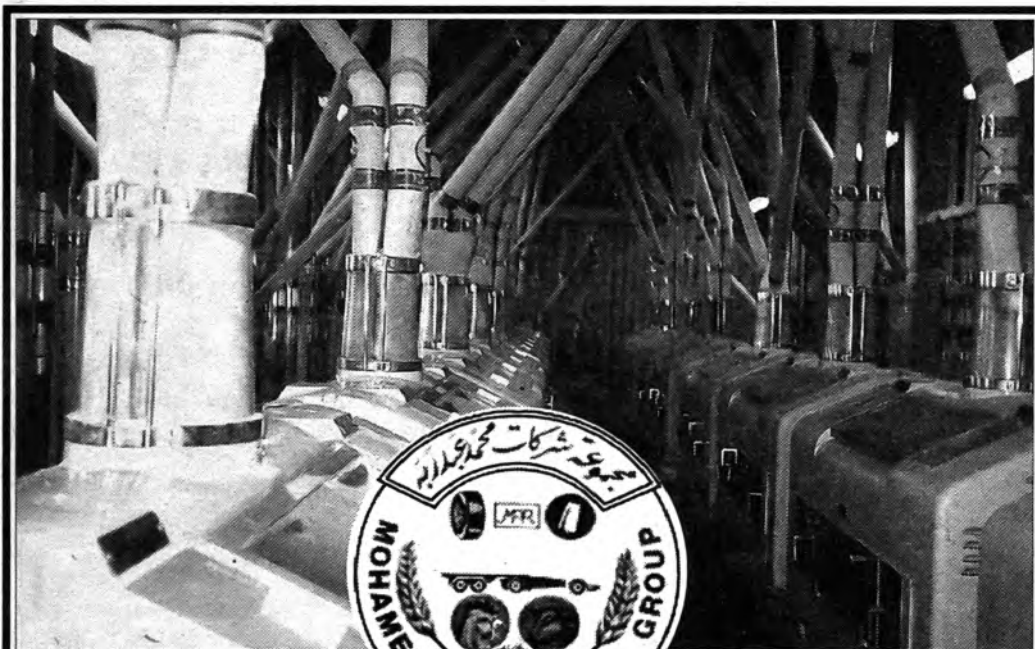
Yet Ali never tried to impose the increased demands that he take over the Caliphate, especially during Uthman's Caliphate, because of the place that Uthman had in the Prophet's heart. Uthman, a very wealthy man even before Islam, had become a generous financial contributor to the defense of the new religion. But the seeds of discontent had reached an uncontrollable level as the Ummayyad officials assigned by Uthman had misrouted public funds for their own well being and for setting up a solid financial foundation to assume full political domination of the Islamic state. The expressions of discontent and demands for reform took a violent turn by the year 656 and the visiting delegations from all the corners of the Islamic state - from Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Iraq and other Moslem domains, who had come to petition the Caliph Uthman to institute reforms and to request for the ouster of his crooked relatives from the administration of their countries or towns.

When the visiting delegations only saw their grievances shoved aside, as Uthman's relatives continued to play on the sentiments of the aging man and thus convinced him to renege on his promise to institute reforms and when they saw that the state security machine was going to turn against them, they rose in angry protest and a large uncontrollable mob had gathered around Uthman's house. The mob scene became an easy source for the brutal and unpleasant death of Uthman, who had surpassed the age of 80 years old. Ironically, the Ummayyad clan did not organize any effort to

defend the man who had given them so much power and wealth. The mob scene did not enable anybody to really establish who the actual murderers of Uthman were. Yet the Ummayyad's found the tragedy to be a political platform of significant leverage to bank on to maintain the legitimacy of maintaining the power which they had acquired. They were not bothered by any code of ethics or the serious conscientious desired of any Moslem leaders, as Uthman's predecessor's were. When the mob scene died down, somewhat, Ali was literally drafted by the visiting delegations and the thousands of veterans of the early years of the struggle to establish the religion, especially against Quraish (612 - 632) by popular mandate. To the Ummayyads, Ali meant the end of their good fortune and the hidden streak of vengeance became more apparent as the Ummayyads regarded Ali as the killer of many of their relatives when Mohammed (P) was ordained by God to allow his followers to confront their enemies militarily. There was no way that they were ready to accept Ali as Caliph. They therefore pointed the blame for Uthman's death on Ali. Ali had in fact assigned his sons to stand guard at Uthman's house and urged all his Banu Hashim clansmen to defend Uthman. The mob scene had gotten so wild and out of control that it was impossible to do anything, especially as Uthman's own relatives had not presented any form of protection to the man to whom they owe so much to.

The Islamic nation saw its first Civil War as the Ummayyad's carried the bloodstained robes of Uthman as their banner of legitimacy. Ali's attempts to reconsolidate the empire were nearing complete success until the Ummayyad's turned to a clever scheme turning the dispute to arbitration as "required by the Quran", so they claimed. Ali's followers fell for the trick, even though they were so close to victory, especially after the Ummayyad troops were instructed to lift the Qurans and to shout: "Let God's book bring judgment between us". Ali's followers compelled their leader to accept the "call for peace". The Ummayyads had won the time needed for them to reorganize their defenses and to bank on the blind good intentions of Ali's followers to cause further splits in their ranks. Whereas Ali's followers were relied upon through persuasion, Muawiyah, the leader of the Ummayyads had the solid support of his followers, since they were promised a larger share in the bounty, and were generally very well paid. Poor Ali was now beset by dissidents from his own camp, who regarded him now as being unfit for the Caliphate because he had bowed down to their insistence to accept settlement of the dispute with the Ummayyads by arbitration.

Continues on page 10



THE RED SEA FLOUR MILLS - HODEIDAH THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

Sana'a: Phone: 240702-240952; Tlx: 2780; Fax: 263086; P.O. Box 2528.
Hodeidah: Phone: 3-232465; Tlx: 5661; Fax: 211551; P.O. Box 4015.
Khartoum: Phone: 74569/ 74610/ Tlx: 22369; Fax: 74561; P.O. Box 11926.
Port Sudan: 74562; Tlx: 70071; P.O. Box 160.
Phone: 2630/ 2979/ 4465;

صنعاء: ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ تلکس: ٢٧٨٠ تاجیل یمن فاکس: ٢٢٣٠٨٦ ص.ب. ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة: ت: ٣/٢٣٢٤٦ تلکس: ٥٦٦١ أبوجبة یمن فاکس: ٢١١٥٥١ ص.ب. ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم: ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تلکس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سیحان فاکس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص.ب. ١١٩٢٦
بوسردان: ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تلکس: ٧٠٠٧١ یارن ص.ب. ١٦٠



Aden Hotel Movenpick

Your EID HOLIDAYS in ADEN

	Foreign residents	Yemen residents
per person	US\$ 49,-	YR. 4900,-
single supplement	US\$ 36,-	YR. 3600,-

Now we offer 20% EID-discount on Food and Beverage



Children:

- sharing Parents-room are Free.
- Additional children room at 50% discount of the above package-rate.
- special children menu.
- (valid for Children up to 16 years old)

Terms and including:

The above rates are payable as per the above currency, per night, per person, including Movenpick Buffet Breakfast, Service charge and taxes.

The extra be for a triple room is Free of charge.

The offer is valid during the Eid-Holiday and on availability and limited, to be reserved minimum 48 hours in advance, with a minimum stay of two nights on. With Free use of Swimmingpool and Tennis courts.

The offer is extendable with the Winter-package and for valid all residents of Yemen.

* Special Program during your Eid Holidays, we send you on request *

Call Now Pay Later
tel : 02-232 911
fax : 02-221 255
fax : 02-232 947



See You at Aden Hotel Movenpick

Upon check-in leave your Business card for the Package-Prizedraw in February to WIN a trip of one week to Cairo for 4 persons including Flight-tickets, 2 connecting rooms with Buffet Breakfast at the Cairo-Heliopolis Movenpick Hotel & Casino

THE MOHAMMED AHMED JUMA'AN CORPORATION: One of Yemen's Largest Businesses Is Preparing for Take-off !

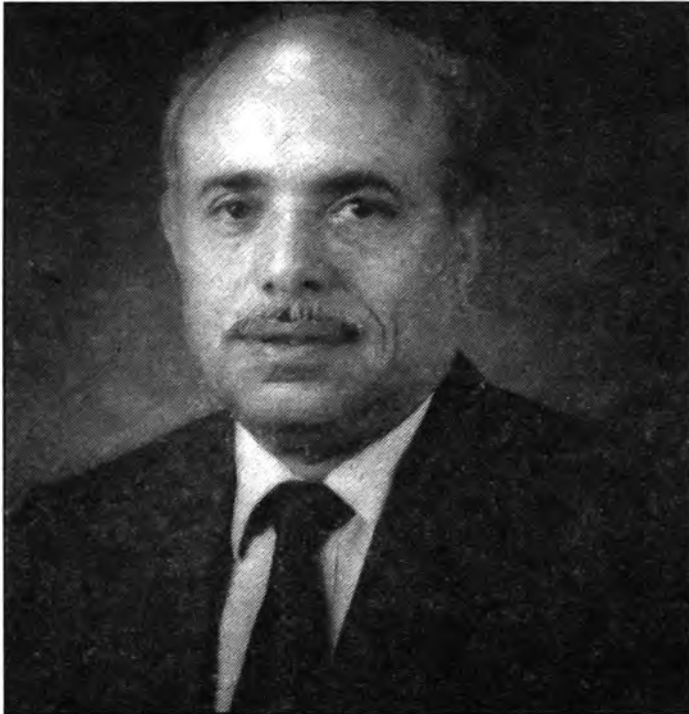
Looking straight into the future, the Mohammed Ahmed Juma'an Corporation is looking forward to a new era, having overcome the summer clouds. The Board of Directors, under the able leadership of Al-haj Mohammed Ahmed Juma'an, is making new arrangements to activate the company. "Our record of 33 years of success and continued growth in the market has few parallels in the country," Haj Juma'an said.

On the occasion of the 33 years anniversary of the giant Yemeni firm, Yemen Times felt it only appropriate to share this special occasion by calling on its Chairman and on the Manager of Imports and International Trade, Mr. Sami Juma'an. Sami holds a bachelors degree in International Marketing from the University of California.

At first Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Juma'an spoke to us and said:

"From the beginning, we concentrated all its activities in trading. Since 1963, the company has been importing agricultural and industrial equipment and machinery. The company has contacts and links with the manufacturing companies of first-class high quality products worldwide," he said. He also pointed out that the company always makes it a point to ask the manufacturers to take into considerations the special needs of Yemen, geographically and socially.

As for the on-going trading activities of the firm, Sami Juma'an said that the company is still



engaged in the import of agricultural and industrial products and machinery.

"We follow the market. I believe the Yemeni market's needs as indicated by demand signals and set forth in the development plan of the Republic of Yemen, are the guidelines for our import orders from abroad. In this respect, we provide the services that respond to the market," Sami Juma'an said.

"The fact that we have been in the market for so long, makes us

able to understand it better. That is why the type of machinery and equipment we bring into Yemen are from the best sources for such goods, in terms of state of the art technology, quality, durability and value for our customers," he added.

But it is not just imports. The Juma'an Corporation had crossed the line into manufacturing. "We had set up an assembly plant. The plant, in addition, used to produce 30% to 35% of the complimentary materials for gener-

ators as well as to manufacturing water pumps," he explained. Internal reorganization, however, forced the temporary suspension of such operations.

Preparations for resumption of operations are in the final stages. The company has also decided to have an active presence in the Aden Duty Free Zone. "In fact, we look at our Aden plans as a spring board from which we can extend operations into the neighboring countries, especially East Africa," the young Juma'an said. That should not be difficult to accomplish. "Our company is the sole agent for a number of famous trade marks, including:

- Yanmmar Diesel Engines (Japan), which also manufactures agricultural tractors, agricultural engines, electrical generators welding equipment, and compressors.

- MAT Trucks and Buses (Germany).

- Yamaha Engines (Japan), which manufactures motor bikes, pumps and mobile or mounted generators.

- Skai Heavy Industries (Japan) which manufactures heavy duty road building equipment.

- Allison Chalmers (USA), which manufactures agricultural engines and electrical generators.

- Tokyo Motor Corporation (Japan), which manufactures Cranes and lifts.

- T.C.M. (Japan), which manufactures forklifts.

- Ipara Corp. (Japan), which manufactures water pumps which operate by electricity or diesel



fuel.

- Orley and Bertolla Engineering (Italy), which manufactures deep water well pumps.

- Nimitsas Industries (Cyprus), which manufactures water pumps and construction equipment.

- Palvez (France), which manufactures electric ovens.

- SES (Denmark), which manufactures tractor accessories and workshop tools and accessories.

- Daewoo Heavy Industries (South Korea), which manufactures Diesel engines, electrical generators and other indus-

trial machinery.

- Rega, (Russia), which manufactures diesel engines, electrical generators and welding equipment

- Lasa Tires."

The prospects for the company under its revitalized management, look very promising. As the young Juma'an says, "The take-off of our company is scheduled before the end of this century."

By: Yassin Al-Haj,
Yemen Times.

Continued from page 1:

Paris Club ...

If the Government of Yemen goes through with re-negotiation with lenders under the auspices of the Paris Club, which looks likely to happen, it will be forced to establish a special foreign bank account in which it will plough part of its foreign exchange earnings. The purpose is to set aside payments to meet debt service amounts as they become due to the creditors.

The silver lining in this arrangement is that inefficient and corrupt Yemeni officials/officers will no longer control the hard currency purse of Yemen alone. This could be a point of contention in the future.

A third disadvantage of Paris Club terms is the moratorium it will place on Yemen's ability to borrow in the future. It means

that there will be a ceiling on new borrowing. Most of Yemeni Government borrowing has been on concessional terms.

Finally, the Paris Club lenders, along with the IMF, will mobilize resources to enable the Yemeni Government meet its debt service needs as they become due. This means re-scheduling, as the Yemenis side will hardly see any of the new money since it will go to finance outstanding payments to creditors.

The problem is that Yemen will exchange its presently 'friendly' creditors contracted on a bilateral basis, to collectively-bargaining creditors through the Paris Club forum contracted on a non-concessional basis, though most probably Yemen will benefit from the Naples terms.

The point I am trying to make is that Yemen does have a choice, and it doesn't have to go through the Paris Club. This specific component of the IMF-touted reform package should be re-considered. But this change of policy requires that our officials understand what is at stake, and they start doing some homework with their creditors. Unfortunately, the Yemeni officials are neither qualified nor ready to do that.

Actually, many officials may not even know that they are going to Paris next month, or what they are going to do once they are over there. The whole thing is handled by their foreign advisors and IMF experts.

The Paris Club is for bankrupt debtors. Yemen is not. It is just mismanaged.

تهانينا الحارة

نتقدم بياقات الورد والأزهار وبمشاعر
السعادة والفرح والتهاني، نهنئ الأستاذ
علي عبدالله العزاني

بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولوده الجديد **مهند**

فألف مبروك يا أبا المهند

المهنؤون: محمد علي هيثم، سالم محمد حسين

جمال محمد الشوليب، علي محمد اليزيدي،

عبدالغني العودي، الشيخ علي المطري

عيد ميلاد سعيد

أطفأ الطفل الحبوب

طارق احمد إسماعيل

شمعته الثانية في حفل بهيج حضره

لغيف من الأهل والأصدقاء والجيران

وعقبال المائة سنة

المهنؤون: بابا وماما وعبد

وعمو فؤاد وأنيس وسكان عدن كلهم

FESTIVAL

The Ethiopian Community Association
in Yemen is happy to announce
its upcoming festival,
which is open for all to enjoy!

When? February 21-24, 1996

Where? Technical School Compound (Haddah Street, Next to the Ethiopian Embassy)

What is going on? THREE MAIN EVENTS:

A. Football Competition

On 21st, Yemen's Al-Ahli Club versus the Ethiopian Community team at Alzarafi Stadium

B. Open Bazaar

At the Technical School Compound, Sale of different SPECIALTIES, Indoor Games and live music by Ethio Sunshine Band. Program starts at 09:00 AM on February 22nd, until 06:00 PM on Feb 23rd.

C. Special Ethio Sunshine Band Music

Starting at 06:00 PM on 24th February at Yemeni Research and Studies Center, on Baghdad Street.

We Offer You a Taste of ETHIOPIA:

* delicious national dishes, traditional coffee ceremony, special icecream

* live music and cultural dancing played by the famous Ethio Sunshine Band

* And you go home a winner - Raffle gifts, including tickets to Africa, Middle East, Asia; luxury dining, watches and other prizes.

For tickets and more information, please contact:

The Ethiopian Embassy at (01) 208-833
Ethiopian Airlines (Marib Travel) at (01) 272-432,
Nasser Restaurant at (01) 265-399
Sameera Restaurant at (01) 275-467

AND MANY THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO HELPED



PARTNERS IN

شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

تقدم إلى

الشعب اليمني الباسل وقيادته المظفرة والحكومة
أعطر التهاني والتبريكات
بمناسبة قرب حلول عيد الفطر السعيد
وكل عام والجميع في تقدم ورخاء

YHOC

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

presents to the Yemeni people, political leadership and government

the best wishes and felicitations

on the forthcoming occasion of Eid Al-Fitr.

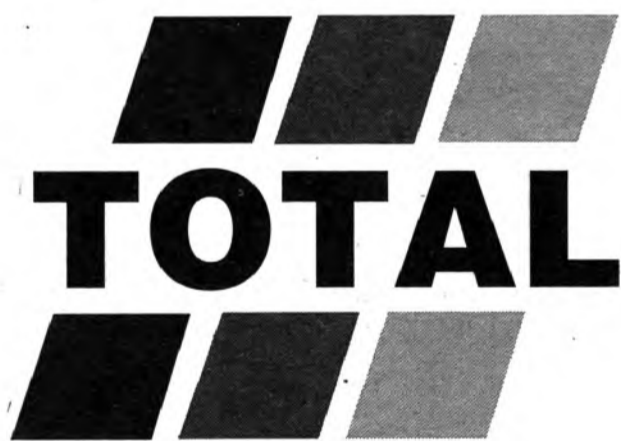
We wish all many happy returns.

DEVELOPMENT

شركة توتال اليمن

تتقدم

بأسمى آيات الثناء والتقدير والتهاني
للشعب اليمني الأبدي وقيادته السياسية المظفرة والحكومة
بمناسبة قدوم عيد الفطر المبارك
أعاده الله على الجميع باليمن والخيرات



TOTAL YEMEN

offers its heartfelt congratulations

to the Yemeni people, political leadership and government

on the forthcoming event of Eid Al-Fitr.

May this occasion bring joy and success to Yemen.

Comments Based on First-Hand Experience

The Need to Upgrade Mid-Level Hotels

Many are the reasons that make the people move or travel from country to country and from a city to another within the same country. People might travel for tourism, commerce, study, family visits, etc. Visitors often spend a few days, the average ranging from three days to a few weeks. The temporary home is hotels. Not all of them will use five or four stars hotels. Because of financial considerations, most travellers use ordinary low-cost hotels.

Here in Yemen, the ordinary hotels do not observe the minimum requirements in facilities and services. In fact, the hundreds of 'lukandas' (people's hotels) barely offer a bed in a large room which houses tens of other beds. The room is a qat chew hall, with hubbub and cigarette smoke filling it, some cooking and washing could also be going in one of the corners; there are no hours for sleeping or waking, and no limits on visitors. But those are really the low lukandas (the word used to describe them in Arabic is not even called).

The word hotel (funduq) is used to describe the mid-level hotels (one or two star hotels), which are closer to the concept of standard hotels.

In 1990, just a few weeks before the achievement of the unity, I visited Sana'a for the first time. In the company of some of my colleagues, we spent two nights in one of these ordinary hotels. We very much admired the service. The hotel was very clean, and in a good condition. In addition to the rooms, there was the sitting room or reception hall, the corridors, toilets, etc. The bed linens were changed daily and the room was made up every day. The telephone service

was good, with messages adequately passed on to/from us. Then we visited other cities, notably Taiz, Ibb and Hodeidah, and again we stayed in hotels. The services in these hotels in were in parity with the ones in Sana'a. I was happy. That was then.

These days, hotel services - except first class hotels - are reduced to the lowest standard, in all governorates of the republic. This means that the owners of the hotels do not pay enough attention to keep their hotels in a good standard. They are thinking of ways to raise their income, without ploughing back the money into services, renovations, etc. So, the room rates have shot up. The hotel owners may be justified in raising the rent, if they had improved the services in their hotels.

It seems to me that one of the reasons for this situation is that the concerned authorities (read, Ministry of Tourism and Culture) have completely neglected their duty to follow-up on the hotels. But the government's neglect in doing its job can be generalized to all sectors and walks of life.

The hygienic conditions of the hotels have also taken a plunge. In 2-star and 3-star hotels, where guests pay good money, you can find bugs and insects in the rooms. Yet, nobody has taken the necessary actions towards the owners or managers of the hotels who do not provide comfortable and satisfactory services for their residents.

From a health point of view, I would like to mention here a few points in relation to the hotels. I will focus on the mid-level hotels.

1. Every hotel owner should obtain a license from the con-

cerned authorities. This should indicate basic rights and duties, and not just permission to practice the work. It should stipulate the importance of keeping the premises in a good condition and in a hygienic situation according to the laws.

2. Sleeping rooms should be kept clean all the time and in a good state or repair, painted, well lighted and ventilated.

3. Sleeping rooms should be provided with:-

- beds in a good condition and well repaired,
- enough bedding, i.e. for every bed there should be a mattress, two sheets, two pillows, two pillow-cases, a bed cover, a blanket, a towel, beside locker, a cupboard, a table, a table-lamp, at least two chairs, a water flask with two cups and a waste paper basket.

All bedding should be changed daily or at least every second day and on the day of the resident leaves the room.

4. All sitting rooms should be kept in a good state of condition, painted and kept clean all the time. Sitting rooms should be provided with enough:

- Comfortable chairs,
- Tables,
- Lighting and ventilation.

There must be a television set in each sitting room.

5. All corridors, verandah and stairs should be kept clean all the time. They must be well lighted and ventilated.

6. Showers, bath-rooms, and toilets should be kept in a good state, well-painted and kept clean all the time and provided with a good means of lighting, ventilation, hot and cold running water, mirrors, toilet papers, cleansing materials and waste paper basket.

7. All the windows and entries of the hotel should be provided with a good and suitable screens in



Inside a traditional lukanda

order to prevent entry of insects, vermins and rodents into the sleeping rooms and other places in the hotel.

8. Daily emptying of the waste-basket and dust-bins.

9. Finally all the workers in the hotel have to be subjected to medical examination. They must obtain medical fitness certificates from the relevant health authorities. All must be kept clean and well-dressed during their shifts, show good behavior and know how to deal with the residents respectfully.

10. Safety and security aspects must be attended to vigilantly, with the aim of protecting the guests and their property.

The above ten items should be taken into consideration - not just

at the time of issuing the licenses - but they also need to be checked and rechecked regularly, especially at the time of renewal of the licenses.

No one can deny the right of hotel owners to make money. They can adjust the rate of the rooms from time to time. But they must also provide good services which need to be upgraded regularly. Finally, I suggest to convene a round-table meeting or a sort of seminar or workshop which should be attended by all the relevant parties from the different governorates to discuss the current situation of hotels in the Republic of Yemen.

The prospects of tourism in

Yemen are very good. One of the main limiting factors is the shortage of adequate lodging facilities. It is not viable to build large first-class hotels in the small villages and towns. The alternative is small 2-star and 3-star hotels.

All sides must work together to find solutions to the problems facing the many small hotels. Enacting and strengthening by-laws that call for meeting the necessary requirements for basic and acceptable services is a good starting point. Comfortable and satisfactory services to the guests is a plus to all sides, including the hotel owners.

By: Saleh Ali Saleh, Aden.

Continued from page 6:

Common Sense ...

These dissidents formed a wild bunch of renegades that went spreading havoc throughout the empire that was still under Ali's control. Ali eventually succeeded in defeating these renegades and was about to turn around to settle the score with the Umayyads once and for all. But misfortune had arrived faster, as three of the renegades conspired to kill Ali, Muawiyah and the latter's brain Amr Ibn Al-A'as, who thought of the idea of the lifting of the Qurans. Only Ali's killer succeeded and the other two failed.

With Ali out of the picture, the Umayyads quickly consolidated the rest of the Moslem Empire under their firm control. With the Umayyads fully entrenched, they turned the Caliphate more into a royal court and an inherited dynasty. This destroyed any hope of the Moslem state developing sound political systems that are in keeping with the democratic ideals which Islam strongly stood for. Because the Umayyads ruled for 90 years, there was no hope of reforms being instituted since during this period, most, if not all of Mohammed's (P) early followers would pass away and all the attempted revolts against the Umayyads were summarily crushed.

One of the Umayyad Caliphs, Omar Ibn Abdul-aziz (717 -720), or Omar II, was a shining candle in the middle of a dark field. He had been disturbed by the unusual carryings on of his relatives and saw himself after becoming Caliph, as being compelled to return the Moslem state to the adherence to justice as the four "Orthodox Caliphs (Abu Bakar, Omar, Uthman and Ali tried to ordain during their rule. He put a stop to the massacres and anti smear campaign against the Banu Hashim clan. He has been regarded as the "Fifth Orthodox Caliph". Muslim historians of the time attest the period of Omar II as the closest that the Moslem World had come to an ideal Moslem state, given the circumstances of the world then. It is reported that there were no more people eligible for receiving assistance from the poor alms tax collected by the state, simply because there was no more poverty, anywhere throughout the Moslem Empire. Yet, like many bright spots in Islamic history, greed and

the thirst for power entered the scene to bring to an abrupt and a social order of great promise, before it has a chance to become entrenched and capable of adoption permanently. Omar II ruled for only three years, but was able to show that Islam can be made to work, even if under an Umayyad Caliph! He was assassinated by an Umayyad because Omar II decreed that all the wealth and power held by the Umayyads was illegal and must be confiscated as state property, or as the property of the people. He was assassinated by an Umayyad because Omar II had decreed that all the wealth and power held by the Umayyads was illegal and must be returned to the state, because the people are the rightful owners of such property! It is this period of Islamic history that the Moslems of the world continuously take pride in, more than any other period and consider the exemplary rule of Omar II a model of success in the relationship between the government and the governed. He lined, as a Caliph in extreme modesty and rejected all worldly material amenities. With the death of Omar II, the Moslem World returned to despotic Umayyad rule until descendants of Al-Abbas, another uncle of the prophet, took over (750) and established another royal dynasty which moved the Islamic capital to Baghdad (762). For the massacres inflicted by the Umayyads on the Bani Hashim clan (Ali and his descendants,) the Abbasids went on a wild witch hunt of every Umayyad, and slaughtered anyone they could find. In the fashion of ruling, the Abbasids differed little from the Umayyads and it was not long before they ever turned against their cousins the Hashemites as well. The Abbasids ruled from 750-1258 and it was during their dynastical rule that Arab Islam saw its golden heyday. Culture and scholastic/scientific accomplishments of paramount significance became the prelude of the modern age.

The Quran says:

"Let from you a nation arise, Calling for Good, Ordaining only what is acceptable and Cautioning against the illicit; Those are indeed who shall become successful". (Al Imran; III/103)

ANNOUNCEMENT

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

YHOC has an opening for qualified individuals in the following positions:

ACCOUNTANT:

Candidate should have the following qualifications:

- a. 4 years degree in Accounting or Business Administration,
- b. A minimum of two years work experience in Accounting,
- c. Computer experience,
- d. Must be fluent in spoken and written Arabic and English.

SECRETARY:

Candidate should have the following qualifications:

- a. Completion of High School, University degree is preferable,
- b. A minimum of two years experience in related field,
- c. Must be able to use word processing and able to type Arabic and English.
- d. Must be fluent in spoken and written Arabic and English.

Individuals who are qualified and interested, may apply by sending CV to:

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY,
Attn: Personnel Department,
P. O. Box 481,
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.

In Israel, Welcoming Immigrants Is Not the Same as Making Room for Them

There is a lot of humiliation and feeling of being let down among the 30,000 or so Ethiopian Jews, commonly known as Flashas, who had been airlifted to Israel from Ethiopia in 1985 and 1991. Once the euphoria associated with the coming of the new Jews - the so-called "aliya" - was over, the Ethiopian Jews were quickly transformed into an isolated underclass. Part of it may be racism, because the Flashas are dark-skinned. But there are also economic and medical reasons for the recent problems.

Last month, some 15,000 Ethiopian Jews protested outside the office of the Israeli prime minister on Sunday, February 4th. The immediate cause that triggered the violence was the dumping of the blood they had been donating, because of a purportedly high risk of HIV. When the dust settled, and the rocks, batons, tear gas and rubber bullets subsided, nearly 100 police officers and protesters were injured. Israelis take pride in their ability to absorb Jews from different backgrounds, relatively smoothly

and with few difficulties. That belief, however, was shattered last week. But the problem is really an old one.

Newcomers to Israel have always felt alienated and often ethnically stereotyped. Sephardic Jews repeatedly complained about discrimination in housing, job opportunities, politics, etc. But it is not just the Oriental Jews, who are subjected to discrimination. The reason given is often their rather underdeveloped background. One would often hear the justification that these are the problems of backward individuals forced to adjust to a high-tech society.

But that is not the full truth, as many Russian Jews - who are almost in the same situation - would tell you. The Russian Jews - who boast a high number of doctors, university professors, engineers, etc., - are also discriminated against. Both Ethiopian and Russian Jews are forced to undergo a symbolic conversion to Judaism. They also complain against a paternalistic attitude which constantly degrades them.

UAE Women Make Headway, but Not Enough!

Some of the most highly educated women in the UAE recently came together at the Administration Development Institute for a conference under the theme of "Women as Managers". In the Arab countries, the social context gives women a lesser role, noted the participants. In the UAE, women are obliged to choose between their career and home/family.

Dr. Moza Ghobash, a sociology lecturer at the Emirates University noted, "Although women comprise 51% of the labor force, only three of them have made their way to the position of Assistant Under Secretary." Dr. Ghobash ascribed this to the uncertainties that surround the different levels of the employment ladder, saying that the effects of the cultural dimension were indirect rather than direct,

"since we live in a male-dominated environment."

Dr. Moody al Humoud, Vice President of Kuwait University, noted that working women faced a double burden because they have two tasks - one at work and one at home. The fact that women are, for most of the time under male domination, makes it difficult for them to take independent decisions, Dr. al Humoud said, adding that the media also deserved criticism for under-playing the role of women.

Fatima al Rifaei, head of the Nursing Department at the Ministry of Health in Abu Dhabi, saw the problem another way. According to her, men as individuals do not block women's progress. It is the social atmosphere that is responsible for the domination of the male in society. Mona al Qamzi,

Head of Personnel at the Institute, addressed the question of the personality of women. Women pay a great deal of attention to social attitudes, she noted, considering these to have an effect upon their reputations. Sometimes, she said, "Women prefer to be guided by men rather than by someone of their own gender. As a result, the road for many active and able women is blocked."

According to Mariam Abdul Aziz, Director of the Disabled Rehabilitation Center, one major factor blocking the development of women is the nature of an over-centralized system of administration, while Dr. Hajer al Hosani, Manager of the Maternity and Child Care Center said that ignorance was to blame for women being left behind, especially where promotions were concerned.

Arafat Gives Human Rights Highest Priority

Newly-elected Palestinian President Yasser Arafat received in audience last week Mr. Pierre Sane', Secretary-General of Amnesty International, and the accompanying delegation. The Palestinian leader said that human rights would be a high priority for the Palestinian Authority and that human rights standards will be incorporated into new legislation.

In the course of a two-hour meeting, Amnesty International insisted that the opportunity to build human rights protection from the outset should not be missed. "As the newly-elected President of the Palestinian Authority, we expect him to take clear

and concrete steps to prevent human rights violations and not to sacrifice human rights in the drive for peace," Mr. Sane' later said.

When asked whether he would hold security forces accountable for carrying out human rights violations such as torture and unlawful killings, President Arafat said, "No-one is above the law, including security forces."

Amnesty International raised with Mr. Arafat a number of cases, including the killing of two alleged members of Islamic Jihad last week, and the case of Khaled Wahab. He promised more transparency and adherence to the law.

A Year after Somalis Were Left on their Own

March 31st, is a day which ought to bring back memories to the Somali people. This is the date in 1995, on which the UN force UNOSOM and relief agencies left Somalia. It seemed the world finally decided to give up on Somalia.

For almost a year since, the Somalis have been left on their own, and they have actually done far better than under the UN flag. The Somali crisis continues, but the disturbing images of the killings and starvation have subsided. An 'order' of sorts is in the cities. Yet, the final page in the story on Somalia has yet to be turned open, and the rival factions are preparing for a final showdown.

The UN's Operation Restore Hope had a noble aim. At least initially, it sought to save people's lives. Many lives were indeed saved. But something went wrong when UNOSOM started to play the role of king-maker. The Somalis, a fiercely independent people, quickly felt they were being re-colonized. The warlords banded together to get the outsiders out. They did, but Somalis still do not have a central government, and anarchy still prevails in most of the country.

Next week, Yemen Times will present the views of two Somali intellectuals on what has been happening, and what they expect during 1996.

ناسونيك تكنيكس
National Panasonic Technics
ناسيونال باناسونيك تكنيكس

No. 1 In Yemen

STARTING FROM 1ST RAMADAN UNTIL 21 March '96

500 Prizes

PROMO CONTEST
By شركة ألفا المحدودة
ALFA
The Sole Agent in Yemen

Don't Miss this Opportunity

Purchase whatever you like from our marvelous equipment of National / Panasonic / Technics from our showrooms or our authorized dealers. We sure you will get best quality products at reasonable prices.

UPON PURCHASE YOU WILL GET:

- PROMO CONTEST COUPON
- 500 Prizes Million Rials Value
- Warranty Coupon Offer You Maintenance & Genuine Spare Parts

Remarkable Show For The Most Modern Electronics & Home Appliance

EASY TO OPERATE

LONG LIFE

High Technology

Authorized Dealers

Authorized Dealers

Authorized Dealers

Authorized Dealers

Authorized Dealers

Sana'a:
Alfa Co. Ltd.
Zabairy St. Asir. Tel: 2143356. Fax: 207224
☆ Al. Aulsiqy For Electronics.
Ali Abdul Megni Stalshar. Tel: 273656
☆ Modhatar For Electronics.
Alqasi R St. - Saif Bin Thiazin. Tel: 272300
☆ Electronics Sets Center.
Ali Abdul Megni St.
In Front Of The National Museum
☆ Al. Buidani Shops.
Hallel St. Tel: 206340
☆ Al. Wadla For Electrical

Electronics Tools.
Aumran St. In Front of Tv main Door.
Tel: 330229/321201
☆ Al. Mutarrib Showroom.
Hadda St.
☆ Middle East Show Room.
Bab Alhalaka
In Front Of Al. Aulfi Police Office. Tel: 278699
☆ Jamil Almodhalar For Trading.
Hadda St. Tel: 272634
☆ Ghalib Al. Alaniff
Saif Bin Thiazin St. Tel: 270279

☆ Al. Azani Shop.
Zabairy St. Tel: 270745
☆ Al- Auqbi For Trading
Alqasi St. Tel: 27162
Aden:
☆ Alfa Co. Ltd.
Mualalla - Main St. Tel: 241271. Fax: 241279
☆ Bataweel Shops
Zafarlan St. Crater. Tel: 252367
☆ Al. Boori Shops.
Beside Al. Jazira Hotel - Crater. Tel: 253636
☆ Abo Mansoor.
Smithi Hattam St. Tel: 385340

☆ Al. Hajib Shops.
Maldan St. - Crater. Tel: 255519
Talz
☆ Saot Al. Arab Showroom (Mallin).
Haud Alsharif Sq. Tel: 24963
☆ All Alsurori Center.
Jamal St. Tel: 230966
Ebb:
☆ Bin Hajib Showroom.
Main St. Tel: 402079
Hudaidah:
☆ Talal Tahir Faqira.
Tel: 240064/218511

☆ Alsurori Shops.
Bab Mushrif. Tel: 245218/245349/245219
Mukalla:
☆ Bin Hilyan.
Tel: 354457
Thamar:
☆ Abu Saddam Electronic Center.
Radiela St. Tel: 504109
☆ Abdul Karoem Alansi.
Main St.
Marib:
☆ M.A. Haltham.
Zinjbar. Tel: 604145

Shabwa:
☆ M.A. Bajamal.
Ataq - Main St. Tel: 946223
Abian:
☆ M.A. Haltham.
Zinjbar. Tel: 604145

Please be sure the label on the product

The World's Refugees: A Growing Problem to Contend With

Large-scale movements of refugees and other forced migrants have become a defining characteristic of the contemporary world. At few times in recent history have such large numbers of people in so many parts of the globe been obliged to leave their own countries and communities to seek safety elsewhere. Never before has the issue of mass population displacement gained such a prominent position on the agenda of the United Nations and its member states. And in no other age has the plight of uprooted people been so swiftly and graphically communicated to such an extensive public audience.

Debates and Dilemmas:

The global refugee problem has confronted the world with a wide range of practical challenges and ethical dilemmas. How, for example, can aid agencies respond more effectively to large and sudden movements of displaced people? To what extent do states have an obligation to keep their borders open when they are confronted with large influxes of asylum seekers? Can a meaningful distinction be made between refugees and other types of migrant? Is it possible to improve the security of people who have been displaced within their own country? What action can be taken to avert the need for people to go into exile? And how can the world's refugees be helped to resume more settled and productive lives?

The turbulent condition of the post-Cold War world has forced the international community to address such issues with a heightened sense of urgency. Humanitarian organizations are struggling to cope with the mounting demands made upon them. Governments in every continent are alarmed about the growing scale of the refugee problem, and are increasingly reluctant to bear the costs which they feel it imposes on them. At the same time, the international media's intensive coverage of selected pressure on states to intervene in crises which are generating large numbers of distressed and displaced people.

The recent restructuring of the global balance of power has both obliged and enabled the international community to consider the refugee problem from a distinctly fresh perspective. Traditional approaches are being questioned and new strategies for solutions are emerging. This is clear from the world's response to the succession of major emergencies which have occurred over the past five years: Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia and former Yugoslavia, for example, not to mention the crises which have erupted in newly independent states such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

In almost every one of these situations, states and other members of the international community have found themselves responding to the causes and consequences of human displacement with innovative forms of action: the creation of a 'safety zone' in northern Iraq; the deployment of human rights monitors within Rwanda; the intervention of a regional peacekeeping force in Liberia; the use of UN troops to protect the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the introduction of 'regional safe havens' of Haitian asylum seekers; and the establishment of a war crimes tribunal for former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, to give just a few of the examples.

Such innovations cannot be said to derive from any clearly defined international strategy. Many of the initiatives which have been taken during the past few years have been experimental in nature, hastily formulated to meet urgent and unexpected needs. Inevitably, some have proved more effective and equitable than others, while approaches that were gaining ground just two or three years ago - the intervention of UN-mandated military forces in war zones, for example - are already being reconsidered.

Contradictory Trends:

In the turbulent context of the post-Cold War world, the United Nations, its member states and specialized agencies have found it difficult to develop coherent and consistent policies in relation to mass population displacements. Not surprisingly, therefore, recent years have witnessed a number of lively controversies within and amongst governmental, international and non-governmental institutions addressing refugee problems.

Recent events in Rwanda, for example, have generated a heated discussion concerning the propriety of providing assistance to refugee populations which include individuals who have been implicated in grave human rights violations. The UN operation in Somalia has raised a number of important questions concerning the relationship between humanitarian assistance and the use of military force. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has generated some acute dilemmas concerning the evacuation of civilians from areas which are threatened by ethnic cleansing. And the international community's efforts to hold the government of Iraq accountable for the invasion of Kuwait have posed serious questions about the imposition of sanctions which have a direct impact on the welfare of ordinary citizens.

Drawing upon the experience of these and other recent humanitarian operations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) seeks to identify and analyze some of the emerging characteristics of the world's response to the problem of mass displacement. The changing role of the UNHCR, whose Office is responsible for protection refugees and promoting lasting solutions to their plight, is the center of focus.

The experience suggests that several different - and in some senses contradictory - trends can be discerned in the international com-

The Dark Spots of the World:

Europe: the former Yugoslavia.
Central America: Guatemala, Haiti.
Asia: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Myanmar, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.
Africa: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan.



munity's response to the refugee problem.

First, there is a growing recognition of the need to address the issue of involuntary migration in a more proactive manner. Greater efforts are now being made to avert refugee movements before they begin, to contain armed conflicts and the population movements which they provoke, and to create the conditions which will enable displaced people to return to their homes.

Second, to achieve these objectives, a wider range of actors have become involved in the search for solutions to refugee problems. In addition to UNHCR and its traditional partners, the question of human displacement has attracted the concern of the political organs of the United Nations, security organizations such as NATO and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, financial institutions such as the World Bank, and regional organizations such as the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Organization of African Unity. Refugee problems, the world has recognized, are too complex to be resolved by refugee organizations alone.

Third, there is a new awareness of the need to tackle the refugee issue and other transitional problems in an integrated fashion. Somewhat belatedly, the international community has concluded that lasting solutions to the problem of human displacement will only be found if a concerted effort is made to protect human rights, to keep the peace within and between states, to promote sustainable development and to manage international migration.

While the cases pose different experiences, each with a unique set of challenges, the tasks are, of course, inextricably linked to each other. As has been seen in countries as diverse as Afghanistan, Angola and Azerbaijan, problems such as armed conflict, political repression, social violence, poverty, economic inequity and involuntary migration invariably coexist and re-inforce each other.

Fourth, as the different situations also point out, the search for new solutions to the question of human displacement has had a number of negative manifestations, most notably a declining commitment to the principle of asylum, and a growing readiness to ignore long-established protection principles and humanitarian norms. Instead of providing sanctuary to people whose safety is at risk, states are increasingly taking steps to obstruct the arrival of asylum seekers, to contain displaced people within their homeland, and to return refugees to their country of origin as quickly as possible, even if conditions there remain unsafe and the populations concerned have not expressed a desire to repatriate.

Dangers and Opportunities

The state of the world's refugees in 1995 is therefore one of both danger and opportunity. The danger is that increasing numbers of people will be uprooted by the social and political fragmentation which has characterized the post-Cold War period, and that states will

prove unwilling or unable to offer these populations the protection they need. Media exposure and public pressure may oblige governments to provide such people with emergency relief. But, as recent experience in the Balkans and Central Africa has demonstrated, there is also a risk that humanitarian assistance will become a substitute for decisive action to tackle the causes of refugee-producing conflicts. At the same time, as the major powers turn inwards and become pre-occupied with domestic issues and national interests, there is a distinct danger that the United Nations will be used in a selective manner and asked to lend its flag to operations which are designed to address the concerns of specific states and alliances.

The rapid changes taking place in the international state system have also presented the world with an opportunity to address the causes and consequences of mass displacement in a more constructive manner. The adversarial attitudes of the past decades have in some senses been replaced by a greater willingness to cooperate. Repressive forms of government have been largely discredited, and in several parts of the world have given way to more democratic and pluralistic political structures. There is growing recognition of the need for good governance at both the national and international levels, and a heightened awareness of the dangers posed by the spread of small arms, landmines and other weapons of war.

Fifty years after its creation, therefore, the United Nations and the its member states are still confronted with the challenge identified in the organization's Charter: 'to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.' The search for solutions to refugee problems - and the problems which create refugees - is an essential part of this task. Displaced people are victims of the ills which affect our age: governments which refuse to respect the human rights of their citizens; rapacious armed factions which use political goals as a smoke-screen for personal or communal aggrandizement; social and religious groups which cannot tolerate alternative opinions and lifestyles; not to mention deep-rooted trends such as the growing inequality within and between nations; the rapid increase of the global population; and the depletion of the world's natural resources.

Experience has demonstrated that displaced populations can bring benefits to the areas where they settle. They may attract international aid to a region which has been deprived of development assistance. In some situations, refugee movements have brought new skills and human resources into the host community, thereby boosting the local economy. And throughout the world, exiled individuals and communities have contributed greatly to the cultural diversity and intellectual vitality of their adopted countries.

At the same time, it would be naive to ignore the negative consequences of forced population movements. For the individuals concerned, becoming a refugee is, by definition, a harrowing experience. No-one should have to abandon their home and escape from their homeland in order to feel secure. For the countries and communities involved, mass population displacements can also create a number of important problems. When large number of displaced and destitute people arrive in an area, they almost inevitably place a strain upon scarce local resources, particularly in the low-income countries where the vast majority of the world's refugees are to be found. At the same time, refugee movements can generate social tensions, reinforce political division within and between states, add new elements of instability to already volatile situations.

The task of preventing and resolving refugee problems - and the forces which create them - is therefore not simply a question of humanitarian concern. It must also form an integral part of the broader effort to establish a more peaceful, prosperous and secure world.



شركة إنجاز المقاولين العالمية (سي سي سي)

تتقدم

بأزكى آيات التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
بمناسبة خواتم رمضان الفضيل وقرب حلول عيد الفطر المبارك
أعادهما الله على اليمن وأمتنا العربية
بالخير والمسرات ، وكل عام والجميع بخير



Consolidated Contractors (International) Company

(CCC)

**presents its heartfelt felicitations and congratulations
to the Yemen people and Arab Nation
on the successful completion of Ramadhan
and the advent of Eid Al-Fitr.**

We hope all many happy returns.

AL-WAHDAMI: Sanaa (Weekly), 6/2/1996
(Mouthpiece of the Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Sheikh Al-Ahmar Will Arbitrate in the Yaffa'a (Russud) Incident.
- 2) The Circumstances and Repercussions of the Military Assault on the Al-Aslam Tribe.
- 3) The Nasserite Unionist Party Becomes Officially Accredited.
- 4) Both Yemen and Eritrea Are Preparing for a Military Confrontation.

Article Summary:

Get to the Source of Corruption, Not Just the Tools:

Commenting on the recent actions by President Ali Abdullah Saleh who jailed and demoted several mid-level and low-level bureaucrats and officers, the paper asked the President to go straight to the top echelons of his regime. "Corruption cannot be tackled unless we tackle the source of it. It is not enough to victimize some of the junior bureaucrats who are simple tools in the hands of the big shots," the paper wrote.

The paper also indicated that fighting corruption needs a full-fledged program which is steady and continuous. "We do not need eruptions here and there, we need to address the matter properly."

The paper concluded, nevertheless, by expressing support for the president's effort.

AL-MESAA: Sanaa (Weekly), 3/2/1996
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) More Misunderstandings between the People's General Congress and the Islah.
- 2) Leftists and Islamists Band Together and Hold Talks and Negotiations.
- 3) Re-Uniting the Yemeni Socialist Party under (former President) Ali Nasser Mohammed.

Article Summary:

1) President Saleh to Visit Addis Ababa:

The paper attributes to diplomatic sources that President Ali Abdullah Saleh is planning a visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The paper indicated that the main item on the visit's agenda is sorting out the problem with Eritrea on Hunaish.

The paper did not give any additional details.

2) Hunaish Problem Ignites Nationalism:

The dispute over Greater Hunaish between Yemen and Eritrea has served as a catalyst to allow the wounds of the civil war to heal fast. The paper uses the return of many former YSP military personnel to the army, navy and airforce as an indicator of the healing process.



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

AL-SAHWA: Sanaa (Weekly) 8/2/1996.

(Mouthpiece of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah))

Main Headlines:

- 1) Afewerq Visits the Zionist Entity.
- 2) The President Lauches War Against Corruption and Corrupt Officials.
- 3) Sea Pollution: Reasons and Solutions.

Article Summary:

1) President Saleh Is the Safety Valve of the country:

In an interview with the London-based Al-Hayat newspaper, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and Head of the Islah Party, described President Ali Abdullah Saleh as the safety valve of the country. In an extended interview, Al-Ahmar gave views on a number of issues. Here are some quotes of what he said:

- a) Differences between the PGC and Islah are on minor issues.
- b) My relations with President Saleh are special and are a source of strength for the stability and security of the country.
- c) The security problems of Yemen are due to the inability of some government agencies to exercise their authority.
- d) The return of the YSP leaders is like putting back poison into the body of Yemen.
- e) There are elements within the PGC which work to increase tension between the PGC and Islah, which reflects the lack of national responsibility.
- f) I am pleased with the rapprochement between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and the progress made by the bilateral committees.

2) Will They Protest Oppressing Islamists in the Same Way?

Adel Al-Mutawakkil wonders aloud whether the cries of foul will also be heard if an Islamic activist were beat up. In an open lie, he says that Muslim activists actually condemned and protested the beating of Professor Abubakar Al-Saqqaf. He doubted if the voices raised in support of Saqqaf will also be raised if the victim were an Islamicist.

AL-TAGAMMU': Aden (Weekly) 5/2/1996

(Mouthpiece of Yemeni Unionist Congregation).

Main Headlines:

- 1) Hunaish: The Issue Is Subject to Diverse Pressure and Continued French Mediation.
- 2) Independence and the Union Party: The First of the Underground Parties.
- 3) Fishermen Kill Nine Soldiers Who Blackmail Them.
- 4) Socotra May Follow Suit Hunaish.

Article Summary:

1) Abu Bakar Al-Saqqaf In Paris

The Arab Organization for Human Right headed the list of those who helped arrange for a trip to Paris for Dr. Abu Bakar Al-Saqqaf to give lectures and to undergo a medical exam to determine any serious after effects of the assault on the outspoken Yemeni Professor of Philosophy and political commentator in many newspapers. It is reported that the electric baton or "drill", as the paper calls it, could cause serious after effects which might include a stroke after one years time.

2) Instinctive Intelligence:

In its editorial, the paper denounces the efforts of the official media to present the opposition as having agreed to the measures taken under the umbrella of the economic reform package. The invitation to the opposition seemed to have been a ploy set up just to get such false press reports out, especially when support was read out by the "rulers" opposition, accordingly during the meeting. The paper affirmed the refusal of the opposition toward the governments "starve the people" program and insists that the proper course for the government to take is national reconciliation and then a full fledged political reform program which would eventually lead to reforms in all the other sectors in a systematic and agreeable manners to all parties concerned.

AL-THAWRY: Sana'a (Weekly) 8-2-96

(Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Establishment of a "Freedom Forum".
- 2) Extremism Continues In Al-Houshah, Lahej

3) No Freedom Without Bread

Article Summary:

Who Is the Big Winner in the Petroleum Agreements.

The article by Abdul-Rahman Khobara sheds light on the rather secretive nature of the government's business agreements, with multi-national firms, especially petroleum producers. The writer complains that the details of these agreements were never revealed publicly and that chances are that the agreements were generally negligent of the interests of the Yemenis. The author insists that detailed analysis of the agreements was required to ascertain if these agreements represented the best that could be arrived at for Yemen. According to informed sources the agreements call for 70%-30% split in production output for the company/government until full repayment of cost of installations and equipment (based on company's determination of coast's), in addition to 30% of the 30% being production costs. The question arises who verifies capital cost and costs of production.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly) 7-2-96

(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) 8 Killed (2 Men, 4 Women, 2 Children) and 5 Wounded (23 Men, 10, Women, 13 Children and 5 Miscarriages) in Shabwa Battles (After Release of French Hostages).
- 2) A Terrorist Attack on Al-Ayyam Newspaper (Chief Editor) by Unknown Hoodlums - Wrecking Visitors' Cars
- 3) Forgeries of Visitor and Umrah Visas to Saudi Arabia.

Article Summary:

1- Deportation of Yemeni Infiltrator from Israel

The Israeli Police reported that they have deported a Yemeni (20 years old) to Jordan on the 3rd of February. One day before that, the Yemeni managed to cross the Jordanian border into Elat. An alert was issued throughout Israel once the tracks were found until he was found. Suleiman Ibrahim had informed the police that he sought political amnesty in Israel, which is why he crossed over.

2- The President Prevents Senior Government and Military/Security Officers from Travelling Overseas.

The President has ordered all government officials not to be allowed to travel except those on government business. This move is considered as part of cost cutting program (other newspapers suggested to prevent any corrupt officials from running away with their loot).

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

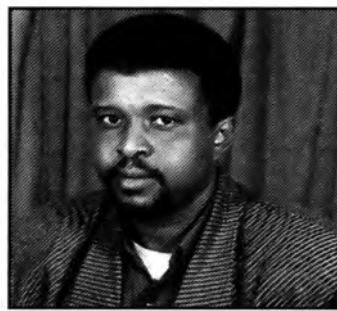
READERS WORRY ABOUT YEMEN TIMES

It is a fact that most of the Yemen Times readers have believed that its appearance at the local and world markets, especially in the Arab countries has been considered as a positive development. Certainly, it is an economic and a political paper to be read although some indigenous readers - associated with the regime - nowadays spread baseless rumors and propaganda against the paper and its chief editor.

A friend of mine who went to Tahrir Square to buy the Yemen Times on 28th December, 1995, told me that he had not been able to obtain it, though he looked for it everywhere at different newsstands. He did not go there behind time. He was there on the third day of the issuance of the newspaper. He panicked. It seemed as if the Yemen Times was put on ice. That feeling gripped him because of the common knowledge that the government was after this particular newspaper. The ordeals of the chief editors are well-known. We knew that the day this esteemed paper did not come out, it is a sign of trouble for the country's shaky transformation towards democracy.

After numerous tries, my friend Ahmed Amir Dirshe, felt tired. But his puzzle was growing. He many regular readers what the story was, because all bookshops told that the paper ran out. This is the third time this has happened!

Finally, he met an old friend of his. They chatted while drinking tea at the Azal take-away. His



friend was a man of talent who hits the nail on the head. That is why people call him Tarzan. Mr. Tarzan told him there were two reasons why the Yemen Times is often sold out quickly these days: 1) The paper had been sold out as fast as lightning because of the telling stories and pictures it carries. That particular week was additionally special because it had pictures of Abubakar Al-Saqqaf's sad story.

2) Certain organizations, which he decided not to identify because of personal safety reasons, but which nonetheless Dirshe understood, regularly buys off the paper in order not to make it available to the readers. So for the readers to get the paper, there are two approaches:

- a) Either you get there early on the same day the paper comes out and snatch your copy; or
 - b) You pay the bookstore keeper in advance and ask him to keep your copy for you.
- As many readers work in far-away areas, and they only come to the cities on Thursdays or on Fridays, the second alternative is better.

A third option would be for the newspaper to increase its number of copies published every week. I already understand the numbers are growing. But it is an important consideration.

Being one of those unlucky readers, my friend Dirshe, missed on various issues of Yemen Times. So what can he do?

Some of us keep our copies of the paper because it has a lot of valuable analysis and information and the back issues serve as a reference. So, it is important to get all issues.

Without any doubt, when the Yemen Times made its first appearance at the local markets in Yemen, its readers were mainly the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions as well as the international companies. But today, I realize the majority of the readers are Yemenis, although the foreigners also continue to read it.

Yemeni intellectuals, businessmen, middle class people, urban dwellers, and now more and more, students are buying the paper. I have seen it used in schools and institutes by students who want to improve their English language.

In reality, the newspaper has been successful. It is a political paper which has given pride to all those who value human freedom. One cannot but respect the commitment and defiant soul of the paper and its staff.

Keep up the spirit!
By: Mohammed Ali Shidle, Khamer, Republic of Yemen

Journalism & Man's Free Soul

Since ancient times, writing has played a distinguished and significant role in human life. It was and still considered one of the most important human inventions.

Events, painful or happy ones, are documented and preserved this way. Writing is also an important instrument for transfer of knowledge and information from one person to another, and from one generation to another. People through the ages have also used writing to express their dreams, aspirations, suffering and pain. Writing has been the ultimate embodiment of human feeling. So we have poems, folk tales, books, stories, articles, etc., that evoke memories of tyranny as well as graciousness.

Today, in our contemporary world, writing has become an indispensable tool to convey and report human thoughts and feelings thanks to the dramatic progress in the means of carrying the word. Added to the traditional hard copy newspapers, are the electronic carriers of our modern times. Therefore, journalists and writers have a distinguished role in conveying the events and thoughts of their societies, spontaneously from all corners of the world. They have become an effective bridge among people.

There is no doubt that journalists encounter many problems and difficulties in doing their work, particularly, if they live in total-



itarian and traditional systems.

But, there are no tyrants who can completely suppress the human soul. The soul/spirit is free, and it expresses itself in many ways.

Tyrants can control newspapers and printing houses, they can suppress speech and destroy pamphlets, they can put writers and journalists in jail or even kill them, but they cannot bridle the human heart or command the soul. Those are beyond their reach.

It is indeed true, that no tyrant can govern the human soul. There will always be human beings that will not be defeated and will stand up to any level of tyranny. Journalists are destined to be in the forefront of those who struggle to carry the truth, and tyrants will forever victimize them for this role. Dictators can no longer command the secrets of man's free soul.

But the world is no longer looking by idly as the tyrants push struggling journalists against the wall. The world is lining up against the dictators and in support of the journalists.

Certainly, nobody can deny the role of journalism as a useful tool in demanding and defending human rights, in theory and in practice. So, let us go on writing and make sure that the voice of the truth prevails.

By: Sadeq Abdullah al-Sa'ar, Sana'a.

TEACHING

Complaints about the quality of teaching are not new, but they became especially loud these days. Yemeni teachers' effectiveness became a source of much grumbling.

Though teachers are now staying in the profession for longer periods than ever before, complaints about their quality persist. Teaching is the purposeful imparting of information or skills or both to another individual or to a group. There is also some debate as to whether teaching also implies learning.

Historically, teaching has been defined in a restrictive manner. The teacher was responsible for passing on information to the students. Students were responsible for learning it, which meant memorizing it.

Recent concepts place more on character development than on simply imparting of information. New definitions of teaching imply that students must 'grow' in order for teaching to have taken place.

Generally speaking, irrespective of the technical aids, good teaching depends on a good teacher. Teachers must know the material they are to teach, must be able to organize and articulate the material in a manner understandable to their students, and must manage the class in order to maintain student attention.

Above all, a good teacher commands the respect of his/her students.

By: Rezk Abdullah A Esmaeel, YCIC, Taiz.

رسالة مفتوحة إلى:

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

في يوم ١٩٩٦/١/٢٤، وصل قرية الحضارم بالحجرية أربعة أطقم. وقد بدأ الجنود فور وصول القرية بإطلاق النار إلى الهواء مستخدمين الأعيرة الثقيلة التي لم يعرفها الأهالي من قبل مما أصابهم بالفزع والهلع. ثم توالى في الأيام التالية وصول عدد آخر من الجنود والأطقم حتى بدى وأن الدولة قد أعلنت الحرب على القرية.

في يوم ١٩٩٦/١/٢٧، احتل الجنود منزلي وأقاموا فيه ثلاثة أيام قبل أن يرحلوا عنه في يوم ١٩٩٦/١/٣٠ آخذين معهم ما تيسر من المفارش والبطنانيات والثلاجات وغيرها من الأدوات. وخلال فترة بقاء الجنود في القرية أصابوا الولد حسين يوسف حسين السقاف بالرصاص وهو ما يزال جريحاً في المستشفى، وإقتحموا المنازل، وأصابوا الكثير من المباني بالرصاص من العيار الثقيل، وسجنوا الشيوخ والأطفال، وضربوا النساء، ونجحوا الماشية، وأفسدوا في الأرض، دون أن يطلق الأهالي طلقة واحدة أو يقاومهم بأية طريقة كانت.

سيادة الرئيس:

يتعذر عليّ تماماً أن أصدق أن مثل هذا التصرف الذي يتسم بالهجمية واللصوصية والقرصنة يمكن أن يصدر عن أية سلطة تزعم أن لديها شرعية وأنها تلتزم بالقانون والمسؤولية الأخلاقية تجاه المجتمع والمواطنين. ولا أجد أية خصومة سياسية بيننا - مهما تفاقمت وتعقدت - مبرراً لما أقدمت عليه قوات نظامية ترتدي الزي الرسمي وتدعي بأنها تنتمي لأجهزة الأمن لجمهوريةنا الحبيبة. إن ما قام به الجنود يقلل من هيبة الدولة ومن شرعيتها، وينقص من مبررات وجودها.

فخامة الرئيس:

إن الخروج على القانون واحداً سواء قام به أناس يرتدون الزي العسكري الرسمي أو أناس يلبسون الزي المدني والقبلي. وإنني أدعوك إلى عدم السكوت عما حدث لأن إذلال المواطنين وإهانتهم، وانتهاك حرمان منازلهم والإعتداء عليها من مستوجبات النهوض ضد من يقوم بمثل هذا العمل. إن الأمر ما زال بيدك سيادة الرئيس للتوجيه بإجراء تحقيق مستقل في هذه الوقائع ومحاسبة المسؤولين عنها.

وبهذه الأيام المباركة - خواتم رمضان - أدعو الله لك بالتوفيق

د/عبدالعزیز السقاف - رئيس جمعية الحضارم الخيرية

An Open Letter to: General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic

On the 24th of January, 1996, four armored vehicles arrived at Hadharem village in Hugarriah. As they approached the village, they fired heavy artillery in the air, thus terrorizing the citizens. As the days passed, more and more soldiers and armored cars arrived, as if the state had declared war on this tiny village.

Those uniformed men, who presumably serve in our armed and security forces, have attacked unarmed civilians, beat up old men and women, imprisoned lots of children and men, slaughtered the livestock of the villagers, took away their money, attacked homes with heavy artillery, injured a young boy (Hussain Yussuf Hussain Al-Saqqaf) who is still in hospital, and broken the sanctity of private homes by occupying them. My own private home was occupied for three days during 27-30/1/1996. When the 'soldiers' left, they took away blankets, mattresses, electric appliances, etc.

Whatever political differences may exist between us, Mr. President, do not justify this thievery and savagery. The state and its machinery are bound by the laws and the constitution, and moral codes in the way they treat unarmed civilians. You will note, Mr. President, that the villagers in Hadharem have not responded by firing even one shot at the soldiers, and have not resisted them, as long as they were acting in the name of the state. But, alas, those same soldiers have shattered the legitimacy and constitutionality of the state.

It is up to you, Mr. President, to set the record straight. It is up to you to show that people cannot break the law, even if they wear official uniforms. It is immaterial what kind of dress a person wears, for at the end, breaking the law is a crime punishable in a civilized society.

I ask you to initiate an independent investigation of what happened and why it happened. I ask you to make the persons responsible for breaking the law accountable. Unless you do that, civilians are duty-bound to rise up against the thugs who oppress them, even if they wear uniforms.

I wish you all the best

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Chairman, Hadharem Welfare Association

WHO IS REALLY SICK ?

I was in a cafe' sipping tea on the evening of Thursday, February 8th. On the table next to me was a tribesman from Al-Haimah. He was telling a story to his friends. It went like this:

Quote:

We were in a medium size dabbab (small bus used for public transportation). Twelve of us were coming from Bab Al-Yemen. We were approaching Tahreer Square, just after the intersection of the road leading to the Republican Palace.

All of a sudden a half-crazy man waving a thick stick jumped in front of the bus. He ordered the driver to pull over. He did. Then, threateningly waving his stick, he ordered us to get out of the bus. All twelve of us - grown adult men - obeyed fully.

Then he told us to make a straight line, which we did. Then he ordered us to get out of the bus, which we sheepishly did.

None of us uttered a word of objection or questioning. We obeyed, with our eyes fixated on the movement of the stick.

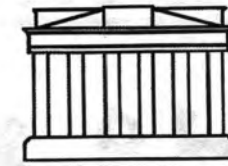
The crazy man then left cursing us. His last words were, 'What kind of people are you, so afraid of one man just because he has a stick. Yemenis deserve what is happening to them.'

That shook me. I keep thinking about it. Was that man really demented, or it is we who have a deformed character?

Unquote
What do you think. Can the whole Yemeni population be in a state of slumber, intoxicated by qat? Ha?

Walid Al-Saqqaf

German Embassy



Language Courses

DEUTSCH, KEIN PROBLEM?!

At least if you attend the German Embassy language courses!

The courses will be taught throughout the year. Each term will be six weeks with classes four times a week, 2 hours each day (48hours) for beginners and intermediates.

Certificates will be provided after successful completion of the course.

First term: 3rd March - 11th April 1996
Location of the course: British Council, Sana'a
Registration: 25th - 29th Feb 1996
4 p.m. - 6 p.m. at the British Council
Fee: US\$100 per term
Teacher: qualified, experienced native speaker

Cultural Events

Get to know Goethe, Fassbinder and ... in the library and through our regular film evenings at the British Council.

Bis Bald!

For further information please contact us: Tel: 244 121 or 413 177
Fax: 244 120

معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

AL-FAROUK INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES & COMPUTER

Contest No. 60 مسابقة رقم ٦٠

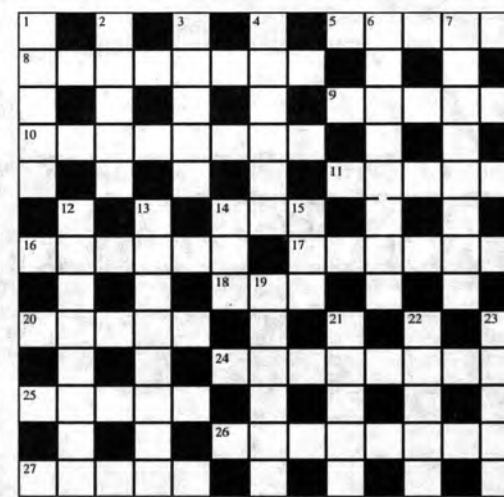
Prepared by: إعداد:
Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
مس ب رقم (٢٦٣٧)، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء، تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (١-٩٧١)، فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١
Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farooq Institute by

Thursday morning. The winner will be announced in next week's issue of Yemen Times.

يرجى قطع المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس.

سيعلن اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز».



Across

5. Dwelling.
8. Fish tank.
9. Large African animal (abbr).
10. From the holy book.
11. Scales of the Zodiac.
14. Look at.
16. Bird that doesn't make its own nest.
17. Sachet to make a cuppa!
18. Mineral watering place.
20. Nimble.
24. Reading out letter by letter.
25. bearded rival of 19 DOWN.
26. Explosive material.
27. Pigs.

Down

1. Disney film about a deer...
2. ... and a Disney film about an elephant.
3. Waste water channel.
4. change into something else (anagram of EAT TUM).
6. Not a copy.
7. He changes his clothes in telephone-boxes!
12. Single-story 5 ACROSS.
13. just bones!
14. Morse distress signal.
15. Plane's expected time of arrival.
19. Spinach-eating cartoon sailor.
21. Dirt-free.
22. Impersonator.
23. consent.

Correct answers for contest No. (59)

R U I N S C A F F O L D
O A K O R R I
G E N I E F L E M I N G
E R R F C E R
R O B B R E A D L I N E
I N R O A D S M E A R T
N O S C M E T
J A M E S B O N D E B B
U E U U U L
R I T U A L S M O O R E
E E C I B D E E
S E R G E A N T W E E D

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 59:
Yahya Al-Hirbi



جائزة هذه المسابقة مقدمة من معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر
The prize of this contest is donated by Al-Farouk Institute

ADEN HOTEL
MÖVENPICK

Business Oasis

tel: 02-232911 / fax: 02-221255

Plaza Suites Hotel

Naukahout Street Sana'a, RoY
For reservation please call Tel (09671)205483 Fax 209750

التأمين للتأمين
UNITED INSURANCE

حمايتكم هي سر نجاحنا
Our Success is PROTECTING YOU

Tel: Sana'a : 272890
Taiz : 215012
Hodeidah : 217292

فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

For reservation, please call 237 500

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®

Don't just send it, DHL it

Sanaa: (01) 248017, 249878, 268551
Aden: (02) 242128; Taiz (04) 225383
Hodeidah (03)217490; Mukalla (05)354844
Seiyoun: 0984-4288/3208

كروبس

الخلاط الجديد كروبس "باور أكس"
يقوى على كل شيء تقريباً، حتى سحق الثلج.

The new KRUPS' Power X Mixer can mix any thing even crush ice.

Advanced mixing ability
Power X blades are designed to be strong to crush ice blocks. And if it can crush ice then, reasonably, it can mix fruits, vegetables and baby food easily and very fast!

قوة خلاط كروبس
تتمتع خلاط كروبس بقوة في سحق الثلج. وإذا كان قادرًا على سحق الثلج، فمن المنطقي أنه يمكنه خلط الفواكه والخضروات وحبوب الأطفال بسهولة وبسرعة وكفاءة عالية.



KRUPS
nothing more to add.

متوفرة لدى محلات الأدوات والأجهزة المنزلية والسوبر ماركت

ARTEX TRADING Co. شركة ارتكس التجارية المحدودة
Sana'a, Al-Kumaim Trade Center Hadda Street, Tel: 219835

AL-HAIKI TRADING HOUSE
صنعا - مركز الكيم التجاري
Taiz, 26 Septmber Street
شارع أبو الحسن الهمداني (حده سابقا)
Tel: 221303
تلفون: ٢١٩٨٣٥

محلات الحيقبي التجارية
تعر شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر
جوار البنك اليمني فرع ٢٦ سبتمبر
تلفون: ٢٢١٣٠٣

BAAAAD NEWS

Yemen Features in the International Media, Again

From the beginning of 1996, Yemen has been featuring steadily in the international media. You bet when a country hits the international press, it is often bad news. It started in the European newspapers, notably in Germany. First the stories had to do with the Yemeni-Eritrean squabble over Hunaish island. Then they shifted to the Yemeni-Saudi border and the Saudi drive to carve out a corridor giving it direct access to the Arabian Sea.

Then the French press picked up coverage of the kidnapped hostages. RFI even sent out a special correspondent to cover the story.

Then came the Italian and Scandinavians, who were thrashing out the human rights violations of the regime in Sanaa. That was partly echoed by the Central European press.

Then came the Americans. Time (International Edition) - issue of February 5th - did a small caricature of the democratic pyramid in the Arab World, with newly-elected Yasser Arafat on top claiming it (democracy) is a lonely business (in the Arab World). Yemen was classified at the bottom fringe on the outside of the pyramid along with Iraq, Syria, and the Sudan.

Then finally came Newsweek (issue of February 12th) with a full-fledged story on the ordeal of the French tourists taken

hostage by the Al-Aslam tribe in Shabwah.

What does it all mean? It means that the deterioration of the internal conditions of Yemen are closely watched by the rest of the world. Even the Western ambassadors, most of them sympathetic with the regime and 'understanding' of its problems, are getting fed up with the constant violations and excesses. Stories of detention and imprisonment of innocent civilians, intimidation and harassment of journalists and writers, beating of philosophers and lawyers, blackmail of

businessmen, etc. By now, it must clear that even the smartest of our foreign policy-makers cannot cover up everything. Damage is being done on a daily basis by a regime which expects the rest of the world to cough up millions of dollars in grants and soft loans over the next three months.

As one ambassador in Sanaa noted. We keep repeating that human rights, press freedom, and political pluralism are important. They think we don't mean what we say. But we do. Another said, "It (the regime) is shooting itself on the foot."

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY S.A.L.
Construction of Mechanical and Heavy Civil Projects



- Petrochemical plants and refineries
- Heavy and light industrial plants
- Power and desalination plants
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs and distribution systems.
- Sewage treatment plants and collection networks
- Oil fields ancillary installations
- Pipelines construction and maintenance
- Air purification for industry
- Fuel and water storage tanks
- Offshore structures and underwater works
- Marine docks, harbors, deep sea berths and refinery terminals
- Airports
- Roads, highways, bridges and flyovers
- High quality buildings, hotels, hospitals, universities and sports complexes
- Prefabricated accommodation and office facilities.

SANAA
Phones: (967-1) 243070
(967-1) 247852
Fax: (967-1) 243652
(967-1) 263043
Tlx 2876 CCCSAN YE
P O Box 16110

ADEN
Phones: (967-2) 377328
(967-2) 377294
Fax: (967-2) 37716
Telex: 2247YD CCCSAL
P O Box 3015



Rothmans
KING SIZE

WORLD LEADER

THE WORLD'S FIRST KING SIZE FILTER CIGARETTE

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
FILTER TIPPED
ROTHMANS OF FALL MALL LONDON EST 1890