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YEMEN TIMES



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• SANAA • February 26th thru March 3rd, 1996

Volume VI, Issue No. 9 • Price 10 Riyals



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**In a nation well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of.
In a nation badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of.**
Confucius

Yemen's Children ARE NOT Vaccinated!

WHY?

It is a scandal, by any measurement. The uptake in immunization of Yemeni children against the six deadly diseases (polio, measles, TB, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria) has been steadily falling. From a record high of 90% of Yemen's children immunized against the deadly six diseases in 1989, the percentage fell to 50% in 1991, and to 30% in 1994. For the last two months, little or no immunization has taken place. Why?

In spite of the efforts and resources of the UNICEF and WHO for this purpose, Yemen's infants are exposed today to an unnecessary danger. Why? In spite of an enormous EPI (Extended Program of Immunization) in the Ministry of Health, immunization has grounded to a complete halt at this moment. In spite of continued payments of substantial allocations by the Yemeni government, the children are not vaccinated. Why? **More on page 8**

Exact Text of Proposed Agreement on Page 5

Yemeni-Eritrean Crisis: Gutmann Finished His Work

French Ambassador Francis Gutmann has finished his work. The French diplomat, after half a dozen shuttles back and forth between Sanaa and Asmara, and Paris, presented what is a third fourth draft of an "Agreement of Principles" which will govern the resolving of the Yemeni-Eritrean crisis. The Yemen Times Paris stringer got a copy of the text which is printed on page 5. Next week, France will formally present the said agreement for acceptance by the two countries (Yemen and Eritrea). It will also be presented to the UN Secretary-General, and the leaders of Egypt and Ethiopia. Once Yemen and Eritrea agree to the agreement, a meeting will be convened for the signing of it, most probably in Cairo. The problem is that Eritrea will probably have some last minute changes, although the proposal was developed in close cooperation with officials in Sanaa and Asmara. "Yemen agrees to the French proposal," Yemeni Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani told the Yemen Times. Relations between Sanaa and Paris have been much more easy and pleasant than they have been between Asmara and Paris. Yemen's flexible and constructive attitude

has won the sympathy of the French and the international attitude. The French have made their appreciation to Yemen clear in two letters - one from the French President and the second from the Foreign Ministry both expressing gratitude for serious and meaningful interaction and cooperation. "We have interacted with Ambassador Gutmann as a resourceful intermediary, not as a mere postman carrying messages between the various parties," Dr. Iryani explained. He also thanked the governments of Egypt and Ethiopia for their assistance in controlling the crisis. "I would especially like to point to the historic role of Egypt in preserving the security and safety of the Red Sea. Their role in containing the Yemeni-Eritrean conflict falls within this role," Iryani added. Meanwhile, the two countries are preparing for the worst, militarily. Eritrea has been shopping around for military hardware, and is said to have secured anti-aircraft guns and tanks. Yemen is also reported to have obtained fiber-glass gunboats from the Gulf and South-east Asia. Come next month, the situation will have inevitably moved one way or the other. **Continues on page 5**

The President Reaches Out to Independents A New Government Is in the Pipeline

A Presidential Aide disclosed to Yemen Times that the feedback President Saleh got from feelers he had sent out regarding an overhaul of the government has convinced the president that the time for change has come. The source added that the Abdulaziz Abdulghani government will be forced out, carrying with it the blame for the unpopular work of the economic reform package. "Once it completes its work at the Paris Club to re-schedule the outstanding debt - talks are lined up for March - this government will go," the aide said. A new government will then take over, free from blame of the hardships associated with the program. At the moment, a short list of potential cabinet members is being drawn up. "We are waiting for final word from Islah (the PGC's partner in government). That will determine the direction and formation of the new government," he added.

Actually the President, though interested in retaining close cooperation with Islah, is getting fed up with certain elements of Islah. "The President has concluded that the natural and long-term partners of the PGC are the independents and individuals who are not committed to any party's ideology. The independents represent the majority of the Yemeni population, as the total membership base of all political parties combined is less than one million persons in a country of 16 million. The individuals also represent Yemen's bridge with modernity and the outside world," he indicated. The conclusion to link up with independents was reached following the recent whirlwind visit of the president to the key governorates of Yemen. He found out that none of the political parties, including his own, had a real follower base. Different independent personalities run the show in the various regions.



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OUR VIEWPOINT

Is It a problem of Absenteeism or "Ghost Workers" ?

A few weeks back General Ali Abdullah Saleh, the President of the Republic, was fuming at the fact that government employees were failing to show up for work in a regular basis. We are not talking about one or two absentees. In some ministries, up to 70% of the workers do not show up. However, the roster of attendance shows they are there. How it is done is that they sign up for the whole week.

Even those who actually show up for work, do not stay put. Many of them leave their desks for extended periods, thus effectively holding up processing of paperwork. You will easily find citizens, company officials, businessmen, etc., hanging around the desks of employees waiting for them to come and sign some papers.

About six months ago, the Abdulaziz Abdulghani cabinet held many meetings specifically to combat this phenomenon. The Prime Minister issued stiff instructions and warnings. But that drive was soon forgotten, because the government does not have the machinery to implement its policies and decisions. That is one problem. The other is that the government has such a short memory and span of attention. This is clear from the many issues it touches on and then forgets. Again here, the problem is that the government works on a highly personalized basis. It does not have institutions.

In almost all government worldwide, this problem does not exist. Yemen does share some problems with many governments worldwide. Yes, productivity could be low. Yes, corruption could exist, although we the Yemeni Government is trying to hit a record on this count. Yes, there can be mismanagement. But 'No' it is unheard of that 70% of the workforce is simply not there.

One of the problems is that government salaries are very low. Employees say that they give the government terms of work, as much as it pays for. So, some employees do actually skip working days. That is a twisted logic. When a government hires an employee, there is a binding contract. If the pay is not adequate, the employee simply can resign. That could just work out fine. If some government employees decide to quit, it could be good for both sides. There is considerable disguised and underemployment in the government bureaucracy.

But the real problem is not really absenteeism among government clerks and army/security rank and file. This problem does exist. The truth of the matter is not really that employees and soldiers do not show up for work. The truth is that the workers and soldiers on the payrolls do not exist. They are, as one World Bank report calls them, 'ghost workers'. In other words, this is not really a problem of absenteeism - though to a small degree it is. It is a problem of corruption.

If you look deeper, you will note that government officials and unit commanders pocket the salaries of the ghost workers and soldiers. Therefore, even if everybody were to show up for work, there will still be a discrepancy between the number of people who are on the payrolls and the actual number of workers/soldiers.

Therefore, the issue should be addressed in terms of fighting corruption rather than fighting absenteeism.

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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Advertisements/Classifieds: 268-276
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Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

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Mailing Your Letters Is Now More Expensive

Although kept unannounced, the cost of airmail service has jumped twofold, and in some cases threefold, starting from the 17th of February. The General Directorate for Airmail Service has introduced new tariffs and a new zoning of world countries. The first zone is domestic, the second is the Arab region along with the countries around it, then there is Europe, South and South-east Asia, and Africa, and the final zone includes the Americas, the Far East, and Australia.

Another Opposition Leader Victimized

Dr. Ahmad Sharafuddin, former Secretary-General of Hizbul-Haq and a well-known law professor at Sanaa University, was the latest victim in Yemen's often violent political evolution. At 16:25 on Tuesday February 20th, the very first day of Eid Al-Fitr, Sharafuddin's car, parked outside his home in Sanaa, went ablaze. Once the citizens brought out the fire - the fire brigades never showed up - they found traces of gas-soaked rags and other proof of a determined effort to set the car on fire.

World Bank Approves \$38 Million Loan to Transportation projects in Yemen

The World Bank (IBRD) approved last week a loan agreement for the amount of US \$38 million which will be used to finance transportation projects. Among the key projects are the Maecen-Naqbah highway (100 kilometers), Hodeidah-Ras Issa highway (65 kilometers), and the repairs and reconstruction of the Aden Airport Terminal, in addition to furnishing the airport with new equipment. The World Bank has notified the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning that it can draw on the loan immediately upon completion of the necessary bid documents.

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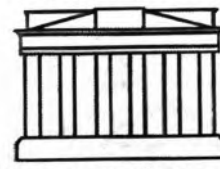
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Dirdiri Mohamed Ahmed:

“The Sudan is being victimized for its independent policies of the West.”

The Sudan seems to have reached an impasse in its relations with the world, or is it just with the West, as Sudanese diplomat in Sanaa, Mr. Dirdiri Mohamed Ahmed, says. Is it a case of over-victimization or is a genuine case of a pariah state, of which there is an abundance in the Middle East.

Recently, the UN Security Council passed a stiff warning to the Sudan to shape up. That had to do with the Ethiopian claim that Khartoum is harboring criminals who were involved in the assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during his visit to Addis Ababa, last year. Sudan also has a near open warfare going on with Uganda - as an extension of the on-going civil war in the Southern Sudan.

Sudan also has a major crisis with Eritrea. The two countries have put their troops on full alert at their shared border. The fuse could go off any moment.

Sudan also has a tense relationship with Egypt. The two countries are at loggerheads regarding the Halayeb triangle, although the differences run much deeper than that.

Khartoum's troubles do not end there. It has a serious Sudanese opposition camp inside the country and in exile. It accuses the rulers of human rights violations, and curbs on various freedoms, notably press freedom, the right to assemble and organize, and the right to political expression and organization.

The Sudan refutes all those allegations. Its officials say they are being victimized for their beliefs and positions. They say they have refused to bow to Western domination, hence their troubles. Yemen Times went to speak to Mr. Dirdiri, Counsellor at the Sudanese embassy in Sanaa, who is leaving after five years of service here. He is tipped to become the Vice Director of the Arab Department at the Foreign Office in Khartoum.

Excerpts:

Q: The UN Security Council has asked the Sudan to deliver three criminals said it is harboring. They are wanted for the assassination attempt on Egyptian President Mubarak's life while on a visit to Addis Ababa, last year. You have till the end of March to deliver. What do you think?

A: Let me say that we do not have those individuals in Sudan, although the UN Security Council Resolution 1044 states that they are in the Sudan. If anybody knows their whereabouts, we will appreciate any information. The Egyptian secret service has given us profiles of the three persons - all of them Egyptians - and the Sudanese Prosecutor-General has issued warrants for their arrest. We have distributed pictures and information and asked anybody who has information on them to come forward.

We do not know what else to do. We have asked UN Secretary-General, Dr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali to tell us what steps we can take to comply with the Security Council Resolution 1044. He has not answered, and we expect, when the two months time is up on April 1st, 1996, he will write a negative report on the Sudan.

As yet, there are no sanctions or penalties, but these are simply in the pipeline and they have been predetermined. The West is making any country that does not bow to its wishes, pay the price. It is a new form of colonialism, under the guise of the new world order.

Q: But isn't it true that one of the three, Mr. Yassin Izzat, entered the Sudan following the attempt?

A: Yes, that is the information the Sudanese government gave to the Ethiopian government. This Mr. Izzat came into the Sudan and left it immediately following the events. We ask the Ethiopian government, based on the 1964 agreement, to give us sufficient details on the criminals. They have failed to do that.

Q: Even if what you say is correct, why do you give them the excuse to come after you?

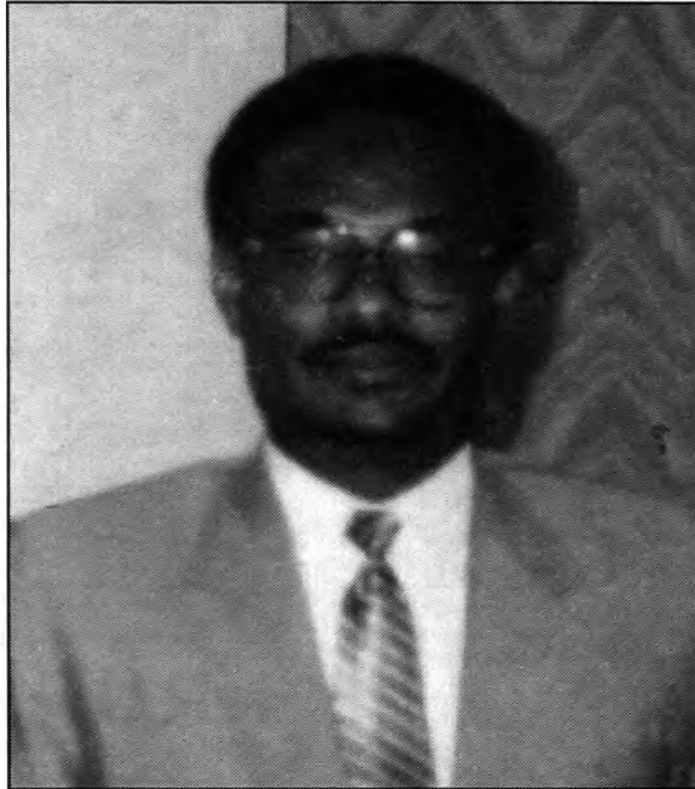
A: We pursue our own policies in an independent way. We have our visions and dreams of what we want to do with our country. We are accused of meddling in the affairs of other countries. This is not true. We actually do not have the means to do so, even if we wished to do that. To the contrary, other countries are meddling in the affairs of the Sudan. For example, the war in the southern Sudan is no longer an internal Sudanese conflict. Some neighboring countries (specifically Uganda, Ethiopia and Eritrea) are directly and openly involved in the war a major way. We do not give anybody any excuse. The West, especially the USA, creates the situation for its intervention in our internal affairs.

Q: But if we speak of harboring terroristic organizations, isn't there a case to be made against the Sudan?

A: We completely deny involvement with any terroristic organization. Of course, we are involved with the Islamic religious movement worldwide. If the West terms Islam as a terroristic religion, then that is a different matter. We are proud of our religion, and we have no apologies to make on that count.

Q: There is a specific problem with Eritrea - the refugees. What is new on this issue?

A: There are some 400,000 to 500,000 Eritrean refugees in the Sudan. We asked the Eritrean government to make arrangements to absorb back their people but it refused. Asaias Afewerqe's regime refuses to take in any Eritreans who will disturb his grip over power. By the way, that is why he also refused to take in Eritrean refugees from other countries, notably in Europe, such as Sweden. Let me also add that the UNHCR has terminated its services to the Eritrean refugees in the Sudan.



This is a highly politicized step by the UNHCR with the purpose of adding to our burdens. Let me add here that the majority of the Eritrean refugees are Muslims, which also explains why Asaias Afewerqe does not want them. From his policies towards Sudan, and now towards Yemen, you will see that Asaias presents himself to the world as a champion of Christianity and Africanism in a sea of Muslims and Arabs. Of course, the world no longer interacts with such logic and discourse. But he is trying.

Q: Let us talk about your relationship with Hizbullah and Hamas.

A: Yes, we have relations with both organizations. Hizbullah is a legitimate political organization in Lebanon. In fact, it is represented in the Lebanese parliament. Why doesn't the US or other countries discuss this matter with the Lebanese government. Why come to us? Hizbullah, of course, has a military wing which carries out attacks against Israeli occupation. We do not deny our sympathies with them, and I want to tell you that there are countries

which financially and militarily support Hizbullah. The Sudan is not in a position to do that.

With respect to Hamas, I do not see it as a terrorist organization. It is a freedom movement which tries to dislodge Israeli occupation. They have the right to do that. I do not know of one instance in which Hamas carried out any military mission beyond the borders of Palestine. So why does the US call it terrorist. We have sympathy for what Hamas is trying to do, although we are not in a position to provide it with tangible support.

Q: Do Hizbullah and Hamas

have representation offices in Khartoum?

A: No. Although delegations and missions do come and go for exchange of views.

Q: The Sudan has agreed that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) is the legitimate and only representative of the Palestinian people. Isn't it like throwing in a monkey wrench in the peace process by supporting Hamas at the expense of the PLO?

A: We continue to hold that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That is why we have been urging Hamas to come to terms with the PLO, if at least to spare bloodshed among the Palestinians.

The Sudan will support any peace process supported by the Palestinian people, even if only under the PLO banner. We are not into political posturing, but we do know that the Israelis will not give the Palestinians their full rights.

Q: The Sudan has carried out local elections in 1995. Next month (1st thru 12th March) will witness presidential and parliamentary elections. Can you tell us more?

A: Yes, last year the country elected local councils and parliaments. Next month, there will be presidential and parliamentary elections.

There are 47 candidates for the post of president, including women and Christians. Any Sudanese citizen, who is forty years old and with no criminal record, and with 20 Sudanese citizens nominating him/her, can run for elections. That is why we have today 47 candidates running for the post of president

of the Sudan.

In terms of parliamentary elections, the competition among the 4000 candidates for the 280 seats in parliament. The number of candidates ranges from 7 persons in the smallest constituency of candidates, to about 32 candidates in the highest.

Q: The opposition is boycotting these elections?

A: Technically, the opposition parties are not fielding candidates, they are supporting many individuals. Let me point out here that in addition to the government and the opposition blocs, there is a third bloc that emerged. These are the intellectuals and independents - made up mainly journalists and lawyers - who are not happy with the government, but who have decided to compete in the elections.

Q: How free are the elections, given that there is no political pluralism?

A: The law does not permit political pluralism. But of course, there are political groupings and blocs. We have invited various international and regional organizations to send observers to monitor the elections. Many have agreed to do that.

I use this opportunity to invite whosoever is interested to observe our elections to contact us to facilitate arrangements.

Q: Are the elections proceeding in the southern governorates?

A: Yes, of the ten southern governorates, elections are to go on in nine of them. It is only in the extreme south-western governorate that elections are on hold. In all 25 other governorates of the Sudan, elections are going to be carried out, hopefully smoothly.

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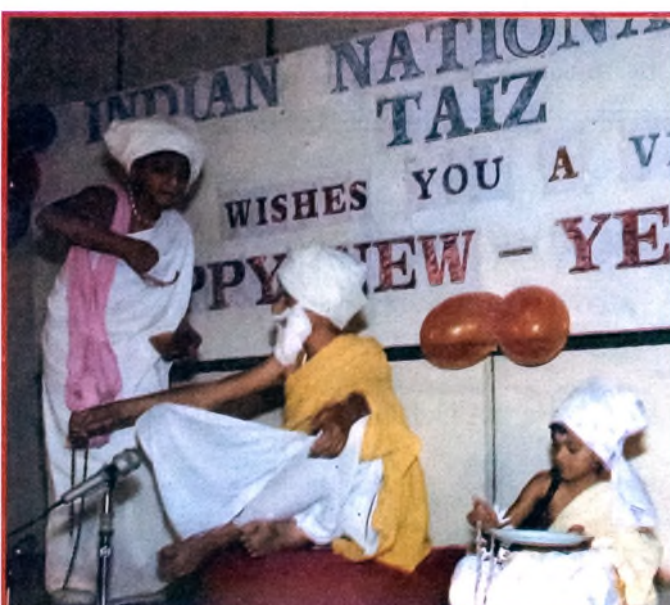



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Taiz Indian Nationals' Club Entertains Members on New Year & Eid Holidays

The Taiz Indian National Club celebrated the New Year and the Eid holidays with lots of festivities and performances. The program included acting and plays, folklore singing and dancing, and lots of entertainment followed by a sumptuous dinner. Thanks to the generous assistance of the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies, which provided the Training Center's Auditorium where the events were performed as well as the buses which transported the organizers and public from the city to the auditorium and back. Living up to Indian traditions, the activities were kicked off with a devotional dance performed by a child artist, after a short and lively welcome address by C.J. Shah, President of the Club. The stage was then set for a variety of programs such as songs, dances, skits, mimicry, drama, and the



colorful *hangama* to wind up the show. The *hangama* piece was especially exciting. It literally means getting away with a high-pitched bluff. The events were a timely opportunity to develop new talent among the members of the community. The participants were young and old folks - ranging from six to sixty years. The high point in the show was a skit - "Andher Nagari Chowpat Raja" (an extract from the folktales of India) and "Rangeela Re" (a group dance which put the spectators on their toes). The flashy and imaginative costumes added a touch of class to all events during the four-hour performance. This is especially true in the pieces of drama acted by the young folks. Most of the program was directed and choreographed by the veteran Rajan Vishwakarm, who was ably assisted by Khalil Ahmed. Mr. B. Srinivas Rao choreographed two of the dances performed by young children.



Mr. Peter D'Sa conducted the show with his usual flair. The event was intended to commemorate more than one occasion. That explains a major surprise. In the middle of show, and out of nowhere, Santa Claus appeared

shaking hands and wishing spectators the best. He was greeted by a large crowd of children dancing to the sweet tune of "Jingle Bells". Among the 140 Indian participants in the joyful evening, there were two small groups which came from Aden and Turba. Their presence added a new flare and touch to the celebrations. Many Yemeni friends also attended. The whole program was videotaped by Rama Rao, and copies can be made upon request. Mr. Rajput, General Secretary of the Club, tuned off the evening with a graceful thank-you note.



By: Ajay Agate, Taiz.

In a Frenzied Drive to Retain Privileges of Bureaucrats:

Yemeni Government Officials Fight Local NGOs

Al-Izzy As-Selwi,
Yemen Times.

The Ministry of Planning and Development is swimming against the tide. It is working very hard to retain its privileges associated with being the only channel for foreign loans and grants to Yemen. The word has been steadily moving towards direct cooperation with grassroots voluntary associations known as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

The two key bureaucrats who are opposed to the NGOs are said to be Mr. Abdul-Qader ba-Jammal, the Minister, and Mr. Abdul-Wali Al-Aqil, the Deputy Minister. The two men have been fighting with their teeth to hold on to the booty, and keep the NGOs marginalized.

The Republic of Yemen has on record, some 1000 NGOs of various kinds. Most are either dormant or dead. Some are overly politicized. But there are a few - clearly development-oriented, which are doing a superb job. It is these that require and deserve to be assisted.

Most donor countries have established direct contact with the NGOs through their embassy projects - often small-scale family/village based efforts. The amounts differ, but they range from a few thousand US dollars to a maximum of some \$100,000.

The experience of most embassies has, so far, been reasonably acceptable. "Even as the central government bureaucrats fight such projects and NGOs, they have done well," explained a second secretary at one of the donor embassies.

There are several reasons why the world is moving towards NGOs.

First, there is the cost element. NGOs are able to work with rather negligible overheads. Most of the money paid out goes directly to the targeted purpose.

Second, corruption is minimal. Unlike the case with huge bureaucracies, NGOs have a very small staff. If there is a thief, he/she is easily identified. NGOs also work among friends and relatives, so no-one wants to lose face. Hence the urge to remain

clean and keep the money intact. Third, execution is efficient and timely. Unlike the case with the central government bureaucracy, decisions are taken in short time interval, and they are relatively transparent.

Finally, most NGO projects are small and down-to-earth. There are no problems of white elephants - projects that cost a lot of money, and which may not have a direct bearing on the standard of living of the people. NGO projects focus on services, utilities, infrastructure, training, and small cottage industries and crafts.

Over the recent years, NGOs have become an important part of the world body. Their role in development has also been extended to cover non-traditional services.

NGOs are created worldwide today to help transform societies and regimes. This is also true in Yemen. In fact, most of the newly-created Yemeni NGOs are associated with political and economic change, legal reform, human rights, democracy devel-

opment, protecting press freedom, etc. Some of these are internationally accredited, especially with ECOSOC at the UN as well as with other UN bodies. They play an increasing role at the expense of the traditional governmental role. At the UN, and the various UN bodies, they are accepted as observers, and in some cases, members.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Planning and Development, which is the government-designated channel for foreign aid to Yemen, has been not so enthusiastic about NGOs. Part of the reason is that NGOs are regulated by another ministry - the Ministry of Social Affairs. So it is like some important component of authority is transferred to another ministry.

But the main reason is that bureaucrats will lose certain privileges associated with handling foreign assistance. It is this selfish context of the fight put up by the officials that makes them look ridiculous.

Continued from Page 1

AGREEMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES (Between the Governments of the State of Eritrea and the Republic of Yemen)

The Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Republic of Yemen, hereunder named the "Parties",

- Prompted by the desire to re-establish their peaceful relations in the spirit of the traditional friendship between their two peoples,
- Conscious of their responsibilities towards the international community as regards the maintenance of international peace and security as well as the safeguard of the freedom of navigation in particularly sensitive region of the world,

- Recalling the initiatives and efforts of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

- Recalling the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations advising that France bring its contribution to the process of a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Eritrea and Yemen.

- Recalling the positive response of France to the request expressed by Eritrea and by Yemen for such a contribution, and the course of consultations then undertaken by France with Eritrea and Yemen,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS:

The Parties shall renounce to resort to force against each other, and decide to settle peacefully the dispute which has arisen between them in the Great Hanish (Hunaish) island. In this prospect, and also in order to prevent any further dispute between them concerning questions of territorial sovereignty and of delimitation of maritime boundaries:

A) They decide to entrust an Arbitral Tribunal with the task of providing rulings in accordance with international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, on the following questions:

A.1) The present dispute between them on Great Hanish, and
A.2) Territorial sovereignty and delimitation on maritime boundaries between the two countries, in the zone falling between latitude North 13 degrees 10 minutes, and latitude N 16 degrees 05 minutes.

B) They commit to abide by the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal.
C) The zone which is falling between the latitudes that are mentioned above in (A.2) of this article will not prejudice in any case, the rights of of each party vis-a-vis third parties.

D) Each party shall refrain from any form of military activity or movement against the other party. This commitment shall remain in force until the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 2: ARBITRATION:

The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators chosen by France from among the judges of the International Court of Justice after consulting the Parties. (The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators, two of them being chosen respectively by each party, and the third one being chosen by the two others. If no agreement can be reached between the latter, the third arbitrator shall be chosen by France.

Article 3: THE TRIBUNAL:

1. The Tribunal shall provide, in law and equity, rulings on questions of territorial sovereignty and of delimitation of maritime boundaries between the two Parties pursuant to provisions mentioned in Article 1, Item A, above.
2. Concerning questions of sovereignty, the Tribunal shall decide in accordance with the principles, rules and practices of international law applicable to the matter, and on the basis, in particular, of historic titles. Concerning the delimitation of maritime boundaries, the Tribunal shall decide taking into account the opinion that the Tribunal will have formed on questions of sovereignty, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and any other pertinent factor.
3. It can consult experts of its choice.

Article 4: STEP AFTER SIGNING:

The Representatives of both Parties shall meet in Paris as soon as possible in order to establish the agreement instituting the Arbitral Tribunal. Such agreement shall provide for the terms of reference as well as, in particular, the methods of work and the rules of procedure of the Tribunal.

Article 5: CONTRIBUTION OF FRANCE:

The Parties shall entrust the Government of the French Republic with the task of:

A) Constituting the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to the provisions mentioned in Article (2) above;
B) Bringing to them, as necessary, its contribution for the establishment of the agreement instituting the Arbitral Tribunal.

Signed: Government of Eritrea Government of Yemen

Witnessed: Government of Ethiopia Government of Egypt

Yemeni-German Archaeological Cooperation

Prof. Helmut Kyrieleis, President of the German Archaeological Institute, arrived in Sanaa yesterday, Sunday, February 25th on a two-week visit to Yemen. During his visit, Prof. Kyrieleis will hold extended meetings with Prof. Yusuf Mohammed Abdullah, Chairman of the General Organization for Antiquities, Manuscripts and Libraries. He will also inspect the work of the German Archaeological Institute (GAI) in

Sanaa which has been active for 17 years.

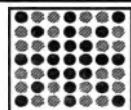
First established in 1978, the GAI has been working on documentation of pre-Islamic monuments in the Marib/Al-Jawf area. It has focussed on the origins and roots of the old South Arabian civilizations. As such, it has projects in Marib, Sabir, Southern Jol, Wadi Dhahr, and Wadi Marha, where it carried out excavations.

The visit of the German specialist comes against a background of a long and continuous tradition of German academic and research interest in Yemeni history.

The first German contact on this subject dates back to the 18th century, when the first German-speaking scientists came to Yemen. The Germans have kept up contact since, although a continued physical presence only dates back to only two decades.

German assistance has also been channelled to finance other projects related to history. Such projects include the restoration of Samsaratal Mansuriya in the Old City of Sanaa, and the restoration of the invaluable old Quran scriptures and manuscripts found in the Grand Mosque of Sanaa. Germany is Yemen's leading aid partner and has continuously and generously supported Yemen's development effort.

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تهنيء ونبارك من الأعماق للأستاذ

((عبد الله عبدالله فارح))

بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولود البكر والذي أسماه محمد

فألف مبروك يا أبا محمد وجعله الله قرة عين والديه

ونفع به أهله وشعبه وأمتة

المهنؤون:

احمد عبدالله فارح ، طه عبدالله فارح ، عبدالله عمر ،

سهول الضلعي ، وهيب الضلعي ، طارق الضلعي ،

كمال الزهيري ، ياسين أمين ،

وجميع الأصدقاء والزلاء في مطبعة شركة الأدوية

تعازينا الحارة

يقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره ، تلقينا نبأ وفاة المغفور لها والدة

الهندس محمد قاسم عون الأديمي

تغمدها الله بواسع رحمته ، وأسكنها قسيح جناته

والهم أهلها ونوبها الصبر والسلوان ، وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

الأسيفون:

د/عبد العزيز السقاف ، الشيخ احمد عبدالرحمن الأديمي

عبدالرحمن احمد الأديمي ، خالد عبدالرحمن الأديمي

خالد عبدالولي الأديمي ، عبدالولي عبدالعزيز السقاف

ألف مبروك

نزف أجمل باقات الرياحين والورود والياسمين للأخ الخلق

((عارف عبدالولي الأديمي))

بمناسبة عقد قرانه الميمون في الأسبوع الماضي

والعقبى له ولقرينته بالمسرات

عن الجميع :

د/عبد العزيز السقاف

أهلاً وسهلاً بالوصال

نتقدم بالتهاني الحارة والتبريكات العطرة للأستاذ

احمد حسن العيني

بمناسبة قدوم مولوده الرابع ، فألف مبروك

المهنؤون :

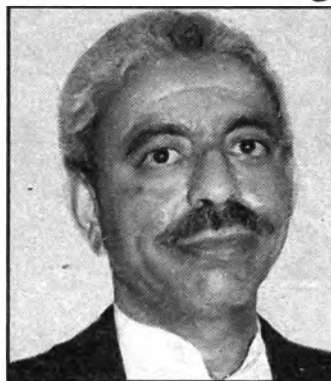
حسن محمد الحيفي ، محمد حسن الحيفي ،

هيثم محسن العيني وموظفو المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

On Free and Clean Parliamentary Elections



Elections in a democratic society are the final judgement which the people of a country pass on those who represent them in the ruling structure or on those whom the people consider as the most suitable to conduct public affairs as spelled out by the constitution of the country, which has been duly accepted by the people accordingly. Elections are therefore the mechanisms by which the citizens of the country protect themselves from ineffective government or unfit public officials, who might disregard the public interest and carry out their official duties with the least attention to professional responsibility and ethical standards. Moreover, through elections the continued participation of the citizens is called for and highly treasured national duty of paramount importance.

The Republic of Yemen is just two months over a year from holding national elections in the Republic of Yemen for the membership of the House of Representative. It is not a good sign that the only political activity that has arisen towards the assurance that such event is getting the required attention it deserves is a qat chew session sponsored by the Yemeni Institute for Development of Democracy.

The election became a topic of discussion there but any sign of important progress did not really appear that gives an indication that the election process in the Republic of Yemen is on its way to being transfixed in a civil and democratic manner, which cannot be hampered with by any entity or force.

The election process is the very important aspect of a political life which is based on democratic principles. A sound functioning election is the true indication of a true democracy, if it reflects the free and unobstructed choice of the voters, who perform their voting with full comprehension as to the alternatives available to them to vote on and the impact their particular choice will have on their lives and the nation's welfare.

Yet, with so little time left to the Yemeni Parliamentary elections, all we have seen in Yemen is a qat session which superficially touches on the appropriate requirements for a proper election in the Republic (See YT, Issue No 8)

If there is anything left for the serious opposition and independent political forces to bank on for future influence and participation; it will be the forthcoming elections of April 27, 1997.

With the little time left, the opposition forces will only serve the rulers by relying on qat sessions by leading opposition members and low level representatives of the ruling coalition, who probably were just sent as listeners to keep an ear or two open as to what the opposition might have in mind. An election warrants active public participation, where massive popular involvement is an essential prerequisite, especially at this early stage of democratization in the RoY. This does not mean getting a few prominent personalities together for a qat chew to exchange ideas or their views of how a free democratic election should be conducted, especially if these personalities, by themselves, will not really have a bearing on how, in fact, the elections will be conducted anyway.

In reviewing some of the papers exchanged during the qat session held by the YIDD, it is clear that the elections will most likely turn out to the satisfaction of the ruling coalition. The papers failed to show any program or campaign to get:

- 1) Popular awareness enhanced, which will spread understanding among the voters of the importance of such elections and the importance of their votes and how to use them to get the proper legislative branch of the government in office which will not be subservient to any political authority in the power structure that dominates the course of public affairs in the country.
- 2) The rulers to stop using their positions and the

resources of the government to influence the voters or the election's results.

3) The political parties (rulers and opposition) to announce their election programs, nominees and budgets early (including the sources of finance)

4) Electioneering code established and agreed upon by all the political forces in the country, in which the rights of all nominees are safeguarded and the rights of the voters in knowing how all the nominees would serve the public interest in office are protected.

The papers did delve into some of the criticisms which their authors had on the way the last elections were run, but even those criticisms did not come up with the appropriate measures that would avoid a repeat of these improprieties in the future elections.

While the first parliamentary elections (27-4-93) were significant in that they were actually carried out in as much of a democratic environment as the political and cultural environment could allow, there is good reason to believe that the lessons derived from those elections should be influential in determining the course of the forthcoming elections as much as possible. One cannot ignore the fact that democratic practice is more the product of evolution by experience than it is the reliance on legislation, alone, as the guidelines through which democratic practice is governed.

This is true for elections as well. Legislation are important for defining the lines that should not be crossed, but cannot dictate behavioral and political tendencies that are really the result of cultural upbringing and widespread popular political awareness.

In the most democratic societies, like the United States, elections are more dictated by customary practice inlaid by experience over the decades. Thus as improprieties appear, which the law does not necessarily deal with, the different political forces agree on methods to avoid them in future elections. There is no reason that this cannot be the case in Yemen as well. Accordingly, criticism is not sufficient to overcome the excesses or the democratically unacceptable practices of previous elections. Corrective measures need to be brought out, agreed upon by the active political forces in the arena and followed through for implementation.

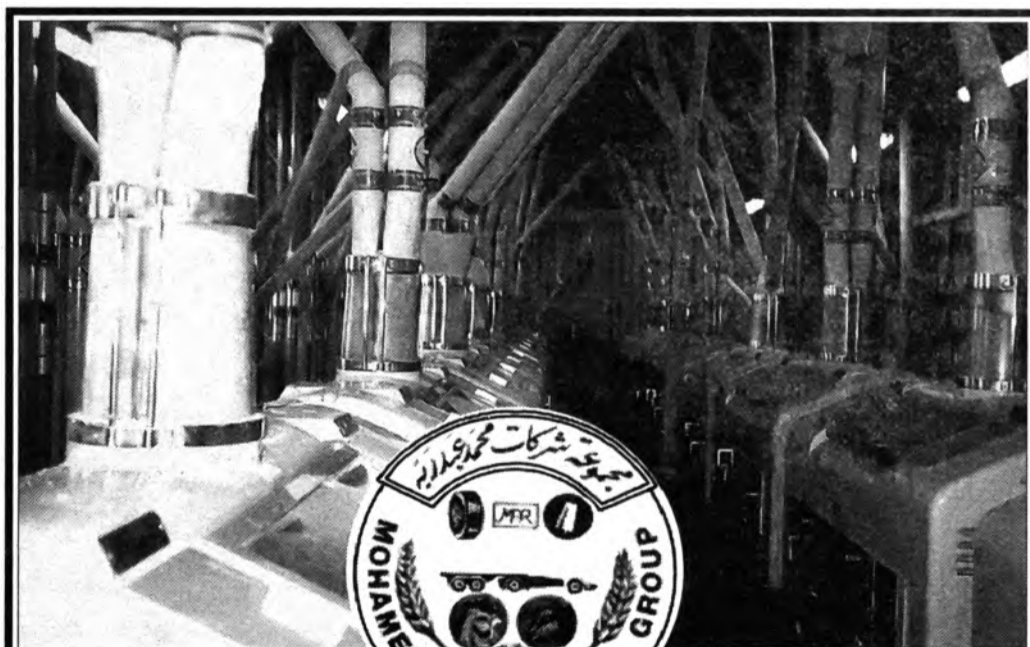
On the other hand there were papers that delved into how the legislative branch should be actually set up and other structural suggestions. This observer feels that at this stage of democratization

in Yemen, which can at best be described as superficial, such suggestions are unrealistic and evade issues which can be more easily dealt with if the right support can be harnessed for them. For now it should be assumed that the present legislative structure is the only feasible situation the country can expect. Therefore, the discussions on the next parliamentary elections should concentrate on practical steps that can be taken to prevent repetition of the excesses or unacceptable practices that became apparent in the last elections.

Let us look at some of the complaints that arose from various sources and some of the observations that this writer came up with during the last elections of the members of the present House of Representatives:

- 1) The political parties in power then (Peoples General Congress, the Yemeni Congregation for Reform and the Yemeni Socialist Party) had the resources of the state machineries of the former Yemen Arab Republic and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen at their disposal, including the Treasuries and the Armed Forces, to use as they liked to promote their interest in the elections.
- 2) Certain candidates, especially independents, who could have arrived to a winning vote count were pressured to withdraw their nominations or were threatened to step down.
- 3) Members of the military and security forces were compelled to vote in areas they were based, not in the areas they originate from, on are permanent residents of.
- 4) Smear campaigns, and edited video cassette tapes were used to discredit some of the candidates, especially by the larger parties, who were already a part of the ruling structure.
- 5) Economic conditions were exploited to buy the votes of large blocs of poverty stricken "voters" as the "philanthropic" branches of some of the powerful parties distributed grains, money and other goods or services in return for votes.
- 6) Threats and intimidation's were used to prevent supporters of some candidates from trying to "sell their candidates to the voters".
- 7) Party members of opposing candidates infiltrated into crowds, used insults and pursued other unacceptable methods of disrupting efforts of candidates to speak to the voters and solicit their votes.
- 8) There were few debates between opposing candidates in front of voters or through the media channels.

Continues on page 11



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GTZ: A Meaningful Contribution to Yemen's Development

The Republic of Yemen could face a serious water problem in the near future as the underground water reservoir is being rapidly depleted. That is especially frightening as the country's ability to replenish consumed water is limited.

The accelerated consumption of very dear underground water increases the concern of the relevant authorities. This serious problem brings up the importance of and need for a well managed water sector that assures the proper use of existing water resources. The Ministry of Electricity and Water (MEW) oversees two important institutions that deal with water: The National Water and Sewerage Authority (NWASA) and the Public Authority for Rural Water and Electricity Supply. The MEW in cooperation with GTZ, the German technical assistance organ of the Ministry of Cooperation of the FDR, conducted a workshop on restructuring the water sector in the RoY on the 28-29 January, 1996.

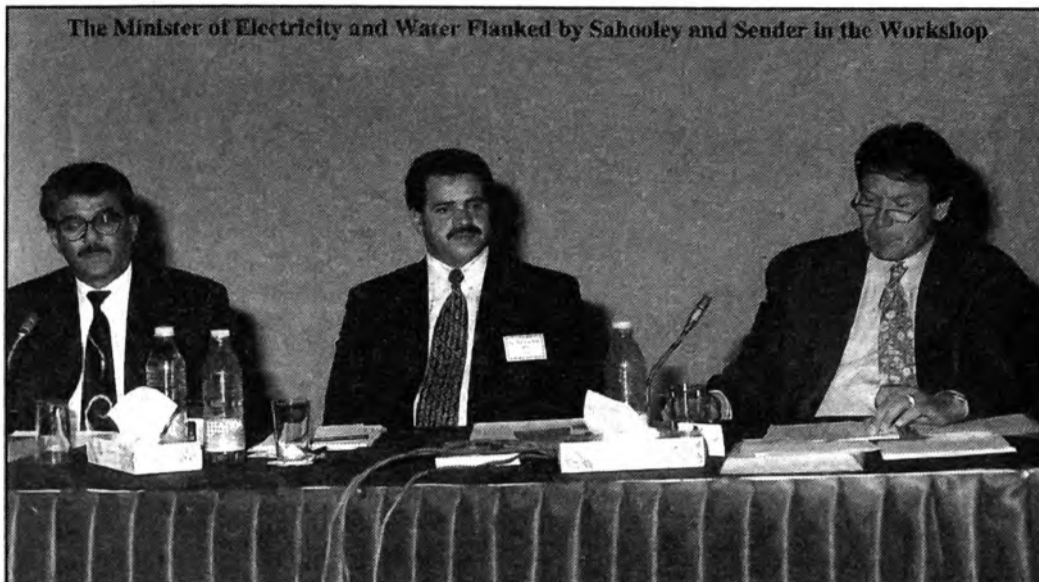
Mr. Siegmund J. Sender, Project Manager, Water Sector of GTZ, and Mr Anwar Al-Sahooley of the MEW (General Manager of Investments) were jointly interviewed by Ismael Al-Ghabiry, who filed the following report:

Q: Can Mr. Sender brief us on the objectives of the recent Water Sector Workshop held jointly with the MEW?

A: Let me start by pointing to the World Bank study on 'How to Reform the Water Sector in RoY.' We liked the report. We agreed with its content. But our concern was that its impact may be limited since it was in English.

To give the report, which had been passed on to the leading officials in NWASA and the MEW, strength we proposed to the MEW to hold a workshop. The idea behind the workshop was to turn the World Bank report into an active Yemeni paper that would lead to effective measures to restructure this vital sector.

Mr. Anwar al Sahooley and GTZ arranged the invitations and other necessary procedures to get the workshop going. We wanted every concerned manager at NWASA to carry out the proposals in the report effectively. They felt that the changes proposed in the report would improve the water supply service to the urban population. As you may be aware, the Water Supply Service is not up to full



The Minister of Electricity and Water Flanked by Sahooley and Sender in the Workshop

expectations in the Sana'a Branch of NWASA for example, clean water supply service can only be provided to 35-40% of the city's inhabitants. We discussed the idea of reforming the structure of NWASA with all its 17 branches in the country. The WB came up with proposals. The idea of the workshop was to let the Yemenis come up with their own ideas as well.

Q: How do you assess the outcome of the workshop?

A: Mr Al-Sahooley did very well (in getting active participation). We had full attendance. The people worked during Ramadhan nights up to 1:00 AM. All the important people in NWASA that had to do with the report - its findings and proposal - were all there. So my assessment is that the workshop was very successful.

Q: And what is the next step?

A: When the WB author of the paper comes back to town, we will hold another workshop in which we expect all the high level political decision makers to

participate. My feeling is that important decisions are needed to solve the many problems that have to be dealt with. There is a water resource problem, people are using too much water and there is a management problem as most NWASA branches are running at a financial loss. We are only advisers and it will be Yemenis who can take the right steps to get a better and a more effective water supply service.

Q: Mr. Sahooley, would you like to add some of your insights on the workshop?

A: The need for reforms in the water sector was long realized by the Yemeni authorities and the aid donors. Unfortunately, however, nothing was done because the reforms that were needed had yet to be defined, in detail. So, the WB carried out a study through a consultant. The study suggested 2 workshops. There was some delay in getting the first one going, but thanks to the GTZ, who took the initiative and agreed to finance/organize the first. As the Minister of Electricity and Water pointed out in his opening statement, NWASA and the Public Water Authority (now merged as NWASA since the uni-

fication of the YAR and the PDRY) have grown to 40 times their original size - both in terms of customer number and size of operations over the last 20 years. With such rapid growth, especially since unity, the sector was bound to need reforms. Thus the workshop was organized to help find solutions to the problems.

Q: Who attended the workshop?

A: The Workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Abdulla Mohsin Al-Akwa', Minister of MEW, and was attended by all the directors of the NWASA branch managers, as well as representatives of aid donors and other Yemeni government officials. There were more than 40 participants at the workshop.

Q: Back to Mr. Sender, how do you evaluate Yemeni-German cooperation?

A: Let me point out that Germany maybe considered as the leading donor for the water sector in the RoY. Its many projects include the Ibb Water and Sewerage, 6 provincial towns (Hajjah, Mocha and others) and the Aden Water/Sewerage systems. The financing of existing projects total DM 250 million. While most of the aid went into hardware procurement, a lot of has also been spent on training, management, operations and maintenance. We are concentrating on the provincial towns' projects especially in terms of training of organizational skills in order that these projects have sustainability. Management is very important. We have excellent working relations with NWASA and the other organizations.

A (Sahooley): Please allow me to add that we are also getting considerable aid for the water sector from other sources, but the Germans top the list. We in the MEW are keen on seeing improvement in management and in efficiency.

Q: Can you name some of the aid donors supporting the water sector?

A: There are some bilateral donors like the Germans, Dutch, etc. There are multilateral donors like the WB, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the OPEC Fund and others. Actually we had problems utilizing the available funds during the last 4 years, due to internal bureaucratic difficulties, but now we expect the pace to pick up rapidly.

URBAN PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADEN FREE PORT/ZONE

BY: James Leonard-Williams, Aden.

In January 1995, as part of their "assistance program" in the field of urban planning, the German government backed organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ) financed a study into the planning problems in Aden. This report made a number of recommendations identifying what immediate action should be taken to assist the Department of Urban Planning within the Ministry of Construction, housing and Urban Planning (MCHUP), in Aden and to enable it to contribute towards the proposed development of the Free Port and the Free Zone in Aden.

This article will examine the proposals that were made in the GTZ in the light of what has happened over the past few months as far as the *Port and Free Zone development* is concerned. It will also examine what GTZ has done to follow it up and what further action has been taken on the main recommendations made in the report.

The GTZ report analyzed all the major problems faced by the Aden planners although on the specific instructions of GTZ, perhaps the most important problems, that of land distribution in the city, was not addressed at all. Another critical misrepresentation within the report, again on the specific instructions of GTZ was the essential role of the port in any future development in Aden was played down. Despite these restrictions, the report did make three major proposals:

* The need to formulate and

implement proper Planning Procedures

* The need for the creation of an "Executive Planning Committee", which would have the ultimate control over Planning Approvals for the entire city, whether within the Free Zone or outside it

* The need to draw up a Development plan (formerly referred to as a Master Plan) for the entire city which would coordinate the planning between all the Ministries and Authorities which are separately involved in the city's development.

Before this report was finalized, its conclusions were discussed at length with other authorities, who generally agreed that recommendations, if implemented, and properly funded would provide a coordinating body which was essential, particularly in the area of the Port and Free Zone developments, upon which the economic future of the city are totally dependent. The report also examined the principle reasons behind the planning problems in Aden and summarized them as follows:

* No coordinated Land Use Plan for the city

* No coordinated planning legislation

* No standardized administrative framework for processing planning applications.

The report pointed out that the problems which arise from the above were made impossible, not just by the 'business' of land distributions, but also because of the number of Ministries and Authorities which are presently involved in this business. Although the report, specifically, did not address this problem in detail, it did recommend that it was essen-

tial that it be resolved for there to be any hope of having any proper control over development in Aden.

The report also found that the basis for any urban planning in Aden was still working on a Master Plan, which was drawn up in the 1980's by the town planning section in the Engineering Department with the assistance of four Soviet experts and advisers. The main problem that had arisen through the use of the existing Master Plan were:

* That the 1984 Master Plan was for Aden as the capital city of a country with a population of some two million, whereas the present city was a port in a country with a population over fourteen million. There was therefore a need to revise the plan of the city to accord with the new circumstances,

* The Plans took no account of the absolute necessity for the port development nor its fundamental importance to the feasibility of a Free Zone,

The traffic calculations and the design of the road network, were done in Eastern European standards of car ownership and transportation. There was no concentration of the need for a 'road hierarchy' and insufficient land should also be allowed for the necessary roads or their inter-sections,

* There had been little co-ordination for the requirements of the other essential infrastructure services necessary for the proposed developments other than a road network and land use plan,

* There were no estimates for the cost of providing the infrastructure. New plans for the city

should be made with a view to what can be realistically achieved with the financial and other constraints facing the country and the government should regard land as the *primary resource* for generating income for the implementation of urban development. The report found that what was essential to the future planning of Aden, was a plan for the *whole* of the city which took into consideration the following:

* The Free Zone, nor the port development could be planned 'in isolation'

* The future road network for the city should be planned on the assumption that the free zone would be a reality. This should reflect the need for efficient transport links between the port, the airport, the free zone industrial areas, the commercial centers of the city and the centers of populations, in addition to the major links in the city.

* Integration of the electricity, water, drainage and communications services in all areas of the city. Allowance should be made, in terms of land allocation, in the earliest stage for the corridors, to be made available throughout the city for the extension and installation of this facilities in the future. Land should also be made available, not just for the mains services but also for electricity and substations, pumping stations and other essential utilities.

* Development plants should also identified priority aspects in the city's development which require immediate attention.

Only when the whole of the infrastructure requirements had been finalized would it be possible to draw up at the definitive land use plan and it would be this plan which would form the basis of future planning legislation. Without this it would not be practically possible to introduce any effective or workable form of planning control.

Following the submission of this

report GTZ financed to follow up missions although the report, other than a draft copy, was not circulated to the MCHUP. Aden Branch, let alone the other Authorities connected with the development of Aden. The contract with their British planning advisor was terminated in November following the Port Authority's seminar on the proposed Port Development. A further proposal for alternative funding for implementing the report's proposals, though likely to receive support from other

governments' aid organizations, although this has been quashed by GTZ. There is still no coordination between the MCHUP and the Free Zone Authority over development or planning procedures nor have the legal aspects to which ministry has control over land ownership or development control.

In view of the continuing confusion, the proposed port development and free zone are unlikely to progress at all and the foreign investment needed to implement them will not be forthcoming.

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Continued from page 1:

Vaccination . . .

In Yemen's First National Conference on Health Development (6-9/2/1994) under the theme of "Future Policies and Strategies of Health Development in the Republic of Yemen", the nation promised to expand the national immunization program steadily, until it attains world target goals by the year 2000. Not only did the officials make promises on combatting the six killer diseases, they also stated that they will cover other diseases affecting pregnant women and new mothers. Since 1992, foreign donors have been sending signals after signals that the country was not only unable to achieve world goal targets, it was falling behind on its own past accomplishments. At the end of the day, it is not really a matter of money or resources. A cost analysis study shows that the grand total average cost of an infant fully immunized against the six diseases is just \$7. ("The Situa-

tion of Children and Women in the Republic of Yemen", UNICEF Report, 1993, pages 102 & 105).

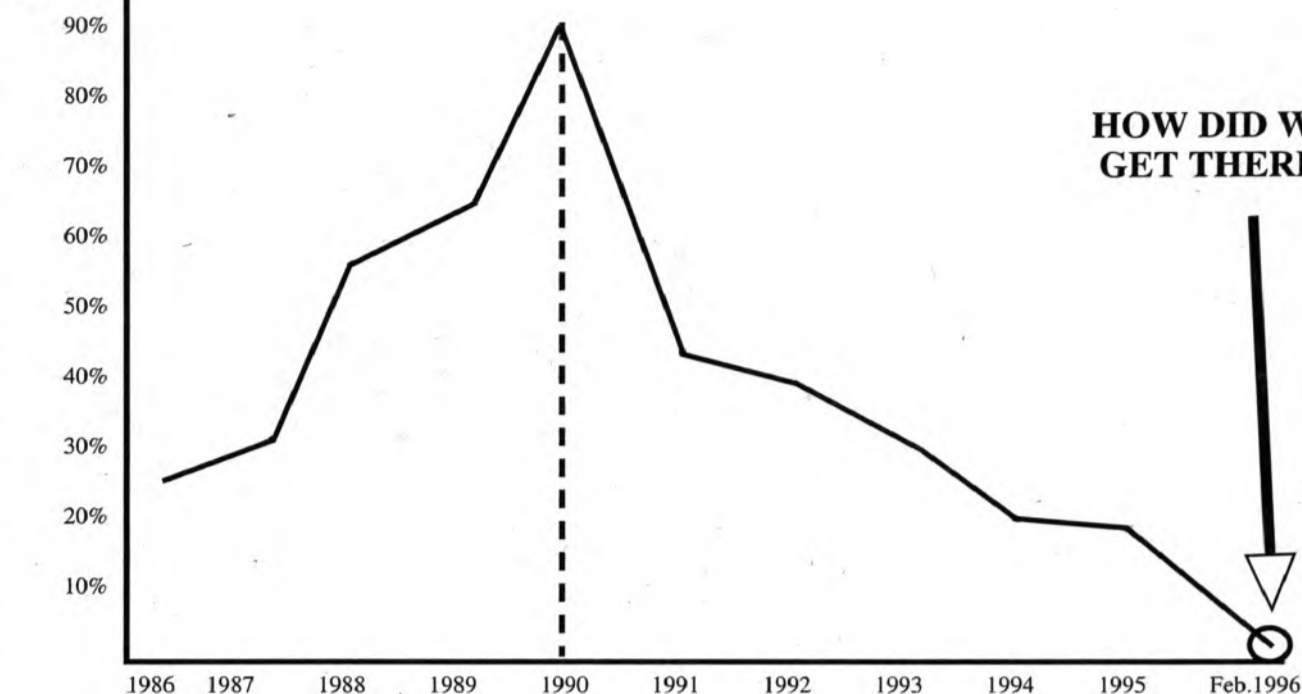
In other words, if the program is to immunize one million children - in any year in the recent past, not more than 300,000 children have been immunized - the total cost would be \$7 million.

On the other hand, this expenditure of US\$ 7 million would mean net savings of \$ 1,577.96 million from diseases, deaths and disabilities averted. Therefore, the EPI program, beyond the compelling moral and strategic reasons for giving it top priority, also makes economic sense.

Imagine that in every passing day, a number of Yemeni children are unnecessarily subjected to crippling polio, TB, or the other diseases, because vaccines are not available for them.

Next week, six medical experts will address in a Yemen Times-organized forum.

Coverage in Percent



The Roller-coaster of Yemen's Immunization Effort Against the Killer Six Diseases:

HOW DID WE GET THERE?

NEONATAL TETANUS IS A SERIOUS PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM IN YEMEN !

By: Dr. Mohammed Ali Kolaise
Director of EPI Program, Aden.

Neonatal Tetanus (NNT) is a bacterial disease which attacks the newborn. It is considered as a serious Public Health Problem not only in Yemen but in most developing countries.

NNT is characterized by painful muscular contraction, primarily of the jaw and neck muscles and secondarily of the trunks muscles. The signs usually observed by the mother include the child's refusal to breastfeed and immediate crying when trying to suck. The infant also exhibits generalized spasms or rigidity.

The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) standard case definition, defined NNT as a history of normal such and cry for the first two days of life and history of onset of illness between 3 and 28 days of age and history of inability to suck followed by stiffness or convulsions or both and often death.

The Prognosis is very poor in those with early onset, with the case-fatality rate, with or without treatment, higher than 85%.

Transmission:

NNT usually occurs through infection during unhygienic cutting of the umbilical cord or improper handling of cord stump, particularly when the umbilical cord is (treated or dressed) with contaminated substances. In addition there is evidence that during circumcisions with unclean or with contaminated instruments, NNT infection occurs.

As such, NNT is a very important public health problem in the Republic of Yemen. It is responsible for the death of a couple of thousands newborns annually.

Unfortunately, nobody from among those who should be concerned (in the Ministry of Health, for example) are fully cognizant of the gravity and severity of the problem. This is due to poor attention to this problem which is characterized by the lack of epidemiological studies and poor disease surveillance systems. Thus, the magnitude of the NNT Problem in Yemen is not understood.

The first, and unfortunately last, NNT-Community based survey was held in 1981 in the former YAR. This survey resulted in very good and significant indicators. I would like here to go over some of the data

- The questionnaire-based survey investigated the births and deaths among infants which occurred from Ramadhan 1980 through Ramadan 1981.

- The survey recorded 5191 livebirths in 14,791 households.

- It recorded 160 neonatal deaths with 65% of the male and 54% of the female neonatal deaths occurring in the first week of the baby's life.

- It recorded that 93.2% of the deliveries took place at home. Unfortunately, traditional untrained birth attendants were in charge employing a variety of largely unhygienic practices which could result in complications, including neonatal tetanus due to umbilical sepsis.

- The neonatal tetanus deaths recorded in the process translated into a NNT mortality rate of 26

per 1000 live births.

- The Tihama, a hot semi-desert coastal strip with 16% of the country's population, was identified as the highest risk area with a NNT mortality rate of 50 per 1000 live births.

- The NNT-caused neonatal mortality rate in Yemen is high, revealing that tetanus is an important cause of neonatal death in Yemen.

Self-Sponsored Study:

Unfortunately, there has not been any other study since 1981. Therefore, in 1991, I personally carried out a simple observational study at the Children's Friendship Hospital, in Aden. I would like to share some of my findings with the readers of the Yemen Times.

- The total number of infants under one month admitted to the hospital during 1991 was 154 babies suffering from various kinds of illnesses.

- Out of the 154 infants cases, six were confirmed cases of Neonatal Tetanus.

- The ages of five of the Neonatal Tetanus cases ranged from 5-12 days, while the sixth one was 53 days old. I will exclude this sixth case from further discussion because it does not match NNT definition although the diagnosis was tetanus.

- Four of the five cases came from Aden city, and all cases came from places which were within a 1-4 km radius of the MCH Center.

- All five NNT cases were born at home with the help of untrained, traditional birth attendants (TBAs). The mother was never vaccinated and never got antenatal care.

- Three out of the five babies died. The minimum duration of hospitalization time was two days and the maximum 21 days.

- Homes of 4 cases were visited and investigated. They were located in slum areas, not so far from the MCH facilities.

- Case 6 which I excluded was a Tetanus case but which does not match WHO's standard definition of NNT.

The infant which died at the age of 53 days was born at the Maternity Hospital with the help of a well trained staff. The mother of the child received antenatal care during pregnancy and was immunized with two doses of Tetanus Toxide. Case history of this infant says, that the child was in perfect and normal condition during the first 48 days. Then he suffered of mild cough. His mother took him to a traditional healer, who advised that infant should have an uvulectomy done.

The operation was carried out on the spot at the place of the traditional healer with contaminated instruments. The infant died 5 days later. The pediatrician diagnosed it as a Tetanus case. This is just a sample from too many scandals and crimes which occur every day in Yemen.

Moreover, the above examples point to a frightful situation. In Aden which is the commercial capital of the Republic and which has good facilities that are easily accessible to would-be mothers, these things happen. In Aden city, mother care during pregnancy such immunization against Tetanus as well as safe and clean delivery by well trained staff are all reasonably available.

If this is the case in Aden, what is the dimension of the problem in the countryside?

The reality of the NNT problem in the various governorates is much worse than it is in Aden. That is why NNT has been given a high priority worldwide. The elimination of NNT by the year 1995 was one of the major goals agreed upon by the World Summit for Children held in New York on 30th September, 1990.

The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Public Health, collaborated with UNICEF to develop strategies for child survival of which one of major goals is the elimination of NNT by 1995.

It is understandable if we were simply to fall behind in attaining that goal. But what is not understandable or acceptable how and why we should retreat from previously accomplished record. Year after year, over the last few years, the EPI effort has been achieving less and less.

In fact, there have been interruptions of the immunization drive from time to time, as there is at this very moment.

Therefore, the government of Yemen needs to rigorously reaffirm the prior commitment related to

international conventions such as the global strategy for health for all by the year 2000.

Recommendations:

Finally, I would like to point out some suggestion and recommendations which can help Yemen to eliminate NNT.

* A strong and effective political will to emphasize EPI activities which should be translated into sufficient financial support, extending the accessibility of health care.

* Defining the problem by conducting special surveys to determine the incidence of NNT and to identify high risk population groups.

* Strengthening surveillance of the disease.

* Pushing forward a high level of immunization coverage with Tetanus Toxide vaccine for pregnant women, and women in childbearing age to at least 50% of the population before the end of 1996.

* Continuous training of traditional birth attendants in clean delivery techniques specially in rural areas.

* A well-coordinated media campaign is needed in order to increase awareness among the general public of the risks involved.

At Al-Afif Cultural Foundation: French Specialist Lectures on Procedures to Treat TRAUMA

For almost one hour, Professor Abe Fingerhut, Chief of Surgery at the Inter-Communal Center in Paris, did what could be termed as a direct transfer of knowledge and know-how. The internationally-reputed specialist, invited by the Yemen Specialized Hospital, gave an important lecture to Yemeni doctors and surgeons on 'Procedures to Handle Trauma'.

"First you have to assess the needs and conditions of the patient. Check initial resuscitation, cervical immobilization, airway (breathing) patency, etc. Make sure there is adequate ventilation and whether the patient needs blood transfusion. In all cases, remember time is probably the most critical factor," he explained.

Dr. Fingerhut indicated that in almost half the cases of traffic accidents and gun shot wounds, the spleen is the most affected organ. "The liver and other abdominal organs are also affected, but to a lesser degree," he added.



Modern diagnostic procedures in abdominal trauma include lavage, ultrasound, CT scan, arteriography, etc. "Each of these methods has its own advantages and disadvantages. The surgeon, along with the equipment and facilities, will determine which one/s to use."

In presenting the French specialist, Dr. Ahmed Al-Hadhrami, a leading Yemeni surgeon and an

associate professor at the College of Medicine at Sanaa University, stressed how much Yemeni doctors can learn from such lectures. "Trauma is one of the leading causes of death in Yemen," he indicated.

The lecture, given on February 24th, at the new Lecture-Hall of Al-Afif Cultural Foundation, was hosted by the Yemeni-French Friendship Association.

An American Mother's Experience in Yemen:

"Country road, take me home where I belong!"

My holiday greeting is late this year because I spent the Christmas season with Audrey, Maryam, and Su'ad in Taiz, Yemen.

I am still searching for the definitive word for the experience. I've tried amazing, profound, bizarre, overwhelming, surreal, and unbelievable which are all a partial truth, but just do not capture the sense of the living paradox that confused me - not that that is an unusual state for me anyway.

After a total of 16 hours of KLM flying time and many whispers of thanks to the San Francisco travel agent I found through the Internet for a scheduled flight plan that had minimum airport layover time, many airline peanuts, dinners and a "Casper the Friendly Ghost" movie, we few passengers remaining for the flight to Sana'a from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia were met by a bus that took us from the tarmac to the Sana'a airport for my first introduction to another world.

Waiting in line for passports to be checked took an additional 45 minutes. Finally, we were released into another bare room where the luggage was being unloaded on a conveyor belt. My tiny four pieces were dwarfed by trunks, large cardboard boxes and five gallon drums of honey. Audrey had asked me to bring honey and I was until this moment so proud of finding six pint bottles of the stuff at the local grocery store - not at all adequate when compared with a slew of plastic containers coming off the conveyor belt.

Suddenly, a pair of blue eyes behind gold rimmed glasses hugged me. Audrey had convinced the guards that her mother from America was old and needed luggage help and they let her behind the customs barrier to greet me. The blue eyes flowed into a slight woman draped in black. The other passenger turned to stare at the sight of the two of us hugging and kissing and crying while gathering luggage. And the customs guard chalked all my luggage without questions after Audrey spoke to him in Arabic. She later explained that she told him that I was her mother coming to visit from America. He only wanted to know if she was happy in Yemen.

The darkness of the night did not prevent my awareness that this trip was going to be an adventure. Soon after the pavement from the airport ended, we were on a rocky dirt road and halted twice by gun-laden soldiers who waved. I patted my passport that was belted around my waist and Audrey said, not for the last time during my 16

day stay, "Not to worry, mom."

We stayed in Sana'a for three days. We went to Dar Al-Hajar, the House on the Rock, a monument to Egyptian soldiers and a graveyard with a pagoda for the Chinese road builders who perished while constructing the Sanaa-Hodeidah road. We went to two national museums with 2500 year old artifacts and descriptions in German and Arabic.

The view from the apartment window will stay with me forever. Children herding cows, goats, or sheep (without wool coats) to the blue dumpster for their daily meal found among the plastic bags and plastic water bottles strewn about on the ground.

Audrey explained that when foreign dignitaries come to visit, the garbage is picked up but otherwise the scraps of food are eaten by stray dogs, cats, goats, and sheep, and hungry people. And this was an expensive housing complex built by Italians. The apartment had three bedrooms, two western style bathrooms, living room, dining room with balcony, and a kitchen with a balcony. It seems that many foreign countries give Yemen presents such as roads, water projects, electrical power plants, schools, and housing complexes.

I soon decided that this country was what America will be should the Republicans have their way in dismantling the government. There is no welfare program, no insurance for health care, few un-potholed roads, no sewers (there are septic tanks), no reliable water or electricity. The government turns off the electricity for two hours each evening so they can move troops in open-secrecy. The wealthy businesses and corporations have their own generators. The rest light candles. The money flows from the corporations to the government and back. The people rely on themselves for growing and selling food and other basic necessities. Muslim families are large, self-sufficient and tribal.

The first foray to the outdoor market Suq Al-Milh (sook) was done at night so there are no pictures. By the time this shopping spree occurred, I realized that taking pictures randomly was not a good idea. The crush of people cannot be described adequately: Narrow dirt streets, teaming with men pushing wheelbarrows filled with either tangerines, oranges, tomatoes, potatoes, okra, cucumbers, watermelons, garlic, or limes, all traveling at a frantic pace up and down the pathways, milling amongst the shoppers.

A small boy offered to sell Audrey a large plastic sack for her numerous purchases of a little of this and a little of that for our later dinner. There were nine foot wide shops selling this same merchandise and more; jewelry shops with silver necklaces, swords (jambiyas), belts, and head dressings of silver; the coffee store, the spice store, the honey store, dates, raisins, and finally the chicken store where Audrey picked out a plump white feathered hen which was killed and plucked while we decided what else to have for dinner.

The four hour, \$35.00 (USA) taxi trip to Taiz through the mountains left me breathless both from the scenery and from the asphalt two lane road over steep plunging hills with guard rails of small white stones placed three feet apart on the roadside of the most dangerous curves. The Peugeot taxi driver honked continuously while passing cars and Mercedes-Benz and Volvos semi-trucks laden with granite rocks, livestock, and steel rods used to build the cement cinder block three story houses. Audrey said a few more "Not to worry, mom".

I was relieved it was daylight when the taxi driver had to bribe the guards who stopped us and asked to see my passport. They were looking for illegal Somali aliens. I wondered if my panic was familiar to Mexicans on our borders.

The next few days were filled with afternoon visits to Audrey's friends for dinner (lunch?) at 2 PM and visitations lasting until 6 PM. Businesses close during this time period as the shopkeepers go home to eat with their families and then both men and women have a separate afternoon of chewing qat and smoking the mada'a (the large water pipe filled with tobacco (hoota), heated by charcoal and drawn through a six foot flexible tube).

I was a big hit with the older folks when I admitted I smoked and was willing to try the water pipe and the qat which I stuffed into my left cheek but the physical effect is like that of a high dose of caffeine. When I returned to the USA (willing to kiss the frozen ground in Detroit), the customs agent told me that USDA has declared qat to be a controlled substance whereas Yemenis were bringing truckloads of the stuff here when it was legal - leave it to us to outlaw another plant.

The families sit (for food) on the floor and the roz (rice) is served on a large tray with side dishes of fresh salad (lettuce, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, green peppers, and carrots), and a thick stew with

cooked potatoes, carrots, zucchini, tomatoes and onions which was spooned onto the rice and then eaten with fingers. A variety of freshly baked flat breads are served with each meal.

Audrey said that all the meat (chicken and cow) served with the rice was a high treat for me as an honored guest. She also explained that the lack of forks, linen napkins, table cloths, and plates were part of a culture that has no trees to make tables, chairs or paper, a non-waste-table water supply, and usually ten family members at each meal. The women don't have time to wash dishes. They are still sweeping the floors with handmade palm brooms.

At five o'clock in the morning, I woke to the loud-speaker voice of the Imam announcing (from the mosque) the morning prayer. He does this every day at 5 PM. The early morning temperatures were in the high 40's. It was winter time and everyone complained about the cold except me.

Temperatures of 50 to 60 degrees during the day were marvelous. There is no air pollution (need industry for that), a bright sun during the day and a clear blue-black sky at night. Taiz's altitude of 1400 meters (above sea-level) make the stars appear to be reachable. I wish I knew the constellations.

We finally found time to sight-see in Taiz. We went to the local suq for browsing only. And to the al-Ashrafiya mosque built in the 13th century. The Imam graciously allowed me inside to gaze at the domed ceilings the tombs of past Imams, their children and servants.

The taxi hired for the return trip to Sana'a began the hour and a half mountain part of the 187 mile journey in the dark. When I opened my eyes and peeked out the window, we were parallel with the moon. When we were stopped at the entrance to Sana'a by the guards, they asked for everyone's passport, and made the taxi driver get out of the car. The bribe was more than it was on the daytime trip. By this time, Audrey's "Not to worry, mom." was a mantra.

There's more, but this is not meant to be a nov-elette. I wanted to share some of my experiences with you and there is no good stopping point until I arrived home on Thursday, December 28, 1995 at 8:00 PM and realized that my Thursday had already lasted 33 hours.

Elizabeth Cermak,
New York.

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UNICEF Yemen works in a smoke free environment.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES: FREEDOM OF THE SKIES

Adapted and Abridged by:
Anwar Al-Sayyad,
Yemen Times.

1. Marconi's invention of the radio in 1895 was soon followed by the use of radio for public broadcasting. Exploration of the propagation of higher and higher frequencies through space led to the discovery of the existence of an ionized layer (the Oliver Heaviside layer, named after its discoverer) which refracts high frequency radio waves back to earth from the skies, led the wealthy countries of the West like the UK, France, Holland, Germany, the USA and then their ideological rival-nations like the USSR, to launch world-wide broadcasts for information, influence and propaganda.

While the availability of foreign books, periodicals and newspapers could be banned and supplies confiscated, as it still happens even now in some countries, there is no way in which reception of foreign radio broadcasts could be stopped by an country without retaliatory damage to it. The former USSR used to jam broadcasts from the free countries of Western Europe and the USA, but it was mostly ineffective and was given up as USSR came to participate in international conferences, conventions and assemblies.

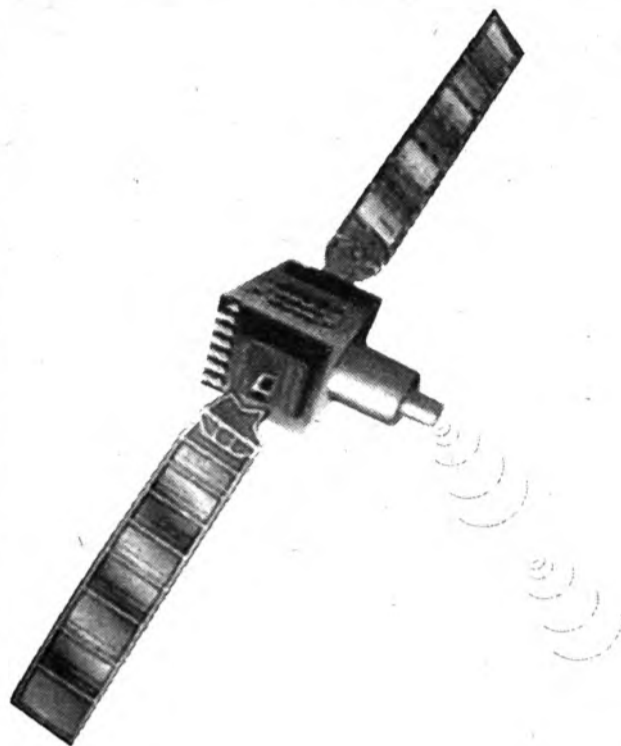
Thus came about the total freedom of the skies for reception and transmission of radio broadcasts. The only limitation on this freedom is that there must be coordination between nations as to which radio frequencies are used at what times to cover which countries or regions. Otherwise, there would be total interference. This coordination is brought about by the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) based in Geneva. By and large, all the countries cooperate and differences are settled by discussion and accommodation. The exceptions used to be from some

"rogue" countries, hard-line, fundamentalist and insular ones like North Korea and Cuba but even that is a thing of the past.

2. While sound broadcasting thus became totally free and no country is free from broadcasts aimed to it from any foreign country, friend or foe, television broadcasting over distances was limited. The reason is that radio frequencies used for earth-based transmissions of TV signals could propagate for only short distances of about 100km., even with very powerful transmitters.

Therefore TV broadcasting was largely confined to within a county's borders and or a few kilometers across the borders. That is why countries could preserve their TV-viewership to national TV-programs. Within a country, if the same program is to be broadcast over all the area, i.e. if national coverage is wanted, transmitters located in several cities are all linked by earth-based underground coaxial cables or microwave radio systems which carry the TV program from a studio and distribute it to all the broadcast transmitters. Often the intercity signal or program carriage is entrusted to telecommunications companies which supply telephone services.

3. The picture has entirely changed with the advent of powerful and high capacity communications satellites since 1965. These satellites which revolve at a height of 36,000 km (jet planes fly at about 10 km. heights) above the equator can cover one third of the earth's surface, i.e. several countries. Programs from a studio or place of event on the planet could be beamed to the satellite which receives it, amplifies it (i.e., puts more power into it) and re-radiates or broadcasts to earth. These broadcasts cannot be jammed. Thus just like for radio broadcasts of sound, every country has lost its immunity from TV programs from other countries.



Earlier, the reception of satellite-transmitted TV programs was possible with very sensitive, large earth stations. From there the signals are distributed over cables to homes. That is cable-TV. Every cable TV program supplier has to have an earth-station and a proper cable distribution network, just like for telephones. However, technological developments have made direct reception of satellite broadcast programs possible through small dish antennas in individual homes. This is called "direct to home" satellite TV broadcasting. The price of such *dbs* (direct broadcast satellite) TV receivers is coming down rapidly and they are getting so small that their detection by "police" is difficult. So the result is that even if the government of a country wants its citizens not to view foreign programs there is no way of enforcing such a will.

4. Most of the Middle Eastern countries have yet to come to

terms with this reality.

Authoritarian rulers who wish to create citizens of a mind-set and frame after the rulers' vision, are trying hard to become the only source of news and information to the citizenry. Thus Iran and Saudi Arabia, for example, have banned satellite reception dishes. They spend a lot of money in jamming and other devices. In the long run, these are futile efforts.

5. Over the years, the suppliers of programs - whether private or public companies - have created their demand. From Europe to China, from Indonesia to Israel, from Russia to Luxembourg, from Hong Kong to Papua-New Guinea, and others, are all selling or leasing transponders (receiver plus transmitter) several of which are carried in a satellite, to anybody who wants them. Just like for radio frequency, these satellite owners (INSAT,

Palapa, Arabsat, Asiasat, PacStar, Gorizont, etc.) have to coordinate with others for locating the satellite in the geostationary equatorial orbit in space so that there is room for all, and one does not interfere with the other. Such coordination is helped by rules framed by international bodies like the ITU and INTELSAT. Any party can hire transponder(s) in the satellites of private companies. But to do that, one often has got to go through the national signatory, usually a government agency or one licensed by it.

6. Yemen has recently launched its TV programs to the world. The main impact of this has been to give the national transmission wider national coverage to such remote regions as Al-Mahara and Socotra island. It is not expected that many viewers from the world will tune in to Yemen's transmission, except possibly for Yemenis living abroad. The main trouble is that our programming has not the variety, sweep, quality and viewer acceptance that

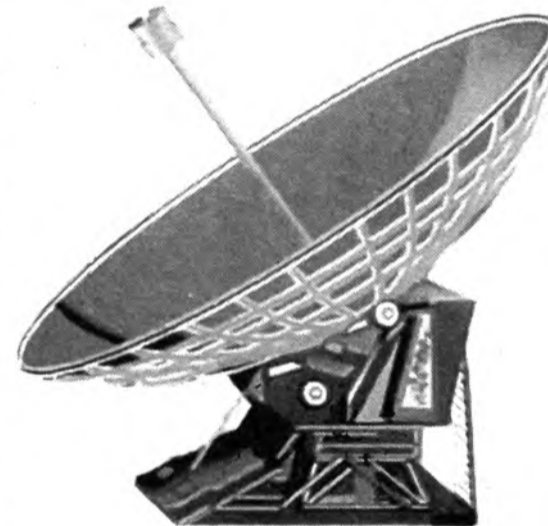
other programs have. That is what we have to make up.

7. When assessing our involvement and interaction with the rest of the world, simplistic and apparently nationalistic but meritless condemnation of others is incorrect. Let us realize that we have open skies for TV broadcasting.

There is no stopping the global competition for viewership from our homes.

How can we compete? We have to develop and improve our program content. We must concentrate on this issue, and to do that we have to let in the qualified and able people to do the job. We should not politicize uselessly and ineffectively the issue of who should take charge. There must room for the educated and able Yemenis, at the expense of those who are holding on to the reigns of decision-making because they are linked to this or that political figure. The monopoly of nincompoops must go. It is competition of the minds that can ensure quality and audience for our transmissions.

Nothing else can.



On the International Women's Day: March 8th Taking Stock of Yemeni Women's Lot

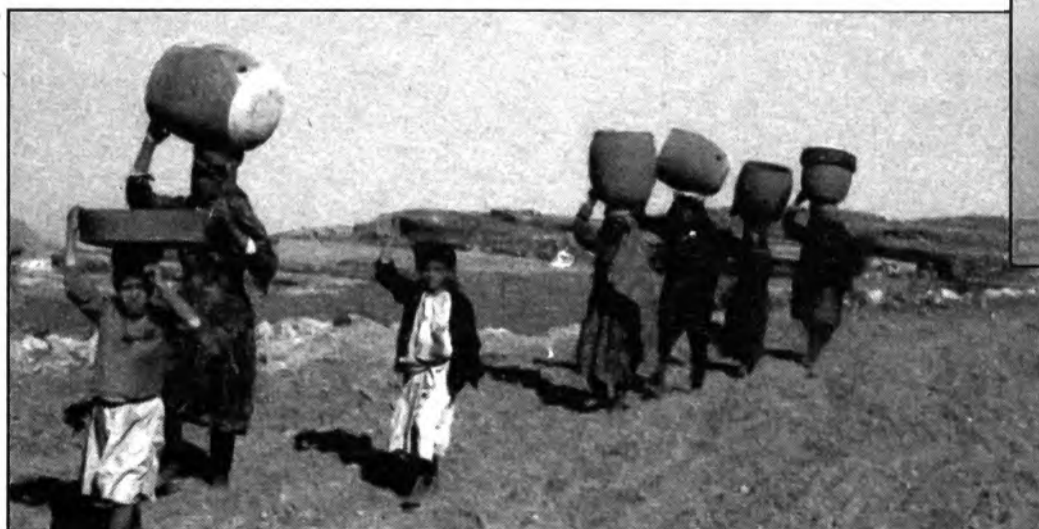
Yemeni women are planning to commemorate the International Women's Day falling on 8th March. Several events are planned for this occasion in Sanaa, Aden and Taiz. The idea is to take stock on their condition and to discuss what more can be done.

This Yemeni event falls nicely within the UN-spearheaded celebrations on the occasion. At its headquarters, the UN is going to hold a special event, under the theme "Celebrating the Past, Planning for the Future."

The occasion of March 8th, dates back to 1857. On that day, hundreds of American women working in garment and textile factories in New York city staged a strike against low wages, long working hours, and inhumane working conditions. New York women repeated a strike in 1908 and 1909 putting forth the same demands.

But it was in Copenhagen in August 1910, at the suggestion of the German Clara Zetkin, that the Women's Socialist International decided to commemorate the strike by declaring March 8th an International Women's Day.

On March 8th, 1917, Russian women demonstrated for "Bread



Traditional chores for women (and their children) in the Yemeni countryside

and Peace" protesting against poor living conditions and food shortages. The demonstration eventually escalated into the early events of the 1917 Revolution leading to the collapse of Tsarist Russia. Then, during 1975 - the International Women's Year - the United Nations began celebrating March 8th as an International

Women's Day, which was officially adopted by the General Assembly in 1977.

At the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, 189 countries agreed unanimously that inequalities between men and women persist, and major obstacles remain. The conference's resolution states: "The advancement of women

and the achievement of equality between women and men are a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and should not be seen in isolation as a women's issue."

In spite of the long struggle and the much heralded achievements, the lot of women worldwide remains unsatisfactory. Nowhere in the world can



Career Yemeni women in an office environment in Sanaa

women claim to have the same rights and opportunities as men. They continue to be among the poorest - the majority of the world's absolute 1.3 billion poor are women. Three quarters of the women over 25 years in Africa and Asia are illiterate. On average, women receive 30-40% less pay than men earn for the same work at the same workplace. Everywhere, women continue to be victims of violence - with rape and domestic beating listed as significant causes of disability and death among women worldwide. Here in Yemen, the situation is as grave as it can get. Female illiteracy rates are double the male illiteracy rates, in almost all age

groups. Girls are married off at a very early age, sometimes as young as twelve and thirteen. Female beating and wife bashing are an acceptable practice, although the recurrence varies from region to another. Previously achieved gains in the former PDRY have been compromised, especially for career women. The new family law openly treats men and women differently.

In other words, there is much work that needs to be done here in Yemen. The 8th of March is a time to ponder the issues.

By: Aneesa Ghanem,
Female Activist,
Sanaa.

February 26th, 1996

Unanimous World Condemnation of the Plot

Qatar Thwarts Coup d'Etat Attempt

The world responded with a ringing denunciation of the coup d'etat attempt, in Doha last week. All capitals that expressed a position on the plot fully condemned it. From the USA to France to Britain, and even with the GCC block, country after another condemned the failed effort. The Republic of Yemen was among the early countries to openly come out against the attempt. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh called twice the emir of Qatar His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifah Aal Thani to express support. According to reports, the failed attempt

was instigated and supported by a neighboring GCC member with the explicit objective of returning the old ruler to power.

The plot, in which several mid-level officers were involved, intended to blow up three palaces, and in the process kill the emir and the Foreign Minister, Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Aal Thani, as well as other ministers.

The young emir, who replaced his father in a bloodless palace coup last year, after the ruling family elders and the key public figures in Doha insisted on the need for change.

On Morocco's National Day: Hopeful Arab Story

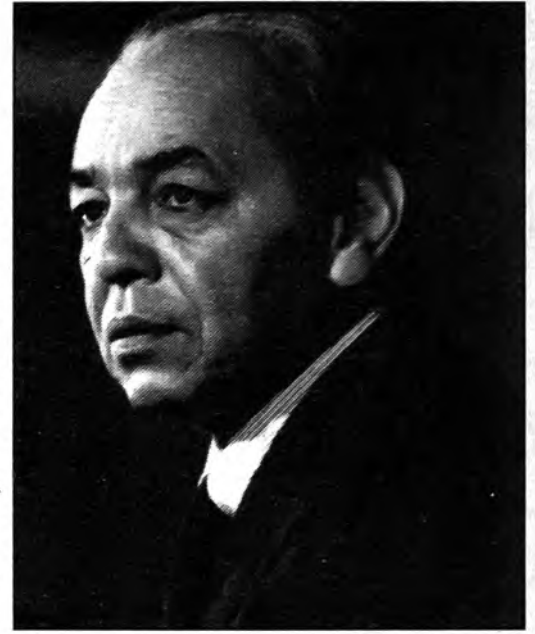
Moroccans will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the crowning of King Hassan II on March 3rd. The occasion is a happy one, given that Morocco has witnessed, under King Hassan, much progress, in spite of limited resources, at least if compared to neighboring Algeria. The annual economic growth rate exceeds 4% with a balanced growth in industry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, etc.

Morocco also enjoys relatively more freedom and democracy than most other Arab countries. Parliamentary elections are held regularly within a background of a pluralist political system.

The Moroccan people also enjoy stability, which is an important factor in a region often plagued by turbulence.

In terms of foreign policy, the country enjoys exceptional prestige and standing in the community of nations.

"In spite of the distance between our two countries, we feel close to each other," says Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa, Mr. Ahmed Al-Idrissi. Yemen and Morocco have signed several agreements to strengthen bilateral cooperation and coordination. Even then, the level of commercial, cultural and other levels of exchange is still minimal.



"Industrial Development Essential"

Pledges made during the African industrialization day celebrated in the capital of Ethiopia on 20th November, were being carried out. Ethiopia and other African countries - in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, are focus on the industrialization of the continent.

In a joint address, the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) pointed to the need for a substantial reorientation of industrial strategies and policies in most African countries "If they are to benefit from global trade liberalization." The thrust should be on "Human Resource Development for Industry".

The joint statement further noted that, "without economic integration, the continent will inevitably be marginalized in a world where there is no room for either small fragile economic entities or for forces moving in opposite directions."

"The dynamic evolution of science and technology in the world necessitates the establishment of a national center for science and technology," the statement said.

Investment and inflow of industrial technology are at unsatisfactory levels in Africa. The statement underlined the need to develop national enterprise in the continent.

Efforts are presently undertaken to increase the involvement of the private sector which is of crucial importance and may require action at several levels. The need to enhance the integration of women in the industrialization process in Africa will reduce fertility, lower illiteracy and increase life expectancy, it added.

Ato Kassahun Ayele, Minister of Trade and Industry, said told the Yemen Times that Ethiopia interacts with the Africa industrialization effort and works towards fostering the industrial development decade for Africa.

He said, "Industrial development cannot be achieved only by getting assistance from the developed countries. The partnership of governments and the indigenous private sector is very important for the industrial development of any country," he stressed.

He noted that "The private sector in most African countries including Ethiopia is not as strong as it should be due to many reasons. The task of development in general, and especially that of industrial development in particular, needs a lot of infrastructure, financial, technological, managerial as well as institutional capacities and capabilities, and these are very difficult to be fulfilled by the private sector alone," he said.

"Ethiopia has now a new federal democratic republic government which follows a free market policy and has adopted a new economic development strategy based on agricultural development and industrialization, with a long term objective of structural economic transformation leading to high growth of industry and services," the Minister said.

He further said that the Government of Ethiopia sees the private sector - whether local or foreign - "as our partner in development and we have a strong working relationship with private industries, companies, associations and the chamber of commerce.

The various marco-economic measures taken by the Ethiopian government to liberalize the economy and restructure the government bureaucracy and institutions to facilitate and support the private sector to take its leading role in the industrialization process has created an environment conducive for vigorous private sector activities, he concluded.

By: Afrah Mohammed
Addis Ababa

SADDAM: More Blood Letting

Saddam Hussain shocked the world again. Last week he butchered Hussain Kamel, two of his brothers, and his father, only two days after he had returned from Jordan.

Mr. Kamel, is a cousin of the Iraqi president and married to the daughter of Saddam.

A former Defence Minister and Chairman of the Military Industry Corporation, Hussain kamel had fled Baghdad to Amman last year. From there, he declared that the Saddam regime was destroying the country and that there was need for coming to terms with the Iraqi opposition and the rest of the world. He had presented himself - in many interviews - as an alternative leader who could save Iraq.

After seven months of stay in Amman, Mr. Kamel was disenchanted. He discovered that he was steadily losing his glamor and that the rest of the world was losing interest. He did not find the rallying that he had expected. Most of the opposition of Iraq knew him for what he was - just a little Saddam who was itching to grow at their expense. In fact, the rest of the world kept its distance from the man who had been, until then, one of the cruel tools of Saddam Hussain.

Then, a few days ago, U'day, the eldest son of Saddam Hussain, showed up in Amman. He asked his in-law to return to Baghdad, as there was no point in staying on in Jordan. He also promised him full amnesty.

According to the comical story coming from Baghdad, the group was killed when various family members of Hussain Kamel decided to cleanse the family from the treachery of some of its own. Hence the killings. It is more likely, however, that Saddam Hussain has himself sanctioned the murder, irrespective of who did it.

Meanwhile, Saddam's regime is discussing ways and means to produce and export oil. The UN is considering permitting the Iraqi regime export oil worth US\$ 2 billion a six-month period. The proceeds are expected to finance badly needed food and medical needs.

A deal is yet to be concluded.

Continued from page 6:

Common Sense. . .

9) Candidates seldom approached the voters directly by going out to the public in the streets, work places or markets where large influxes of voters can be found.

10) Candidates seldom revealed their backgrounds and qualifications and achievements to the voters and how these could be of significance in enabling the candidates to perform their duties.

11) The election workers were chosen centrally and distributed on a random basis, whereby many of the election workers had little knowledge of the areas they worked in. On the other hand, the Supreme Election Committee was not independent nor were its members free from party pressure to serve the interests of their parties, as the case may be.

12) The counting of the votes was done centrally, whereby the ballot boxes were subjected to transfer regionally and later nationally to the main election

centers thus giving way to possible hampering along the way.

On the last observation, I suggest that the initial count be conducted in the election center where the votes were actually cast, where the final count is recorded and signed by the center voting committee delegates, the candidate or any of his authorized representatives. The results are then forwarded to the regional centers for summation of the regional centers' results and a duplicate copy of the report by all the precinct center should be sent to the independent election monitoring committee or panel duly signed by the same signers of the original report sent to the regional centers.

This panel maybe composed of ten independent dignitaries selected by the Secretary Generals of all the recognized or accredited legitimate political

parties or through any agreed upon method which is reached by all the active political parties and independent dignitaries in the nation.

The regional centers, starting from the House of Representative District center, to the provincial (governorates) and to the national election centers should all forward copies of the vote tally reports they forward to the next higher voting center up to the Supreme Elections Committee.

This writer believes that if the remedy presented for No 12 above, is implemented, that would be a very important improvement that should not be underestimated as a method of insuring that the rights of the citizens as voters are not abused to serve the interests of any segment of the society, whether political or social. After all, is not that what democracy is really all about?



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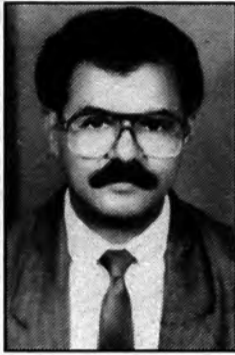
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SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: Focus on the Researcher



YEMEN'S FUTURE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: FOCUS ON THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER

By: Ali Awadh Banoubi
Environmental Adviser,
Sana'a

Yemen's prospective future and development growth depend mainly on basic and elementary changes in the strategic planning and socio-economic indicators. This condition has a very dramatic impact on the overall society, productivity and income-generation capacity. This approach geared-up simultaneously with the objective of capacity building of the local citizens potentiality and creativity and the in motion towards science and scientific research development and progress. The formation of a firm scientific research foundation is a prerequisite for Yemen's future development, changes, productivity and prosperous in all fields. The reality as reflected in the Reform Program (phases 1 & 2) depends on how much Yemen relies on dependable and realistic information, data and analytical scientific modalities.

Towards this target and based on the consideration of Yemen's prosperous and social growth, the office of the Presidential Science and Technology Adviser is planning to convene a Scientific Symposium under the titles "First National Symposium on the Status and Future of Science and Scientific Research in the Republic of Yemen," during the period 6-9 April, 1996.

The scientific symposium aims to achieve the following goals:

1. To raise awareness on the importance of scientific research in the development of society.
2. To study and analyze the status and obstacles hindering scientific research in the Republic of Yemen and propose short and long term solutions.
3. To invite the government and the private sector to fund and support scientific research.

4. To prepare a paper on the scientific development of the country.

Furthermore, the symposium topics include the following:

1. Scientific research obstacles in the Republic of Yemen.

- * The Braindrain
- * Weak Infrastructure
- * Scarcity of Funding for Scientific Research

2. Actors in Research and Development.

- * Role of the Government
- * Role of Private Sector
- * Role of Society
- * Role of Education

3. International Expertise and Experience and Benefits to Yemen.

In this short article, I would like to focus on the capacity-building of the Yemeni researcher, the innovation, creativity and unlimited ambitious imagination. The Yemeni researcher in the field of scientific research should overcome beside all other constraints, the tremendous exploration effort in the future given the ambitious plans and programs to achieve sustainable success and development.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FORMATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER

A university degree is not a prerequisite for excellence. For the common run of mortals, however, a university science degree is an essential foundation for a scientific career.

The word 'formation' in this context is used to embrace not only intellectual and technical training, but also the acquisition of work experience.

Indeed, to be taken on as an apprentice researcher rather than as a technician, a 'good' degree is generally required, though exceptions are rightly made for 'late developers', or for those whose home background did not allow or encourage academic attainment, to come into research via technical qualifications.

At some stage, however, in order for a Yemeni researcher to function as a scientific researcher, an

apprentice should study a certain number of specific disciplines. These include mathematics, physics, natural science, logic and statistics; and to that list, many would add the history and philosophy of science.

It is important for the training of national cadres in Yemen in the field of scientific research to be said efficient in this field and acquire some skill in certain basic techniques, to be familiar with basic approaches and methodology, as follows:

1. Expressing entities in the form of symbols.
2. Manipulating their relationships.
3. Formalizing and manipulating ideas.
4. Assessing the validity of those manipulations.
5. Handling data and understanding the significance of such data.
6. Designing experiments in forms yielding significant and unbiased results.
7. Situating the past work of others and one's own current work as part of an unfolding process for enriching and development the future of knowledge and its applications.

Furthermore, it is highly desirable that the scientific researcher should also be able to communicate fluently and attractively, by lecturing certainly, but above all writing. Moreover, as has already been pointed out, new knowledge cannot be said to exist effectively until, by publication, it has made part of the common stock of learning available to all.

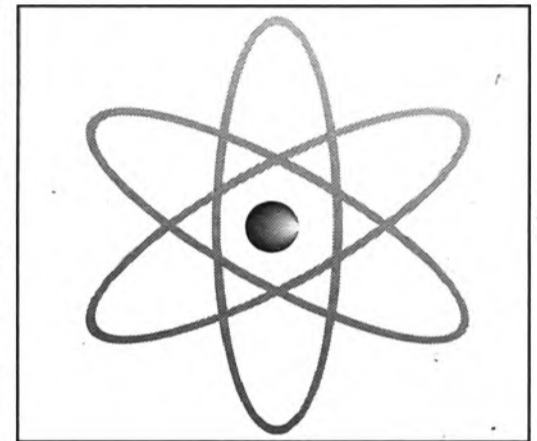
At all events, for the contemporary world it would seem that an intermediate system affords the researcher the best chances of successful development; a system that is to say, which starts with close supervision, encourages and takes account of the researcher's progress. The researcher will quickly come to grasp with a number of realities of such nature as to dispel all notions and imaginings about the glamor of the activity of scientific research.

* The first realization is that neither his/her experimental work nor his/her comprehension will reach the frontiers of his/her chosen discipline during the first day, first month, or even the first year.

* The second realization to come to him/her is likely to be that scientific research, like any other working activity, can become extremely boring at the technical manipulative level. Techniques and essay procedures, once learned, seldom provide much intellectual stimulus.

* The third discovery which the young scientific researcher will make for him/herself is that for the first time in his/her working life, he/she is free moral agent, in the sense that his observations are a personal matter between instruments, notebook and him/herself and none other. Because scientific research deals with the unknown, no one can tell him/her whether the results are 'right' or 'wrong'. The desire to please the supervisor of research leader, by providing expected results, can be very strong. The utmost responsibility for the honesty of observations and their limits of errors has to be assumed by the young researcher himself.

Finally, the researcher will come to understand that as his studies lead him forward from the received wisdom of his undergraduate training towards the present boundaries of knowledge. These features, this intellectual uncertainty, are matters with which he must learn to live and to develop the ability to consider his research problem from many sides.



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Yemen Children Most Enjoy the Eid!



The rituals of Eid are elaborate and detailed. They should be, as they have been evolving over the last fifteen centuries. Although the major part is universal in the Muslim World, each country and region has developed certain unique features.

By and large, the eid rituals start with the early morning of the first day of eid, the festivities last at least three days. Male members of the family get up early, shower, and put their new clothes. They head to a special eid prayer, performed in a central location for the whole city or group of villages. Once the prayer is over, people hug and kiss congratulating each other on the eid.

Then it is back to the family, by which time the female members have also showered and put on their new clothes. The family eats breakfast together. This is a special dish known as fattah (which break crumbs/pieces soaked in milk).



Families then start visits. Often, it is time to visit female relatives who live in separate quarters. The children start something like a trick and treat ritual, and they are given small amounts of money as well as sweets.



Most families bake special cakes and cookies for the occasion. Candies, raisins, and nuts are also purchased to be presented to visitors.

Well-to-do families buy a sheep to slaughter on the eid morning. Those who are less rich purchase meat from the butchers. In all cases, families have to have meat on the eid day. Rich families are instructed to give a third of the sheep's meat to poorer families. On the first day of eid, lunch is a big meal. It is often made up of diversified sumptuous dishes.

Afternoons are for gatherings, mainly around qat for adults. Both men and women, displaying new or at least clean clothes, and women often wearing perfume and lots of jewelry. Children go to parks and other recreation centers, when-ever available.

Family reunion is an integral part of the eid ritual. Individuals seek out family members for visits. Most often, this means leaving the cities to spend the eid in the villages.

Kissing and hugging is a typical form of greeting over the holidays. People of the same sex do that, and not across sexes. This is also a chance to make up. If there are outstanding grudges and grievances, people tend to overcome them and start a new chapter in the relations.

Eid is an expensive ritual. That is why the economic hardships of Yemen today have affected the way people celebrate the occasion. Most poor families cannot afford the new clothes, and they can't afford the gifts and presents.

Thus if you see people not enjoying the eid as they should, it is because of the cost of living.





26 SEPTEMBER: Sana'a (Weekly) 15-2-96
(Mouthpiece of the Military)

Main Headlines:

- 1) US \$5 Million from UN Fund for Capital Investment for Aden Housing Project
- 2) Dirhem Nu'uman (Vice Chairman of General Authority for Duty Free Zones - Aden): The Final Signing of Agreement with YEMENCO Was Delayed Due to Technical Reasons
- 3) Dr. Iryani: The French Proposal for Ending the Disputed with Eritrea Is Acceptable

Article Summary:

Let Them Vanish with All that They Have Taken In his regular column in the paper, "Words Seeking Points", Mr. Abbas Al-Dailamy, a famous media personality and writer of poetry and letters, takes note of the President's declaration of opening a new fight against corruption. Al-Dailamy first describes how the Prophet Mohammed, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, forced his 2-year old beloved grandson, Al-Hassan, give back a date fruit he had put in his mouth, which the latter had picked up from a pile of dates that was submitted as a Zakat or religious tax levy by a Muslim. As this was property of the faithful or what we would call today public property, the child was not entitled to it! Mr. Al-Dailamy remarks:

"We do not ask the President, as he confronts corruption and the corrupt to take out all that has been stuffed into the bellies or throats of the government officials who have plundered the public assets which has fattened them up and led to the annoyance of the citizens and society at large. Nor do we ask him to expose and shame them, as some rulers would have done. What we are calling for is a reasonable and flexible demand. That is to put a decisive break between society and these officials... to put an end to all their evils once and for all. Get rid of them, and they may keep all that is in their bellies, provided that they take the evil that fattened them up away with them, and never to be seen or allowed again in the country. Such a punishment meted out to them for their deeds is indeed appropriate justice as well as a deterrent for the future.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly) 14-2-96
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The World Bank: Success of the First Phase of Reforms was 35%, and Financial and Administrative Success Was Zero.

Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

- 2) Explosion in Attaq (Shabwa)
- 3) Lloyd's of London Promotes Aden as a Duty-Free Port

Article Summary:

1) Five-Man Summit After Eid Al-Fitr in Egypt The paper reiterated a Voice of America report which disclosed that during President Isaias Afwerke's last visit to Cairo, which ended on 12-2-96. Egyptian sources report that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt agreed with the Eritrean president to hold a summit meeting to be attended by President Ali Abdulla Saleh (The Republic of Yemen), President Afwerke, the French Prime Minister, and the Ethiopian Prime Minister, in addition to the Egyptian President. The latter three countries have been mediating in the dispute over the Hunaish Archipelago between RoY and Eritrea. The meeting will be held immediately after the Eid Al-Fitr holidays in Cairo. Official sources in the Republic of Yemen would not confirm or deny the report.

2) Difficulties in Signing of YEMENCO Contract Negotiations with the company which has been chosen to execute the first phase of the Free Aden Port are hitting snags because of the military mentality in which the Duty Free Port Authority officials are handling the talks. In addition, the Yemeni negotiators from the Aden Branch of the Authority are poorly qualified. On the other hand, the Yemeni side is putting too many obstacles and interferes in the technical and administrative aspects of the execution of the project, in which they have little competence in. The paper states that the Yemenis side is trying to push YEMENCO to back off of the project, which has already been initiated by both sides. This could jeopardize the start of the project and cause serious damage to Yemen's interests and credibility, just for the sake of promoting narrow interests of a few officials. The final signing was expected on 31-1-96, but apparently, the Port Authority Officials are keen on missing an opportunity that could create thousands of jobs if the Aden Duty

Free Port project physically gets underway, the paper commented.

AL-THAWRY: Sana'a (Weekly) 15-2-96
(Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Al-Hadharem village Is Subjected to the Piracy of the Regime
- 2) Imported Terrorism
- 3) Al-Shootfa (Former RoY Ambassador to Damascus, YSP leader in self exile) Returns.

Article Summary:

I Am Strong ... Therefore I Exist A new and modern Yemen will not be built by one man, one party or one tribe. It can only become a reality when all citizens of the country, wherever they come from, can duly participate. This is how Mr. Ahmed Ghanim Al-Adimy begins an article on the pathetic conditions in which the country lives, simply because the rulers fail to deal with the realities of life in Yemen as endured by the overwhelming majority of the population. The government is doing everything possible to make life miserable for the common citizens. The article then gave some areas of general concern. Government staff are forced into "useless" unemployment, and they are unable to exercise any of their professional skills. On the social front, a Yemeni citizen considers himself a stranger in his own country. A citizen is routinely exposed to arrest at anytime, and without charge or due process of law. A citizen is guilty unless he/she has the support of money or influence. If he/she runs into dispute with someone and the dispute is settled amicably, he/she is still obligated to make substantial payments or else face arrest. If a person sides with the underdog in a dispute, then revenge is bound to fall on him/her sooner or later. If the big fat rats find that interests are best served by kicking the citizen out of his apartment or his piece of land which has been in his family for generations, all the big rat has to do is make payment to the right person or

buzz their influential friends in the right authority and the citizen is out of his property like magic! After more than a year and a half since the hated civil war, the article asks where is the general amnesty, national reconciliation, the real reforms, and the redirecting of the country to a correct course, all of which were themes of favorite songs by the official media during the war? There is no evidence of any of that in real life. There is nothing to testify to the seriousness or sincerity of the rulers. The people of Yemen will only be convinced of this sincerity when they start to see concrete and effective practical results which can be felt everywhere by all the country's citizens. The article then concludes by saying, isn't it time to start with this now, or is it that only time shall be the judge. If a citizen is lucky enough to be alive long enough to see judgment passed on the rulers, then will he/she see concrete results.

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly) 24-2-96
(Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) King Fahd Heads A Saudi Cabinet Meeting
- 2) The political Parties Affairs Committee Calls on the YSP to Complete Its Registration Forms.
- 3) Some of the Truth about Eritrean Independence and the Situation in the Horn of Africa

Article Summary:

Misfortune .. Wealth and Words Sewn by a Club Commenting on President Mu'ammarr Al-Qaddafi's recent pledge to fund the "Nation of Islam" (Elijah Muhammed Black Muslim version), Fouad Abdul-Qadir ridicules the Libyan President. The author points out that with so much poverty and a 90% illiteracy in the Arab World, were it not wiser for the Libyan leader to look closer to home for spending the returns of Arab natural resources. Has great misfortune befallen Arab leadership to have to look towards Louis Farrakhan to defeat Bill Clinton in the upcoming US elections? When will Arab leaders stop their mockery of government?

AL-BELAGH: Sana'a (Weekly) 13-2-96
(Monotheism and Islamic Action Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Investigations in the Theft of 80 Million Dollars in Marib
- 2) The Termination of the Services of 25% of the Expatriate Teaching Force.
- 3) 90% of the People Live Under the Poverty Line

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Iran Versus Islam on Its National Day

An article appeared on Yemen Times (Vol. VI, no. 6) page 4, on Iran's National Day. The article appeared with no author, and included many phrases that contradict the policies of present-day 'Islamic' Republic of Iran.

In reviewing the history of Iran, on the 2nd and 3rd columns of the article, I quote the following phrases:

- Until the Arab conquest of Persia.
- Hazrat-e-Mohammed the prophet was preaching Islam in Arabia.
- In the 7th century Arab warriors swept across the Iranian Plateau and toppled the Sasanid dynasty.
- The Arab Conquerors introduced the Islamic religion.
- Arab domination continued for several centuries until the Islamic Empire began to fall apart.
- The Arabs were followed by other foreign invaders

If those statements were written during the Shah's rule, we may have some excuses for this flagrant manipulation of historical events and the unfair attitudes towards Islam, the religion of the state of Iran.

I will leave those quotations to able historians to reply, but I would like to hear the reflections of the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in Yemen on the article; if it was not forwarded by them.

Finally, I hope that more attention is paid, when such statements are presented for publication in your well respected newspaper.

Eng. M. Jawad,
Sana'a.

Editor's Note:

Irrespective of whether we agree with the events or not, the basic fact remains that the information above is historical and technically correct. The Arabs did conquer Persia, the Prophet Muhammad (P) did preach Islam in Arabia, Arab warriors did sweep through the Iranian Plateau and toppled the then-ruling Sasanid dynasty, and they introduced Islam. The Arabs did rule the peoples whose lands they conquered, and in many cases, as is the case with Persia, other invaders also followed.

Stating the facts should not imply good or bad connotations. It is the events themselves that should be seen as bad or good.

The Arabs and Iranians agree today, as a whole, that the introduction of Islam to Persia and to other regions, was a good thing. It was in fact, a blessing that allowed humanity to come out of darkness. That does not change the fact that the Arabs did conquer other lands in so doing.

I COME BACK TO YOU

I come back to you!
From the journey of perplexity;
As I started my muddy life,
I come back to you!
Clouds of melancholy sighs,
Perching upon our board of fate.
"Between the early dawn and
the gloomy night"
There is merely dark sterility;
of the summer and its scorching light.

Oh! I come back to you!
Oh! forlorn! your city gate
and its verdure of spring . . .
is destroyed by winter and hate
By winter and hate and more hate . . .
I come back to you!
Oh! Only agony is riding our dreams.
People like human beings are fainting
From the memory of despots .
the portrait of our future beams.

Oh! I come back to you!
Babies are suckling.
From holes and barrels of guns.
Daffodils are irrigated from
Blood of mothers' skulls.
Lasses' emotions erupt over the sad melody
From hills; peaks of virgins.
Abundant sighs and unattainable love
with profound despair and agony.
Chant's words are embraced
By nature innocence and harmony.

By: Ahmed Mohammed Kaid Al-Garady
Al-Qabas Institute for Typing & Languages,
Taiz.

WHY I BECAME A MUSLIM?

I become Muslim simply because I found there are a lot of contradictions in the new testament, and the mission of Paul. My former name was Douglas Adjei Fofie I was born into a Christian family in Ghana, and started my studies in-Christian churches as a Sunday school student. I became a Sunday school teacher, and later attended Trinity College as a pastor trainer for one year and a half. But, before the end of my studies, my eyes were opened to some contradictions in the new testament (bible) which led me to change my religion to Islam.

At first, I knew little about Islamic religion. But through my sheikh Abdullah Hussein Farag's help, I became a strong, faithful and truthful Muslim. May Allah the Almighty bless and reward him to continue fight for Allah's religion (Islam). Secondly, my Moslem name is Musa Banda Fofie, I'm studies holy Koran in new Moslem presentation committee in Tahrir Square, any one who would like to see me should contact me on Fridays 4pm to 7pm by this no. 5 26 75 86 or come personally to the center of the committee on Friday the same hours.

The contradictions I am talking about are found in John and Mathew Gospels, about transfiguration of Jesus Christ. According to John, the transfiguration took place on the sixth day of the month while Mathew says it was on the eighth day. So my question was did the transfiguration of Jesus Christ occur once or twice? If it was once, either writer of the Gospels is wrong and there must not be any mistakes in the 'holy' book. If anyone can explain this to me, he or she may contact me at the address below.

The holy Qur'an has no contradictions, and it remains without change of a single word.

I can say that explanations of the Holy Qur'an are well understood without error. My aim in writing this is to encourage brothers and sisters in Islam to become strong and faithful to Allah, and have hope that they are the chosen peoples and the kingdom of heaven is for them.

I, Musa Banda Fofie, bear witness that there is no diety (God) but Allah, and that Prophet Mohammed (P) was Allah's last messenger.

Lastly, my request to brothers and sisters in Islam is that, I would like to return to Ghana. My family and my lovely wife whom I have departed from three and a half years ago are waiting for me. I also want to continue to spread Allah's religion to my people, to follow Allah's instructions and to believe in His prophet Mohammed (P) as the last messenger. As my ticket to Ghana is very expensive, I would like to ask for help from Muslims to make my aim possible.

The ticket is 950 US dollars. Shiekh Abdul Majeed Zindani had help me with \$300 dollars, and both the Ministries of Al-Awqaf (Endowment), and Al-Adle (Justice) gave me YR 2000 each.

So brothers and sisters in Islam, my appeal to you is to help me to make my travel possible. All interested Muslim can help a new Muslim brother and also a new fighter for Islamic religion.

Use following ways to send your gift:

Musa Banda Fofie,
New Muslim Presentation Committee,
P. O. Box 8477,
Sana'a - Yemen.

Or should you come personally to Tahreer Square, look me up at the Center for New Muslims on Fridays, between 4pm to 7pm. Allah shall bless a cheerful giver.

By: Musa Banda Fofie

شكراً للحاج علي الحباري

تتقدم جمعية الحضارم الخيرية بالحجرية

بأسمى آيات الشكر والثناء لرجل البر والإحسان

الحاج علي محمد الحباري

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على الأهالي بنظر رئيس الجمعية في ختام أيام رمضان المباركه

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Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumphury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Branches of Foreign Banks:	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424
Government Offices:	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	332001-3
Radio Station	200060/61

Insurance Companies:	
Y.I. & ReInsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance Sanaa	206112/4
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Hodeidah:	217370/1
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Aden:	243909
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Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sanaa:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

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Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Air Tanzania Sana'a	275029
Aden:	241534
American Airlines	272894/838
Alitalia	273655
Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Alyemen (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemen (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
Bazara Travel	78093/270879
British Airways Sanaa	248151/2
Aden:	241534
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Ilias I. T. T.	273338/275554
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
KLM	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
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Royal Jordanian Sana'a	275314/355
Aden:	243532
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Sabena	285865/925
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Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Thai Airways	275028
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Universal - Zubeiri	267929/ 273924
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Mukalla	7921888(mobile)
American Express	272435/6

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U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A	238842/52
Vietnam	215985

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Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534

3. International Organizations

Care	414079
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
	02-233183
WHO	252213/204

ADEN Consulates :

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Egypt	231610
Ethiopia	231335
France	255896
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
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Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101

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Hadda Hotel	215212/4/5
Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Yazan	217997
Royal	
Marib (0630)	
Bilquis Marib	2372
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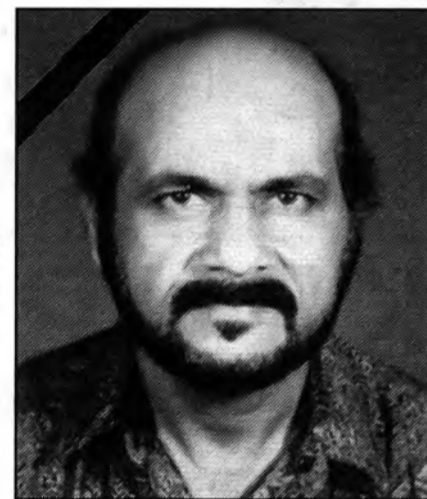
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passed away in India on 19th February, 1996 at the young age of 43.

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Contest No. 61 مسابقة رقم 61

Prepared by:
Al-Farouk Institute of
Languages & Computer

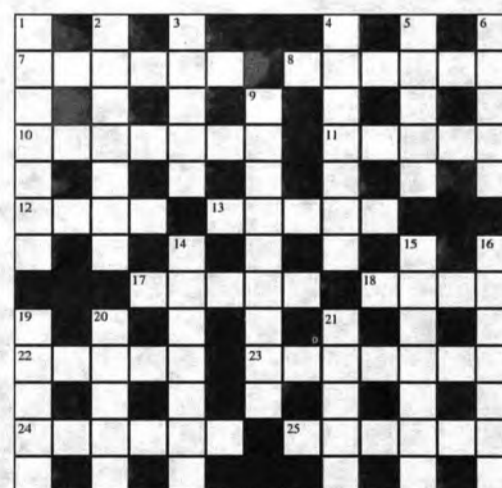
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من ب رقم (٣٦٣٧) . صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء . تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (١-٩٧١) ، فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouq 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 أسم الفائز في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز» .



Across

- Cricket stumps.
- Turn aside.
- Silly.
- Innocent (French).
- Company's trade-mark.
- Burn with hot liquid.
- Swimmer's muscle spasm.
- barrier across a river.
- Sudden fright.
- brass instrument.
- Nickname for a policeman.
- Singular or —

Down

- Quickly.
- Miser in Dicken's *A Christmas Carol*.
- Start.
- Cheat.
- Human though-box!
- More recent.
- Winning move in chess.
- It's pulled at Christmas!
- Cat which can't change its spots?
- Easily broken.
- Star Trek* character.
- Shoot from hiding.
- Small type of 23 ACROSS.

Correct answers for contest No. (60)

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

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 60:

Jalaj Chaturvedi
(Indian nationality)



جائزة هذه المسابقة مقدمة من معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

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تلفون: ٢٢١٣٠٣

UNIQUE TO YEMEN

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Chief Editor,
Yemen Times.

Over the Eid Al-Fitr holiday, I found some free time. So, I decided to re-shuffle and re-organize the picture collections of the newspaper. On several occasions, it took an inefficiently long time to track down some of the pictures we needed in our stories. All in all, we are talking of a collection of about 25,000 pictures of all kinds.

First, my three friends and I - on whom the task of making sense of the picture collection fell - put all pictures in one lot - some six big boxes, in all. Then, we started with a standard classification system of the people by function. So we had the ministers, ambassadors, members of parliament, army/security officers, sheikhs, businessmen, oil people, judges, journalists, the handicapped, doctors.

Then we moved into the category of physical structures and landscape - the farms, industries, hotels, airplanes, mosques, etc. These were neatly divided into functions and what they stood for. Then we moved to events, meetings, conferences, sports, disasters, exhibitions, etc. Again here, it was relatively easy to find overall classifications they grouped the pictures under several headings.

Over three extended work sessions, the majority of

the pictures were classified. Then we were left with quite a few pictures which we did not fit any of the categories, anywhere. So we made up some. That is the uniqueness of journalism in Yemen. We started with a category for kidnapped persons. Here we had all the hostages, their captors, and other associated pictures. Then there was the category of local arms markets. Here we had the many pictures where arms of all kinds were on display. They make good viewing.

There is a third category for the infisalyyeen (separatists). Here

we have the former politicians who are either in voluntary exile abroad, or who are wanted by the prosecutor-general's office.

One final note on Yemen's uniqueness. Some people you simply cannot contain in any one category, because they fit in many groups. One person fit in six categories - sheikh, member of parliament, businessman, army officer, agent for oil companies, and intellectual.

It is fun classifying newspaper pictures in Yemen. Next time around we are sorting the loads of pictures, may be some of you will try the fun of it.



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