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YEMEN TIMES



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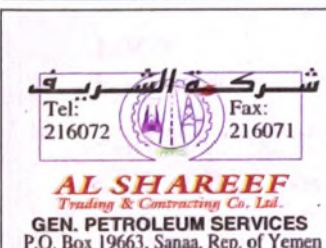
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Yemen & Saudi Arabia Strike Border Deal

It is almost over! Yemen and Saudi Arabia have reached a deal regarding demarcation of the 2000 kilometer border between them. There was a sigh of relief in the air. Yemeni officials were worried they would have more than one neighbor on their back. Now that a deal has been cut with the Saudis, they can devote full attention to resolving the problem with Eritrea. But what is the deal? How much was a desperate Yemen forced to give in return for concluding the deal? What is the story on a Saudi demand for access to the Arabian Sea via a corridor carved out of Yemeni territory? As more details become available, the picture does not look as grim as the opposition parties would make the public believe. Neither is there a real problem of a sell-out. Yemeni officials did bargain as

hard as they could, given the options. The first part of the border had been resolved a year ago, when the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in Mecca on the 27th of Ramadhan, 1415 H, which coincided with the 26th February, 1995. According to the MoU, the border-line which was fixed by the 1934 Tayef Agreement, was confirmed. This line runs from Ras Al-Mu'waj Shami on the Red Sea - which is situated between the towns of Meidi and Al-Mawassam - to Jabal Thar some 160 kilometers inland. Last week, on Thursday, February 29th, 1996, the two sides reached a tentative agreement to cover the remainder of the border, running all the way to Oman. Rumors regarding the Saudi drive to secure an access corridor to the Arabian Sea, no reference to it was found.

President Saleh Takes Full and Direct Charge of Managing Government

General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, has taken full and effective charge of running the affairs of the government machinery. Starting from last week, ministers, governors and other senior officials now take direct orders from the President, even for issues concerning detailed management of the affairs of their ministries and governorates. This arrangement is temporary until a new prime minister is agreed upon.

Mind You, They Could Be Helped ! EVERY DAY IN YEMEN, 200 CHILDREN DIE, & 120 MORE CATCH DISEASES LEADING TO DEFORMITIES & HANDICAPS

A round-table discussion initiated by the Yemen Times brought to the open more troubling information on the condition of Yemeni children. Mr. Carl Tinstman, UNICEF Resident Representative, a participant in the round-table, disclosed that every day, some 200 Yemeni children die. "With immunization, at least half of them could have been saved," he said. There is more bad news. Also every day, some 120 more Yemeni children catch diseases which lead to permanent deformities and handicaps, like polio and tuberculosis. To add insult to injury, the Yemeni government is not responding to appeals by specialists. "Our pleading has been consistently turned down by the government," explained Dr. Mohammed Hajar, Director-General of the (EPI) Extended Program of Immunization. The grand total sum released by the Yemeni Government to the EPI in 1995 was 4.5 million Riyals or a mere \$33,000, which is less than 50% of the value of one big car of the thousands driven around town by officials and officers and their families.

This allocation translates into an annual expenditure of THREE CENTS PER INFANT (under one year) per year or ONE CENT PER CHILD (under five). "This kind of allocation shows that the present government has wrong priorities," stated Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Mageed Al-Qubati, a key physician. Dr. Salim Banaja, a leading pediatrician was even more annoyed. He called on UNICEF to get more involved in monitoring its child-related programs in Yemen. Meanwhile, one more Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) was formed last week by parents and doctors. It is called association for "Child Rights of Yemen" (CRY), and it aims to ring the bell of alarm when the interests of infants and children are compromised. The first action this NGO is to meet with the Minister of Health on Monday March 4th. "We need to protest strongly against the lack of vaccines in the immunization centers," said Dr. Abdulaziz Tarmoom, an active participant.

More on page 8

Yemen and Eritrea: The Haggling Continues

The French complained bitterly against the Yemen Times for running the proposed agreement it brokered between Yemen and Eritrea. It is ironic that politicians who are put through a washing machine by their own press, do not show any level of tolerance towards the efforts of Third World press. But then again this kind of double standards is not new. Well folks, this week the Yemen Times has been able to dig up some more stuff. First, the US government has sent a letter to the two nations. The US made 4 points:

- Reassures again its neutrality in the conflict;
- Welcomes the acceptance of the Republic of Yemen and the State of Eritrea to solve the conflict through peaceful means;
- Supports fully the good offices of French Ambassador Francis Gutmann, President Jacques Chirac's envoy, to enable to reach a preliminary agreement towards international arbitration;
- Requests from both parties not to resort to escalation and not to circulate the matter presented by the envoy in order not to complicate his efforts.

Continues on page 5

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OUR VIEWPOINT

Ethics in Politics

"Without civil morality, communities perish; without personal morality, their survival has no value." Those are the wise words of Bertrand Russell; and he couldn't have been closer to the truth.

That ethics has a place in politics seems to surprise many people as the belief that politics is the domain of deceit and that it is a dirty game prevails. But this is a dangerous belief, given that politicians impact the lives of societies and national welfare more than any other group. It is here more than anywhere else, that we need upright people whose judgement and moral values we can trust.

That is why in the advanced countries, politicians who run for a high public office are subjected to a thorough scrutiny. Their lives are exposed to the public in open discussions. The idea is to find out what kind of moral values and code of ethics those individuals have, and whether society can trust them. In the West, a high level of ethics is an important requirement of senior politicians. Explicit reference to moral and social values are found at all levels, and the issue is no longer contentious.

A typically insidious instance of the erosion of moral values is the rampant corruption and abuse of power practised with mephistophelean cunning. Here in Yemen, our officials do not even care to hide their corruption. Shrugging it off as a world-wide phenomenon is poor consolation.

Ethical considerations are required at two planes.

On the one hand, there must be a drive to purge moral vices among senior politicians. Unscrupulous officials often exhibit low moral standards, and hence they transgress against every body. They rob the state and public. And to add insult to injury, they are not ashamed of it.

On the other hand, we must work hard to get rid of weak officials who allow their colleagues and superiors to tramp over them, and over the rights of the public. Officials who have no character, or at least not a strong one, are just as bad as those with bad ethical norms.

The reform measures introduced by Yemen cannot work unless the political setting is cleaned. These cannot be done by enacting laws which are not or cannot be enforced. Codes of ethical behavior, ombudsmen and the like - however well-intentioned - serve as mere palliatives. In fact the very presence of good laws and codes could be used by bad politicians to get away with their crimes by using them as camouflage. We need to go to the root of the problem - personal propensities.

It is not an accident that the West - with all its laws and well-established institutions - still vigorously checks and double checks the private lives of politicians running for high office. The personal propensities and what the individual stands for are extremely important.

Moral perceptions are shaped by individual attitudes and training. But pre-occupation with training and skill-formation is not in itself sufficient. I have seen many a university doctor who has been quickly compromised after joining a corrupt political structure. Some of these are my very colleagues.

A strong and straight politician can help create a strong and able nation. I have read a lot of history books. I have yet to come across an example whereby a corrupt political system that pays little practical respect for ethical values and moral conduct was able to create a strong nation!

Read history books! Ethics are important!

The Publisher
Signature

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Japanese Assistance to Yemen

Two grant assistance agreements have been signed last week between the Japanese Embassy in Sanaa, on the one hand, and the Yemeni Society for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped and the Local Council of Al-Soda District, on the other. According to the first agreement, Japan, through its grass-roots projects fund, will provide up to US\$ 20,000 to finance purchase of wheel chairs for physically disabled individuals. According to the second agreement, Japan will provide US\$ 57,815 to finance the purchase of an electric generator for Al-Soda. The Japanese embassy in Sanaa actively seeks and assesses worthwhile small projects implemented by local NGOs, with the aim of provided small-scale funding. Over the last few years, the embassy has financed nearly 30 small projects.

Opposition Parties Files Lawsuit Against Political Parties Committee

The Supreme Coordination Council of the Opposition Parties (SCCOP) filed a lawsuit against the Political Parties Committee. On 28th February, 1996, three opposition leaders - Qadhi Ahmed Al-Shami, Chairman of Hizbul-Haq, Mr. Omar Al-Jawi, Secretary-General of Attagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani, and Dr. Abdul-Quddos Al-Midhwahi, Head of the Political Department of Nasserite Unionist Party - personally delivered the complained to the Western District Court of Sanaa. They said that their complaint is basically against the decision of the Political Parties Committee (PPC) which treats them as newly-founded parties. "The law only requires that we register with the PPC, and not process establishment formalities, as it wants us to do," Qadhi Ahmed Al-Shami said. Many parties, including the two ruling ones, have completed the process as required by the PPC. Even the Nasserite Unionist Party has done so, although it has signed the lawsuit in solidarity with the other SCCOP members. A leading opposition party that has yet to complete formalities with the PPC is the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Lawyers Ask for Time to Respond to Charges Against Prime Minister

On February 28th, two lawyers working for the Ministry of Legal Affairs, showed up in front of Qadhi Abdul-Malik Al-Jindary, Chair of the Sanaa Western District, to respond to the charges filed by the Hadharem Welfare Association (HWA) against the Prime Minister. The charges state that the PM has exceeded his authorities and abused his powers by ordering the nullification of the elected leadership of the HWA, and by ordered the cancellation of the Women's Development Center. The HWA has also decided to file a lawsuit against the Director-General of Security in Taiz Governorate, Mr. Abdul-Qader Kahtan, for sending some 400 soldiers to Hadharem village along with at least eight armored vehicles during last month, Ramadham. Colonel Qahtan said he was simply carrying out the Prime Minister's orders, though many people believe his personal incentives explain the intensity and size of the attack against an unarmed and peaceful village. He also could not explain the looting of and trespassing against private property or beating of old folks.

British Exporters' Delegation Visits Sanaa and Aden

A 15-person delegation from the South of England Exporters Association (SEEA) plans to arrive in Sanaa on March 9th on a one-week visit to Yemen. The Chambers of Commerce in Sanaa and Aden have made arrangements for Yemeni businessmen to meet the group and discuss trade deals. A British Embassy spokesman said that they welcomed the trade mission to Yemen. "It is an exciting period for UK/Yemen bilateral relations and for business prospects between our two countries," the spokesman added.

SODEC Pursues Talks on Gas Export Deal

Shigeru Hatayama, Managing Director of SODEC of Japan, arrived in Sanaa on Saturday, March 2nd, at the head of a large delegation. The group is here to continue earlier talks with the hope of concluding a participation agreement regarding the financing and export of Yemeni LNG to the Far East markets, especially Japan. The time factor in concluding a deal is crucial for Yemen, given the competition. Several already established gas producing countries, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Australia are aggressively working to secure markets. Qatar and Oman are also soon going to be in the export market.

Ministry of Planning Official Supports Channeling Aid to NGOs

In a meeting on Saturday, March 2nd, with Ahmed Al-Soufi, Secretary-General of the Yemeni Institute for Development of Democracy (YIDD), Dr. Mutahhar Al-Saedi, Vice Minister of Planning and Development, expressed full support for assisting NGOs get foreign funding and assistance. Against the backdrop of a Yemen Times article complaining that the Ministry is resisting the world trend of supporting NGOs, he said that the Ministry understands the important role of the YIDD and other NGOs and that it will work to enable them get direct international aid.

President Saleh Orders Resolving Al-Sameyi's Case

President Ali Abdullah Saleh instructed the Prosecutor-General on February 28th, 1996 to drop the public claim on Sultan Al-Sameyi. The private claims in the case have been resolved through the payment of blood money to the heirs of the two persons killed in the incident in 1992. Sultan Al-Sameyi, who has since taken refuge in the high mountains of Hugarriah, was a leading opposition figure. He was several times trapped in local confrontations created by the state. Finally, he fell into one of them, and in which two persons were killed. Following the incident, the state immediately branded him as a killer and started hunting him down. His political career and public life was thus destroyed. Last week, it was finally over thanks to the persistent appeals of friends, especially Mustafa Ahmed Noman.



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Khawlani:

“Vocational/Technical training suffered due to wrong priorities.”

Vocational Training in the Republic of Yemen has been going on since the early days of the Republic. Thanks to the significant support of Yemen's friends from international and bilateral sources. From the outset, one must appreciate that German, Chinese, Japanese and Dutch support, as well as the World Bank in this extremely vital area of human resource development has been both substantial and effective.

The General Authority for Vocational and Technical Training is entrusted with developing an embryonic labor market for skilled crafts and technicians matching in excellence in many sectors of the Yemeni economy. There is at the moment, a \$60 million project co-financed by IDA, World Bank, Japan, EC, the Netherlands, and the OPEC Fund. Apparently, the project has been signed and implementation will start this year.

In view of the importance of human-power training, Ismail Al-Ghabyri of Yemeni Times went to speak with Engineer Jamal Abdul-Khalik Al-Khawlani, Chairman of GAVTT. He filed the following report:

Q: What is the GAVTT and what are its tasks?

A: The General Authority for Vocational and Technical Training is an autonomous public authority set up to develop human resource skills in the country. The authority was established by Republican Decree No. 261/92 in 1992. The authority was subject to re-organization by Decree No. 64/95.

We are engaged in training of personnel. This is done through the planning, organization, direction and management of technical and vocational centers in various fields and specializations and at the different levels in various governorates.

The objective of these centers is to meet the skill requirements of the economy. Personnel skill development among the local human power base is our main task.

Q: Do you directly serve the government?

A: We provide the government and its various organs consultation, advice, proposal and information on training and programs that would be required for fulfilling their respective needs. We also tailor-make some programs as needed. But often, government personnel are enrolled in our centers.

Q: What about the private sector and NGOs. Do you also provide similar services to them?

A: We prepare training programs to develop and upgrade skills and also advise any employer/s. These services are available to whoever needs them. When the service is rendered to a non-government entity, a fee or charge is involved.

Q: The National Council for Technical and Vocational Training was recently set up. What is its role and your relations with it?

A: The Council of Ministers Decree No. 67/95, specified the role of the council. It said that the council's job is to propose a unified training policy for vocational and technical skills as well as to propose appropriate nationally acceptable minimum standards and levels in the training efforts.

The Council also advises the government on appropriate national and local training needs best suited to meet the economic development goals which the government pursues. The Council also evaluates the on-going training efforts in Yemen. We, of course, are working with the council.

Q: Who runs the NCVTT?

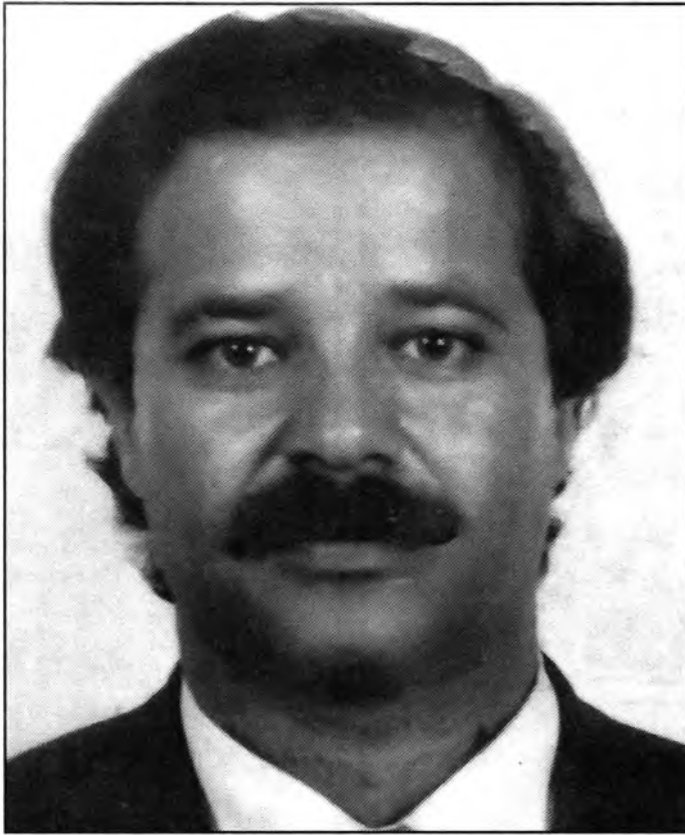
A: The Council is chaired by the Minister of Pensions, Social Affairs and Labor. The chairman of GAVTT is the Vice Chairman and representatives of business, government agencies, and syndicates sit on the board.

Q: What is the GAVTT skill Development fund, also just recently set up?

A: The skill Development Fund was established by Presidential order to fill the financial gap in meetings the needs of the centers which the authority runs or operates jointly with employers who benefit from these centers. The fund is used to give financial support to trainees and to upgrade training efforts and to augment operating and running costs. What the national budget fails to cover, is financed through the Fund.

Q: How are the funds of SDF utilized?

A: Employers have the right to benefit from up to 80% of the SDF (Skill Development Fund) resources contributed by them towards training programs that fill their requirements. The remainder supports the training centers and efforts of the authority at large.



Q: What are the training levels which GAVTT is responsible for?

A: We provide training programs for vocational training at two main levels. We take in trainees who have completed intermediate schools (preparatory schools) as well as secondary graduates for advanced technical training.

Q: How do you see the overall development of human power?

A: Frankly speaking, the human power levels and skills in the country are still far below desired levels, in terms of scope, quantity and type of skills in almost every field one can think of. Part of the problem stems from the low priority that training is given. This was due to a number of factors: historical, economic, psychological and social. To a large degree, however, it is due to inappropriate government priorities.

On the other hand, the public is more in favor of formal educational programs. Everybody wants a university certificate. This to overcome the deprivation which the Yemeni people were subjected to prior to the revolution. Every family wants their children to be doctors, engineers, lawyers, etc.

Thus, enrollment in vocational and technical training fell to less than 1% of the overall educational enrollment. As a result, skill development efforts fell. It is actually easy to see that vocational and technical skills training was relatively neglected. But the present realities, economic real-

ities in particular, require that people and government re-align their priorities in favor of technical education.

Q: But do the payroll structures support your conclusion? After all, it is the market that determines what kind of training a person receives.

A: If you are talking about the government payroll structure, those do not support what I am saying. But if you are talking about the whole economy, and as you rightly said the market, then I think it is wiser to get vocational or technical education.

Q: Speaking of external participation in this sector, how do you view the role of international agencies and donor states.

A: At the outset, perhaps I should single out the Federal Republic of Germany which stands, to date, as the leading donor to our training efforts. Most of the German financing and technical assistance is given in grant-aid. They have been instrumental in establishing the nucleus training programs and facilities in many areas of the country.

We have also obtain assistance from the Netherlands, Japan, India and Algeria. In addition, there are multilateral and international donors such as the IDA, funds, and other sources.

Q: What are the major ongoing projects?

- A:** The following are main ones:
1. German Consultancy Project of DM 5 million.
 2. Transfer of former Ministry of Education Training Centers to GAVTT for DM 3 million.
 3. Rehabilitation of National Institute for Technicians and Instructors for DM 16.5 million in addition to YR 35 million from the Yemeni government.
 4. Supplemental Equipment for 9 centers at \$ 2 million from the Netherlands.
 5. Completion of the Taiz Center
 6. Equipping Al-Aarouk Training Center at \$ 1million from India

Q: Future Projects?

A: The Yemeni government has successfully arranged with the World Bank a comprehensive broad range of training project for development and upgrading of existing training programs.

We are at the moment focusing on training in new economic fields such as fisheries, tourism and hotels. The World Bank will put up \$ 24.6 million and an additional \$ 35.4 million will come from Japan, the European Community, the Netherlands and the OPEC Fund.

On the other hand, we also have a Self Employment Training Project the purpose of which is to develop programs for businesses that provide the skills they need or will need.

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UNDP/Netherlands/UNDDSMS PROJECT YEM/93/010 STRENGTHENING OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND LAND USE SURVEYS IN THE TAIZ REGION

The UNDP/Netherlands/UNDDSMS Project YEM/93/010 (Strengthening of Water Resources Management Capabilities) is providing technical assistance to the Government of Yemen, inter alia, in the preparation of a water resources management action plan for the Taiz region.

In this context, the project intends to carry out hydrogeological and land use surveys of the region. For this purpose, the project would like to invite interested national institutions/consulting firms to submit their proposals to carry out the work as defined in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the subcontract.

A copy of the TOR can be obtained by writing to the Chief Technical Adviser/National Project Director, Project YEM/93/010, P. O. Box 551, Sana'a (Telephone Number: 247-768). The proposal should be divided into four parts:

- profile of the firm/institution and past experience in carrying out similar work;
- technical proposal - methodological framework and procedures to be employed in carrying out the study;
- financial proposal; and
- composition of the study team together with CVs of the staff and their respective responsibilities in the team.

The last date for submission of proposals is 31st March, 1996.

A Christian in Ramadhan

By: Andrew T. Preston

The call to prayer shatters the stillness of dawn. Some barking dogs are awake, a few shops will open in the near hours, and the warning cries of automobile horns are soon to be heard, but much of life during the month of Ramadhan is quite until after the noon hour. A majority of people are resting, for a late start to the day is needed after staying awake past 3:00 am partaking in what is forbidden during the hours of daylight; eating; drinking; smoking and the pleasures of intimacy.

The days of Ramadhan for the year 1996 were celebrated from the 22/1 until 20/2. The occasion is celebrated as a time of joy - much like Christmas season is for Christians. It was during this ninth month of the Muslim year that I spent, to some extent participating - for it is impolite to eat, drink, or smoke in front of someone who is fasting - in the ancient capital of Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

But unlike Christmas, the main enjoyment is found in pleasing God. Fasting for the entire month is only a small aspect of Ramadhan. Of far greater importance is the intimate experience one has with God. Communicating with God requires active participation; it is much easier to talk about sharing in His glory than to walk with Him through it. It would be meaningless to fast if one was unable to control certain traits of human consciousness that block the love of God - those relating with physical pleasures and personal gains.

Not everyone who attends church is a saint. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) conveyed this point very well when he said: "There are many who fast all night, but they gain nothing but hunger and sleeplessness".

Keeping the fast during Ramadhan is the fourth pillar of Islam, for it was during this month that Allah chose to call Muhammad (Peace be upon him) to be a prophet, and sent down the first revelations of the Qur'an.

The Qur'an has 114 chapters, known as surahs, and in the second chapter it stated "O believers, you must fast so that you may learn self-restraint. Fasting is prescribed for you during a fixed number of days, so that you may safeguard yourselves against moral and spiritual ills" (Surah 2:183-4). These moral and spiritual ills refer to the physical pleasures and personal gains that tend to shift focus from God onto oneself.

It is a well known truth no matter how much one professes to a particular religion, it is of little use if not 'lived' on a daily basis. Those people concerned most with accumulating riches and advancing their position in life are reminded, by Ramadhan, that there is only one true wealth - the acceptance and integration of God's love into every area of one's life. For this reason Ramadhan is

considered as the most significant month of the year. It encourages one to completely submit to God and be content with one's standing in life. Displaying your love for God is what truly matters, and in order to achieve this love one must understand that everyone is equal before Him.

Muslims all over the world, regardless of their position in life, experience this month with equal pleasure. Everyone endures the burdens on body and mind that are associated with fasting and additional hours in prayer. Everyone is striving to be in union with God.

It is quoted in the mevlana that "The sun lights up a thousand courtyards. Take away the walls, and you will see that it is all the same light." Remove the walls associated with status and possessional wealth and it is clearly seen God is equally represented within everyone.

Every society has those who have and those who have not. Ramadhan increases concern, by those who have for those who have not. The prophet was always very concerned for the poor and the needy, and made it quite clear that in his opinion "He is not a believer who eats his fill while his neighbor remains hungry by his side" (Hadith Muslim).

An understanding of community is developed in which sympathy, understanding, and compassion are displayed for the less fortunate without reservation. An old Arabian saying remains true for every-one in that, "He gives double who gives unasked." Nothing is taken for granted, possessional wealth is shared, and what is truly valuable is confirmed and celebrated - that of loving God and every one who passes before one's eyes without judgment. Loving God exists in the heart, and it is in the heart where true satisfaction is found from helping others. During the days of Ramadhan, I witnessed numerous encounters of people helping people: a walking blind man stopped and handed a few Riyals; a mother and her children provided with food; an old beggar given what is desired. It was evident God's existence was alive in the goodness of the people.

For it is in helping other people where we find true wealth; deeds of kindness supply the riches of life. It is when focused on one's own happiness that life's rewards are rarely achieved. By using the opportunities to help others, we experience the rewards life has to offer, the knowledge in one's heart of having helped.

The month of Ramadan is a convenient reminder that true wealth is found walking with God and loving others, but it does not guarantee this as a way of life. It is imperative to understand there is little sense in dwelling on what one ought to do for we very seldom live the way our thoughts lead us. We often do what our hearts bid us.

We need to regard the world, ourselves, and all human beings with love, admiration and respect - not only for Muslims during the month of Ramadhan, but every minute of every day by everyone. Not until your heart automatically, without hesitation, wishes for others what it wishes for yourself will true wealth be yours to enjoy.

An Old Yemeni Open Secret Is No Longer a Secret

Arab Knesset Members Pay Official Visit to Yemen

The People's General Congress has proven once more it is not captive of the past. It has shown it is willing and able to move into a future that is different, and hopefully, more promising.

Mr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Rohani, a PGC parliamentarian, who had visited Palestine during the recent Palestinian elections.

Mr. Al-Sane' explained that he and Mr. Derawisha had met with Mr. Shimon Peres, Israeli Prime Minister, prior to their trip.

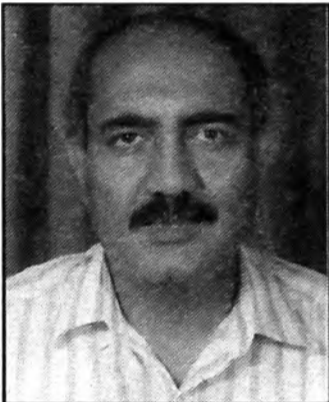
He described the peace process, as inevitable. "But Arab governments should be clear about what they want. For example, what does Yemen want, and what role does it see for itself in the unfolding world of the Middle East.



By: Yusuf Al-Shareef.

Establishing a Yemeni Section of the ICS in Aden

The International College of Surgeons was first established in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 1935. Its founder Dr. Max Thorek, was also its international Permanent Secretary General, holding the post till his death in 1960.



Professor John S. P. Lumley (England), both of whom played a big role in pushing ahead the idea of a section for Yemen.

Here in Yemen, it has been Professor Hussein M. Al-Kaff who has been the dynamo behind the idea. Al-Kaff, M.D., M.S., Ph.D., FICS., A.U.A., FACS.

Prof. H. Al-Kaff Dean Faculty of Medicine Aden University Fax: 00972-231751 P. O. Box 8, Crater, Aden.

Dr. Thorek's aim, in the establishing of the ICS, apart from bringing surgeons around the globe closer and the promotion and advancement of knowledge, was to combat illegal and un-ethical surgical practices, to encourage research, make known latest developments in the field, award yearly prizes and distinctions to deserving recipients, and the elevation of surgical ideals.

It was here that sections, country chapters within the ICS were founded. First, of course, was the USA Section in New York city, followed by the Mexican section in Mexico City.

As time passed, new sections were established in Latin America, China, Turkey, India, Finland, the Philippines, and Canada. It is worth mentioning that in 1952, a Women's Auxiliary of the US and Canadian sections was established with Mrs. Walter C. Burke as its first president.

Since the first president of the ICS, Professor Arnold Jirazek (Czechoslovakia) 1936-8, and through six decades - up to the present President, Professor Pedro A. Rubio (USA) 1995-6, the ICS has grown tremendously in size and accomplishments.

The list of eminent surgeons who have worked hard to shape the College and elevate its surgical standards of excellence around the world is indeed a long one. The ICS, on the threshold of a new century with its changing needs and demands, is sure of fulfilling its mission.

It is therefore, with pride that in the very near future, a Yemeni Section of the ICS will be established in Aden. Professor Refaat Kamel (Egypt), former president of the ICS, will shortly be arriving in Aden for discussions, among other things, regarding the establishment of the Yemeni chapter.

Professor Kamel is Professor of Surgery at Ain-Shams University, and well-known in hepatobiliary surgery. He founded the Egyptian Society of Hepatology and his work on the spleen has gained him international recognition. Once a section is founded in Yemen, it will become a member of the Asia Federation of the ICS. Thanks are due to Professor Kamel and his immediate predecessor, Pro-

Persons interested in making presentation of topics related to surgery, may please contact Dr. Al-Kaff as soon as possible. Please provide the following:

- Guideline:
• Submit abstract in English in no more than 200 words:
• Title stating author's names, institutional affiliation, city and country.
• Organize abstract as follows:
- Introduction statement of the purpose of the paper or clinical experience to be reported
- Methods used to obtain data
- Summary of results
- Clear statement of conclusion
• Original complete copy.

Please give your mailing address, and telephone/fax number/s.

Continued from page 1:

Yemen and Eritrea...

At the same time, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Middle East, arrived here yesterday on a four-day visit. Mr. Hughes, a former US ambassador to Sanaa, will further share American thoughts on the issue with the Yemeni officials.

At another level, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Foreign Minister, sent a long letter to Mr. Salem Ahmed Salem, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, a copy of which was obtained by the Yemen Times Addis Ababa stringer, and is reproduced herewith. The Yemeni Foreign Minister urged Mr. Salem not to see the Yemeni-Eritrean conflict as an Arab-African conflict. Eritrea is trying to present the problem in that light.

"I ask you to kindly continue your positive interaction with the French-led mediation effort in order to reach a peaceful and negotiated solution based on international law and the law of the sea," Dr. Iryani wrote.

Meanwhile, Eritrea continues to consolidate its grip over Greater Hunaish (Great Hanish) island which it occupied on December 15th, 1995. Yemeni officials continue to seek peaceful means to dislodge the Eritreans. If that does not work, however, efforts are fully underway in preparation for a military alternative.

Official letter from the Yemeni Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, dated 21 December 1995. The letter discusses the Yemeni-Eritrean conflict and the role of international law and mediation.

To the Kind Hearted Only

An 11-year old orphan girl is looking for a home. At the moment, she has no home. Her name is Mariam, or Mary, if you will. She used to live with a family, which she served doing household chores. But they abused her. They beat her up badly. Her feet show scars of bad beating. At the moment, she has been taken in by Basmah Al-Qubati, who chairs SOFD. But she can't take care of her forever. The problem is that there is only one orphanage in Sanaa, and it is for male orphans. Orphaned girls have no place to go. LOOKING FOR A FAMILY THAT WILL ADOPT MARIAM OR A PERSON TO PAY FOR HER NEEDS. ARE YOU THERE?



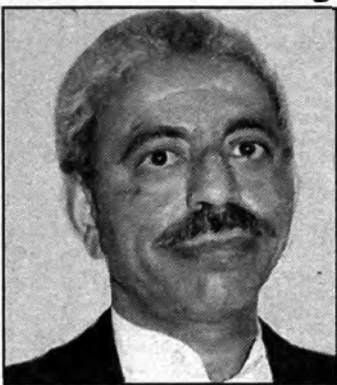
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Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Just Getting By



Samira was shaking her husband to wake up. Yahya just turned the other way.

"Look Yahya, it is the second day of the holiday of Eid Al-Fitr, and you still have a lot of female relatives to call on, still.

Yahya, tried to mumble an answer; "Look, there is no sense in visiting them if I have nothing to give them!"

Samira remarked; "They will be expecting your visit and it will be shameful if you neglect them."

Yahya was not shaken by the scolding; "The only shame I see is visiting them and walking out without giving them any a'asb (holiday bonus) like all the others have given".

Samira went out disturbed and her husband went back to his snoring.

A couple of hours later, the youngest child of five years old ran through the parent's bedroom door banging away the noisy caps of his toy pistol and popping balloons. The father awoke startled by all the noise. He rushed out to the window to try to determine where all the shooting was going on; "Samira! Samira! Where are the kids, get them into the house and down the basement, before a stray bullet hits one of them!"

"What stray bullets, are you talking about? The only thing that has gone astray is your head!" Said Samira.

"What is all this shooting, then?" queried Yahya, not showing any amusement by his wife's sarcasm. The little boy was laughing. He repeated the simulated shoot out scene he had performed so well before.

The father's face turned red from embarrassment and the mother laughed and went to hug the little boy; "At least I can feel secure that we have one brave warrior in the family to protect us!"

"To protect you from what?" inquired the little boy, feeling proud after his mother's compliment.

"Don't worry, Salim, we do not have enemies. We do not have disputes over land or business with anyone. We never rubbed anyone. We never embezzled money from anyone. We do not belong

to any political party. We are just a family that is trying to get by," said the father assuring his son that his new role as the family's military/security wing will be short-lived.

"Don't worry son. I know I can count on you for protecting your helpless mother", pointed out the mother.

"Samira, who would want to attack you!", kidded Yahya.

In the meantime, some of the relatives of Samira were parading into the house, to give their traditional holiday salute.

"It is my cousin, Ismael and his kids. Where did I put the incense? Oh dear, I forgot, you did not buy incense. How can I greet Ismael without incense. I will be the laughing stock of my family, said Samira as she walked out to greet her cousin and his entourage of kids picking up a bundle of YR 10 notes from the cupboard to give a'asb for the children accompanying her cousin. Salim rushed after her to make sure he does not let his mother's cousin leave without having received his holiday a'asb".

Yahya kept looking out the window, hoping to find an interesting view to fix his eyes on.

"I don't blame Samira for wanting to burn incense for her cousin, after all that garbage he had to pass through to get here", he wondered to himself as his eyes became fixed on the mound of garbage that has formed just meters away from the entrance door of the modest house he was renting for half his salary, which has become a landmark of the neighborhood they lived in. Samira and Salim came back later, she, holding five

YR 100 notes and he, holding a YR 50 note they both have just received from Cousin Ismael. She gave the money to Yahya saying, "Here, go salute my mother. She should have been first on your list!"

"Look Samira - my mother, then my sisters and their married daughters and then my brother's married daughters. You have to remember, I make my holiday salutes on the first day of the Eid with

my brothers. It has been a tradition with us in the family since our father passed away. On the second day of the Eid we break up, each making his own holiday salutes, as his particular circumstances or situation warrant," Yahya clarified the holiday protocols of his immediate family.

"Oh! so my mother is only second tier? That shows how you feel about me!", complained Samira.

"Now, wait a minute here", said Yahya, "holiday salutes are not a part of the marriage contract, and the timing of the visit is not related to the feelings between us. On the other hand, I would be cheating my self and your mother, if I salute her with money which you gave me!" He pushed her hand back gently, rejecting the money she offered, while at the same time not covering his hurt pride.

"I do not want my folks to think that you do not care about them, by neglecting my mother on this festive occasion. I have already told her that you have expressed your apologies for not visiting her yesterday and that you said you were coming today, therefore she should hold off going back to our home village until tomorrow", explained Samira.

"Who asked you to do that? I did not tell you to cover up for me or to arrange my schedule for today!" complained Yahya.

Samira revealed the good intentions of her actions; "I am doing this for your sake! I want your image to be uplifted with my folks."

Yahya could not detect the full honesty of her declaration; "You mean to uplift *your* image with your folks, not mine, as I see no reason how going to salute your mother with *your* money does any raising of my image in anybody's mind. Let me assure you that if I had the money, I would have gone already to your mother, even if she was already back in your village! You know full well that I have had to forego 70% of the women relatives I normally visit on holidays because of lack of money. Ramadhan and holiday expenditures have eaten up all our income and savings, especially with the unending love affair between inflation and our government with its sterile economic policy. I would rather you would have explained to her the truth-but only if she inquires. I think your mother understands more than you do. Believe me, your mother is wiser than you make her out to be". Yahya explained his true position.

A couple of hours later, while their mother was well in the way of preparing the family lunch, Faris and Majid, the two elder boys, in their brand new second hand suits walked in to the kitchen, handing over their money to their mother, which they have collected from relatives they have come into contact with, or from friends of their father and close neighbors. They kept some spending money for themselves in their pockets.

Faris, 10 years old, spoke; "Look mom, the money we give you can be used to supplement the family's budget, in the event that our father runs out of money."

Majid, seven years old, also stated; "Your can give my money to father, I also want to help!"

The mother was pleased to see her sons so bright and understanding. She felt disturbed about having to get the father upset at her before.

The father returned from the mosque, with Salim after finishing the noon prayers.

Salim was heard by the mother telling his father; "I like going to the mosque with you father all the times. I have now learned the opening chapter of the Qur'an. A nice old man has been teaching me while I wait for you to finish praying".

He recited the seven rhythmic verses of the opening chapter to prove his accomplishment,

with the expected phonetic slips for a boy of his age.

When he finished the seven verses, the mother could not help but lift her open palms towards the sky to reveal her pride of her son by saying: "Amen, Oh, Lord, Amen!", to emphasize the pleas to God for enlightenment to the right path, which close off the small Qur'anic chapter. Congratulations, my son, it looks like you are on your way to memorizing the Holy Quran. Insha Allah (God Willing)!"

"But I want to be an airplane pilot!" said Salim. "There is no harm in being an airplane pilot who has learned the Quran by heart!" pointed out the father as he leaned on the ledge of the kitchen to have a look at what the mother was doing in the way of lunch.

Salim said; "I am going to take that nice old man in the mosque with me in my airplane. He will teach me the Qur'an. I will teach him to fly!"

The father laughed a little as he said; "I am not sure, if you newly found old friend would be in any capacity to walk, let alone fly in the air by the time you start flying,."

"Father, you fly an airplane sitting down, not walking!"

The parents simultaneously roared with laughter. Just then, Majid and Faris walked into the kitchen.

Faris wanted to make fun of the family's humble condition: "How is our frozen chicken doing, Mom. I can't wait to start nibbling on the fine lady's neck!"

"What was that you said, you dirty little rat!" his mother turned to him as he quickly put the pot cover back on the boiling chicken, exaggerating his pleasure at smelling the brew: "I did not mean to nibble on it now. It is hot!"

The mother, with amused anger, said; "You are too young to talk about nibbling ladies necks!"

The father did not want the conversation to get too steamy; he cut in, speaking in a tone that was only sufficient enough for the mother to hear: "Well, look at it this way, we have one son who is going to be a pilot, with an old man as his co-pilot and we have another son who has his heart set on fine ladies' necks. I wonder what Faris is going to be, may be a sword-fish swallower. Anyway, don't worry, Faris was more making jokes about the fact that, all we ever eat is chicken, even in the holidays. Besides, there is nothing wrong with enjoying to nibble at fine ladies' necks, is there?"

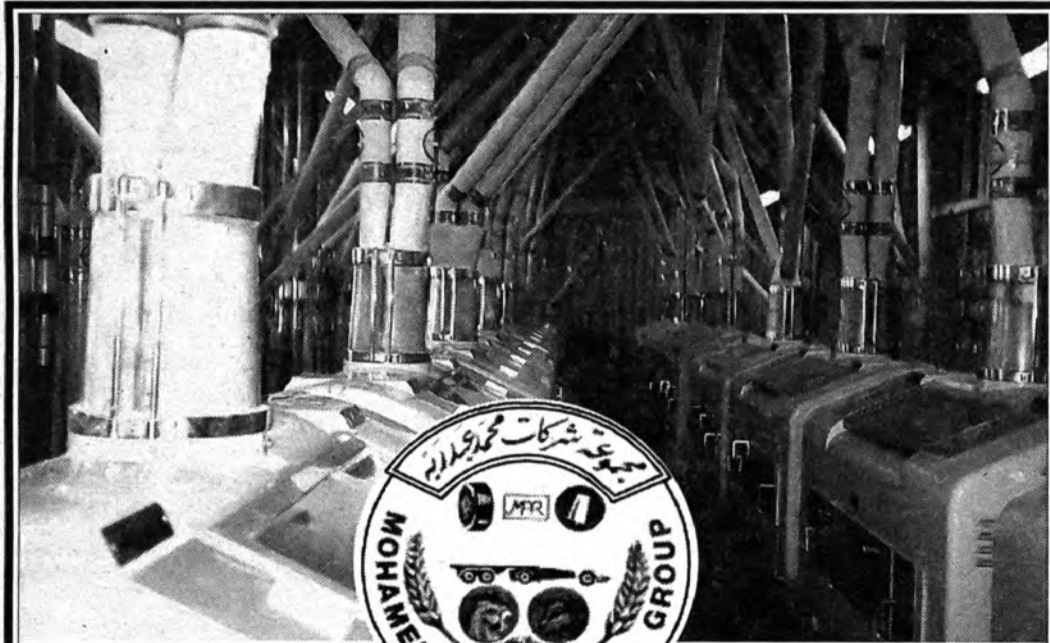
"Oh! Is that right", said Samira not surprised by the father's last comment.

Majid was playing with Salim in the living room used to greet the holiday visitors, with the new toy airplane he had just bought his youngest brother, as a holiday gift from him and his brother Faris, while waiting for the lunch to get ready. His brother's delight at the toy suddenly stopped; "Majid, where am I going to put the old man who is going to teach me the Qur'an? There is only one seat in the plane!"

Majid was somewhat puzzled by his brother's question; "I don't know maybe in the luggage compartment or the spare tire compartment!"

Salim liked the last idea; "You know, that is not a bad idea, since we will not really need a spare tire, because there are no any nails lying everywhere in the sky. Thanks God, people do not build houses in the sky, otherwise they would be leaving the nails lying all over the air!"

The father was calling the boys to lunch; "Come on Majid, put the plane aside, Salim. Both of you wash your hands for lunch. A fine lady is waiting for you." The wife was embarrassed, but she did manage: "A fine man, also."



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Al-Gifry Addresses the Dutch Government:

MOWJ's Statement on Economic Reforms in Yemen

On behalf of the people of the Republic of Yemen, we the National Opposition Front (MOWJ) extend our greetings to the Government of the Netherlands for hosting the meeting of the Donors for Yemen, and the representatives of the donor countries and international organizations participating in the meeting (in the Hague last month).

The economy of our country has been facing severe difficulties and we believe it can only surmount these difficulties with the help of the international community. We thus value your cooperation and hold in high consideration your willingness to consider supporting our country.

The international community has not been forthcoming with its support thus far due to the credibility of our economy which has sunk to its lowest level. In this context, we are keen that all efforts are not spared to restore this credibility - not only to get the support of the international community, but to maintain that support, since the task which lies ahead can only be accomplished through continued and sustained work over a long period of time.

However, at the heart of any attempt to restore the credibility of our economy is - not only the undertaking of a comprehensive economic reform - but most importantly, the reform of our political system and the process of decision making. We believe that such reforms create the necessary and essential foundations for any successful attempt to restore our economy's credibility - whether individual or collaborative - and hence constitute an imperative pre condition.

In recognition of the very high value of your support and the great need, from our side, to maintain such support, we would like to share with you our views on the economy of our country and on some of the most important factors which have affected its path. We hope that this will give you a fuller picture of our country, and that with your kind and key assistance, we will be able to create the appropriate foundation conducive to development in which our people do not only bear the ever mounting cost, but as well share in the decision making, thereby providing the necessary popular support.

The economy of Yemen has been suffering from mounting difficulties over the last few years. These difficulties have been reflected in the severe imbalances permeating all sectors of the economy. The fiscal position has been deteriorating leading to an ever increasing budgetary deficit. Monetary policy does not exist, except for the financing of the very high levels of government expenditure resulting in very high and increasing rates of inflation and negative real rates of interest. The rising aggregate demand in the face of a structurally weak productive sector due to an extremely inefficient allocation of resources put undue pressure on the currency leading to multiple rates of exchange. Probably what can best reflect the deterioration of the economy has been the mounting external debts, and the defaulting of the (Yemeni) authorities on their international obligations and the accumulation of arrears.

We believe that this dire situation has been the direct result of a number of factors foremost among which are the following:

A) An Extremely Corrupt Administration.

The high level of corruption of the administration is well documented and well known to all those acquainted with Yemen. There is no better illustration than the fact that the issue of corruption has become a point of public contention between the two parties presently ruling the country, as it was between the two parties sharing the rule before the 1994 problem. Each party accuses the other of corruption and calls from its side for an end to corruption and for reform of the administration. Since both share in it, it is understandable that the status quo continues and no reform is seriously even considered.

This factor has a number of serious implications. In the first place, the wide prevalence of corruption can be said to have created its own subculture in the administration where it has come to be accepted that every policy maker has a "right" to profit from his position through open and publicly known kickbacks from all the activities he controls and oversees, particularly those activities undertaken jointly with foreign partners where hard currency is involved. This has given rise to an extremely rich elite with high financial affluence at the time when the bulk of the population lives in abject poverty. It is totally inconceivable for these policy makers to get a fraction of their present financial affluence as part of the administration without indulging in their corrupt behavior.

The second implication relates to private foreign



investment. Right after the unity of our country, an increasing number of businessmen of Yemeni origin in the neighboring oil producing countries, as well as Arab and foreign businessmen were attracted to our country and considered investing in it. But the corruption of the administration and the insistence of the concerned policy makers to profit personally from such ventures through kickbacks and to share in the prospective profits have driven away these businessmen. They have come to realize that abiding by the demands of these policy makers would render their investments very costly and thus make them unfeasible. As a result our economy had to suffer from the loss of such great opportunities.

The third implication relates to the local private sector. Despite the claim of the administration that it believes in the important role the private sector can and should play in the economy, it has not been possible for this sector to participate in the economy properly, even in those activities in which it has traditionally been active. The reason behind

this is again the corrupt administration which restricts most of the profitable productive and commercial activities as well as those relating to the service sector to a selected few who either share with the concerned policy makers in the profits or accept to pay kickbacks dutifully. Even if one obliges in satisfying all these demands, he is still required to be closely affiliated with regime, which is the second factor behind the problems our country faces.

B) An Extremely Autocratic and Corrupt Political System.

We believe that economic development is a long term process which aims at improving the standard of living of the population through efficient and productive use of resources, local and foreign. To achieve this goal, all segments of society are expected to participate in the decision making process as well as in bearing the costs involved. This, as you all know, requires "a certain fair" representation of the people as well as a system of accountability, specially in cases like our country where available resources are so meager in comparison with the monumental task of achieving the objective of development.

It is very regrettable that at the time when increasing numbers of developing countries have realized the crucial importance of the democratic process in arriving at near optimal solutions for their problems, we in Yemen are still suffering from the lack of such understanding. There is a complete exclusion of all parties and segments of the society from the political system except for the party of the president which shared the rule before the 1994 incident with the 'defunct' Yemeni Socialist Party which ruled over the Southern part of the country and in the process destroyed it; or presently with the Islah (an Islamic Fundamentalist Party) which believes that the resources of our

country should be made available to combat the Satanic Democracy all around the Globe.

One of the implications of this situation is the exact division of the spoils between the two parties as has been the case with the Socialist party before. Yet, while the system is completely monopolized by the two, either ruling party has always and without exception claimed that it is the other party with which it is sharing power that has hindered its endeavors to reform the political system and the economy!!

The final implication is that within the closed system, it was possible for corruption in spread within the administration, as mentioned earlier. It was thus inconceivable that any degree of accountability can exist under such circumstances.

These are some of the fundamental reasons behind the problems facing our economy and behind the delay of the economic reforms which are long overdue. We believe that the credibility of our country cannot be restored by the same system (people?) which destroyed it in the first place. Without reforming the political system and allowing for wider participation in the decision-making process, through free and clean elections at the local and national levels, there will be no popular support for the present endeavors of the government.

It is very important to note that the present reform program has not been presented to the present parliament. Similarly without reforming the administration, putting an end to pervasive corruption and introducing "some kind" of accountability, we are afraid that any commitment made will not be fulfilled, leading to further deterioration of our country's credibility.

We thus call on you, as friends who have kindly shown readiness to help our people, to assist us in calling for the necessary political reforms which without your kind support will not come to fruition.

Abdul-Rahman A. Al-Gifri, President.
National Opposition Front (MOWJ)

Rapid Growth in Circulation of Yemen Times

The circulation of Yemen Times has been growing tremendously over the recent past. The main growth is among the following:

1. Students: Yemeni students find that regularly reading the Yemen Times helps improve their English. In this connection, the newspaper has concluded deals with language institutes, secondary schools, etc., to sell the paper at 50% of its cover cost (i.e., 5 Riyals).
2. Urban intellectuals/middle class: Many of the urban intellectuals and middle class have developed the habit of buying the paper. One of the reasons for this is that the paper gives 'objective and accurate information' that is not available in most other newspapers.
3. In-roads into the Countryside: The Yemen Times has further developed its network. From the main cities, which have typically been distribution points of the newspapers, it is now moving to secondary cities. Examples include Attaq, Jibla, Turba and Zabid. On this occasion, Yemen Times would like to honor Abu-Dhar Al-Ghaffary News-Stand in Sanaa, owned by Jameel Dirhem, one of 210 outlets for the paper in the city. It sells 250 copies a week. Shown in the adjacent picture is Mr. Ibrahim Sultan.



تعازينا الحارة

نتقدم

للأستاذ عبدالرحمن البحر

بتعازينا الحارة ومواساتنا بوفاة والدته
أسكنها الله فسيح جناته وألهم أهلها وذويها
الصبر والسلوان، وأنا لله وأنا إليه راجعون
الأسيفون:

الأستاذ علوان سعيد الشيباني،
الأستاذ عمر محمد عمر، الأستاذ مختار محمد السقاف
وكافة منتسبي مجموعة
شركات العالمية للسفر والسياحة
وكذلك الأستاذ عبدالرحمن الحداد

CONDOLENCES

We present our deepest condolences to

Abdul-Rahman Al-Bahr

on the passing away of his mother,
may her soul rest in peace,
and may God have mercy on her, Amen.

From:

Alwan Saeed Al-Shaibani, Omar M. Omar,
Mukhtar Mohammed Al-Saqqaq
and all the management and employees of the
UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism Group of Companies

and from: Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Haddad.

Continued from page 1:

Yemeni Children Suffer from Lack of Vaccines...

After Yemen Times reported on the shortage of vaccines against the six-killer diseases (polio, measles, TB, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria) - Issue No. 9, Vol. VI, dated 26-2-96, it called to a roundtable of open discussion on the matter. The meeting, held at the Yemen Times office in Sana'a on Wednesday, February 28th, was attended by:

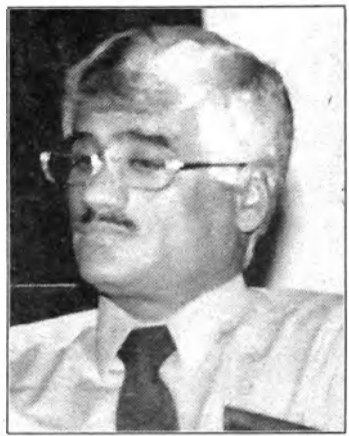
- 1- Mr. Carl Tinstman, Resident Representative of UNICEF,
- 2- Dr. Mohammed Hajar, EPI Director-General,
- 3- Dr. Salim Banaja, Pediatrician,
- 4- Dr. Mohammed Abdul Majid Zubati, Surgeon,
- 5- Dr. Ziyad Al-Rifayi, Information Officer at UNICEF.



Minister of Health

was no problem of shortage of vaccines in Yemen.

There is an allowable wastage in immunization to the tune of 30% for DPT/Polio and TB vaccines. For BCG it is 40% in Yemen. He mentioned that 60% of the population remains beyond the reach of health services. "You see immunization is administered through the health units. If these do not exist, then it is hardly possible to carry immunization campaigns," Dr. Hajar said. We have a network of approximately 100 primary health care units in the country. Yet these are insufficient to bring health service to the majority of the people. We need another 100."


 Dr. Salim Ba-Naja, ↑
 Carl Tinstman,
 UNICEF ResRep

Dr. Najib Ghanem, Minister of Health, was unable to attend that meeting, but he later on talked to Yemen Times on the issue.

From the Yemen Times, Dr. Abdualziz Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor, and Mr. Hassan Al-Haifi were also present. The purpose of the meeting was to bring the problem to the focussed attention of the relevant governmental and international agencies, as well as to discuss the matter with independent doctors.

The first to speak was the Director of the EPI program. He gave an overview of the administrative aspects, making it clear that the General Managers of the regional offices of the Ministry of Health bear full responsibility for the immunization program in their respective governorates.

Dr. Hajar took over the EPI program in 1992 and he pointed out that during the last four years, there



Director-General of EPI Program

He also complained against meager government allocations. "Last year, the total amount released by the Ministry of Finance for the EPI effort was YR 4.5 million," he disclosed.

Then spoke Mr. Carl Tinstman, UNICEF's Resident Representative. "UNICEF is the only source of vaccines for Yemeni children. We have been providing what we think is enough to meet more than 80% of the needs of Yemen," he stated. He then disclosed his organization's annual expenditures in the purchase of vaccines for Yemen. These were US\$ 800,000 in 1994, US\$ 645,000 in 1995, and US\$ 740,000 have been allocated for 1996. "Please note that there is a worldwide trend for inter-

national organizations to cut back on their assistance. This is true for UNICEF in Yemen, which will cut back on its assistance by 20% this year. We have an agreement that calls on the Yemeni government to step and progressively fill the gap, which will be rising with time," Tinstman indicated.

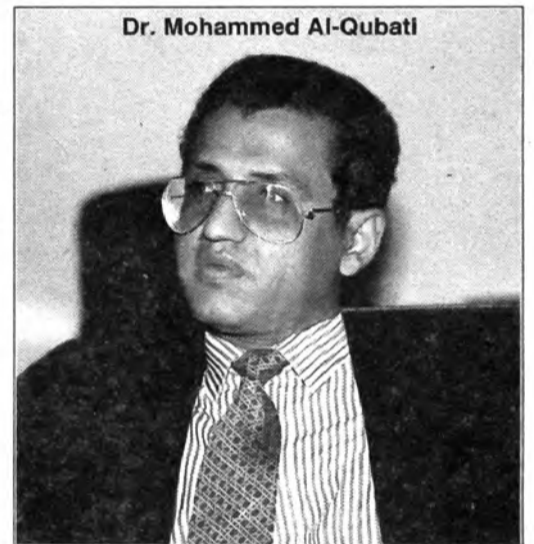
According to the UNICEF official, some 200 Yemeni children die every day. "An effective immunization program will cut infant mortality rate by 50%," he said.

"There are several problems with the immunization effort. I am, of course, concerned that there is a near total shortage of vaccines today. But I am more concerned with the trend. Starting with the peak of 1989/90, the curve of percentage of vaccinated children has been going down. We have to arrest this curve, and we have to go back to the 1989/90 levels," stated Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Majeed Al-Qubati, lecturer at the College of Medicine at Sanaa University and an outstanding surgeon. He was pushing for a long-term solution to the problem rather than simply limiting the discussion to the present crisis.

"There many reasons for the downward curve," indicated Dr. Hajar. "First, there is wastage. The packaging is such that most of the ampules come in doses of ten and twenty. So if there are not as children asking for vaccination, the opened vaccines have to be preserved. In Yemen they are wasted because the facilities are not there," he said. Dr. Hajar indicated that the international wastage levels are around 20-30%, in Yemen they climb to 60% for certain vaccines, and in certain areas.

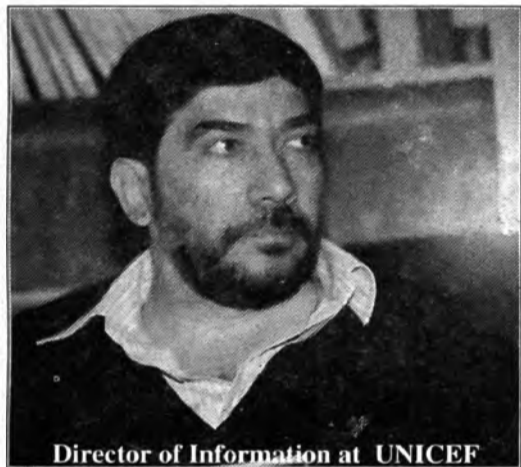
Dr. Salem Ba Naja, a leading pediatrician, complained against government priorities. "The factors affecting children must be given a higher priority," he said. He also called on the UNICEF and other

bilateral and international organizations to mount a more effective monitoring system. "It is not enough that you just give help. You should make sure it goes to the targetted recipients," he said. The Minister of Health, Dr. Najib Ghanem, said that he was not satisfied with the cooperation of UNICEF. "We feel they could do a lot more."



Dr. Mohammed Al-Qubati

Meanwhile, a group of intellectuals, parents, doctors and others have decided to form the CRY, association for Children's Right in Yemen. The group has arranged to see the Minister of Health on Monday to urge for concrete action in this matter.



Director of Information at UNICEF

Renal Failure Patients Are Victims of Health Inequalities

By: Mohammed Ali Kolaise,
 Director of EPI,
 Southern & Eastern Governorates.

Haemodialysis, a technique for removing waste materials from blood using the principal of "dialysis" is performed on patients whose kidneys have ceased to function. The process take place in an artificial kidney, or dialyser.

A stream of blood taken from an artery is circulated through the dialyser on one side of the semi-permeable membrane, while a solution of similar electrolytic composition to patient's blood circulates on the other side, water and waste products from the patient's blood filter through the membrane, whose pores are too small to allow passage of blood cells and proteins. The purified blood is then returned to the patients body through a vein.

The life of patients suffering from renal failure can be prolonged substantially by kidney machine treatment (renal dialysis) or by kidney transplant which is hard to obtain in Yemen.

In the Republic of Yemen, there are a lot of people suffering from several forms of kidney diseases or other infectious diseases which affect kidney functions, such malaria which is common in Yemen. Some of these diseases cause to complications which might lead to renal failure, which is a very serious matter leading to death if prompt and appropriate treatment is not available.

Unfortunately, patients suffering from renal failure are victims of the inavailability of renal dialysis machine, which are only available in Sana'a and Taiz cities. This is problematic since renal dialysis



machines are an essential and life saving device for patients. Moreover, patients need the service repeatedly in two or more weekly sessions, other-wise they die.

Therefore, the present situation discriminates against kidney patients.

In this article, I want to classify kidney patients into four groups as follows:

1) Well-to-Do Patients:

Well-to-do patients get medical assistance very quickly. They fly abroad without waiting for the

very long government routine to help them. They fix appointments with doctors abroad, and immediately upon arrival, renal dialysis is carried out as a first step. Then they start looking for kidney donors to buy a perform a transplant operation. They have the money, and they help themselves. This group includes two broad categories - the rich business class and the senior government officials and army/security officers.

2) Mid-Level Patients:

Mid-level income patients require and obtain contribution from government. This contribution is in the form of round-trip air tickets, some financial support in hard currency, and the facility of converting local currency into hard currency at a rate lower than the market rate. In some cases, they also receive per diems to cover part of the room/board during the trip.

These patients are also obliged to provide some of their own resources. In some cases, they dip into

their savings, in other cases, they have to sell off assets. This is especially true if the medical travel is a follow-up trip.

Intermediaries are often needed in all the steps which do take some time.

3) Relative-Assisted Patients:

Then there are those patients who cannot obtain any financial support from the government, and they cannot afford to pay for their medical costs abroad, but they can afford the expenses of traveling to Taiz or Sana'a for renal dialysis treatment. This is the group that is pushing for improved medical services inside the country.

This group also relies heavily on assistance from relatives, friends, philanthropists, etc.

4- Miserable Patients:

Then there are the patients I call miserable. These are the ones who do not have funds on their own, and who are unable to raise money from other sources. They cannot even travel to the two cities - Sanaa and Taiz - which have services for patients with renal failure.

These patients often succumb to their sad faith and die unnoticed.

In reality, kidney patients are the victims of "HEALTH INEQUALITY."

Regarding this issue, I just happened to come across an article which states the following:

In January 1968, government approval was given in the United Kingdom for patients' homes to be adapted to make it possible to install kidney machines for their use. The equipment is provided by hospital, and

guidance is given on the provisions likely to be required and on the hospitals' responsibility.

At present only about half of those in need of treatment will have the chance to get either dialysis or kidney transplant.

With home dialysis, it is essential to teach patients how to use the equipment him/herself. To achieve success the home must be suitable for adaptation, and there must be a close relative or friend willing and able to give emotional and physical support. The patient must be capable of using his/her intelligence and self control and must want to live.

(Source: M.A. Priset; modern textbook of personal and communal health for nurses, fifth edition 1977, page 244)

This is just an example of a government which pays attention to the needs of its citizens.

That is why a basic requirement is for the government to install kidney machines in all major urban centers, starting with Al-Gumhuria hospital in Aden. This will be the first in the southern and eastern governorates. Later on, one more could be installed in Mukalla and a third in Saadah Hodeidah, Dhamar/Ibb and Marib are all additional candidates.

I candidly suggest to the Ministry of Health to take this problem seriously and assign it high priority in its forthcoming plan. In addition, high consideration is required to review and correct the present imbalances and inequalities in the distribution of health services and resources.

Finally, I would suggest the establishment of a *Kidney Friendly Association* which will play a big role in helping kidney patients even if through raising awareness among the public.

UNHCR IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN: REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR 1996

History:

Following the signing of 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 New York Protocol in January 1980 by the then Yemen Arab Republic, UNHCR established a small presence in 1988 in Sana'a (under the umbrella of the UNDP) in order to mainly assist some 1,000 Ethiopian refugees who came to Yemen. With the intensification of the Somali civil war in 1991/92, an average of 1,200 Somalis arrived monthly in Yemen seeking refuge, thus leading to the establishment of a full-fledged UNHCR branch office in 1992. Yemen was the only country on the Arabian Peninsula to grant to the African refugees access to its territory, a gesture which earned it high praise in the international scene. As a result of this development, UNHCR has strengthened its presence in Yemen and opened a sub-office in Aden.

The majority of the refugees had arrived by boat from Mogadishu, Brava and North West Somalia, by the end of 1992, the caseload reached some 55,000 persons including some 25,000 Somalis of Yemeni origin. During the first half of 1994, some 13,000 Somali refugees were living in Al-Kod Camp in the Abyan Governorate. During that period, several thousands of Somalis who were not registered with UNHCR, used to live in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeidah, Dhamar, Al-Mukalla and other urban centers. The civil war in the summer of 1994 led to the destruction of Al-Kod Camp with the consequence disbursement of the caseload to major urban centers. In emergency response, some 3,000 refugees who remained in Al-Gahin where refugees are accommodated in several hangars.



Boats and Ships Brought Loads of Somali Refugee to Aden

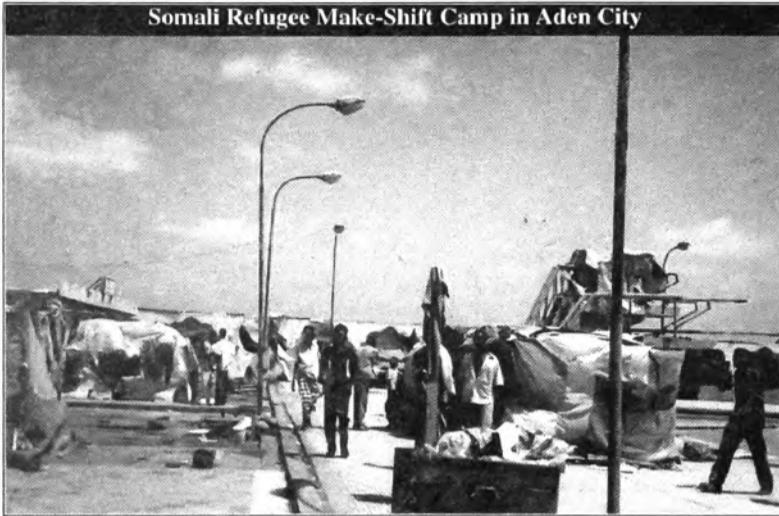
Present UN Assistance:

A. Reception and Care for 10,000 Somali Refugees:

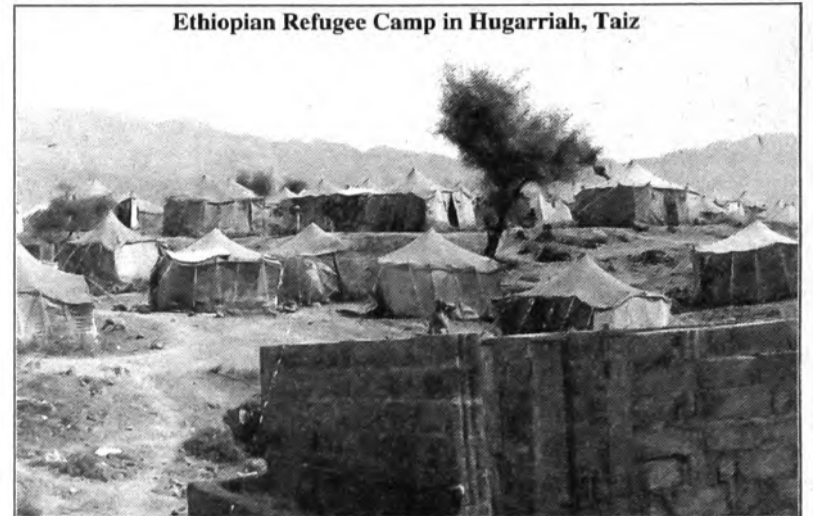
So far, the main assistance activities of UNHCR and WFP in 1996 concentrate on regular food and household supplies for some 10,000 Somali refugees living at Al-Gahin camp in the Abyan Governorate and at Al-Basatten, a suburb of Aden. A few persons of this caseload have so far decided to voluntarily repatriate whereas the majority is living in various urban centers in Yemen. In order to improve the accommodation of the assisted refugee caseload, UNHCR will start the construction of a new refugee settlement initially for some 10,000 refugees near Shuqra in the Abyan Governorate by mid 1996. Currently, all registered Somali refugees in Al-Gahin camp (6000) persons and Al-Basatten (4000) persons receive regular food assistance provided by WFP and distributed by UNHCR by its implementing partner (Partners for Development).

B. Durable Solutions for Ethiopian, Eritrean and a limited number of Somali Refugees:

The most factorable durable solution, voluntary repatriation, is envisaged for the large majority of Ethiopians and Eritreans who came to Yemen because of the wars in their countries and who were registered as refugees with UNHCR. Therefore, UNHCR has established a project under which some 500 Ethiopians and some 2500 Eritreans will be granted the possibility for voluntary repatriation for the Ethiopians by air, a



Somali Refugee Make-Shift Camp in Aden City



Ethiopian Refugee Camp in Hugarriah, Taiz

few Ethiopians and Eritreans who found legal employment and have become economically self-sufficient will be assisted to integrate in the Yemeni society. Although the overall situation in Somalia does not warrant massive voluntary repatriation, UNHCR assists individuals who wish to return to certain areas in Somalia where there is relative safety.

Outlook for and Developments in 1996: Support to Local Institutions/Structures:

ately accepts to document for such purposes. A jointly established Government-UNHCR Committee will have the task to register all Somalis and other refugee groups living in Yemen thus reducing illegal migration and employment in the country. In this context, UNHCR will train Yemeni officials on how to register refugees, provide equipment and funds for documentation.

For its programs in 1996, UNHCR will increasingly cooperate with Yemeni agencies in order to strengthen the local structures which will eventually take over the implementation of assistance projects and other related tasks from UNHCR. It is envisaged that in the longer term, these institutions will have acquired the expertise to run refugee humanitarian and development work which may directly benefit the Yemeni society.

UNHCR will continue with the construction of the new refuge settlement in Shuqra which will hopefully be completed by mid 1996. That is why the UNHCR's budget for 1996 has been tripled to US\$ 2.7 million. The more durable quality of settle-

ment Shuqra will ensure that the Somali refugees reduce their irregular movements. It will also strengthen the local infrastructure by providing water, basic health services and vocational training to local residents. It is hoped that this will increase the acceptance of Somali refugees in Yemen. Upon stabilization and voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia, the settlement may increasingly serve other refugees or Yemeni citizens in need of housing. Newly arriving asylum seekers to Yemen will be screened by a joint committee. Protection in the meaning of the 1951 Convention will be granted to persons who qualify as refugees and who have not found protection in another country.

In cooperation with the Government and local government organizations, UNHCR also intends to repatriate all Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees except those in gainful employment possessing residence or work permits if agreed by the Yemeni Government. UNHCR will embark on training programs in Yemen and abroad on how to deal with the displaced people during emergencies in



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Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 967 1 414035-9
Fax: 967 1 414041/2

Attention: Assistant Manager of Human Resources

تعزيات

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ " يا أيها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي إلى ربك راضية مرضية فادخلي في عبادي وادخلي جنتي "

حسن محمد الحيني وجميع الاخوان والاصدقاء يعزون أسرة المرحوم حمود مهدي السلال وفاة الوالد حمود مهدي السلال .
تفعمده الله بواسع رحمته وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

حسن محمد الحيني وجميع الاخوان والاصدقاء يعزون الأخ الاستاذ علي محمد الحيلة بوفاته والدته .
تفعمده الله بواسع رحمته وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

The School Selectively Admits Its First Batch of 121 Students:

Hadhramaut University Finally Opens its Doors

Today, Monday March 4th, 121 students (80 boys and 41 girls) start their university education at Mukalla. The Hadhramaut University for Science and Technology is finally open.

Yemen Times took this occasion to pay a visit to the site, and talk to the president, Dr. Ali Hood Ba-Abbad. Dr. Ba-Abbad, himself from Hadhramaut, is an old hand in university education. He joined Sanaa University in 1982, and has since served as Associate Dean, and then Dean of the College of Education at Sanaa University. On October 11th, a presidential decree was issued naming him as President of Hadhramaut University.

"I had to start from scratch. All that was available to me was a large plot of land and an old building which was renovated through a YR 10 million donation from Hadhrami immigrants in Saudi Arabia. Over the last three months, I had to run around to establish the university, and make it ready for business," he said.

Since the presidential decree establishing the university - along with Taiz University, little was done. A committee had been set up at the Ministry of Higher Education to complete the paperwork. Some paperwork was done, but on the ground, very little was achieved.

Two colleges are presently underway - the Engineering College and the Girls' College. All in all, there are four departments offering specialization in four fields - Chemical Engineering and Petroleum Studies, Architectural Engineering, Computer Science, and Home Economics.

"We can say that the school was officially inaugurated on February 2nd, 1996, when President Ali Abdullah Saleh personally came to announce the official opening of the university," Dr. Ba-Abbad indicated.

During 1996, the government has allocated YR 150 million in regular investment funds, and YR 150 million in additional allocations. "These are for investments in the construction of new college buildings, furniture fixture, and laboratories," he said. In addition, the Ministry of Finance has put aside some YR 80 million for operating expenses. "But this is too little. I think we will need around YR 260 million to finance operating costs. I have raised this matter with the president, and he has instructed the prime minister to reconsider," the university president said.



The students are upbeat. Most of them expressed optimism about the future of the university. "If the initial steps are any indication, then we shall have a first class university," they said. They were referring to the stiff conditions put for admission. The number of students admitted range from 31 - the maximum, and 16 the minimum - per class. That compares well with the hundreds per class taken in by the other Yemeni universities.

"We insist to be selective. Yes we are a public university (meaning no fees are collected from students), but that does not mean that we are open to admit whoever applies. We have a very active screening process," Dr. Ali Hood said.

Even after a student is admitted, he/she is evaluated halfway through his/her university years. If by the end of the second year, the student is doing poorly, then, we are considering issuing them a diploma and disposing off them. Either students keep in shape throughout the years, or they risk being expelled."

The university hopes to start three more colleges next year. These are tentatively the College for Marine Science, the College of Petroleum and Mineral Studies, and Nursing College. "As you can see, we are sticking with the hard sciences. It does not mean that we shall not start with the humanities which are also important. But we hope to start them at a later stage," he said.

But that does not look like the way things are going to go. The humanities will probably impose themselves on the university for many reasons.

For one thing, the College of Arts and Education, which already exists in Mukalla as a branch of Aden University, will be turned over to Hadhramaut University next year. Thus, there is no choice but to continue with these fields.

Second, the technical field require more funds and facilities than the humanities. With a budgetary crunch, it doesn't look feasible that the government of Yemen will provide the necessary funding to establish colleges like medicine and other similarly expensive fields of education.

Finally, the educational teaching expertise that exists in the country does not favor the hard sciences. Such expertise would need to be imported and paid for in foreign currency, which is in extreme shortage at the moment.

That is why the university administration will probably be forced into the humanities much earlier than it plans to.

Additional funding could come from unexpected sources. "I am definitely looking into the possibility of asking international and local companies working in hadhramaut to chip in," said Dr. Ali Hood Ba-Abbad. He has the oil companies and their subsidiaries, as well as the fish packing/exporting companies in mind. But there is also the large Hadhrami diaspora. These are well-established individuals and groups in Saudi Arabi



and south-east Asia who can contribute generously to meet the needs of the university. "The Hadhrami families in Saudi Arabia have already asked for our construction master plan. They are seriously interested in helping out," he said.

Finally, there is the Hadhramaut Charity Association (HCA). "I would like to especially point to the important role of the HCA and its chairman, Mr. Mahfooz Shammakh. They have helped us enormously in the past, and they are ready and willing to help us in the future."

"We look forward to a special and highly elitist university in Mukalla," Dr. Ba-Abbad concluded.

By: Waleed Al-Saqqaf,
Yemen Times, Sanaa,
and By Ali Abu Talib,
Yemen Times, Mukalla.

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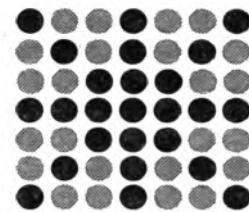
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Cultural Events Coordinator,
Telephone: (01) 244-121/2;
Fax: (01) 244-120.

Algeria Deserves Support

Hopes were high last November, when Algeria held its first multi-party presidential elections since gaining independence from France in 1962. For the first time in years, many Algerians thought the nation's desperate cycle of violence might be nearing an end. And for a few months, there was reason to hope. Car bombs and other attacks mostly by Muslim militants trying to topple the military-backed government tapered off. Algerian newspapers reported possible peace talks between rival extremist groups and the government of President Al-Ameen Zeroual, elected to a five-year term in November's balloting, was making much progress in enabling Algeria's wounds to heal. Ferry service between the capital, Algiers, and the southern French city of Marseille just across the Mediterranean was resumed last fall. The developments were hailed as a return to normalcy in Algeria, whose civil war had spilled over to France in the form of terrorist bombings that killed eight people and wounded 160. Perhaps even more significantly, in the long run if

not the short term, foreign oil and gas companies began flocking to the petroleum-rich country, signing multi-billion-dollar deals with Algerian companies and corporations. The investments augured well for the future of Algeria's 28 million citizens, many of whom struggle amid 25% unemployment. It was a poignant scene shown repeatedly on French television, an Algerian woman holding a baby on her hip, picking her way through the rubble of yet another car bomb. Yet, the world is looking on indifferently, even though Algeria's momentum towards normalcy and peace may be faltering. Mr Zeroual, after winning 61% of the vote in presidential elections, has the mandate to lead his country. The first thing he needs to do, however, is to halt the violence, which began in January 1992, when the government canceled legislative elections the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win. More than 40,000 people have died. Algeria deserves to be supported in its struggle to overcome the divisive problems that threaten to wreck the country!

Iran's Elections: A Lively Event

Iran goes to the polls on March 8th to elect the 270-member Majlis (Parliament). But unlike other countries where party-sponsored candidates slug it out with each other, in Iran, nominees contest on the platform of "groups" and "factions." Thus a Western-style party system is lacking though a demand for one has been voiced. The unfolding pre-poll scene generated considerable confusion. Supporters of President Hashemi Rafsanjani within the ruling Jame-e Rouhaniyat-e Mobarez (JRM) rather than being termed as such are condemned "technocrats." Fears of "liberals" entering the Majlis if another group, Majma-e-Mobarez (MRM), known as the official opposition, which failed to field candidates under its banner, was exercising the minds of many Majlis members,

including the speaker, Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri. The term "liberal" in Iran is not used in the dictionary sense, it means a "pro-Western" person. All the fret and fuss in the run up to the general elections was caused by a statement released by 16 government officials, including 10 ministers and four vice presidents, all owing allegiance to President Rafsanjani, hinting at playing a role in the poll. At issue was a selection of JRM candidates. Statements and counter-statements at this move hogged the headlines and subsequently the editorial writers sharpened their pens. The upshot was President Rafsanjani's unity moves within the JRM. The controversy did serve to highlight the conflict between the executive and legislative wings of the regime. Both wings zealously preserve their respective spheres of influence. A Majlis member even went to the extent of demanding that the 16 officials disown their statement or prepare to face a parliamentary inquiry. Apart from its Islamic vision, Iran's constitution is a slim 50-page document (at least the English version). Its 14 chapters and 177 articles appear to have served the country well. Emphasis is laid on "family values," upgrading the status of women and making it the state's responsibility to provide everyone *roti, kapra aur makan* (food, clothing and shelter). The progressive nature of the Iranian constitution is underscored by Article 50 which makes environmental protection mandatory. Three Iranian minorities - Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians

- are officially recognized. They have special representation in the Majlis and provision is made for them to follow their own laws. Explaining the position of Jews in the country, Kouros Keyvani, a Majlis member, denied any discrimination against members of his community. He said Iran distinguishes between Zionism, against which it was vociferously opposed, and Jews. "Most Jews migrated during the early fifties and a second wave left after the downfall of the Shah." However, their lands and houses continue to be registered in their names. In repudiation of the Shah's legacy, the chapter dealing with the army and the Revolutionary Guards expressly prohibits the establishment of foreign base on Iranian soil, even for peaceful purposes. It also prohibits the "personal use or army equipment and facilities as well as its men as orderlies, personal drivers, etc."

The Iranian electoral law forbids misuse of the official electronic media, print media and posters. Candidates and their supporters can only tout their own qualifications and merits. Defacement of public and private walls by pasting posters is prohibited. Even the use of motorized vehicular convoys blaring out political messages is debarred. Election rallies can only be held at prescribed venues. What's more even Imam's of Friday prayers can be prosecuted for propagating for or against any candidates. Instead of identity cards, voters have to produce their birth certificate to be eligible to cast their votes. Intimidators of candidates, voters or the official staff face a stiff sentence.

Africa Caught in a Vicious Debt Cycle

More than half of all aid given to Third World countries goes straight back to the West in the form of interest payments. A new report focusing on Africa, gives new evidence to facts already widely known in international circles. "In a surreal money-go-round, aid is being diverted from development into debt repayment," said the report by the Debt Crisis Network, a consortium of 40 British charities, churches and campaign groups that work in developing countries. The report, "A Fresh Start for Africa," calls for Africa's foreign

debt to be written off. The current debt total for Sub-Saharan countries is nearly \$211 billion - more than double their combined exports. African countries have paid nearly \$150 billion to creditors since 1984. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a major recipient of the money. In 1993, African governments paid \$300 million more to the IMF than they received from it. "From 1990-93, 57% of gross bilateral loans and grants to Africa were, in effect, diverted to debt service payments and often went straight back into the

coffers of rich creditors," the report said. This re-routing of the money is often done through the Paris and/or London Clubs. "Both creditors and debtors find themselves in an almost vicious cycle in which the former must give to receive, and the latter must receive to give." "Every man, woman and child in Sub-Saharan Africa now owes \$400 to rich creditors," the report said. "That is more than many Africans earn in a whole year." The consequences of the debt burden include neglect of spending on health, sanitation, education and safe water;

cutbacks in imports; less investment in infrastructure, which lowers productivity contributing to declining national income; and diminished foreign investment. For example, in Uganda, which is at the center of an AIDS epidemic, the government spends only \$2.60 per person on health each year, and \$30 on debt repayments. The report said donor nations must help reduce Africa's debt. It cites disappointing results from a plan announced in 1994 to slash the foreign debts of the 27 poorest countries, most of them in Africa by up to two-thirds if they undertake certain economic reforms.

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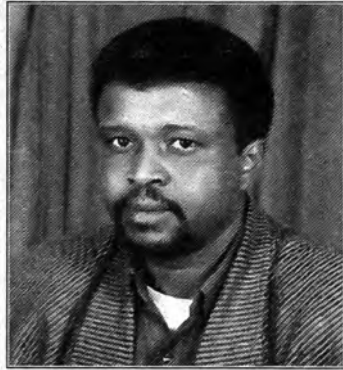
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UNIVERSAL VALUES ARE THE BASE FOR A BETTER FUTURE

By: **Mohammed Ali Shidle Sana'a.**



The world today needs to educate the spirit. Our materialistic world has been dominated by the belief that through gradual material progress, it attains perfection. The events of the last years of the 20th century have shaken this view. The progress which is being achieved in the domain of matter is said to have brought no lasting results in making people happy. On the contrary, it can be said that it has brought more wretchedness and ruin in the form of successive international and regional wars. The strong nations are still exploiting the weak; race-based hatred is still rampant which indicates the failure of materialistic civilization that lacks refined and sublime values. Regional conflicts have, in recent years, become a constant topic on the agenda of the UN Security Council.

Understandably, however, this social disarray has so many aspects that it deserves an in-depth assessment. As a result of the urban conflicts, many people have lost their lives and properties. As for the whole world, it should not be forgotten that wars have become a lucrative business enterprise for the bellicosity. Unlike pacifists, bellicists and pessimists say the world is full of wretchedness, misfortune, illnesses, diseases, misdeeds, sadness and pain. According to them, no peace or security can be achieved. Thus, they make all lose hope and confidence in the future and thus make them surrender to such pessimistic and bellicose views and convert their struggle for life into a struggle against life. They thus push to get rid of life, thorough violence and suicide.

Pessimism and bellicism are very harmful to both the mind and the body. They attack the spirit, shake it violently, and prevent it from performing its normal activity. They drag the spirit into destruction, and make it rush into dangers mostly because, according to the pessimists, life turns into an unbearable hell.

Putting an end to the regional ongoing strife means an end to their bread and butter. Let me use the

ring-leaders of the developing states as an example. Some among them have become prosperous. As a matter of fact, it is not an exaggeration when it is said that some of the politicians in very poor countries have lifestyles which compare favorably with the rich in the advanced countries. It is self-evident that we live in a world where even terror has become big business.

By the Mid-1980s, it was known that the situation in world politics was taking shape under the direct influence of two opposite trends. Sober-minded statesmen and politicians both in the East and the West have clearly understood the common human demand to build a more reliable, predictable and secure world. It is well-observed that fear, or hope, of foreign military intervention is the driving force of world politics these days. Some pessimists say, the end of the Cold War and the collapse of communism are prophesied to turn Europe into the world's most unstable continent!

On the contrary, it is a fact that Europe and the world are experiencing a period of truly great change. Developments are so rapid that they suppress even our most daring forecasts and speculations. It is seen now that profound changes have begun to take hold on world politics. These include increased contact between the Warsaw and NATO groups and their coming together. In reality, the principles of new political thinking are becoming part of international relations and are materialized in the actions of the world peoples and their democratic ruling systems. The fundamental changes in Central and Eastern Europe have become a major element in the efforts to get rid of the division of Europe and to create a truly all-European family of nations.

The Cold War is over and a new period is ushered in. A period of rapprochement between the West and East is unfolding. Regional conflicts have been, for a long time, viewed as a proxy confrontation between two socio-political systems and as a way of gaining strategic advantages. A false stereotype has taken

shape: allegedly, the strengthening of positions of a power outside the region automatically leads to the weakening of positions of another power and threatens its national interests.

The powers' involvement in regional disputes, which spoiled the international atmosphere, is, unfortunately, a persistent phenomenon. Third World conflicts are still rampant in many parts of the world, notably in the Middle East, Africa, South Asia and Latin America.

Another aspect of this problem concerns the specific place developing countries occupy in the modern world. A gap between the levels of development of industrial countries and the majority of states which are on the periphery of world economy is increasing. External debt is a heavy burden for the developing countries. In addition, one should not forget the demographic factors - a rapid growth of the world population. By 2002, developing countries will account for 92% of the expected growth. The major challenge facing the world today is feeding a population which will have risen to eight billion by the year 2015. The situation is being aggravated by political problems. To reverse these trends, careful political progress must be combined with economic growth to improve social conditions.

One of the negative consequences of conflict situations in the developing countries is the drawing of more and more countries into the arms race. In the mid-1980s, military expenditures of the Third World countries increased much more rapidly than expenditures on a world-wide scale, outstripping the growth in their gross domestic product. These countries account for two-thirds of the world import of arms. And this trend continues to grow, spreading to missile technology and such means of mass destruction as chemical weapons. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear arms is growing too. In these conditions, continued armed confrontation in the developing countries is an impermissible luxury, primarily for the Third World countries themselves. This may also be fraught with catastrophic consequences for the future of world civilization.

As far as the pacifists know, in the absence of dialogue between the conflicting sides, extremist trends gain momentum in the developing countries. In addition to the conventional reasons underlying

modern conflicts (historical, territorial disputes, ethnic and national strife), there are also new ones, such as the struggle for resources in view of ecological disasters, consequences of demographic shifts, social unrest and food crises. In a nutshell, the situation with regional politics is still unstable. Another condition, without which there would be hardly any headway in settling conflicts is the willingness of the conflicting sides to accept efforts on the part of the external powers to settle the given conflict. Here, foreign states either by taking parallel measures or through cooperation, could render their good services to the conflicting sides so as to prevent the wrong interpretation of their intentions with regard to each other.

Modern Europe arose from a bloody confrontation among states and nations. That confrontation must never be repeated. This means that Europe must change, although the conditions for change have not ripened. Despite the egoism of some states, a solution can easily be found. The profound changes that have occurred in recent years have drastically altered the situation in Europe and in the World.

What is the European Union's role in the Third World conflicts? In my opinion, it should take the following points into account:

- 1) To apply new approaches to settling regional conflicts.
- 2) To coordinate bilateral and multilateral diplomatic methods.
- 3) To rely, whenever possible, upon the peace-making potential of the UN Security Council. There should be effective ways to enhance UN efforts not only to resolve, but also to prevent international crises and conflicts.
- 4) Regional centers for preventing the danger of Third World conflicts or war should be created, with the active participation of regional organizations and associations. I believe such centers would be of great benefit in Africa and the Middle East. Each state is free to choose the model of development and the social and political system which fully corresponds to its internal conditions. But there are certain universal values which should be the base for legitimate systems - human rights, press freedom, political pluralism, etc. In addition, values which give meaningful and productive interaction among nations, and peaceful co-existence should be nurtured.

Announcement of Fish Products Auction Sale

The Ministry of Fisheries Announcement to all dealers of Fish and Marine produce, locally and internationally and to those interested buyers that the available quantities are available for sale:

1) Coastal Fish Corporation Products

A- Frozen Lobster Tails - Aden and Al-Maharah

Ser No.	Size	No. Of Cartons	Wight/Carton (kg)	Total wight (kg)
1	1/2	410	10	410
2	2/3	1049	10	10490
3	3/4	1005	10	10050
4	4/5	1127	10	11270
5	5/6	870	10	8700
6	6/7	432	10	4320
7	7/8	286	10	2860
8	8/9	268	10	2680
9	9/10	203	10	2030
10	10/12	139	10	1390
11	12/16	215	10	2150
12	16/20	3	10	30
Grand Total		5630		56380

B- Cooked Shrimp at Dhabout (Al-Maharah)

Ser No	Size	No. Of Cartons	Wight/Carton (kg)	Total wight (kg)
1	150/200	45	5	225
2	200/250	56	5	280
3	250/300	93	5	465
4	300/350	155	5	775
5	350/400	74	5	370
6	400/450	39	5	195
7	450/500	28	5	140
8	500/550	9	5	45
9	550/600	14	5	70
Grand Total		5630		2565

2- Products of the General Corp. For Services and Marketing of Fish

A. Frozen Shrimp

Ser No	Size	No. Of Cartons	Total wight (kg)	Remarks
1	L	28	500	Each large carton contains 9 small cartons of at 2 kg Each large carton contains 9 small cartons of at 2 kg Each large carton contains 9 small cartons of at 2 kg Each large carton contains 9 small cartons of at 2 kg Each large carton contains 9 small cartons of at 2 kg
2	M	75	1350	
3	S	132	2380	
4	SS	7	120	
5	O	13	240	
		255	4590	

1- Products of the Ministry

A- Yarika

Ser No	No. Of Cartons	Avg. wight of carton	Total wight (kg)
1	1558	16,1	25,083
	1558	16,1	25,083

- 1) The auction sale will be conducted at the Aden Branch of the Ministry of Fisheries at the Minister's Office on Monday, 11 March 1996 at 12:00 PM.
- 2) All those who are interested participating in the auction sale are to register at the Minister's Office at Aden with the submission of a bond, as follows:
 - A- US \$ 20,000 for those interested in purchasing Rock Lobsters only.
 - B- US \$ 5,000 for those interested in purchasing Shrimps only.
 - C- US \$5,000 for those interested in purchasing (Yarka)
 Bonds will be returned to those who are unsuccessful
- 3) A tax payment certificate is required of local participate
- 4) Interested purchasers may inspect the quantities offered at the designated cold storage facilities above, during official working hours.
- 5) For additional information, please call the Minister's office at Aden No. 221131 or Fax 203584 or The General Manager of the Coastal Fish Products corp. Fax 211843 or General Manager of Services and Marketing of Fish. Tel 204276 Fax 204275

The Institut Geographique National: "Mapping the Republic of Yemen."

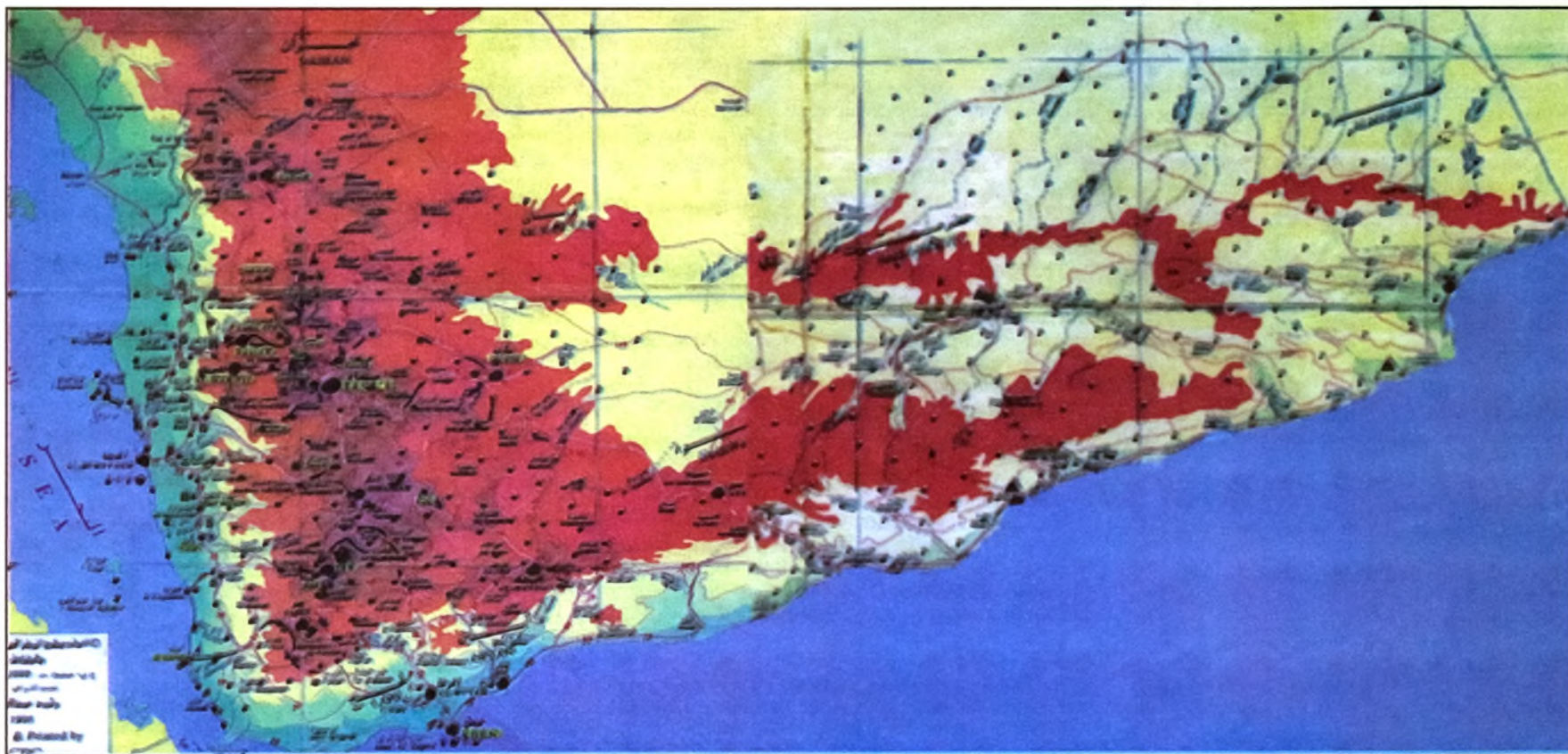
A high-level French delegation from the French Institute Geographique National (IGN) was here last week. The team included Jacques Moschetti, Assistant General Manager, and Pierre Billotey, Commercial Director. The Yemen Times was ticked off in finding out more about their work by a few observations.

1. The team of technicians were driven around town by cars from the presidential office usually given out only for high-level guests.

2. The team was received by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament, and the person charged with Yemeni-Saudi relations in general, but with the file of the Yemeni-Saudi border issue, in particular. The team was also received by the Foreign Minister, Deputy Foreign Minister, and other senior political officials.

3. The team was visiting at the same time as a Saudi high-level team was finalizing talks on demarkating the border.

The General Manager of the German company Hansa Luftbild,



Dr. Gunnar Rogwaller, had visited Yemen in late December, 1995, and once again in January, 1996. He was interested in landing the contract to carry out the construction of the border demarkations between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

As it turned out, the gut feeling of the paper was right. The French were consulted in the border demarkations. "We are a technical group, and this is a political matter. If the two countries - Yemen and Saudi Arabia - agree on the border, we will be happy to assist in putting the markers," said Jacques Moschetti.

Maybe Hansa Luftbild and IGN can cooperate again. Hansa Luftbild had constructed the posts along the Yemeni-Omani border, and IGN had taken care of four of those posts along the Yemeni side of the border.

In an extended interview, the Yemen Times learned that IGN team, which has been operating in Yemen over the last twenty years, set up a permanent presence since 1990.

Over the period 1991-93, they completed a geodetic network of the northern governorates. The reference distance point and altitude is located at Hodeidah. The project was financed by a \$5.4 million French Government grant. They have completed 236 geodetic points, one every 30 kilometers, determined with Global Positioning System satellite observation. In the location of each of these points a concrete monument 1.3 meters above ground. The group also completed 2000 levelling benchmarks along a 3,400 kilometer road network.

Under a new French grant aid of \$ 4.4 million, the team is competing - over the period 1995-97, 315 more geodetic points and 504 levelling benchmarks in the Southern and Eastern Governorates covering 5,100 kilometers of distance.

By the year 1997, the Republic of Yemen will be one of the few countries of the world to dispose of a modern, accurate and homogeneous geodetic network over its entire territory, measured with satellite technology.

French engineers, including two female surveyors, and their Yemeni counterparts, have been roaming the country constructing markers and producing the maps. The group is now executing the pending work in the southern and eastern governorates, with the reference distance point and altitude located at Aden.

"This year, the team, in collaboration with the Survey Authority of

and 50 minutes North, close to the Omani border. He also indicated that they have done similar work at a point north of Al-Abre town at latitude 16 degrees and 40 minutes North.

"At one point, a Saudi border patrol told us to vacate the place in north Hadhramaut," he said. "But these are political matter with which we are not involved, and in which we take no sides. We are a technical team, and we would like our work to remain in that domain," stated the Assistant General Manager of the institute.

Even before its more visible engagement in mapping and monument construction, the IGN has long been involved with Yemen.

In 1975, it carried out field surveys of Shabwah. The project led to the production of a photomap at 1:15,000 and 1:5,000 scales and a city map at 1:2,000.

In 1987, the IGN produced a 1:100,000 scale

space map of Taiz city. Using Remote Sensing to produce maps from various sensors such as Soyuz (aerial photographs), Landsat and Spot (satellite images), the institute produced maps of Taiz that show the landscape and various features of the terrain. Those maps were helpful in planning the city.

"In all projects worldwide - the institute carries out some 130 projects annually in over 30 countries - our main objective is to achieve a transfer of technology and know-how. As a government-financed entity, our main aim is to build partnerships all over the world. To achieve that, we have to make sure we leave behind people who can sustain and improve on our work," Moschetti said.

That is why the association and cooperation with the Yemeni Survey Authority takes such a high priority in the work of the IGN. A clear dimension to this cooperation is the training of Yemeni engineers and surveyors. This is done locally in Yemen, as well as through training missions in France.

A second component to the cooperation is equipping the Survey Authority. A complete GPS set of equipment including receivers and computers are supplied.

In the final analysis, a modern, accurate and homogeneous geodetic, altimetric and gravimetric network over the whole country will enable Yemen to carry out a range of work related to:

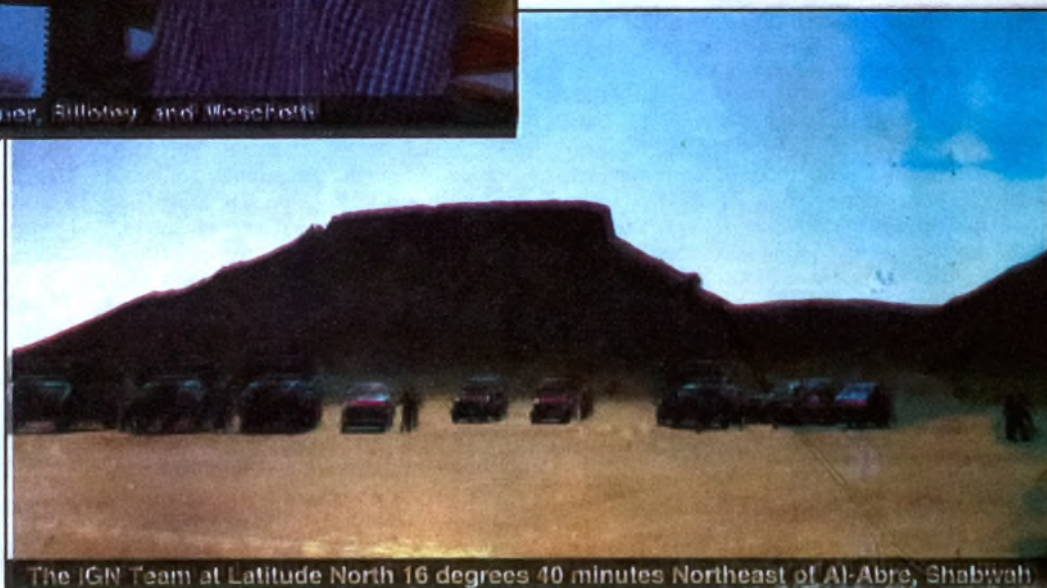
- border line delimitation,
- oil exploration concession areas,
- mineral exploration,
- cartography and mapping of various scales,
- infrastructure works such as pipes, irrigation, drainage systems, dams, etc.
- monitoring of natural hazards: tectonic plate movements, landslides, earthquakes, etc.



Yemen, will release a new general tourist map of Yemen," disclosed Engineer Gerard Cosquer, Chief of Mission in Sana'a.

He also explained that the IGN had done mapping and survey work of Greater Hunaish (Great Hanish) two years. "This by itself proves that the island belongs to Yemen," stated Mr. Moschetti. "At this very moment, the team is doing similar work in Socotra," added Mr. Billotey. This will link up the island with the nation.

Speaking about the Yemeni-Saudi frontier with some visible reluctance and always stressing that it was up to the local authorities to determine where their territory extends, Mr. Cosquer indicated that the most northern border monument constructed by the IGN is located at a latitude of 18 degrees



The IGN Team at Latitude North 16 degrees 40 minutes Northeast of Al-Abre, Shabwah.

AL-SAHWA: Sana'a (Weekly), 29-2-96
[Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah)]
Main Headlines:
1) Eritrean Obstinacy Increases Tensions
2) A Heated Meeting between the President and the Cabinet
3) Expected Return of Salim Saleh Mohamed

Article Summary:

After Al-Shamy's Refusal, Al-Hajjy or Al-A'arashy To Head Supreme Court
According to the paper, reliable sources confirmed that the highest authorities had requested Qadhi Ahmed Mohammed Al-Shamy, Secretary General of the Al-Haq Party (A moderate religious party), the position of Head of the Supreme Court. Despite the repeated requests, Al-Shamy declined the important position because of doubts on the seriousness of reforming the judicial system. The paper states that the Law of the judicial authority is being amended to reflect the Constitutional trends, whereby the position of the Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council will be separated from the Executive Authority. Political sources say that either Abdulkarim Al-A'arashy or Ismael Al-Hajjy will fill the position.

AL-TAJJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly), 26-2-96
(Yemeni Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Costs of Illness and the Treatment (in Aden Public Hospitals)
- 2) Corruption in Reda'a Water and Sewerage Project
- 3) The Airplane and the Explosion.

Article Summary:

1) Even during the Sacred Month
During the sacred month of Ramadhan and the Eid Al-Fitr holidays, the city of Reda'a saw a number of tribal flare-ups which led to the killing of five people so far. The authorities are unable to put an end to these chaotic conflicts, thus compelling the disputants to rely on traditional tribal ways to settle conflicts or to revert to taking the law into their own hands, thus leading to more blood-baths and unending feuds.

2) Why Doesn't the President Say Something
Referring to the excesses of the government officials, especially the military and security organs, which occur outside the law, and pointing to the loss of Greater Hunaish and giving in to the Saudi demand of a possible corridor to the Arabian Sea, the paper in its editorial asks the President to state

Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

his political intentions vis-a-vis the political parties and the ruling coalition concerning the difficulties facing the country. These difficulties are in need of clarifications from the President as to his political intentions in the future, as he seems bent on going further with his reign beyond the 17 years he has ruled as President.

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly), 28-2-96

(Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The President, at the Ministry of Agriculture, Confirms the Necessity for Dismissing All the Corrupt Elements
- 2) Ambassador Al-Aghbary (Brussels) Puts the Greater Hunaish Problem to the Speaker of the European Parliament
- 3) Payment of US\$ 355,000 to Yemeni Returnees from Kuwait (Operation Desert Storm) This Coming Sunday.

Article Summary:

Arab Knesset Member Darawisha: "No Message from Perez"

In a press conference, Abdulwahab Al-Darawisha, Chairman of the Arab Democratic Party in Israel, and Knesset member, gave the reasons for his visit to Yemen, by saying:

"Yemen is the first stop in a regional visit. In view of Yemen's historical role in the Arabs' history and civilization and because it is the birthplace of the Arab Nation and its foundation, we started here.

"It is our right to come and gain the support of our cause as Arabs who were unable to get out of Israel and thus were forced to face all the oppression and humiliating laws and measures against us.

"We want the rest of the Arabs to realize that we are a part of the Arab Nation and the Palestinian people."

On the other hand, the Israeli Arab Parliamentarian denied the rumor that he carried any letters to the President from Shimon Perez. He did indicate, however, that he had requested Mr. Perez to state the position of Israel regarding the Eritrean aggression on Greater Hunaish.

At the same time, Mr. Darawisha said that he had expressed his and the Israeli Palestinians' support for Yemen's position. Darawisha said that Perez confirmed Israel's neutrality and when he learned of our proposed visit to Yemen, he asked that we convey Israel's position, accordingly. Darawisha is here on a five day "personal" visit, said the paper.

AL-THOURY: Sana'a (Weekly), 29-2-96

(Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Privatization of 16 Public Corporations During this Year
- 2) The Launching of the "Third Dose" of the "Reform Program"
- 3) Preparations Which Precede War

Article Summary:

1) Perez Suggests Summit Conference Between Saleh and Himself

The Arab Knesset Members, here on a visit by an invitation from the Yemeni government and the leadership of the People's General Congress, confirmed in a press release that he presented the desire of the Israeli government for a summit meeting between the leaderships of RoY and Israel. He did not carry any letters in this regard, nor was he asked to make arrangements for the summit proposal.

This is the first open contact between Israel and Yemen after several secret contacts, amongst which was one during the President Ali Abdulla Saleh's attendance of the Mitterand funeral in Paris.

2) Eritrea Fires on a British Yacht and a Yemeni Passenger Airplane

The British flag bearing yacht Imma Cassandra was the target of several rounds of bullets fired by Eritrean patrol boats near the Greater Hunaish island on the Red Sea. This occurred on 22-2-96. The boat had mistakenly approached the three mile limit of the island and was suddenly hit by several bullets without warning. The captain of the yacht stated that on similar occasions in the past, the Yemenis would just shout off any boats violating

the territorial waters and request them to immediately leave the area.

Similarly, a Boeing 737 of Al-Yemen Airlines was also the target of a rocket that was fired from Greater Hunaish Island as the plane was about to land in Hodeida on a stopover on its Aden-Jedda flight. The rocket had exploded near the body of the plane while it was on an altitude of 3000 feet. Official government sources denied the report, when asked by the paper, whereas knowledgeable sources in Al-Yemen Airlines confirmed the report.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly), 28-2-96

(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) US Embassy Commercial Attaché Describes Hadhramaut as the Depth of Yemen's Economy.
- 2) A Yemeni Student Is Killed Caught in Cross-fire of Mafia Gangster Warfare in Russia.
- 3) YR 200 Notes to Circulate this Coming Week

Article Summary:

1) The Fourth General Meeting of YSP Could Split the Party Ranks

The paper pointed out that there is a strong possibility that the YSP could face serious split in view of the desire of the former YSP leaders (returning from exile) to hold a general congress (convention). Word is that the call for the congress is made with the intention of holding elections to elect a new Politburo, which could include the returnees, and which could replace the present Secretary General Ali Saleh Ubad (Muqbil).

The paper notes that the party has been often known to face serious splits after general congresses, when it was the ruling party of the PDRY, many times leading to bloody struggles for power. The various factions in the party leadership seem poised for a repeat of those scenarios.

While it is unlikely that a bloody battle for power is eminent this time, nevertheless a split within the party cannot be ruled out, at least between the supporters of the present Secretary General (Muqbil) and supporters of the other possible contenders from among the returnees.

2) Investigating Committee Requested for Killing of Tourism Workers

The Yemeni Organization for the Defense of Rights and Liberties sent a protest letter to the President of the Republic for the killing of 3 tourism workers engaged in a peaceful protest. The workers assembled in front of the 26 September Hotel in Aden, to protest the non-payment of their wages over the last 8 months.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DSE) "PROGRAM FOR DOCTORS"

This organization - the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) "Program For Doctors" - is concerned with medical affairs in developing countries, which includes the Republic of Yemen.

A large number of Yemeni medical doctors are currently pursuing their higher studies within the framework of this program. They attend various courses in tropical medicine and public health as well as in several other specializations. They enjoy certain privileges which are not normally offered to medical doctors in other countries. Such privileges include monthly stipends, medical insurance and special allowances for accommodation, transport, books and medical uniforms.

Following the completion of their studies, medical doctors from the developing countries are provided by D.S.E. with financial assistance that would enable them to start their own projects in their home countries (ARZTE PROGRAM).

The military medical doctors who go on the DSE program receive their monthly salaries from their ministries while other Yemeni doctors in several countries live in an extremely difficult conditions and receive no stipends whatsoever. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the authorities in the ministry of Education to this problem and ask them to be fair in the resources available to recipients of scholarships

I specially suggest that medical doctors working in the universities and ministry of Health should take chance in the DSE Program to study in Germany. This will help in solving the problem of many doctors who have waited for a long time to get the opportunity for specialized study abroad.

By: Medical Dr. Gamal Abdul-Hamid,
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Aden.

Cry My Beloved Country!

I would like to share a few lines about my recent visit to Aden.

I am an expatriate who has been living in the UK for the last 25 years. I visited Aden over the new year holidays. To my dismay, I found Aden has not progressed in the last three decades, let us say since independence from the British in 1967.

The city is in a poor state. Every where I went, I saw corruption and mismanagement. There were no proper guides for visiting tourists. Services,

especially at the airport and immigration office, were not adequate. Will the minister in charge make note of this.

The city is dirty - filled with litter and running sewage and the streets are filled with rubbish. They are smelly. The electricity keeps failing now and then, and consumer goods are expensive. I hope the person responsible will please take a note of this.

I had planned to invest in my country, but after studying the situation I changed my mind. I then visited Dubai. I found the Gulf much more advanced and prosperous and people much more courteous and understanding. There is no corruption at all. I wonder why Yemen, which is on the same peninsula, so different. Can somebody please explain to me.

A. Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahim,
UK.

Editor's Note:

The Yemen Times is willing to run answers to this and similar complaints. The paper had no role in the investor's decision to take his money elsewhere, though the government could well accuse us of this.

A Questionable Transfer

Last week, we learned that a transfer of responsibility for distribution of food and other supplies to the refugees would take place from Care Yemen, the outgoing distributor, to a local NGO. According to the rules, if such transfer is ever considered, the refugee elders have to be consulted before hand. In this case we were not even informed let alone consulted.

To make matters worse, the transfer has taken place amid rumors that a big commission has changed hands.

Although Care Yemen has its fair share of incompetence, mismanagement and other irregularities, nevertheless, it is being closely scrutinized by its foreigner staff, some of whom come from the donor countries.

I don't have a grudge against the new distributor. However, I wonder whether we would ever be able to complain openly if they mess up the situation. I am concerned that the new (national) NGO would resort to intimidation and harassment by using the state machinery whenever we try to complain against them.

We also worry about being cheated out of our allocations.

I would like the UNHCR officials to come clean of the above mentioned allegation of behind the scene deals. They can explain why they have dismissed Care Yemen and on what criteria they have chosen the new distributor.

If they don't come with a convincing explanation, we would refer the matter to the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva and other relevant bodies.

By:
Mohammed Said Ismail,
A disgruntled refugee in Aden.

QAT in Yemen

It is Satan's plant. It grows in the fields and wipes out all useful plants especially the coffee tree. It is not a food, though it flows in the human veins like blood. It is Qat and its scientific name is "kath Idelous Forsk" and is one of the plant family Celas Iraceae. There are many stories about how Qat entered Yemen. One of these stories says that a man called "Ibrahim Bu Zorbeen" had brought Qat to Yemen. He went to Ethiopia where he saw a number of goats sitting and munching green leaves after which they jumped around. He then tried it himself, and liked it. He then brought it to Yemen. Qat affects the public health, economy, nutrition and social

life. It even has an impact on the human shape - short, thin, etc. " The high price of Qat is a burden on the family budget.

But why do Yemenis chew qat? Because it brings happiness to the chewer. So he/she chews every day. Such behavior compels the addict to continue chewing. It becomes a problem.

The plot of land on which qat grows continues to expand and the number of chewers continues to grow. Thus qat has a good future in Yemen. But do we? Responsible authorities must wake up immediately and act.

By:
Aiman Ahmed M. Ghanem,
Sanaa.

Commercial Officer British Embassy Sanaa

The British Embassy has a vacancy for a commercial officer. The duties include assistance to British exporters and research of the Yemeni market. Applications should have business education and long previous practical experience besides a very keen interest in business promotion. Perfect written and oral English and Arabic is required.

Applications in English, with full CV, by 11th March, 1996, to:

The Management Officer,
British Embassy,
P. O. Box 1287, Sanaa,
Republic of Yemen.

شكراً للأستاذ محمد عبده سعيد

تتقدم جمعية الحضارم الخيرية بالحجرية بكل معاني الشكر والعرفان والإمتنان للأستاذ الفاضل والتعاوني الكبير

((محمد عبده سعيد أنعم))

الذي تبرع بـ (٢٥٠) كرتون صابون كريستال تم توزيعهم على الأهالي بنظر رئيس الجمعية . جزاه الله عنا خيراً ، وأعزه بالتوفيق والسداد إنه سميع مجيب .

تهانينا الحارة

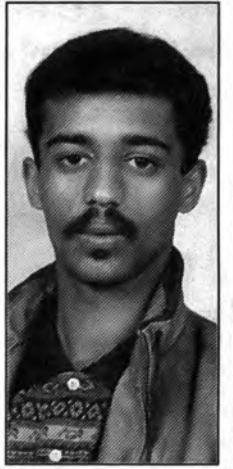
نزفها للشباب الخلق
خالد شائف العريقي
بمناسبة خطبته وقرب الزفاف.
المهنؤون:
خالد العريقي، عماد السقاف،
وليد السقاف، نائف السقاف،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

التهاني القلبية

بمناسبة قدوم الطفل الجديد للأستاذ
أحمد محمد اسماعيل
والذي أسماه
عمر
نزف أجمل تهانينا القلبية له وجعل الله عمرا
قرة أعين والديه وخدم به الأمة.
المهنؤون:
رضوان علوي السقاف، عماد احمد السقاف،
نايف السقاف، وليد السقاف، مروان السقاف،
أنيس، فؤاد اسماعيل، عبد الباسط وعبد الناصر
وجميع أفراد الأسرة والأصدقاء والجيران
في عدن وتعز وصنعاء

ألف مبروك

نهني ونبارك للشباب
حسن احمد السقاف
بمناسبة خطبته الأنيمة
حنان حسين الحيسني
ألف مبروك والعقبى بالزفاف
المهنؤون
حاتم حسين الجوهي
خالد بشير طاهر
عائد احمد السقاف
الحاج / عبد المعطي حماد
خالد علوي السقاف
رمزي علوي السقاف
جمعية الحضارم الخيرية
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



NOTE: The numbers below are as up to-date as our records show. If your number has changed, please call us at (268-661/2) for a correction. This is a courtesy service to our readers.



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
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance	01-272890-2
Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sanaa:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

SANAA :	
I. Embassies:	
Algeria	209689/206350
Bulgaria	208469
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
Djibouti	245792/265469
Egypt	275948/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	268888
Germany	413184/77/80
Hungary	248147
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	414385
Iran	243439/40/43
Iraq	216682
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	413275/6/7
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	268876/9
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	267636/4
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	278719
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	247885
Syria	413153/414891
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A	238842/52
Vietnam	215985

2. Honorary Consultates:	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925
Canada	208814
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534

3. International Organizations	
Care	414079
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNIC	274000
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204
ADEN Consulates :	
China	233115
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
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13

PAKISTAN PAKISTAN PAKISTAN PAKISTAN

ANNOUNCEMENT

Pakistan Cricket Club (Yemen) winner of 'Yemen Cricket League Tournament 1995' announces the reorganization of PCC for the coming 'Y. C. A. Cricket Tournament 1996'. Interested cricket players from Pakistan community are invited.

For registration, please contact following officials:

1. Sikandar Mahmood Manager, P. C. C., Phones: 213-838, 213-665,
2. Fiazuddin, Secretary - Finance, Phone: 241-612,
3. Masroor A. Siddiqui, Captain, P.C.C., Phones: 265-202, 241-667

NOTE: Last date for registration will be 15th March, 1996.

PAKISTAN PAKISTAN PAKISTAN PAKISTAN

تتشرف السيدة / خيرية عبده بتقديم الشكر والعرفان والتقدير للدكتورة

ندى عدنان

في المستشفى الأهلي بصنعاء على نجاح العملية والمعاملة الإنسانية الجيدة التي لقيتها خلال بقائها في المستشفى.

معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

AL-FAROUK INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES & COMPUTER

مسابقة رقم 62 Contest No. 62

إعداد: معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

Prepared by: **Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer**

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqqa St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
ص ب رقم (٢٦٣٧)، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء، تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (٩٧١-١)، 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 اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز».

AIR LINES		
Air France	272895/6	Sabena 285865/925
Air India	272544	Sudan Airways 272503-5
Air Tanzania Sana'a	275029	Swiss Air 272547
Aden	241534	Syrian Airways 272543
American Airlines	272894/838	Thai Airways 275028
Alitalia	273655	Universal Travel H.O. 275028/9/30
Al-Nasim Travel	270750	Universal - Zubeiri 267929/ 273924
Alyemen (HO, Aden)	231339	Universal - Albonia 272861/2/3
Alyemen (Sana'a)	203637	Universal - Aden 221146, 243475
Austrian Airlines	272432	Universal - Taiz 225383/4
Bazara Travel	78093/270879	Universal Hodeidah 226980/958
British Airways Sanaa	248151/2	Universal - Mukalla 05354842/3/5
Aden	241534	Yemenia Branches:
Cathay Pacific	271803	Abdul-Mughni 274803/4
Egypt Air	275061	Haddah 204538/550
Ethiopian Airlines	272437	
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374	COURIERS
Ilias I. T. T.	273338/275554	Aramex / Sana'a 243-925
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6	Aramex / Aden 255-683
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6	Aramex / Taiz 213-489
KLM	278747	Aramex / Hodeidah 218-168
Korean Airlines	272548	DHL / Sana'a 248017-249878
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4	DHL / Aden 242128
Lufthansa	272731	DHL / Taiz 225383
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6	DHL / Hodeidah 217490
Philippines Airlines	272808 / 937	DHL / Mukalla 05354844
Rover Airlines Int'l, Inc.	205779	Life Express 205696
Royal Jordanian Sana'a	275314/355	Skypack 77310
Aden	243532	TNT Express Aden 253097, 253049, 255600
Russian Airlines	271242	Mukalla 7921888(mobile)
		American Express 272435/6

HOTELS	
Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Plaza Suites	209074/209903/205483
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
Sadah (051)	
Al Mamoon	2203/2459
Mukalla (05)	
Hadhramaut	2060
Al-Jetamad	552493

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25					

Across

1. She lost her sheep!
4. Performing in a play.
7. Wooden boy whose nose grew and grew.
9. Throw.
10. Woodwind instrument.
11. American little sister.
13. Spanish currency unit.
14. Archimedes' cry of discovery (anagram of ERAUK).
15. Take captive for ransom.
17. Whisky.
19. Criminal organization in *The Godfather*.
20. Slight hair-coloring.
22. Oxtail or chicken?
23. Policeman's cosh.
24. Lengthen.
25. Country.

Down

1. Chess-piece seen in church?
2. Wicked.
3. Irrational fear.
4. Assert blame.
5. Group of three.
5. Swiss city and lake (anagram of AVENGE).
7. Bill Clinton — of USA.
8. Argument against.
11. DOWN's spout emission.
12. Spiky-leaved house-plant.
15. Kitchen boiler?
16. Caused distress to.
17. Draw off liquid using a tube.
18. Occur.
21. Honest.
22. Gentle.

Correct answers for contest No. (61)

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

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 61:
Mohammed Al-Sharafi

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

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Hodeidah (03)217490; Mukalla (05)354844
Seiyoun: 0984-4288/3208

The Government Openly Labels Yemen Times and Its Chief Editor with TREASON

The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen states:

Part II, Article 41:
"Every citizen has the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country. The state shall guarantee freedom of thought and expression of opinion in speech, writing, and photography, within the limits of the law."

Article 47: Item (a):
"The state shall guarantee to its citizens their personal freedom, preserve their dignity and their security. The law shall define those cases in which citizens' freedom may be restricted. Personal freedom cannot be restricted without the decision of a competent court of law."

Yemen's Press Law Number 25 of 1990 states:

Chapter One, Article 3:
"Freedom of knowledge, thought, the press expression, communication and access to information are rights of the citizen, which enable him/her to express his/her thoughts orally, in writing, or in pictorial or in drawing form or by any other means of expression. These rights are guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and by the provisions of this law."

Irrespective of those stipulations, the regime has decided to take illegal action against the editor of the Yemen Times. As this paper went to press, the telephone service to the home of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf has been interrupted. At 4:00 pm on Saturday, March 2nd, the phone suddenly went dead. After numerous tries, and a telephone call to the Minister of Communications, and three hours later, it was restored.

"... whatever the anger of any person against the authority in power or anyone who is a part of it, one cannot visualize a person with a sane mind and who has an atom's weight of patriotism or has affinity with those people whom he wants to deprive of assistance." Six weeks ago, an army of 400 soldiers in full gear and eight armored vehicles drove into Hadharem village - the chief editor's village - and started terrorizing the people. The troops then trespassed and occupied the

home of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, remained there for three full days, and then looted it before leaving. Dr. Saqqaf has written to President Saleh twice. He has appealed to the Speaker of Parliament and the Ombudsman. He has filed a lawsuit in court. All the relevant authorities have been contacted. The next few days will be decisive in the future of the Yemen Times and its editor. Let us wait and see!

Al-Izzy As-Selwi, Yemen Times.

ولا وحدة، ولا بتتابع الحكاميين، وهذا هو معنى استقلال القضاء في اليمن، وقد قال عمك علي بن زايد قبل أكثر من خمسمائة عام: «باب الشريعة مفلق» لكن إذا شئنا نراهم * فالله اعلم بالصواب

«يمن تايمز» بين احترام المهنة.. ونرجسية «السقايف»

هل حقا تريد صحيفة يمن تايمز، مطبوعة يمنية وإن صدرت في صنعاء؟ وهل أنتشره بالفعل بجسد مصلحة اليمن على أي مستوى أم أنها تعبر عن واقع حال مغاير لما هو معهود في صحفنا الوطنية تحترم ذاتها وشرف الكلمة وتقدير مسؤوليتها فيما تنشره ومن المؤسف أن رئيس تحريرها الدكتور عبدالعزیز السقايف قد استسلم لإحساس طاع بالانرجسية، ولحق في ذاتية مفرطة عكست نفسها على كل ما يكتبه أو تنشره الصحيفة حتى فقدت مصداقيتها واحترامها لدى كثيرين كانوا يثمنون أن لاتنزل الصحيفة إلى ذلك المستوى وأن تحافظ على خط صحفي مستقل يعبر عن احترام للمهنة الصحفية وسمعة الكلمة في كل ما تنشره.. لكن من الملاحظ أن الرغبة والاستعجال لدى الدكتور السقايف في تحقيق الشهرة والسبق على حساب المصداقية والثقة قد أفقد الدكتور السقايف في يمن تايمز، إنزازه وجعله يخلط الذاتية على الحقيقة ويأبى التمسك بالسمعة الغالية على الحقيقة في نشر الأخبار المفترقة البعيدة عن الصحة والحقيقة والتعليقات التي لاتنتم بالحيد والموضوعية بل تعيل إلى «السطح الاستعراضي» والتفسير المتحيز للحقائق وإبراز وجهات نظر نافذة دون الاستناد إلى حيز منطقي وإميل للمعارضة لجر المعارضة بعيدا عن هذه الإصلاح والتطوير والبحث عن الأفضل ومن يتابع يمن تايمز، وبالذات في أعدادها الأخيرة سيجد

أن شعورا واضحا بالكرهية والانتقام الشخصي والمكابدة والأعمال الخصومات يميز غير كثير من مساهمات ومقالات والخبار وتحليلات يمن تايمز، ناهيك عن المقلد واضح للشعور بالمسؤولية الوطنية ومراعاة المصلحة العامة.

وتزيد من التحليل يمكن مراجعة ما يكتب في الصحيفة عن تطورات وإيجاد الأعداء الأجنبي على جزيرة حنيش الكبرى اليمنية ومحاولة التشويش وعرقلة الجهود المبذولة لاحتواء الخلاف اليمني الأجنبي سلميا بالإضافة إلى ما تعبر عنه الصحيفة من مواقف شخصية غير لائق من رئيس الحكومة الأستاذ/ عبدالعزیز عبداللهي، ولعل آخر ما يمكن تصوره هو دعوة الصحيفة إلى معالجة الشعب اليمني والمطالبة بقطع المعونات والمساعدات المقدمة إليه لدعم مسيرة التنمية وفي مقدمتها تلك المقدمة من ألمانيا وهولندا وهو موقف مهمما كان غضب صاحب أو مؤلفه من السلطة أو اشخاص فيها فإنه لا يمكن تصوره من شخص ذي عقل سليم ويديع الأخلاق لثرة من الوطنية أو الانتماء لذلك الشعب الذي يطالب بحريته من المساعدات ومن الأيسف القول أن «صوت يمن تايمز» قد جعل من هذه الصحيفة «صوت اليمن» وممارسة الضغوط لتطبيق «مكاتب» «التي» «بأي» «من» «على» «حساب» «كل» «شيء» «وفي» «مجلس» «المبادئ» «و» «الإخلاق»

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