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YEMEN TIMES

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• SANAA • March 25th thru 31st, 1996

Vol. VI, Issue No. 13 • Price 10 Riyals



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In Ibb: Birth of a Two-Headed Boy

It was early morning when the 35-year old woman came into Nasser Hospital in Ibb City for her seventh delivery. On hand to receive her was Dr. Wang Bing Hua, (insert) an excellent Chinese obstetrician and gynaecologist. It was clear that something was wrong. "I found that the fetus was still alive, but in an emergency situation," Dr. Wang said. The mother was badly suffering in this difficult delivery.

"I considered operating in order to save the mother and baby. But after some help from the medical team, and lots of work from the mother, the baby was born. Unfortunately, the baby boy died almost immediately, but the mother was in a good health, although much affected. The fetus was a male baby with two heads and one body. The two heads shared one heart, and one complete digestion system. But the liver was three times as large the normal size. The faces and shapes of the two heads were identical. (See picture).

Medical services in Ibb - and even all over the country - is extremely lacking without such complications. The mother is lucky to be still alive, thanks in great part to Dr. Wang and the Chinese Medical Team. It is not the first time that such situations occur. Last year in Hodeidah, a woman gave birth to what was believed to be a Siamese twin - who died due to lack of proper care.

Yusuf Al-Sharif

Converting Yemen into a Police State

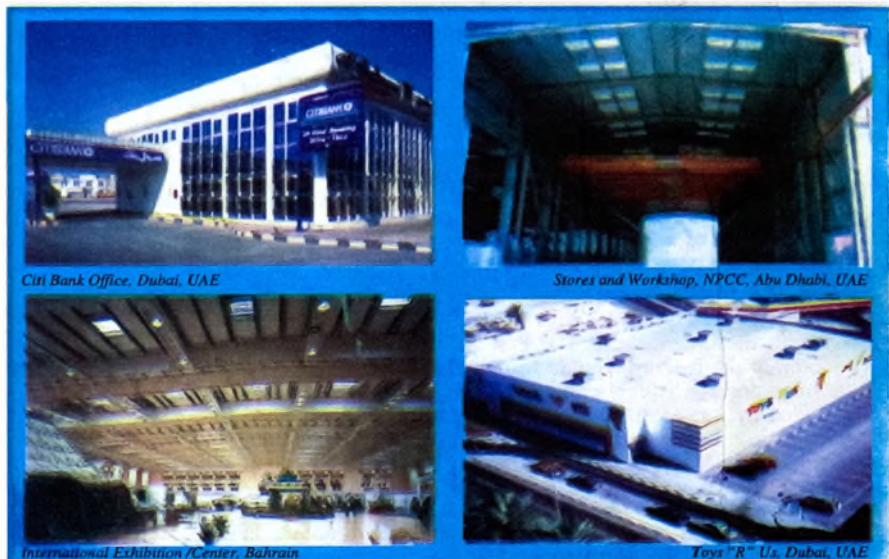
Yemen Times is often contacted by government officials and citizens who complain about transgression of the Political Security Office in their affairs and organizations. One senior official once openly said that the PSO runs his department. But they often refrain from allowing their names to be used in reporting the stries. PSO involvement in managing the affairs of many ministries and agencies is already clear. One such example has to do with the Yemen Times. The PSO has openly told the airport officials not to allow any Yemen Times newspaper at the airport. So, you can't find it at the airport book-stand or at the First-Class lounge.

The PSO has also instructed the management of Yemen Airways not to take Yemen Times on board. That service was discontinued two months ago. There are many organizations and academic institutions which are not only infiltrated, but which are openly managed by PSO. "PSO presence is quite visible in many organizations, and they push people around," stated a government official. This is so true that many employees look over their shoulders constantly. "It is almost like a police state," is the way the situation is described. Most new employees applying to join the government or state corporation require a clearance from PSO. These things do not happen in a democratic society.

Abdulaziz Abdulghani Lawyer Tries to Prevent HWA Lawyers in Case Against Him

Mohammed Ismail Al-Nomy, Deputy Minister of Legal Affairs and lead-lawyer of the defence of Abdulaziz Abdulghani (Prime Minister), asked Judge Abdul-Malik Al-Jindary, President of the Western District Primary Court, to stop Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al-Mikhlafl, lead-lawyer of the Hadharem Welfare Association (HWA), from presenting the case. "Dr. Mikhlafl is a government employee, and he cannot act against the government," Al-Nomy said. It is a fact that Dr. Mikhlafl is a lecturer and researcher at the Center for Yemeni Studies. "This fact does not legally stand in the way of my taking cases. I have done so many times in the past. All lawyers who are teachers, researchers, etc., actually enrich the justice system when they take cases," Mikhlafl added. He said, "The Nomy accusation is an attempt to frighten me from taking cases against the government." Another defence lawyer, Mohammed Al-Maqtari, indicated that the Lawyers' Syndicate is already disturbed by Mr. Nomy demands. "This is a form of blackmail and

intimidation. I am sure Dr. Mikhlafl will raise the matter with local syndicate and international lawyers' groups," he pointed out. The issue at hand is that a defence lawyer also speaks in the name of the government and tries to determine who can represent the interests of the HWA and who cannot. Most of the lawyers worldwide are engaged in research and academic institutions. This is also the case in Yemen. That is why the Lawyers' Syndicate is up in roar against the deputy minister's strange demands. Qadhi Hamood Al-Hitar, Chairman of the Sanaa Courts of Appeal and President of the Yemeni Human Rights Organization, indicated that it would have been more worthwhile for the government to push for enactment of the law governing the lawyers' profession. The HWA had filed a law-suit against the prime minister stating that he had abused his powers when he ordered the closing down of the Women's Development Center and ordered the nullification of the elected board of the HWA, and its replacement by men handpicked by himself.



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OUR VIEWPOINT

PGC-Islah Partnership: The Beginning of the End?

It looks like the People's General Congress (PGC) is looking for new options in its relations with the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) - including a possible return to the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). Given these developments, an Arab ambassador in Sanaa noted, "Is it possible to conclude that the President and his party are not interested in long-term friends and partners?"

Among the old partners of the PGC - which were eventually annihilated one way or another - are the Ba'athists, Nasserites, YSP. And now, of course, there is the Islah. Indeed, one can say that the president's party had been allied to most of the big parties in the Yemeni political scene, at one time or another. Now, it looks like it is time again for the PGC to change partners.

The visible differences between PGC and Islah are basically on two counts - neither of which has anything to do with religion or its role in society.

First, there is the economic reform package, with which the Islah has serious reservations. The Islah party states that, sooner or later, as the economic stratification of society grows, these policies will backfire. Over the years, and increasingly in the very recent past, the underclass of Yemen has grown poorer, and the few affluent members of society have grown richer. We can routinely notice children, old folks, and whole families rushing to the garbage dumps near the palaces of the rich people in search of food to eat. The hatred and grudge of the poor of Yemen against the rich people is growing. The reform process is intensifying this problem. The Islah demands that the government first fight corruption within the bureaucracy and military/police before embarking on the reforms. But weeding out corruption really means changing most of the men running the affairs of this country.

Second, Yemen's integration with the world has been problematic for the Islah party. The main examples of this are the peace process with Israel and the attitude towards religious (Islamic) movements, etc. The PGC is more in line with the position of the leading thought in the world today. In fact, it is the Islah position which seems out of line. The Islah is exactly offended by this as some of its members feel that the PGC is tailor-made to please the West, rather than satisfy national needs and interests. Many Islah members say that the PGC's hunger and thirst for power make it shift its positions to adapt to the forces that manage world affairs.

These differences created tension and cast much doubt on the continuation of the partnership that has been running the country since the summer of 1994, following the annihilation of the YSP in a civil war.

The partnership agreement between the PGC and Islah - often referred to as strategic and long-term by the leaders of the two parties - calls on either party to inform the other by April 27th, 1996, if it wants to break up the association. That is about one month away. The logic is to give the partners or rivals a one-year lead time to prepare for the parliamentary elections which are scheduled for April 27th, 1997.

Many in Islah want to break away, but they may also be breaking up the party. Basically, if Islah breaks up with the PGC, it will become an opposition party. That is not a palatable alternative to some in Islah, who have tasted power. The option to the PGC is no better. It doesn't look it will easily find a trusting partner.

The Publisher
S.P.A.

OAU Chief Lauds Yemeni Position

Mr. Salem Ahmed Salem, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) told the Yemen Times that his organization supports the French-led intermediation. "I am fully cognizant with the efforts of the French, Ethiopian and Egyptian authorities to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute," he said.

He also indicated that he had resisted efforts to present the dispute as an Afro-Arab problem. The Arabs in general, and the Yemenis in particular, have had a long and positive interaction with Africa. That is why the Yemen-Eritrean conflict over Hunaish need not be blown out of proportion by projecting it as a conflict between the two regions. Speaking to the Yemen Times, Mr. Salem said he was gratified by the patience and far-sighted approach of the Yemeni policy-makers.

"I am sure that the French efforts will shortly lead to a breakthrough in the crisis and that the two neighbors and the region will be spared further escalation and aggravation of the conflict," he said.

1996 Budget Approved

The Government was able to whisk the 1996 budget through a rubber-stamp parliament in a matter of a few days. The new budget authorizes the expenditure of YR 181.4 billion and estimated revenues are YR 155.9 billion.

USA-Financed Health Project Launched in Hajjah

On March 23rd, 1996, Hajjah Governor Dr. Ali Hassan Al-Ahmedi, and US Ambassador David Newton jointly marked the launching of a family health project in Hajjah.

The US Government has been working in partnership with Yemeni authorities on health activities in Hajjah for almost ten years. Poor maternal and child health conditions are among the most serious problems facing Yemen today. The goals of the project include improving health services to combat childhood diseases such as measles, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, and improving nutrition and maternity care. Recent activities include renovating and providing equipment to health centers and training primary health care workers.

The US has allocated \$ 9 million in the new five-year phase to assist in similar services in Hajjah, Hadhramaut, Hodeidah and Lahej.

Yemeni-Moroccan and Yemeni-Omani Committees Hold Talks

Yesterday, Sunday March 24th, the Yemeni-Moroccan Joint Committee started five days of talks on economic cooperation. The Moroccan side is headed by Mohammed Homa, Managing Minister at the Prime Minister's Office, while the Yemeni side is headed by Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal, Minister of Planning and Development.

Today, Monday, March 25th, the Yemeni-Omani Committee will meet to discuss cooperation. The Omani side is chaired by Malik Bin Sulaiman Al-Mamari, Minister of Housing, while Yemen's side is headed by Ali Hameed Sharf, Minister of Housing and Urban Planning. All meetings are being held in Sanaa, and they are expected to lead to agreements to be signed with the aim of consolidating cooperation.

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Tariq Al-Barraq

Tax Authority is Ready for the New Role

In its desire to provide information to our readers on how our government operates, the Yemen Times goes to those officials to give the reader first hand information. One of the big departments in the Yemeni Tax Authority is the Companies' Department. YT's Walid Al-Saqqaf filed this interview with the General Manager of the Companies' Department, Mr. Tariq Al-Barraq:

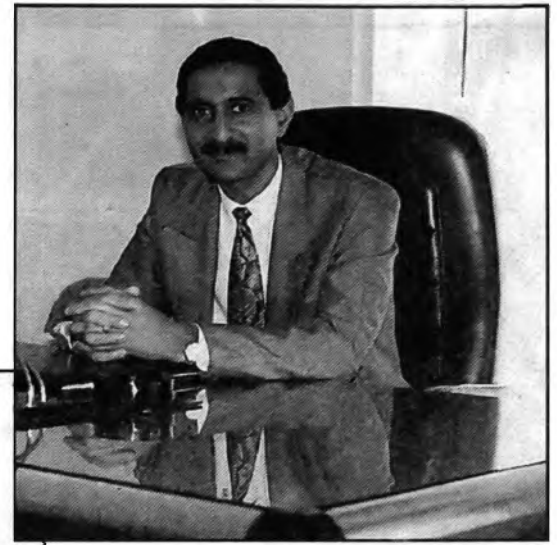
Q: Can you brief us on how your department deals with foreign companies working in the Republic of Yemen?

A: There are two types of companies that fall under this category:
- The first type are the oil companies and their sub-contractors. There a special tax treatment involved here based on the agreements signed with these companies.
- Then there are the other foreign companies which fall under the tax laws of the Republic of Yemen. These file tax declarations and pay taxes on their income as well as on the payroll of their staff, just like any Yemeni organization. The declarations are then checked through specific procedures according to accepted accounting practices. If the declarations are found to be correct and reasonable, then they are accepted. If some observations are raised (by the tax auditors or some adjustments are called for), the company is advised accordingly by a "Rejection" Form. The company has the right to appeal (actually the term literally means present a grievance). There are jurisdictional procedures which begin at the Court for Tax Administration at our Department and another at the Appeals Court. This is of course, with regards to foreign companies. As for the oil companies, there are special and distinctive procedures. Recently, we reached mutual

agreement with representatives of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, which was also attended by persons from the Central Organization for Control and Auditing. Various measures were agreed upon in this regard.

Q: Can you tell us what are the most significant measures agreed upon?

A: First of all, a special department was established to deal with taxation of oil companies. The interaction with these companies is no longer spread out to more than one branch or office (of the Tax Authority). This had caused in the past, considerable confusion in the administration of the tax. A section called the Oil Companies Section was set up. It carries out surveys of all the companies (and their sub-contractors) under its jurisdiction, receives tax declarations, negotiates them, and collects tax dues. With regard to petroleum companies, we apply the relevant laws of the country - Income Tax Law - besides the stipulations of the agreements which are in themselves regarded as laws. There are eight of these laws and/or agreements, since they go through the same formalities for ratification as any other laws.



were only YR 67,000. The increase can be attributed to greater effort from the technical standpoint, and to the collection of past due arrears, mainly through the initiation of legal procedures stipulated in the Income Tax Law and the Law of the Collection of Public Funds.

Q: What has the Department done in the area of reorganization?

A: Considerable attention was given to the organizational aspects. The Department commenced re-location of its offices in 1995, since the department needed additional space. The expansion of the work of the Department forced us to relocate in its own independent quarters. The Department focused on this re-organization from an optimal administrative point of view. We also completed the organizational procedures, and determined the position of all relevant files of the taxpayers.

Q: Any last words?

A: We hope that our country continues to achieve further progress and prosperity. For that, all of us should work together, each in his/her own field with a strong sense of responsibility and a team spirit. One aspect of this responsibility is really paying taxes. It is only if citizens pay taxes that the state can provide services. That is also the moral force of holding the authorities accountable. A citizen who does pay his/her taxes, can hardly claim to hold the state accountable.

Q: Can you brief the readers on the tax situation for 1995 in numbers?

A: Thanks to the untiring efforts of the our staff, the support and assistance of the Minister of Finance, the Vice Minister, and other senior officials of the authority, the final results were good for the year 1995. We have collected in excess of budget revenue estimates by YR 524,027,000 or 19%. In 1994, the excess was 799,631,000 or 32% above the budgeted forecast. These 'surpluses' were achieved on better assessment and collection from all the sectors which fall under the Department's responsibility: Public/Mixed Sector Enterprises, Finance Companies, Oil Exploration Companies, Payroll Taxes. Delays in presentation of Tax Declarations and tax evasion penalties have netted YR 3,361,000 in 1995, whereas the penalties collected in 1994

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RAAD SALIM

ISLAMIC SOCIAL ORDER: THE RIGHTS OF A NEIGHBOR IN ISLAM

Beyond the limited circle of the nucleus family, the next social sphere which is sufficiently significant is that of kinship and blood relatives. Those who are one's kith and kin through relationship with common parents or common brothers and sisters or relations through in-laws, Islam wants them all to be mutually affectionate, cooperative and helpful. It is a tightly knit organ. There are exchange obligations guided by the law (Sharia).

Next in relations come the neighbors. The Quran has divided these into three categories

- 1) A Neighbor who is also a relative.
 - 2) An alien neighbor.
 - 3) A casual or temporary neighbor with whom one had occasion to live or travel for some time. All of them are deserving of fellow-feeling, affection, courtesy and fair treatment.
- The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) said that the rights of the neighbor were so overwhelmingly emphasized to him by the angel Gabriel that he worried that neighbors may be made to partake of one's inheritance. In another tradition, the Prophet (P) said that a person whose neighbor is not safe from his misdeeds is not a believer in Islam. Again, he says that a person who enjoys a full meal while his neighbor is starving really pos-

sesses no faith in Islam. The prophet was once informed of a woman who used to offer prayers regularly and keeps the fast very often and gives alms frequently, but her neighbors were sick of her abusive tongue. The Prophet (P) said that such a woman deserved only the fire of hell. He was also told of another woman who did not possess these virtues but did not trouble her neighbors either, and the prophet (P) said that she might be rewarded with paradise. The prophet (P) had put so much emphasis on this virtue that he once advised that whenever a Muslim brings fruits for his family, he should either send some to his neighbors as gift, or at least not throw the peelings outside the door so that the neighbors may not have a feeling of deprivation. On one occasion the Prophet (P) said that a person is really good if his neighbors regard him as such, and he is bad if they consider him so. In a society in which two persons, separated only by a wall, remain unacquainted with one another cannot be living under Islamic values. In urban settlements, one can now see neighbors spending years next to each other or in the same area, but have no interest or interaction. In fact, it is possible that they have no confidence in one another. Such a neighborhood can never be called Islamic.

Beyond the neighborhood, there is the wider circle of relationships which cover the entire society. The broad principles on which Islam seeks to regulate the general gamut of our social life are the following:-

- 1) To cooperate in acts of virtue and piety and not to cooperate in acts of sin and injustice.
- 2) One's friendship and enmity should be for the pleasure of Allah only.
- 3) You (Muslims) are the best community ever raised onto mankind, your duty is to command people to do good and prevent them from committing evil.
- 4) Do not think evil of each other nor probe into each other's affairs.
- 5) Not to unleash one against the other. Keep yourself away from mutual hatred and jealousy.
- 6) Do not unnecessarily oppose each other. Always remain the slaves and subjects of Allah and live like brothers among yourselves.
- 7) Choose for others what you choose for yourself.

In brief, Islam requires all neighbors to be loving and cooperative with one another and share one another's sorrows and happiness. It enjoins that they should establish social relations in which one

could depend upon others and regard his/her life, honor and property safe among neighbors.

These are some of the social values which Islam affirms and establishes and which it wants to see enshrined in the human society.

Selected By:
Rezk Abdullah A. Esmaeel,
YCIC, Taiz.

تهنئة

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Discussion on Yemeni-Eritrean Dispute

On Thursday, the 21st of March, to mark the passage of three months since the Eritrean forces occupied the Yemeni island of Greater Hunaish, the Yemeni Center for Futures Studies held a one-day discussion regarding the dispute on the Hunaish Archipelago. The strategic location of the islands at the southern end of the Red Sea makes them a hot spot between Yemen and Eritrea unless a peaceful solution is arrived at. The best option open at the moment is the French proposal to which Yemen has agreed as a means for solving the dispute. Eritrea has yet to accept it.

The seminar was attended by representatives of most of the parties in the political theater and many prominent independent dignitaries in the political, social and academic arena. Mr. Faris Al-Saqqaf, Director/Owner of the Yemeni Center for Futures Studies, inaugurated the talk by welcoming the speakers and the guests. He clarified that the theme was to discuss the "Legal and Political Position of Hunaish Island" (title of the talk) and is get an overview of the different opinions of the various political forces in the country on this matter. He asked the participants to stay on the topic.

The first speaker was Dr. Marwan Nu'uman, General Manager of the African desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Nu'uman spoke at length giving a historical background of the archipelago as well as all the legal documentation which confirms Yemeni ownership. According to the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, all the Red sea islands under Ottoman rule prior to 1918 and the subsequent Treaty of Sana'a between the Imam Yahya of Yemen and the British Crown (1927), the islands were Yemeni.

The Eritreans, however, are claiming the islands to be their according to the terms of the British-Italian agreement of 1927 and the decree of the Ethiopian Viceroy of November 1938 that referred to the archipelago as part of province of Assab.

In 1947, Italy surrendered all its rights in the area under the Lausanne Agreement and the archipelago was undisputedly in British hands again.

The de facto situation in the Red Sea strongly supports Yemen's claims to the islands. "In addition, the acceptance of Ethiopia, which controlled Eritrea up to 1992, of Yemeni control of the islands lends more credibility to Yemeni ownership," he said. He indicated that Ethiopia never made any direct claims to the islands and would not have limited their chase of the Eritrean rebels just to the islands, which were used as a retreat, with

Yemen's permission, according to Dr. Nu'uman. Yemen had also built the lighthouses on all the islands in the Archipelago. The Egyptian Yemeni Agreement prior to the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War, further proves the recognition of Yemen's rights to the islands. The agreement had allowed Egyptian forces to use the island to monitor Israeli naval movement in the area in order to prevent any supplies from reaching Israel.

Dr. Abdul-Hadi Al-Hamdani, Director of the Political Bureau of the People's General Congress, then spoke pointing to the strategic importance of the islands and voiced many questions that the dispute had brought to surface. The major questions had to do with the possibility of third party involvement by encouraging the Eritreans. Other questions that were raised by Dr. Hamdani dealt with the options available to terminate the dispute. Which is more favorable to Yemen considering the global/regional/internal circumstances - diplomacy or war? Why are the Eritreans refusing a peaceful settlement. Dr. Hamdani gave his own answers. He indicated the reason behind the aggression was that Yemen was ill prepared and probably incapable of facing up to the well planned move by the Eritreans. Furthermore there were fears that a violent response could be an invitation for military interference by other powers in the region.

Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Saqqaf, an international law expert and graduate of the Sorbonne, was the third speaker. He pointed out that the French, as early as April 1995, had predicted Hunaish as the future crisis center. He also pointed out that on November of 1986, Ethiopia had protested the Yemeni claims to the island. He indicated that Yemeni authorities should not feed the public with one-sided versions of the issue.

The speakers that followed came from the floor. They represented mainly the political parties of the opposition, as well as other personalities.

Ahmed Al-Soufi, Secretary-General of the Yemeni Institute for Development of Democracy, pointed out that the military re-conquest of the island would be expensive. The island itself is not fit for human settlement.

Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhlaflay, Secretary-General of the Nasserite Unionist Party, indicated that the Coordinating Council of the Opposition regards the Hunaish problem as a serious national issue that should not be overlooked or compromised. "There must be concurrence of views on the problem by both the rulers and the opposition," he stated and the opposition is in agreement with the rulers on the need to exhaust all possible peaceful means, before embarking on other alternatives. "The military option should not be ruled out and all efforts must be made to prepare the country for all options."

Mr. Mohammed Al-Maqalih, Secretary General Al-Haq Party, and Rapporteur of the Opposition Parties's Supreme Coordination Council, agreed with Al-Mikhlaflay's views. "The real stimulus for the Eritrean action are the internal problems of Yemen," he said.



Moreover, the rulers were not consistent in their handling of the dispute by first refusing talks unless there was a prior Eritrean withdrawal of Greater Hunaish, and then agreeing to the talks without the withdrawal. He also said that the Yemeni authorities had first insisted the talks covered only one island, now they are ready to talk about all the islands. "The information given by the rulers, he added was inconsistent and conflicting," he said.

The Yemeni Socialist Party's views were given by Mr. Yahya Al-Shamy, a member of the Politbureau. "The internal problems, especially after the Civil of 1994 weakened Yemen and encouraged the Eritreans," he said. He also insisted on full democratic practice in Yemen, which can mobilize and gain public opinion in support of the government.

Omar Al-Jawi, Secretary-General of the Yemeni Unionist Congregation Party, insisted that the correct name of the island was Hanish. He also said the Sulaihi control of the islands more than 800 years ago, affirms the Yemeni identity of the islands. He also pointed out that the Ethiopians share the same views on the islands as the Eritreans - that Yemen should not get back the islands. He finally cast doubt on whether the Yemeni and Eritrean leaders actually have real control over the future of the islands, "as other forces dictate to them what they should do."

Other interventions were made by Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al-

Mutawakkil and Dr. Wahiba Faria'a - both of Sana'a University. They pretty much agreed with their colleagues. The discussions came out with the need to support the Yemeni government which needs to strengthen our internal position in preparation for all options. There will shortly be conferences in Damascus and Cairo regarding this issue.

By: Hassan Al-Haifi.

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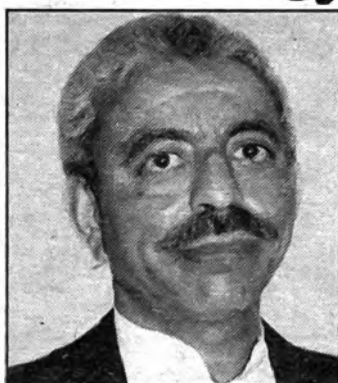
صندوق بريد ٥٢٥ - صنعاء



Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Terrorism: From Deir Yassine to Sharm El-Sheikh



It is not to the discredit of the New World Order to opt for control of international terrorism. Terrorism is an extreme form of self expression of man's inhumanity to man. In many instances terrorism has become prelude to international conflict on a grand scale. But what is terrorism? How long has it been in existence? What are the motives of bringing terror and fear among people who may or may not generally have anything to do with the instigating circumstances of terrorism? These and many questions must be raised first before any effort is instituted to bring an end to this chronic international problem. The developments in communications and media has encouraged the rise in this form of self expression on an international scale, perhaps unequalled in human history.

Terror is a human obsession that has often been relied upon to promote ideas that cannot find easy acceptance among people or by the authority in power in a given country or region, for one reason or another. Extreme advocates of this idea often believe that they have to impose acceptance of these ideas, because these ideas cannot find access to incorporation into the mainstream of life by the normal channels that society has set up for the transfer of ideas or causes. In some cases, the regime in power refuses to accept such ideas and uses every method to suppress such ideas, thus forcing the advocates to resort to any means that will attract sympathy for these ideas, or at least gain the attention that will get the regime to recognize such ideas. Thus isolated incidents of terror are launched to instill fear that these ideas must be accepted or the consequences are that further violence will be the outcome. The causes leading to terrorism are many and quite varied. All types of terrorism are the result of different motivating circumstances, that it is almost impossible to relate one act of terrorism to another. One may surmise that the relevant circumstances leading to terrorism vary in as much as the regions or areas that are

subject to one form of terrorism or another. Moreover there is terrorism executed by individuals or organizations that are outside the regime in power, or outside the system in place in a given area. There is also organized terrorism which is, in fact carried out by a regime or authority in power, which is geared to maintain the power of the regime and to prevent any aspiring contenders or protesters of the existing order from disturbing the status quo which these regimes rely on for their continued existence.

Terrorism is an expression of a variety of psychosomatic feelings: hate, bigotry, frustration, rejection prejudice, greed, enhancement of the ego, fulfillment of passions, a feeling of being betrayed and as a protest against an alleged injustice. Terrorism is thus turned to because normal interactions between people fail to realize the terrorist's predicament or gripe, as the case may be. However it must be realized that these themselves are not all the causes of terrorism. But it would be safe to assume that most of the eruptions of terrorism in our times falls within these motivating factors.

The Summit Conference "For Peace" and an end-to terrorism held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, some two weeks ago, raised more questions than it provided answers or solutions to the issue of eliminating terrorism. Considering the various circumstances that lead to terrorism, can one short summit conference arrive to the proper methods of dealing with international terrorism on the scale we see daily on news broadcasts, thanks to satellite television transmission? Did all the attendees at the conference really have a consensus of opinion as to what terrorism is really all about, and on the appropriate methods of dealing with it? On the other hand, the timing of the conference and the location aroused more suspicion than give comfort about the real motives of the conference. Why in Sharm El-Sheikh and why at this time? Will dealing only with the Terrorism problem in the Middle East

really become an entry point to peace and stability in the region as naively thought by the promoters of the conference?

The observer is not convinced that the Sharm El-Sheikh Conference will get anywhere to solving the terrorism problem in the Middle East, because terrorism in the Middle East is not a subject that can be dealt with one stroke of the magic wand of the promoters of the conference. The issue of terrorism must be carefully studied and each form of terrorism dealt with by separate methods. On the other hand, the results of the conference seemed to satisfy the goals of those who have already come up with set positions as to what kind of terrorism to deal with and who the victims of the measures to be adopted should be, while at the same time failing to really get at the root of the problem, namely, the plight and misery of the Palestinians, who have been victims of Zionist terrorism of a far more tragic form for more than fifty years!

As stated before, terrorism is not a uniform subject that can be dealt with collectively. Each particular form of terrorism needs its own special treatment. Can the international community present solutions to the problems of terror in the large cities of the United States, such as the Oklahoma City Explosion, that are not clearly related to any cause or motivating circumstance? Can the international community end the violent civil war in Algeria? Can the international community bring an end to the deeply rooted injustice that inspired the Los Angeles riots of a few years ago? Can the international community end the terror campaigns of the Neo-Nazis against the expatriate labor community (mostly of Turkish nationality) who are willing to eke out a living by doing all the hard work the Germans, themselves, are now unwilling to do?

What raises all these questions is the rather puzzling circumstances that inspired the call for the "Summit for Peace". How can a conference, that was held after a lot of arm twisting was used to get an acceptable attendance, as far as the promoters see it anyway, convince the world that we have really gone forward in the elimination of terrorism of any kind in the world? Sharm El Sheikh clearly showed that the conference has singled out the effective acts of protest by the Hamas movement in Israel and the Occupied West Bank and the strong resistance in Southern Lebanon to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, as the only forms of "terrorism" that must be dealt with, in the Middle East. After all, these are the only forms of terrorism that have an effect on Presidential elections in the United States and the Parliamentary elections in Israel!

It seems that American Foreign Policy in the Middle East seems to follow the logic that dealing with the end result is more practical to arrive to a Middle East "Peace" than the elimination of the causes leading to the outbreak of violent protest (after exhausting all the peaceful methods, which the Israelis always labeled as "terrorism") by the Palestinians for the many years of misfortune they have been subjected to or the refusal of Israel to withdraw from territory it has no right to be in, by any law?

There seems to be a feeling among the general population in Yemen and in most of the Arab world that the New World Order strove to set the regional scene in accordance with the scenarios that cater to Israeli wishes, not withstanding the positions of the Arab regimes, who are more concerned about saving their thrones rather than reacting to the views of their citizenries. Moreover they see the decisions of the White House on the Middle East as being subjected to a veto by Tel Aviv if they do not fit the short and long term designs of the promoters of the "Promised Land". Even if Arab leaders do succumb to the pressures to fall into line in the "Peace Train", driven by the US, with the coal fuel being fed by the Israelis, the Arab population, on the whole, tend to discredit their leaders for being so gullible as to the real intentions of the US, and her only accredited

ally in the area, Israel. Such disapproval of Arab leadership, by the Arab populations will in fact breed more terrorism in the future, which will exaggerate the already violent regional scene many times over in the foreseeable future. This is how the Sharm El-Sheikh is expected to combat terrorism in the region? The terrorism that worries the United States is the just and legitimate struggle against injustice and illegal occupation, which apparently the world seems to want to ignore.

There is no sense of any fight against terrorism if the root causes of terrorism are not dealt with. This is especially so in the Middle East. A peace in the area requires that the security of all the populations in the area be safeguarded, whether Palestinian, Lebanese or Israeli. The terrorism that Washington seems to be worried about is actually the result of one of the most systematic and organized terror campaign the world has seen in these modern times. This campaign has only been rivaled by the Serbian manslaughter campaign in Bosnia-Herzegovina. How can there be a distinction of terrorism that suits the whims of those who regard the genocide of Deir Yassine (1947), a Palestinian village whose entire unarmed population of some 300 people was put to death without prejudice to age, sex or religion (non-Jewish) as justified for the establishment of the "Promised Land". Or has it been forgotten that the Deir Yassine massacre was part of a series of terror campaigns to terrorize the entire Palestinian population to leave their homes to make way for the Jewish settlers to the "Promised Land".

The Arab population of Palestine, at the time still controlled well over 70% of the land in Palestine. But the promoters of the Sharm El-Sheikh conference see no reason to regard such massacres as terrorism. Nor do they see the massacres of Sabra And Shatila, the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in the early 1980's, where hundreds of unarmed Palestinians and Lebanese were brutally killed, while they were all asleep, by Israeli intelligence squads and their Lebanese hired guns, as acts of terrorism that deserve the attention of the international community or as an injustice that deserves to be corrected. Otherwise, there is no reason to believe that the people of the area can really accept the peace that will not bear these acts of terrorism-that can not be easily regarded as long ago and forgotten-in mind and countless acts of terrorism that are systematically carried out against the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Southern Lebanese. Nor does the New World order have the vision to regard the massacre in the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron two years ago, where more than thirty worshipers were the victims of a cold blooded manslaughter under the watchful eyes of Israeli security forces, as acts of terrorism.

Terrorism is the raison d'être of Israel long before the Palestinians ever thought of taking up any arms to fight back a continuous campaign to wipe out the identity of an entire people in as much a way as the American Indian was wiped out of two continents a little over a hundred years ago.

In Sharm El-Sheikh, the end result of years of terrorism by a Zionist regime that owes its existence solely to terrorism, was the overriding concern of the promoters of the conference. The fact that the Palestinians and the Lebanese have resorted to the same mechanism by which the Israelis find comfort with, in dealing with the Arab populations in the area, has raised fears that the Arabs will finally get to the Israelis where it really hurts, and where they thought they had a full monopoly of.

The fact that the upcoming American Presidential elections and the Israeli national elections could be influenced by continued acts of violence against the Israeli intransigence is perhaps the real motive behind the Sharm El-Sheikh Summit-a failed attempt to hide the real cause of instability in the area, namely the terrorism of those that aspire to reach Eretz Israel, from the Nile to the Euphrates-the Promised Land!

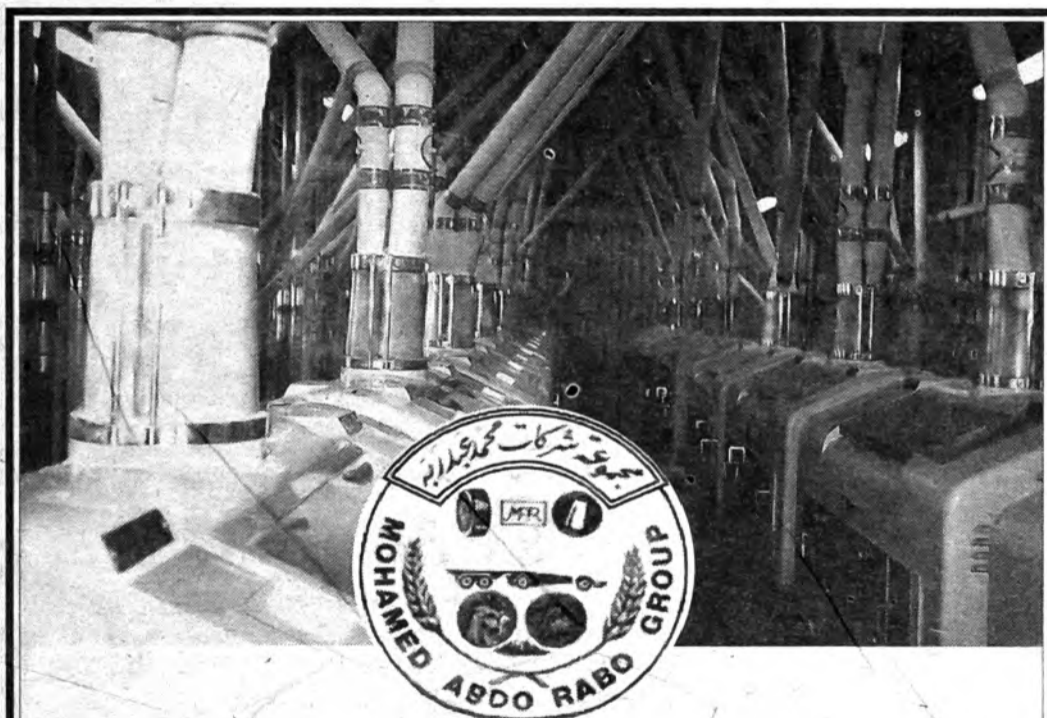
At Aden Hotel Movenpick

Within the various activities that Aden Hotel Movenpick offers to its guests and patrons, the management of the hotel introduced the Winter Package during the months of October, November, December, January and February especially offered to Yemeni and non-Yemeni residents. The package consisted of encouraging accommodation rates and various services and facilities, in addition to awarding of valuable prizes. First Prize was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Gilson from the Sana'a International School. The Prize was 2 round-trip tickets to Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt plus hotel

accommodation for two for a week, including breakfast in Cairo-Heliopolis Movenpick Hotel, one of the finest hotels in Cairo. Second Prize was awarded to Dr. Ali Al-Dari and Mrs. Al-Dari, which consisted of a three nights stay with breakfast at Aden-Movenpick Hotel, in 2 adjoining rooms. The management of Aden-Movenpick Hotel, led by Mr. Cypert Schwartz, the General Manager take this opportunity to congratulate the winners and hopes to see the winners more winners in the new contest which will be a part of the Spring Package which began on 29

February 1996 and will end on 30 June 1996.

The package also consists of favorable room rates and various new services and facilities, especially tailor-made for Yemenis and non-Yemeni residents. The prizes in the coming contest, which will be 2 round-trip tickets to Amman, Jordan presented by Royal Jordanian Airlines and three nights free stay at the new Al-Petra Movenpick Hotel, recently opened in Jordan. Details will be advertised in the Yemen Times once every two weeks. For further information, call the management of Aden Hotel Movenpick.



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Second of 2-Part Article

The Legal Regime of the Marine Space of the Republic of Yemen

It Is a Problem of Management

Marine pollution in international treaties can be divided into four categories, general multilateral treaties, regional treaties, bilateral treaties and the UN Convention on the law of the sea. Of the general multilateral treaties, there are some concerned with pollution from ships and one concerned with dumping. There are no multilateral treaty dealing with marine pollution from land based sources or sea-bed activities. The treaties concerned with pollution from ships were all adopted under the auspices of the IMO, and the IMO exercise certain supervisory functions in relation to them. At the regional level there are a number of treaties dealing with all the sources of marine pollution within a treaties dealing with all the sources of marine pollution within a single framework treaty. Such treaties as the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, called the Jeddah convention.



In view of this extensive treaty action, it was not necessary for the UN Convention on the law of the sea to consider detailed standards related to marine pollution. Instead, the UN Convention laid down for the first time a general duty upon all states to protect and preserve the marine environment from pollution from all sources. The UN Convention concentrated on defining the jurisdictional rights and obligations, both legislative and enforcement of flag, coastal and port states. Also, deals with principles for global and regional cooperation, technical assistance, monitoring and environmental assessment as well as responsibility and liability.

The adoption of stricter anti-pollution standards usually means increase costs for industry and shipowners. States are therefore reluctant to accept stricter anti-pollution standards unless other states do the same, least their shipping and other industries lose their competitive edge. More broadly, developing states are reluctant to accept anti-pollution standards which they consider may hinder their industrial developments. They consider developed states are responsible for most marine pollution.

Pollution from ships raises a number of questions, concerning standards to reduce or eliminate pollution, the prescription and enforcement of such standards. Also measures to avoid accidental pollution and action taken by coastal states against pollution casualties and their cooperation in dealing with emergencies and the liability and responsibilities for pollution damage and payment of compensation for the damages to the marine environment. A vast amount of international law dealing with the above mentioned questions concerning with marine pollution from ships and other sources has been adopted in recent years. many states including Yemen incorporated the provision of some of such international treaties in their national laws. A good deal of work still remains to be done for the UNEP, Regional Sea Program and in particular for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden where Yemen is a member of such program.

The international community should concentrate on the following three objectives:

First: It should seek to bring into force those conventions that are not yet in force and to increase the number of ratifications of all conventions specially the UN Convention on the law of the sea, which Yemen is party to, and MARPOL, which Yemen is not party to yet.

Second: It should aim to improve the observance and enforcement of existing international rules.

Third: There needs to be greatly increased monitoring of the effects of the existing rules on marine pollution with the aim of seeing what deficiencies there are in the rules and whether further international legislative action is desirable.

Yemen incorporated most of the international rules to control pollu-

tion and to preserve marine environment in the national laws. The valid maritime Law of Yemen No. 10 of 1988 and the protection of the marine environment No. 6 of 1980 give effect in such international rules. There are now drafts for a new maritime law and Protection of the marine environment law which are more comprehensive than the present ones.

After unification of Yemen, a new law concerning the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the EEZ and the continental shelf of ROY. This law replaces the law no 45 of 1977 and the provision of it complies with the rules of the international conventions mainly the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

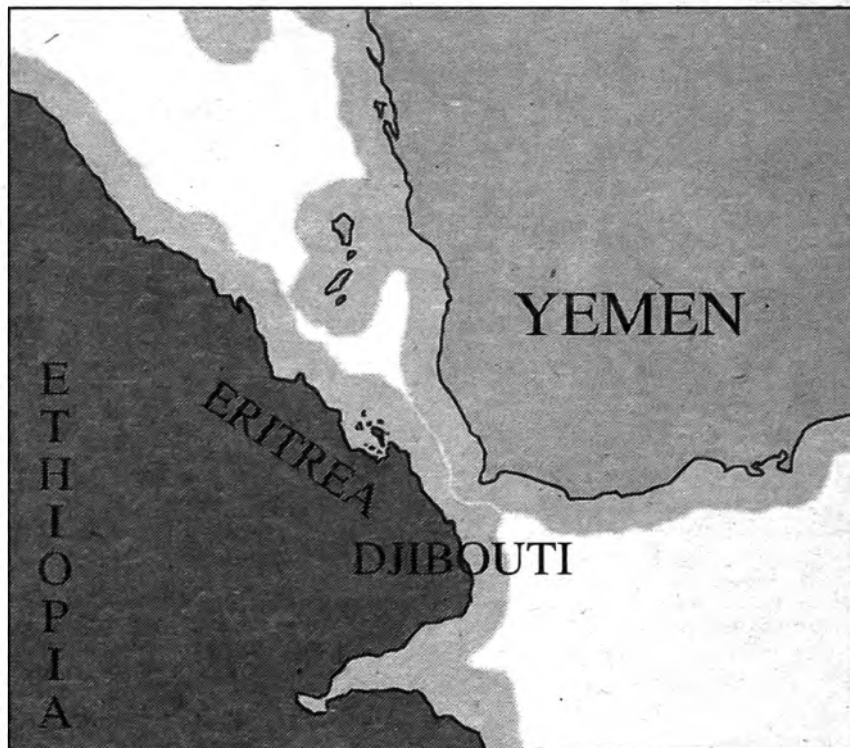
A draft law for the protection of the environment as basic law for all sources of pollution is prepared. This draft law deals with all problems facing all aspects and activities of the environment in Yemen. It deals with the problem of separate and uncoordinated ministries and departments all over Yemen handling different issues and activities of environment. The problem of multiplicity is overcome through the establishment of the EPC which provides solid basis for the establishment of sectoral ministries and sectoral legislation. The EPC shall play an important role in assisting the sectoral ministries in drafting their laws and by-laws to achieve uniformity in approach.

In Yemen, there are multiple users of the sea such as the Ministry of Fish Wealth, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral and the Ministry of Transport. There are valid laws to regulate fishing under the supervision of the Ministry of Fish Wealth where as public corporation for Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Transport is responsible for the protection of the environment. Now both the Ministry of fish Wealth and Ministry of Transport are represented in EPC.

Due to the geographical characteristics of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and since each littoral state has 200 miles EEZ and because the width of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden is less than 400 miles to be divided between the opposite states, then the whole Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are EEZ for the littoral states without high seas. This means that they are responsible collectively to protect the marine environment. the Arabian sea is different as it is open to the high seas. But in spite of that sub-regional cooperation with Oman is essential to protect the marine environment in the Arabian sea.

The fundamental changes in the legal regime of the sea, have created an opportunity and need on the part of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea states to re-examine their national objectives, strategies and policies for the preservation of the marine environment and for the development of fisheries. There is a basic need to establish mechanisms and capacities for the protection of the marine environment planning and for fisheries planning. Careful management and investment planning based upon research and scientific and economic information are needed. The foundation for sound and sustainable development remains the conservation and rational management of the resources within the framework of careful planning.

The pattern of fish catches, production, marketing and consumption should change in favor of the states of the region. This will depend on the initiative of the states of the region to implement-effective management and conservation schemes and cooperation to protect the marine environment. Collectively through the Jeddah Convention. The new regime of the sea is an enabling mechanisms in this regard and an create conditions more favorable to cooperation between the Gulf of Aden states on sub-regional basis to protect the marine environment through arrangements like the one created with a center in Djibouti with the assistance of the IMO and Norway, or Regional basis as the UNEP Regional Sea Program for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The same arrangement with Oman on sub-regional basis. The states of the region need assistance of the developed countries and international specialized organizations in the fields of research devel-



opment, training as well as transfer of technology. Necessary scientific information is still the urgent need for better collection of the basic data as well as more original scientific research in interpreting the data when available.

National management of the multiple uses of the sea is likely to lead to managerial effectiveness in the area if adequate steps are taken to raise the level of scientific and economic knowledge, administrative skill and expertise most relevant to the marine environment and development of fisheries. The objective of Yemen should be to formulate their own management plan within certain broad conservation constraints or standards. There constraints are universally recognized objectives of international management of the sea activities adopted in the interest of coastal states as well as in the interests of the international community as a whole. Each is under a duty to ensure that the living resources of the EEZ, are not endangered by over exploitation as well as to promote the objective of their optimum utilization so that to ensure that they are not wasted through under utilization.

The possession by Yemen of sovereign rights and jurisdiction on large space of sea in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and the Arabian sea will bring with it the need to review the existing legal and institutional framework for development, management and control of all activities in this marine space.

National legislation and administrative structures should therefore be examined and adapted to ensure that the living resources and control of pollution are effectively executed. Close coordination and cooperation is needed between the various government departments and national agencies whose decision in one respect or another affect the marine environment and the living resources of the sea.

It is a challenging task for Yemen to protect its marine environment. The most important thing is to prevent or at least to control pollution. It does not do much good to litigate over damages caused by pollution and receive compensation. A regional and sub-regional approach to pollution control issues in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea is the solution. Uniform laws and regulations would be easier to enforce than national laws and more difficult to challenge.

A high level of coordination between the littoral states of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea can be achieved in the field of research, training, exchange of information and acquisition and adaptation of technology as well as regulations and management of the living resources, as well as coordination and cooperation to preserve the marine environment and control and combat pollution from all sources in the whole marine space of the states concerned. Mutual assistance to combat pollution is the most effective method and the most needed area of cooperation between adjacent and opposite states in the case of Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and the Arabian sea. Since PCMA, is legally responsible to implement maritime laws to protect Yemen marine environment under the supervision and coordination with EPC, it is necessary for it to have the equipment and financial support to monitor, to supervise, to enforce such laws and regulations. Financial independence and flexibility in the institutional structure of PCMA and EPC, shall make it easier to implement such laws. Administration and management of such sectoral department as PCMA should get financial support and incentives to encourage it to carry out its duties and responsibilities promptly and honestly. Compensation and fines collected from polluters to the marine environment should go directly to the PCMA.

YEMINCO & Free Zone Public Authority Sign Final Agreement

The US, European, Pacific and Arabian Peninsula consortium that was given the exclusive concession in November to develop the Aden Free Zone, has competed final negotiations with the Yemen Free Zone Public Authority and executed the detailed Project Agreement. The success of the YEMINCO Term, after two months of intensive discussions, seals a long term agreement that will result in the design and construction of major commercial projects in the Aden Free Zone. The extensive delay in the finalization of this key concession agreement reflects the problems faced by private sector companies trying to introduce major infrastructure BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) concepts to governments with limited experience with private sector funded mega-projects.

The final agreement with the YEMINCO Team gives the Authority a growing profit share over the lifetime of the projects along with an additional royalty on all revenues generated. The key projects include the development of the new 1700 meter container terminal at the existing CALTEX site and the basic development of an additional 900 hectares of industrial real-estate. The Team has also submitted a parallel commercial proposal to upgrade the wharves at Ma'alla and operate that facility. The projected value to the Yemen government of the YEMINCO Team offer over the first 25 years of the agreement is \$1.7 billion US dollars in cash. At the end of the agreement period the entire facility and improvements will be freely transferred to the Government.

Mr. Tahir Bawazir, Chairman of YEMINCO, stated "We have worked long and hard to make this program come true for the people of Aden and Yemen. It has been a very difficult and expensive process but its positive effects will soon be felt by all. The fact we have been able to successfully negotiate this very complex and innovative agreement will send a very good message to others thinking of investing in Yemen."

Mr. William Tolbert, President of Meneren Corporation, the project integrators for the development program, stated "Many of us have dedicated the past 5 years planning and building this program. We have done this because we saw a bright future for the Port of Aden and its citizens. We are excited to finally be able to begin the real work of

building one of the world finest container terminals and starting Aden's commercial engine. Everyone in our company looks forward to being part of a program that will help the people of Yemen enter the 21st Century and retake their historical position in world trade."

The YEMINCO Team includes two major international port operators (ECT & ICTSI), major regional investors (SEDCO & GID), and a major shipping line that is ready to begin immediate service to the Port of Aden. The Team expects to raise vessel traffic 20 fold in the next three years, with a 100 fold over the next 12 years. The YEMINCO Team has already begun the technical efforts and tendering process that are necessary to allow construction to begin quickly.

Mr. Awadh A. Bahamish has a master's degree in Laws (LL.M.) from the university of Wales, Cardiff, Great Britain. He is now the legal advisor of the Ministry of Transport and the Environment Protection Council Consultant. He lectured at the Faculty of Law, university of Aden and Faculty of Science, University of Sana'a. On 26th December 1995, he delivered a lecture at the University of Aden entitled: "Hunaish Island and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea". The lecture has been broadcast by the radio and television of both Aden and Sana'a. It was also published by both 14th October and Al-Thawra Newspapers.

A Good Night's Sleep?

Few people would claim to sleep too much, but how many of us actually know the optimum number of hours we should spend asleep each night? And which is more important, the number of hours really slept or the quality of the sleep itself?

Most surveys show that the average adult sleeps 7 1/2 hours a night, but an American research team has claimed that this could be too little, and suggests that an extra hour or two would make you feel more alert during the day.

British sleep experts, however, in an article published alongside the American research in the journal *Sleep*, argue that the benefit is minimal and would not compensate for the extra hours lost asleep. If we are tired, it is more useful to have a 10-minute catnap in the afternoon.

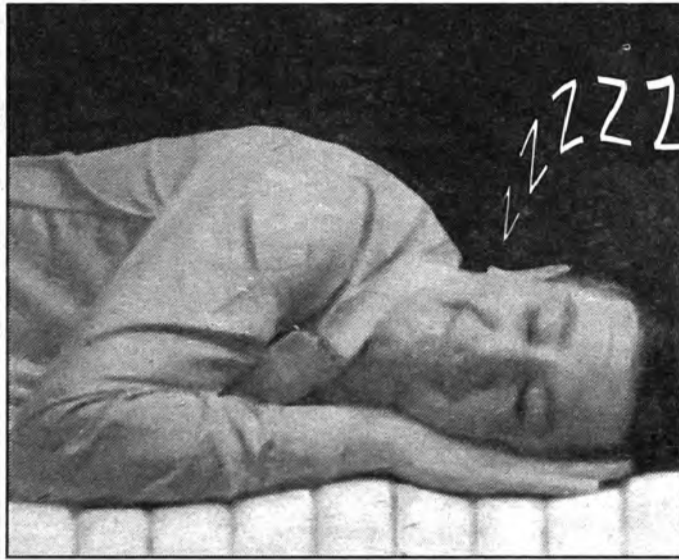
The dispute certainly highlights how few hard facts scientists know about sleep. But just how much sleep do we need? "The acid test," says Prof. James Horne of Loughborough University, co-author of the British article in *Sleep*, "is whether we feel sleepy throughout much of the day. It is as simple as that. The Americans said that, since most people, given the opportunity, do fall back asleep for a couple of extra hours, then we obviously need more. We, on the other hand, believe that the fact that we can sleep more is rather like having a pudding after a main course. We don't need it, it is just rather tempting."

A catnap is useful in the afternoon, as this is the time that the body's natural rhythms dip. Sleeping for longer than 20 minutes, however, puts you in danger of moving into deep sleep. This is much harder to wake from, as the body anticipates a longer rest.

British researchers believe that there is a critical four-hour core period of sleep that we need for normal functioning. An hour or two after that helps. If we have seven hours' sleep and still feel dreadful, it is probably because of the quality of our sleep rather than the quantity.

"There is a natural distribution of good and poor sleepers, in the same way that there is a variation in height," says Dr. Ken Hume of Manchester Metropolitan University.

Sleep quality is severely affected by alcohol. If the room is too hot or too bright, your sleeping partner too restless or there are many noisy interruptions, then your sleep will be less refreshing because the crucial four-stage, 90-minute cycle, containing deep and light sleep, is interrupted.



The amount of sleep we need decreases with age, in proportion to the body's energy needs. Newborn babies need up to 20 hours a day. A five-year-old requires about 11 hours. A 10-year-old needs 9-10 hours before it starts getting tetchy, the average adult 7-8. This need declines in old age, until in your eighties when 5 hours a night is the norm. Hormonal changes also affect sleep. Growing adolescents can sleep all morning - partly because they have nothing more pressing to do - and menopausal women often experience sleeping problems. Overstressed adults may feel they need more sleep, but what they may really need is more relaxation, because their lifestyle is exhausting. There is an important distinction between tiredness and sleepiness: sleepiness indicates that the brain

has released sleep-inducing hormones such as melatonin, whereas tiredness could be the result of other factors, such as depression. So, what are the long-term effects of too little or too much sleep? A study of the relationship between amount of sleep and long-term mortality risk, published in 1979 by pro Daniel Kripke of the University of California, suggested that people who slept fewer than 6 hours a night or more than 10 had a significantly increased risk of death in a five-year follow-up period. Contributory factors were not discounted, but it indicated that sticking to the average 8 hours was the healthy option. Constantly changing sleep patterns were also shown to be a health risk.

If you miss a night's sleep, you need to catch up about a third of the lost hours for full recovery. As sleep deprivation continues, the symptoms worsen and functioning deteriorates. "You may start to experience minor hallucinations, depression, bad temper and irrational feelings. You may even appear to be drunk," says Hume. Conversely, according to Horne, the effect of oversleep is to leave you sluggish. "People who take excess sleep, even a long unscheduled sleep in the afternoon, often feel miserable afterwards and the effect can last several hours and be self-perpetuating on a longer term basis."

Research is still in its infancy. But last year, scientists at the Scripps Research Institute, California, identified a chemical in the spinal fluid, named cis 9 10-cotadecenoamide, which they believe induces sleep. They hope to be able to synthesize it to market as a cure for insomnia.

Never mind your IQ, how's your PQ?

Testing someone's I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient) is old hat, not completely reliable, and reveals very little about them as a person. Here is a test to find your P.Q. (Personality Quotient). This is a more realistic test, based on proven psychological principles, to gauge your personality rating, your effectiveness as a person living in the world with other people, not just your isolated level of mental intelligence. If you enter into the spirit of the questions - and answer them honestly - your true P.Q. will emerge.

Simply ring the numbers preceding the answers you choose, add the numbers and divide by 12 to get your PQ:

1. How confident are you of getting to the end of this test?

- 30 not very
- 91 completely
- 57 fairly
- 22 not sure

2. What made you turn to this test and decide to have a go at it?

- 89 interest in its subject
- 78 curiosity
- 21 boredom
- 26 a definite need to kill time

3. Which do you enjoy most?

- 30 filling in questionnaire forms
- 44 doing popular quizzes
- 80 asking questions rather than answering them
- 71 undergoing serious tests such as this one

4. Do you consider change to be:

- 78 good
- 62 best
- 23 unavoidable
- 35 not always beneficial

5. What usually happens when you start to learn something new?

- 19 you give up in the end
- 82 you sail through fairly happily on the whole
- 74 you find it hard going but get there in the end
- 63 you expect difficulties that don't always arise

6. Are you determined to succeed in life?

- 47 hope so
- 41 you'd like to think so
- 79 yes, of course
- 72 yes

7. How many new friends have you made in the past two years?

- 20 none
- 63 only one
- 77 more than three
- 85 two or three

8. Which would you like your children to have most?

- 75 happiness
- 52 integrity
- 59 love
- 68 health

9. If you had the choice, would you be?

- 44 as you are now financially
- 37 very rich
- 61 just rich
- 71 comfortably off

10. Looking back over your life so far, has your greatest happiness come from?

- 55 material things you did not buy
- 50 material things your money secured for you
- 79 people
- 41 animals

11. Are you satisfied with your life so far?

- 80 on the whole, yes
- 17 not at all
- 39 partly
- 73 very much so

12. As a person are you:

- 76 forward-looking
- 62 one who lives only for today
- 79 an optimist who tries to learn by past mistakes
- 39 backward-looking

NOW FOR YOUR PQ:

Over 75: This reveals an egotist, whose vanity needs curbing!
70 to 75: This is the ideal category to be found in. It denotes a calm, balanced personality, courageous, making the best of life, putting the best into life, getting the best out of it.
60 to 70: A good average PQ.
40 to 60: Rather below average
Below 40: You probably do not reveal much.

Opening of the New OASIS PREMISES

On Sunday, 17th March 1996, the new premises of the OASIS were officially opened. OASIS is a thrift shop which opens for two hours twice a week (Sunday afternoons and Thursday mornings) to sell used clothes, shoes, books, children's toys and household items donated by individuals and companies. A group of international women volunteer their time to price and sell the items, and all proceeds are then passed on to charities in Yemen. No overhead costs.

OASIS had been operating in Sana'a for nearly 8 years - believe it or not - out of a large container in the Yemen Hunt Oil Company carpark.

As the container was starting to deteriorate badly, it was decided to try to find an alternative. The solution came from the combined effort of CCC, CanOxy, Yemen Hunt Oil Company, Yemeni & Italian Aluminum Company and Al Hashedi Trading Company. These companies need to be acknowledged and thanked for their

most generous support.

However, OASIS can't operate without the regular donations from people who have items which are no longer needed. So if anyone out there has things to donate, they should bring them to OASIS during 'work' hours. People can be sure that they are sold to a good home and that the proceeds are put to good use.

Yousef Al-Sharif,
Yemen Times

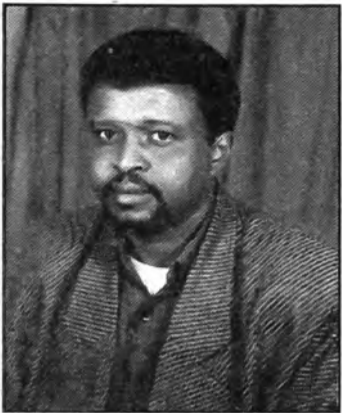
WANTED

- An experienced female to work as a secretary for a Tourism Office.
- Candidate must be fluent in both English and Arabic.
- Typing and computer skills in both languages are essential.
- Working hours:
09:00 - 13:00 and
16:00 - 18:30 daily, except Fridays.

Please contact Tel: 274410
for appointment or interview
between 09:00 - 12:00.



Mass Media Is Under Threat in the New Era of Democracy



It is evident that the whole of the human interaction processes are based on the acquisition of language and other types of symbolic communication. At its basic level, communicating is the process of exchanging information. Thus, effective communication involves both information and

understanding. Furthermore, some psychologists define communication as an interaction of two or more people, consisting in an exchange of messages so as to coordinate, and unite their concerted efforts to establish a relationship and achieve a common goal. As far as we know, communication occurs by means of three media: words, pictures and actions. Words are transmitted either visually or orally. Pictures, which convey images and symbols, often are useful in contributing to people's understanding. As technology advances daily, the demand for information and communication in sound and picture is progressively increasing.

Radio and TV companies all over the world are responding to this trend, they are modernizing their technical equipment and rationalizing their operating procedures. Many technologically-advanced countries are planning to renew their radio and television systems whereas the developing world is at loggerheads with its utilization-which program can be expressed publicly. Actions (or inaction) are also powerful factors in communication.

Nonverbal gestures by a chef-editor, for example, often communicate information, sometimes, unintentionally. Written communication is usually more formal and official than oral communication. All the same, it provides a record of the sender, the message content, and the receiver. Oral messages, however, are equally important to effective organizational communication. Face-to-face communication is especially good for transmitting informational signals. Probably, the greatest single advantage of oral communication is that it provides immediate feedback, a necessary element in any effective communication system.

Primarily, our communication is with words, each one a symbol with arbitrarily assigned meaning, or sometimes more than one meaning that must be gained from context. Communication is also aided by many other kinds of symbols; including facial expression, wedding rings, songs and all that jazz. Symbolic communications whether in language or other types of symbolism, depend on an acquaintance with the culture that produces them. The contribution of language to culture had been greatly extended when the invention of writing systems made it possible to record events. From the beginnings of writing, however, there was a tendency for the new symbols to be the exclusive property of particular classes, originally the priests and rulers, later the merchants as well.

With the advance of systems of universal education, the exclusiveness of the written symbols would seem to have broken down, making printed information available to all. During the Renaissance, the writings of Greek and Arab scholars became available to a very limited class. Even when education began spreading among the people, most of the printing of critical essays and of anti-monarchist

material had to be done secretly by an underground press. The same problem of availability of information continues in the modern world of rapid mass communication. Many governments regard the availability of information as part of the business of governments are ruling elites. In more open societies, other types of problems develop. If the government is not to determine access to information, then who will make decisions?

Certain characteristics of modern mass communication open both new possibilities and new problems. The modern means of mass communication have tended to become increasingly centralized as the costs of news production and broadcasting increase. The mass media often looked on as a system without feedback, but simply as a means disseminating information to a public that absorbs whatever it sees or hears. New collecting services, major newspapers, and especially television exert a powerful influence on what people see and hear, lending support to the view of the public as an undifferentiated mass of media targets.

Criticism must be made of this view of mass society, but first an analysis of the concept of "mass" is needed. Some experts in the mass communication have provided a description of "mass" as it is used in the sense of modern mass communication. The mass consists of people coming from all walks of life and all social strata, and is composed of individuals unknown to one another-an anonymous grouping. Since members of the mass are physically separated, there is little interaction between its members. It follows, then, according to the experts, that the mass is not organized and is unable to act in a concerted way. This is apparently the idea of mass that has led to a variety of governmental policies regarding the mass media to try to protect the anonymous public from possible network bias, fake advertising, and pornography - but not from violence.

In the totalitarian systems, the dissemination of information has become a government monopoly. Radio - originally expected to be a liberating influence that will give people access to information and conflicting views - has become instead the instrument for a monopoly on news and propaganda. Certain world states believe its duty is to educate the people in the direction of their goals.

In many other countries, not necessarily those with an authoritarian philosophy, particularly the newly-self-proclaimed democracies of the Third World polities, whose words are more than their deeds, controls are firmly kept on the radio and television stations, though there could be more leniency on the press. That is logical, because the majority of the population is illiterate. The leniency is even more visible when the press uses a language alien to the local population.

Although the networks are not necessarily operated by the governments, they are prevented from airing viewpoints in conflict with those in political power. Isn't it ridiculous? This is the case with many of the developing countries of the world. Even in more democratic states, the problem of how control is exercised over the mass media is a major political issue. It is the fact that the press freedom is on the verge of direct threat. Freedom of individuals' expression is often within an ace of thereat as well. One should never be able to express his viewpoints concerning the conspicuous faults of the Third World political leaders.

Things seem to be upside-down. The thing is that Third World societies live in a very complicated time. They have to study thoroughly the negative aspects of human life: the distortion of laws, the usurping of power by the apparatus, and the drawbacks of personnel policy and of education which have brought up persons who sometimes prefer to be tin toy soldiers. Naturally, all this has affected people's consciousness and behavior.

As for the Third World, every one seems to be responsible and yet nobody in particular. Multi-party political leaders are responsible, governing bodies are responsible, economic bodies are responsible. But when it comes to finding who is personally responsible for some failure, no one will accept responsibility. No one is to blame, though there have been so many failures. Evidently, it is abnormal situation.

All of them who support democracy want to control the situation and change it. But they have been unable to bring it under control as quickly as they would like to. If we think about it, it is hardly possible to cope with such a difficult problem in so little time, especially considering that we moved in the opposite direction for decades.

The Third World political leaders need time and a lot of effort to achieve the desired democratic results, the multi-parties political systems included. This is a struggle for new ideas everywhere, it is a struggle to democratize the developing nations. People must be taught democracy which is defined as government of the people, for the people and by the people. The application of modern psychological research to problems of politics has made people sceptical of this concept of democracy. This new system which is required to spread effectively in many parts of the world will definitely take a lot of time because for too many years people may forget democracy. This may be due to new emerging systems in the future.

Whatever it is, let's come back to our topic - mass media. In the USA, the mass media control is in the hands of managers of Central Networks, but under the rules of the Federal Communications Commission. England, seeing mass communications as a concern of the government tried to avoid control by managers of networks by establishing the British Broadcasting Systems. The United Kingdom has a free press capable of giving different views so that not all persuasion comes from one source.

Sound Broadcasting

Sound broadcasting, although invented before 114,

developed after the World War I. The USA was first in the field of broadcasting, and Americans had many small competing companies. In Britain, the Post Office favored a monopoly, with the result that the British Broadcasting Company was formed in 1922 (the name was changed to Corporation in 1926). The BBC, under the directorship of J.W.C. (later Lord Reith), soon developed distinctive features. Reith had firm ideas on the future policy of this new means of communication. The BBC was not to be motivated by profit; it was to perform a social service to all sections of the community; it was to contribute to the intellectual and moral well-being of the community. These ideals were upheld, with the result that the BBC gained world-wide recognition for its impartiality and its tone. During the war, the BBC was an important instrument in the war effort. Sound broadcasting was at its height during and immediately after the World War II. During the 1950s, the television services spread all over the country (UK). In 1964, the BBC began a second channel (BBC 2) and the first programs in color were broadcast on that channel in 1967.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of the mass media or of individuals in trying to persuade others depends on a large number of variables. Personality differences, including intelligence and aggressiveness, make a difference in the degree to which communications are believed. Communications are also more effective if they support previously held opinions, especially in politics. Commitment to particular groups and their viewpoints has a strong effect on persuasion.

In accepting or rejecting communications, most people take into account the credibility of the source, including whether the information source has a vested interest in promoting an idea and also whether the information source is authoritative. All in all, mass media must be protected from the ceaseless and direct apocalypse of the so-called democratic systems of the developing world where this system requires enough time to develop with fully-fledged experience from the operators. The new era of democracy can not function easily in the Third world nations unless the political forces in these countries are trained in a successful manner how the method of democracy is being put into practice during the leadership. Practice makes perfect.

By: Mohammed Ali Shidle, Sana'a

CAUTIONARY NOTICE

THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND THE CORPORATION FOR COASTAL FISHING (CFC) ADVISES ALL LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL FIRMS DEALING IN PURCHASE AND SALE OF ROCK LOBSTERS THAT A QUANTITY OF LOBSTERS IS PRESENTLY FOR SALE IN DUBAI WHICH HAS BEEN INFILTRATED BY SOME FISHING PIRATES FROM THE YEMEN AND THE AFRICAN HORN.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YEMEN PRODUCTION OF LOBSTER IS SOLD BY AUCTION TO OVERSEAS ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND A BILL OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE WHICH IS ISSUED BY THE RELEVANT YEMEN AUTHORITIES. ANY CERTIFICATES THAT APPEAR NOT ARE BEARING THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES AND STAMPS ARE FORGERIES AND NOT ACCEPTABLE AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED. PLEASE TAKE THIS CAUTIONARY NOTICE IN MIND AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.



Yemen-America Language Institute
YALI

YALI is seeking qualified teachers of English as Second Language for our upcoming term, which begins in June.

YALI is a non-profit organization which has existed in Yemen for over twenty years. We are the premier English language institute in the country, with over 900 students per term.

Preference will be given to native English speakers, and those with experience teaching English as a Second Language to adults. We offer an excellent salary which is commensurate with experience, and have a flexible work schedule with classes running throughout the day.

Interested parties may leave their CV's with the YALI office, which is located off Baghdad Street. Qualified applicants will subsequently be contacted for a formal interview at a later time. If you have any questions,

please call YALI at (01) 203251.

Wisdom from Hodeidah

When young people start looking for jobs - or more accurately when evaluating different job prospects - they ought to be told the facts of life. They should go beyond economic considerations. Perhaps 5% of the young aspirers will ever be rich. People become rich in many ways - by accident, by inheritance, or by some rare and special combination of skills and talents. For most of us, a decent comfortable life is all we can expect. We cannot all become very rich. Thus, the most appealing factor about a job opening is the kind of self-accomplishment and satisfaction it offers.

To go in to a field because it offers more money can be the most fatal of illusions. Money is necessary in life, but it is never sufficient to bring happiness. If it were, the richest people would be the happiest, and quite obviously they are not.

A person whose work is emotionally satisfying can cope with a great deal of tension. If he/she feels that he/she is making a contribution, if he/she feels that the intangible returns from his/her work compensate for the long hours and low pay, he/she has a secret source of strength to sustain him/her. This is not a plea to ignore the economic appetite, which is strong and important. But it is a suggestion that, beyond a decent minimum level, money fails to bring that we think it will. Only a sense of fulfillment in our craft does that.

B) Knowledge is a great healer of emotional scars. There is no need to argue failure and failure doesn't want to argue. It just wants to be left alone.

But success is too often brassy and argumentative, self satisfied

and superior about itself.

It is the duty of good people to argue with the success of all violence, fraud, greed, etc. in humanity.

Success is the only thing in the world that must be questioned. The most obvious truths in the world are often the hardest to grasp. For example, the equation; the more respect you give, the more respect you receive. Every person wants respect from others, and indeed the struggle for money and prestige is simply a means of trying to attain respect.

When a human being has genuine respect for his/her own person and powers, he/she then has enough respect to spare some for others. The truly successful person, by these rigorous standards, is a rare and wonderful creature.

C) Proper management calls for placing to the right person at the right post. We should elevate men who cherish wisdom and righteousness, men who are willing to put in long hours of hard work, men who are dedicated to a lofty mission in life. It is within these parameters that success must be carefully defined, rather than being blindly venerated.

Good management has some main principles such as making plans, proper execution, regular reviews, and continuous upgrading/updating of the methods, technology and system. Successful management also reflects adequate financial resources, different sources of informative, zealous accountability and transparency, and above all, a team of harmonious personnel.

By: Yassin Ali al Ma'sali (Al-Jarahi), Hodeidah.

An Alternative to Cultural Arrogance in Aid

It is sometimes said that those groups of people who are poor and uneducated choose to remain that way. This argument overlooks the critical mistake that governments and lending agencies persist in making: they are trying to help people with very little input from the people themselves.

To assume that because a man comes from a certain country or belongs to a specific ethnic group or has benefited from a certain type of education, this automatically makes him superior to another is what ... term cultural arrogance. To begin any type of economic or educational development without consulting the people for whom it is intended is the height of cultural arrogance.

Let us be honest. Can any one of us deny that we have been guilty of such arrogance by assuming that simple people are too ignorant to know what is good for them? Whenever we "help" people by doing something for them, we are telling these people: "You are weak, ignorant people. You do not even know what is good for you. So we the intelligent, the powerful, will do it for you."

Many decades ago, we in SERVOL looked at the world around us through the eyes of the poor, the disadvantaged and the minority groups, and we were appalled and saddened by what we saw. We saw a world which had contemptuously brushed aside the accumulated wisdom and experience of aboriginal people and had allowed itself to be seduced into a type of development that was largely motivated by greed and financial gains and governed almost exclusively by science and technology.

As a result, we are slowly waking up to the unpalatable truth that we are turning a planet of wondrous beauty into a polluted environment, in which billions of people are struggling to survive under the lash of unimaginative economic programs. We saw a world that had glibly categorized nations into undeveloped, semi-developed and well-developed using standards and criteria which were quite arbitrary.

WHO IS DISABLED?

If you fail to see the Person
But only the disability
Then who is blind?

If you cannot hear
Your brother's
Cry for justice
Who is deaf?

If you do not Communicate
with your sister
But separate her from you
who is disabled?

If your heart or mind
Does not reach out to your neighbor
Who has the mental handicap?

If you do not stand up for the
Rights of all persons
Who is the crippled?

Our attitude towards persons with disability
May be our biggest handicap
And yours too.

Anan

We saw all this and, in our naiveté, we were convinced that the vast majority of the problems of our world stemmed from two main sources: first, our inability to listen to each other and second, the lack of respect we exhibited even when we sincerely tried to help one another. We resolved, twenty years ago, that we would not make the same mistake and we built the entire philosophy of SERVOL on three basic principles.

* A philosophy of ignorance, which means we never assume that we know the needs of people we are trying to help. We confess our utter ignorance of their background, the way their minds work, the reasons for their attitudes, and ask them how they would like us to help.

* Listening attentively to what they tell us and making it the cornerstone of the developmental program. Not in the abstracted, perfunctory

manner of one who is just humoring a child, with the single-minded intentness of an advocate hanging on to each word of a key witness. You listen until you are tired of listening and then you listen some more. You listen until all the cultural arrogance is drained from your mind and you really begin to hear the voice of the people as the important element in their own development.

* We must not barge into the lives of people filled with the cultural arrogance of so many do-gooders; rather, we must try to help them through a process of respectful intervention in which everyone becomes a partner in this journey to true development.

With this philosophy in mind, mind, it is easy to understand that our efforts to serve disadvantaged and neglected people all converge in a process of empowerment in which every program - whether early childhood, adolescent or parent education - is designed to help poor people take charge of their lives.

Our world does not need experts who have ready-made, academic answers to complicated developmental issues. We have had enough of that ilk. They have proven an unmitigated disaster. What our world needs is leaders who are willing to admit their ignorance, their fallibility and their weaknesses but who are prepared to journey with groups in that long, arduous but exciting trek through the desert of hundreds of mistakes to the promise land of a world governed by justice and peace.

This is a difficult journey because we ourselves are weak human beings who at times become discouraged and are even tempted to take an easier road. This is why SERVOL's mission statement reads:

"Servol is an organization of weak, frail, ordinary, imperfect yet hope-filled and committed people, seeking to help weak, frail, ordinary, imperfect, hope-drained people become agents of attitudinal and social change in a journey to total human development."

By: Father Gerard Pantin, Chairman, SERVOL Ltd.

The Way to a Man's Heart: As If EVE Needs to Be Told!

As the French say, *Vive la difference!* Long live the difference between sexes. They are thinking of the female sex from the male viewpoint. True, but the reverse

feeling is also valid and should be recognized. For men are different, completely, utterly, unalterably, and no sensible woman would have it otherwise.

And the difference should not be forgotten at all. Men are not really boys (although some often act like them, as we all know). Rather they are big boys, who are quite different from girls in the psychological and emotional spheres.

Women who say -- as they too commonly do -- 'Men are awful' or 'I hate men,' may have been unlucky in the specimens they came across. It is more likely, however, that such disgruntled women have expected men to be something different to the real beings that they actually are.

Even the toughest, most masculine man has whole areas of extreme sensitivity that no clever woman ever treads on unwittingly. She may stamp on them in fits of pique, or jealousy, but that's another story.

The sexual area is an obvious and vital one, of course. Men are quite absurdly sensitive about their virility, real or imagined, in a way few women would understand. The slightest hint or suspicion they may entertain that they are not great charmers and conquerors sends them into fits of depression. Remember, too, that refusal of a man's advances can be disastrous.

All this being so terribly humiliating -- unless it is done with tact and understanding, or even humor, the path of feminine equality, currently being fought for on various fronts is bound to be a stony one. No man likes too much competition in his own sphere from a woman.

To him the spectacle of otherwise intelligent women campaigning for equal rights and what have you, is faintly ludicrous. He knows they would be far better off devoting their energies elsewhere, finding real fulfillment as complete women, not as surrogate men.

At the same time, it is worth remembering that women are more realistic and it is men who are often the dreamers. Once again, only a woman can bring him back to reality painlessly, even pleasantly if she wants to. Every woman wants instinctively to 'manage' her man, but sometimes her tactics are unsuccessful and lead to strife, because they

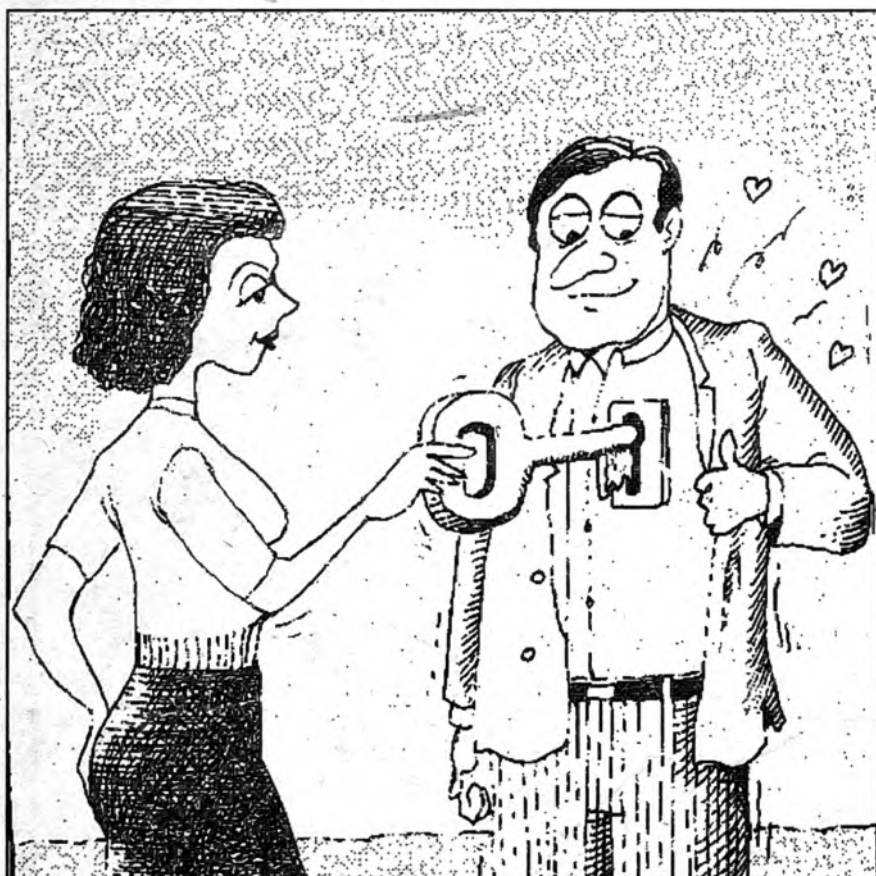
are too direct. Remember, how stubborn little boys are? So always act circumspectly, 'managing' if you like -- and most men need it at some time or the other.

Again, just as little boys must feel needed and loved, wanted and secure -- so do men. Basically, every man has similar emotional hungers. Never be

misled by all that hearty bluff outside -- he needs love, lots of it.

So there you are. Once you truly understand them, men are not only necessary, they are nice. Really!

By Anonymous MAN, Sana'a. Written in the service of better male-female relations.



Options for Family Care, John Snow, Inc.

P. O. Box 4239 • Sana'a, Republic of Yemen • 967-1-275502 • Fax: 967-1-276876

Computer Services Required

The Options for Family Care Project, implemented by John Snow, Inc. (JSI), is seeking a computer consultant to provide the following services: training for maximum use of network capabilities and use of software; how to establish and utilize E-Mail; trouble shooting for hardware and software problems that arise; ordering and servicing of additional equipment. The eight computers currently in use are Gateway 2000, Pentium processor with 8MB of RAM. JSI also uses Dell and Compaq laptop computers and Hewlett Packard printers. The Options For Family Care (OFC) Project operates in four governorates - Hajjah, Hodeidah, Hadhramaut, and Lahej with its central office in Sana'a.

The Company/individual awarded this service contact will be required to travel to these areas for servicing of computers and training. Consultant will begin work on scheduled daily or weekly basis until initial work is complete and then on "on-call" as difficulties and servicing needs are required. Interested parties should send a letter of interest and references to the address above or by fax to the attention of Janne Hicks, OFC Program Specialist.

Deadline is April 10, 1996.

SOMALIA:

An Original Form of Emergency Aid

Renewed fighting in one of the most inaccessible areas of Somalia has obliged the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to mount an urgent operation to help some 20,000 families in the southwest of the country. Life in the provinces of Bay abd Bakool has become particularly difficult for the civilian population since the towns of Baidoa and Huddur were captured by forces loyal to General Mohammed Farah Aideed. Confronted by an already worrying situation that could easily worsen, the CRC is about to deliver a large quantity of tarpaulins and blankets to protect the population from severe weather conditions. For various reasons, essentially connected with security, the ICRC will distribute this aid through a

network of intermediaries consisting of traders and village headmen. This unusual form of humanitarian action has proved its worth, making it possible to come to the aid of victims of the Somali conflict while closely monitoring whether the assistance goes to those in need and that they put it to proper use. The situation in Somalia has been fairly stable. Nevertheless, the Aideed camp has been making visible gains in the aim of unifying most of the country under its authority. This consolidation of power under Aideed is expected to allow the country come out of its present anarchy as a first step towards establishing a semblance of a country in Somalia.

The Bedoon of Kuwait, Still Haunted

Five years after the Gulf War, a struggle for civil rights by Kuwait's big stateless community - the so-called bedoon (the withouts) faces tough political obstacles.

Demands for citizenship, employment and residency rights by more than 100,000 stateless people, many descendants of nomads who were not counted when the country's first census was carried out - because such census was limited to the sedentary parts of the country, are seen as Kuwait's most pressing human rights problem. Diplomats and rights activists say the issue appears years away from a meaningful resolution.

"There isn't going to be a breakthrough on this problem for years. The process will be slow because consensus on a solution will be hard to get," said activist Mubarak al-Adwani.

Many of the stateless, known widely as "bedoons" from the Arabic bedoon jinsiyya (without nationality), are descended from nomads of the deserts of Arabia who settled in Kuwait but could not obtain citizenship because of strict nationality laws.

To add to their troubles, many fled to Iraq during the occupation because they lacked the travel documents required for entry to Saudi Arabia. As a result, the politicians running Kuwait are implicitly accusing them of complicity with the Iraqi regime, of which no proof exists. Yet, harboring suspicions of their sympathy for Iraq's 1990-91 occupation gives the politicians of Kuwait an excuse not to rectify the damage being done to part of society.

The community, which the US based Human Rights Watch group says lives under a system of institutionalized discrimination, is now about half its estimated 280,000 pre-war size. A US State Department 1994 human rights report on Kuwait said the government's failure to improve the plight of these unde-

termined nationality with long residency in the country "remains a significant human rights abuse."

"If we keep behaving like ostriches with our heads stuck in the sand, this problem will grow and grow," said Ali al-Baghli, spokesman of the parliament's human rights committee.

"Our indecisiveness will bear a bitter fruit," he said. Kuwait regards stateless people as illegal residents, even though many bedoon families have lived in Kuwait for several generations and several thousand serve in the police and armed forces.

The government says the stateless are in fact from neighboring countries, notably Iraq, and have hidden their nationalities to acquire Kuwaiti citizenship. But that is not a plausible argument. What the politicians of Kuwait had attempted to do all along was to limit the shares to which the riches of Kuwait are distributed. After all, citizenship entitles holders to big welfare state benefits.

Most bedoons cannot go to state hospitals, receive higher education or travel abroad unless they agree never to come back.

The Gulf crisis worsened their plight because many stateless people who left during Iraq's seven-month rule were forbidden from returning afterwards amid accusations they collaborated.

But human rights activists say many stateless with close links to Kuwait deserve at least an automatic right of travel, residence, education and employment without discrimination.

"No political group in Kuwait voices support for bedoons," Abdullah, a bedoon, was quoted as saying in a Human Rights Watch research paper. "Even (Islamic) fundamentalists aren't taking a clear stand, though it is a purely humanitarian issue."

Kuwaiti-bedoon marriages can sink under bureaucratic snags. "Children of Kuwaiti wives and

bedoon husbands are better off if the parents are divorced ... at least they'll have access to school, housing and allowances," said Jaber Hammad, a bedoon.

The government in November gave stateless residents a year to prove claims to citizenship or face legal action, adding it would use DNA identification techniques to check the claims.

Officials later said preliminary investigations had shown that several hundred of the bedoon should obtain nationality but that other solutions might have to be found for the remainder.

Iraq has been eager to use the issue for propaganda. During a bout of renewed tension with Kuwait in October 1994, Iraq erected a tent city on the frontier and bussed in thousands of bedoons who had been stranded in Iraq since the Gulf War.

Iraq said they were Kuwaitis unjustly denied a right of return. The demonstration was disbanded when Baghdad agreed to recognize Kuwait a month later and tension eased.

Kuwait denies abuse of foreigners or stateless people. It says its human rights record is far superior to those of most of its neighbors, especially Iraq, which they say holds 600 Kuwaitis detained during the occupation, a charge Iraq denies.

Information Minister Sheikh Saud Nasser al-Saud al-Sabah says there is no such thing as a stateless person.

"Everybody has a father and a grandfather. Nobody grew out of the desert," he told a news conference in London in 1994.

"Many people come across the border and destroy their existing nationality papers and claim they are stateless."

Burt that is only half of the truth. The bedoon problem is not something new. It is as old as the state of Kuwait itself.

Kuwait, in particular, and most of the GCC states have a ridiculous notion of nationality.

ألف مبروك

أجمل التهاني وأصدق الأمانى والتبريكات نرفها
للأخ/المهندس خالد عبدالقادر علي المدحجي
بمناسبة الزفاف الميمون ودخوله القفص الذهبي.
نتمنى له حياة زوجية سعيدة،
فألف مبروك، وأدام الله السرور.

المهنؤون

الدكتور عبدالعزيز السقاف،

الاستاذ/ عبدالرحمن قشنون،

خالد مقبل المجيدي، جمال منصور الأكلبي،

عارف محمد سفيان، محمد عبدالله المنصوب

احمد عبده سيف المنحجي، شوقي وبشير الحكيمي

المهندس عبدالجليل محمد سيف المنحجي

باسم خالد المجيدي، أنيس محمد سلام

باقعة ورد

أجمل التهاني وأصدق الأمانى والتبريكات نرفها مع
باقعة من أجمل الورد والأزهار
للأخ/الأستاذ أنيس محمد سلام المدحجي
بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب دخوله القفص الذهبي.
فألف مبروك.

المهنؤون

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الاستاذ/ عبدالرحمن قشنون،

خالد مقبل المجيدي، جمال منصور الأكلبي، عارف

محمد سفيان، محمد عبدالله المنصوب

نجيب عبدالله المنصوب، احمد عبده سيف المنحجي

شوقي السيد، باسم المجيدي

المهندس عبدالجليل محمد سيف المنحجي

Video Library

This month the British Council will start a video lending and showing facility. This will commence on 1st April 1996.

The British Council video library offers a unique collection of over 300 videos and consists on a wide range of topics.

Membership is open to Yemeni residents of any nationality over the age of 18 and is by annual subscription. There are four types of membership:

Student	1000YR	1 video
Yemeni	2000YR	1 video
Foreigner	4000YR	1 video
Family	6000YR	3 videos

The loan period is for one week. A refundable deposit of \$20 is payable when the first video is loaned.

Videos will also be shown fortnightly in the British Council library. Entrance is free and anyone is welcome to attend. April's programme is as follows:

1st April	3pm	Pickwick Papers	children's film
1st April	7.30pm	Oliver Twist	feature film
15th April	3pm	Lord of the Lions	education
15th April	7.30pm	Robin Hood Men in Tights	feature film

Exhibition

This month's exhibition to be held in the British Council library is entitled **Muslims in Britain**. It is open to the public from 1st -25th April 1996 during library opening hours

This exhibition looks at the Islamic community in Britain. It is a photographic display which includes information in English and Arabic.

The British Council

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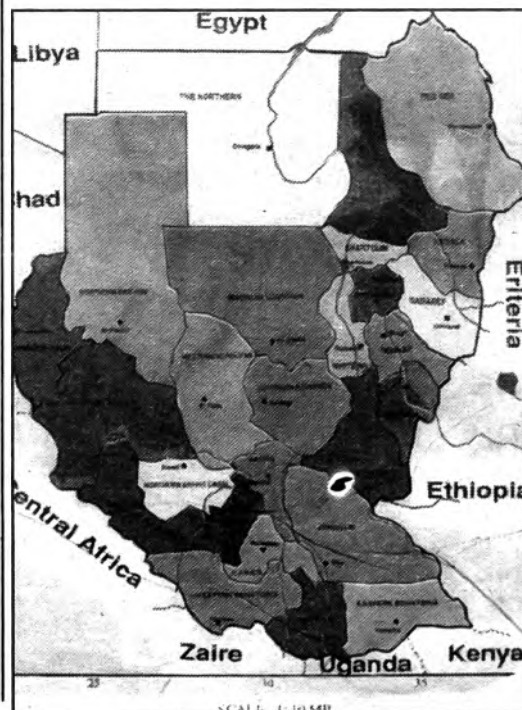
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April Cultural Events

Al-Basheer Wins Landslide Victory in Sudanese Elections

Omar Hassan Al-Basheer has won in the Sudanese presidential elections by a landslide. At final count, 4,181,784 votes of the total number of 5,525,082 votes (75.7%) went to him. The total number of persons eligible to vote is 8,110,650, of whom 68.1% did make it to the polling stations. More importantly, President Al-Basheer won in all governorates - although his votes ranged from the lowest of 50% in Kordofan to some 99% of the votes in the deep south of Bahr Al-Ghazal.



At another level, parliamentary elections for the 400-seat parliament went well. Of the 400, 264 were directly elected by the general public - out of a total of 275. The eleven missing constituencies were in the South, where elections were postponed due to security reasons. Most of the seats were won by Islamic politicians, including Dr. Hassan Al-Turabi, Leader of the National Islamic Front. The balance of 125 seats will be filled by persons to be chosen from among the educated and urban settlers. The logic for this is that the general public does not often choose the most qualified people in society. The elections were attended by international observers who were given access to all aspects and regions in the elections.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabry, Yemen Times.

Leading from the Top: Role of the CEO

There is an ancient Chinese saying which goes, "Without understanding we cannot see even if we look, we cannot hear even if we listen and we cannot taste even if we eat." In this context, we must realize the significance of developing an effective style of management in a country such as Yemen, where we have yet to understand and evolve a comprehensive managerial culture.

What we have developed over the years in an administrative culture - a legacy of Ottoman and British colonial rule - that lacks sufficient flexibility and that does pin down responsibility. Even in the field of industry and commerce, we are at a nascent stage of development for want of an appropriate culture. This needs to be transformed into modern learning to meet the ever changing environmental requirements and expectations. Who can bring about such a change and how?

The answer lies in the crucial role played by the business leaders of the country. It is them who have attained some success in their lives, and we have to look towards them for leadership and examples. Forget about the politicians and military people. It is the style of the business leader that determines the quality of emerging culture in his organization, and by extension, the whole country. The study of management styles is thus important.

The standing of an organization is greatly influenced and prompted by the management style of its top executive, often termed the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Thus, one of the CEO's most difficult tasks is to perceive the changing needs and expectations of those concerned to achieve optimum results.

A CEO is required to play the following roles in an organization:

- * Policy-maker: Based on company philosophy, vision and mission.
- * Policy-implementer: To achieve mission and goals keeping in mind the beliefs and values of the organization.
- * Trainer: To prepare capable subordinates for the position of CEO
- * Leader-cum-manager: Leader in all aspects and manager for selected few areas/tasks.

Young impressionable trainees and executives who are the future of organizations are often deeply influenced by the style of the CEO. Also the CEO's desired and expressed priorities are perceived to be

the organization's priorities. For instance, if on a visit to a factory, the CEO's main concern is the production figures, then his team will try to please him with production figures. If his concern is for quality, safety, housekeeping of the organization, then his team immediately switches on to improve these aspects.

On becoming a CEO, one has to understand and face the following facts through continuously modifying and amending one's style of functioning i.e. by unlearning, learning and relearning:-

* Sharpening of conceptual abilities which may be at the cost of placing less emphasis on technical skills. What is now expected of the CEO is guidance through wisdom in solving problems without getting directly involved.

* Developing the ability to ask the right questions to oneself and others. Answers should automatically resolve any problem or conflict guaranteeing maximum satisfaction of all concerned.

* Cross-functional vision to perceive inter-departmental and inter-group connections to ensure that organizational decisions are better and more value-based.

The CEO has to understand that only when horizontal threads (cross-function threads) are woven together with vertical threads (departmental or functional threads), can a company/industry/business/organization be called cohesive - as a fabric. Without ensuring this, everything will remain as threads and never become a fabric.

A CEO has to have conceptual skills. By conceptual skills, we mean the ability to search of interconnections between apparently different and unconnected items, issues and situations and develop a capability to exploit the opportunities and to minimize problems caused by compartmental thinking. Conceptual ability is on the other hand, the ability to see individual issues as they relate to the total picture.

The top manager's function also calls for the exercise of imagination to anticipate the changing environment, imponderables and futurity. He has to keep himself update with emerging management theories and select the most appropriate ones for his organizational needs. The task of a CEO is to plan in order to deal with the future while keeping a firm grip on the present. In all aspects of his style, he must exude confidence in his logic of looking at the future.

It is difficult to anticipate the future without analyzing the past histories of his and other similar organizations to develop long and short term strategies based on lessons learned. Also his own mission statement should be precise attainable in a given time-frame and well understood throughout the organization. There is always the danger of losing out for want of precision due to the interwoven complexities of human relations in the business world today.

The CEO has to display true modernity. The great tragedy of some developing countries is that they have often confuse modernity with westernization. The CEO should be able to choose the right techniques for his organization and the situation prevailing at the time after a full consideration of all the options available to him. He should be able to control the pace of change and should be able to select milestones towards the ultimate objective, monitor the progress and take corrective measures/actions in time.

This pacing and adapting is of extreme importance especially in societies like Yemen where success can bring jealousy and bad-mouthing. The most common aspect of this is attacks based on tradition, culture and religious values.

Modernity, therefore, as essential a trait as it is, needs to be developed consciously and conscientiously. We may have to adopt organizing abilities and systems from the USA, discipline from UK, technology from Germany, commitment from Japan and blend them with the spirituality, creativity and innovations of Yemen to develop our own style of management.

The CEO should be able to evaluate the real value of capital in human resources, technology, research and development and market goodwill; even though any investment for improvement in these may be treated as expenditure in financial accounting.

The skills of an effective CEO lie in making his team go for excellent results while he guards the balance sheet and understands the true meaning of the real capital available in the organization. Many do already personally monitor the cash flow situation to meet present and future requirements. Any CEO can achieve more if he can increase the velocity of money or reduce its inverse time.

The CEO has to master the art of conducting and

steering discussions, by involving all concerned. Decision-making and communication skills face their greatest challenges in moments of organizational crisis. A crisis usually brings out the best (and sometimes the worst) in a team and its members. If the CEO looks worried, it will affect the team, but if the team members feel that the CEO is consistently calm, competent and confident, they will face the crisis with courage and confidence. People want to be led by someone of consistent behavior with a focus on clear organizational goals.

There are times when the CEO must communicate his concern down the line when he feels that there is a need to break bad news. This he should do himself, (and ensure it is not delegated) in a controlled manner so that there are no doubts in his abilities to steer the organization out of troubled waters. He has to convince everybody that he is acting in the best interest of the organizations, is fair in all his dealings and sympathetic to needs and expectations of all concerned.

The CEO should be able to motivate various teams and individuals to strive continuously to reach higher levels of performance. The goals/objectives should be achievable but with some flexibility. This is where the consciously developed style of the CEO acts almost like a beacon.

A CEO should exercise power (and authority) according to situation. This is where his leadership will be tested. Different types of leaders use the following kinds of powers:

Dictatorial power

The power by virtue of position, which forces submission of subordinates to imposed alternatives at the cost of preferences of an individual or a group, in a manner that it is unpleasant or painful. Preferences have to be sacrificed to the discomfort of some for overall organizational necessity. This is required as a surgical exercise and may be used to overcome sickness in industry or business to bring about quick turn-around for survival.

Compensatory power

Wins submission by the offer of rewards, incentives, praises etc. as a short term measure/tactical tool.

Conditioned power

It is exercised by changing the beliefs and value systems of individuals and the groups and aligning their objectives with those of the organization as a long term strategy.

Continues on page 15



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**أيوا
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Lufthansa Cargo EXPANDS ISO 9002 QUALITY CERTIFICATE

In January 1995 Lufthansa Cargo achieved the ISO 9002 Quality Certificate for its UAE and Oman stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat and its Hub operations in Sharjah. In order to

by Mr. Rudolph Thoss, Managing Director of RWTUV, the Quality Accreditation Body.

Mr. Wilhelm Althen, Chairman of Lufthansa Cargo, attended the presentation

and stated that "This is another important milestone towards the global quality certification of the company. The management of Lufthansa Cargo is fully committed to this process with the goal of total customer satisfaction". Regional Director Kim Bullen added, "Our aim is to



ensure that Lufthansa Cargo maintains its position as the world's leading cargo airline, the Quality Certification programme in the Middle East Region has been extended with the result that the ISO 9002 Certificate has now been granted to its offices in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain and Kuwait.

At a ceremony held recently in The Royal Abjar Hotel Dubai, representatives of the new participating stations were presented with certificates

tomers through the region with the consistently high levels of service they expect from us. To do this we need a properly organized quality system which is what ISO 9002 gives us. Quality has to be measurable".

The carrier presently serves all major Middle East markets with its fleet of B747F and DC8-73F aircraft and is planning further connections from its Hub at Sharjah to other regional points particularly to India and Africa.



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Visitors are welcome. As a first step, may be you can come and visit. Moving to new premises is always a new jump in one's business. Moving to the Middle East Trading Building is a big jump up and forward.

Come join the people who are twinned to success.



AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) 18-3-96

(Yemen Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Believe It . . . Or Not: This Occurs in Yemen Now (Selling of Human Beings)
- 2) Tragic Accident (47 Yemens Die in Saudi Arabia)
- 3) Perez Asks Dr. Al-Iriani for the Transfer of Al-Shaizy's (Famous Yemeni Jewish Poet) Remains to Israel.

Article Summary:

The Pluralist Mortuary

The paper regards (in its opening editorial) the insistence of the Political Parties Committee charged with implementing the by-laws of the Law of Political Parties and Organizations, to impose Article 14 of the law on existing parties. The said article referred to political parties under establishment.

Parties that have been in the political theater, underground and above ground (after unity) are exempted from the rulings of the article. The editorial regards this move by the Committee as an effort to escape from the rulings of Article 38 of the law which is applicable to these old parties and clearly exempts them from Article 14. If the rulers do not accept the laws that have established the rights of the parties, then it means that the rulers continue to reject political pluralism.

The Coordination Council of the Opposition (CCO) has requested the Supreme Court to look into the joint complaint of the members of CCO, but the latter referred them to the "Constitutional Department", which could not be located! The CCO presented reservations to a District Primary Court (West Sana'a), to get a court order to stop the procedures of the PPC. The constitutional case, as such, has joined the ranks of burglaries, narcotics and rape.

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly) 20-3-96 (Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Ahmed Al-Iriani (Central Organization for Control and Auditing): "We have many criminal cases of government corruption. The issue of reforms is a national one relevant to all citizens."
- 2) Increase in Number of Illegal Entrants from the African Coasts to Abyan.
- 3) MP R. M. Abu Luhood: "The House of Representatives is Under External Influence Which Cannot Be Ignored. The Government Has Yet to Act Upon Any Of Our Recommendations. The



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

Passing of the Budget Was a Pleasure to the Government and an Insult to the Overwhelming Majority of the Population.

Article Summary:
Malicious and Arrogant

Writing about the controversial interview President Ali Abdulla Saleh gave to the Editor of "Al-Watan", a Kuwaiti newspaper, Ahmed Muhyi Eddine, states that the text of the interview clearly shows that the Editor has lost his integrity as a journalist and cloaked himself in the role of an interrogating prosecutor. Questions like: "Why is Mr. Abdulla Al-Ashtal still Yemen's U.N. Ambassador?" and "Is it correct that Yemen is a haven for terrorists?" show the drive towards intimidation. Relying on the al-Thoura text of the interview and on the Presidential Press Spokesman who made a statement about the deliberate misrepresentation of the President's answers and the insistence of the Kuwaiti journalist to distort the meaning in what the President said, the author regards this as indicative of the Kuwaiti's arrogance and narcissism and overestimation of themselves. The author points out that Yemen's patience and humility is a product of Yemen's deep rooted heritage and should not be interpreted in any other way.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly) 20-3-96 (Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Central Bank's Decision to Raise Interest to 27% Will Raise Prices
- 2) YR 100 Currency Bills With Only One Face!
- 3) The Central Security Pays YR 750,000 (Blood Money) to Family of Slain Victim of Tourist Staff Protest (Clampdown by the CS Forces Earlier This Month)
- 4) The IMF Discusses Today the Yemeni Economic Reforms

Article Summary:

- 1) Tighter Security Measures in Major Cities Raises Strong Fears among Citizens
- The checking of cars, day and night, inside the big

towns of the Republic, is the cause of many rumors among citizens, since no warning or announcement was made. The increased search is under the pretext of checking cars with old license plates which should have been changed, but the traffic police stand by while security forces do the checking.

In the beginning, weapons were searched for and some eyewitnesses or victims say that weapons were apprehended which was highly appreciated by the general public. But for some reason, this did not continue for long, especially in Aden. The security men doing the inspection would not accept the excuse that the license plates are old because new plates are not available.

2. YSP Calls for Auditing of Petroleum Revenues

The Politbureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and the YSP Block in the House of Representatives issued a statement on their joint meetings over the past two weeks to discuss the budget. Other House members issued comments regarding the budget, which included recommendations that the government must adhere to. The YSP reaffirms the following recommendations:

- 1) Amending the budget to allow for improvement of incomes of fixed salaried staff beyond the proposed budget stipulation
- 2) Better collection of overdue taxes from well-off taxpayers and clearance of all arrears, in addition to improved collection methods and stronger anti-corruption measures.
- 3) Better loan utilization
- 4) Stopping Smuggling
- 5) Unification of Teaching Syllabus and the elimination of the separate budget for the "Scholastic Institutes" (run by the Islah Party)

AL-THOURY: Sana'a (Weekly) 21-3-96 (Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) An Attempt on the Life of a Senior PGC Member and Government Official
- 2) Sana'a University Appeals the West Sana'a Court Decision in favor of Dr. Abubakar Al-

Saqqaf

3) The YSP and PGC Continue their National Dialogue (Reconciliation Talks)

Article Summary:

Delay of Upcoming Parliamentary Elections

The Higher Elections Committee decision to push back the date for the next Parliamentary Elections from 27 April 1997, to 15 May 1997 has raised fears among political circles, especially from the Opposition Camp.

There was worry that a precedent could be set for further postponement. The Committee made the decision because it could not see itself able to complete and distribute the registration cards before the early days of June 1996. Observers believe that there is sufficient time between now and June to print and distribute the registration cards for the voters and registration from June to November.

AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 19-3-96

(Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Minister of Social Welfare in Court
- 2) Two Generators Disappear in Aden
- 3) Decree to Expand Membership in Elections Committee: Opposition Sees Decision as Circumventing the Law

Article Summary:

Will the International/Regional Pressures Choke the Regime?

The outspoken columnist of the paper, Mohammed Saleh Al-Hadhiri again hit hard at the regime by citing that Yemen is now facing an international siege of a Third Degree (Iraq-First Degree, Libya-Second Degree)

Because the international community feels bitter about the plight and suffering of Yemenis, it severely criticizes the regime in Sana'a. The author points out that the US is not so much against the Islamic or Nationalist image which the regime seems to portray. But because the regime is not functioning as a state should, and the main business of the regime is the enrichment of its 'team' through the dollars which they are looting from the government coffers. The obvious extravagance of public officials is in contrast with the wretched poverty of millions of people which is visibly seen everywhere, without shaking any government officials to shame.

The author also discusses disappointments in the region, particularly Saudi Arabia, which has been upset at not being able to remove the regime despite the unlimited expenditures towards this goal.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

STOP Discrimination

The Ministry of Interior and the Security know well how badly the Muwalladin suffer. (Muwalladeen are Yemenis born of a foreign parent, often an African mother). An example would be when they need to get passports. Hell breaks loose and the process is the same when we go to obtain IDs. The state treats us as stateless unwanted group.

Let me come to the main point that pushed me to write. I am trying to shade light on what happened last Tuesday at Airport of Aden. Imagine all Muwalladin who were coming back home from Bombay were treated roughly and inhumanely and their passports were taken by the airport chief security officer for no reason except that they are Muwalladin. Among the group whose passports were taken are my wife and elder son who were in India for medical treatment. How can the Ministry of Interior justify this shameful action. We are waiting for the passports of my family to be given back.

Al-Mufrary Shakib Mensure

Editor's Note:

Most of the times, military and security officer use many pretexts to harass and rob the muwalladin. Often the people who have a badge and carry a gun are nothing more than thugs and illiterate exploiters. Unfortunately, there is a tacit approval for them to do this again the muwalladin. As the writer said, it is indeed shameful.

HAPPY RETIREMENT, MR. ABDULLA

Mr. Abdulla Khalid Abdulla - a Sudanese national, has served the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for the last 26 years. During his service with UNDP, he held various responsible posts in the Sultanate of Oman, UAE, UN Head-

quarters and Thailand, the penultimate one being chief of UNFPA Audit Section at the UN Headquarters. His present assignment in Yemen as Deputy Resident Representative (Operations) will come to end on 31 March 1996.

At many an occasion, he officiated as Resident Representative. His devotion to his duties was always a trade-mark.

The UNDP Staff Association, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, takes great pride to mention here that it was a blessing to have Mr. Abdalla assigned in UNDP, Sana'a. He assumed his duties on 18 August 1994 when the wounds and pangs of the civil hostilities in the country were just fresh. He contributed actively in the UNDP rehabilitation program for the war affected areas. This responsibility, although as arduous as Noah's preparation for the flood, given the after effects of the civil disturbance, yet as a veteran and richly skilled at his trade, he discharged with a human feeling for which the language of mankind has no name.

To the Yemeni staff in particular, he was always a beacon of hope in a tempest, a soothing ointment on a sore wound and an ensign of humanity and mannerism. He had offered hopes of progress and trustfully assigned added responsibility to and paved the way for the locals to further in their career. In social matters of the Yemenis, he offered constructive counsel and stood shoulder to shoulder as a benefactor of humanity. No to mention his piety would be as good as cooking a Chinese meal without rice. Mr. Abdalla hails from a religious family and is every inch a religious person.

The UNDP Staff Association, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, prides itself to pay a tribute to Mr. Abdalla by expressing its infinite gratitude for his support and coaching to the local staff in particular, and assure him that the Yemeni staff would treasure the memories of his humanitarianism. On the remarkable completion of his service with UNDP, the Yemeni staff wish him "HAPPY RETIREMENT", and wishes of good health to him and his family.

UNDP Staff Association, Sana'a

Democracy or Democracy?

First and foremost we should know that success does not come on a golden plate. Nevertheless we should know what exactly democracy is? And how do we achieve it and get our democracy to work? Or for that matter, our Human Rights? Is it by sitting down talking and chewing qat? These are some of the questions which we should ask ourselves.

Democracy needs revolution, either through peaceful means or through violence. How did the Americans, French, Chinese and Russians get their revolution? By bloodshed.

I just want to talk about the political situation in our beloved country. Can anyone explain to me what kind of democracy our is? Why are we torturing our Human Rights activists? Don't we see the visible deterioration in Human Rights, and yet, our rulers continue to speak of our democratic situation? Or do they see the ammunition which leads to deaths of civilians due to peaceful demonstrations regarded as democracy?

If all these acts are not democratic, then where and what is a democracy?

Yemen claims to be a democratic country where every civilian is allowed to participate in political, social and cultural activities. But unfortunately this

is not to be seen in democratic Yemen. Moreover no one is allowed to talk about the political and economic inflation of this country. Where is democracy my brothers in Islam? Or is it Islam which teaches frustration, torture and corruption? No. Islam taught us democracy and Human Rights several centuries ago. Today in Yemen are devoted Muslims. And no one among the pious leaders is talking about this issue.

Muslim leaders:

You are responsible in front of Allah for the corruption, torture and frustration of our people. Why are you keeping quiet? Nevertheless, you should know that the time that passes is not history, but a documentation of your sheepishness. You are to account for it in front of the Almighty.

I have no more to say. But I ask our religious leaders to be true to the teachings of Islam. Our religious leaders, out of love for this world and for their selfish interests have forgotten the flock. Remember, all your deeds are counted and you will, one day, be held responsible for not having done your job.

By: Hassan Alwy Al-Beity, Sana'a

ألف مبروك

أرق آيات التهاني والتبريكات نرفها للأخ
أحمد علي حمادي الحكمي
بمناسبة عقد القران ودخوله القفص الذهبي.
ألف ألف مبروك.
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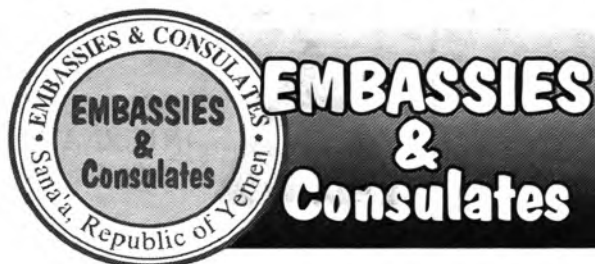
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فيلا أربعة أدوار على مساحة ١٨٠ متر مربع بحديقة جميلة على مساحة ٧٠٠ متر مربع وموقف لعدد من السيارات.
تحتوي على ١٥ غرفة وخمسة حمامات ومطبخين وبوفيه واحدة.
ثلاث صالات واسعة، كهرباء، ٣ قاز، خطي تلفون ومجهزة بالستانر والملوكيت.
فيلا أنيقة - أمام مؤسسة التجارة الخارجية والحبوب - شارع بغداد
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصلوا بتلفون ٢٠٧٤٢٦.

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 Services:	
Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljmhury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3



Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sana'a	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4

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 Sana'a	206112/4
Aden	255668
Taiz: 222162/3/4	
Hodeidah: 217370/1	
Yemen General Sana'a:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance	01-272890-2
Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sana'a:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

SANAA :		
1. 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	203959/7/33	
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

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-Ietamad	552493

AIR LINES	
Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Air Tanzania Sana'a	275029
Aden	241534
American Airlines	272894/838
Alitalia	273655
Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Alyemen (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemen (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
Bazara Travel	78093/270879
British Airways Sana'a	248151/2
Aden	241534
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Ilias I. T. T.	27338/275554
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
KLM	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
Philippines Airlines	272808 / 937
Rover Airlines Int'l, Inc.	205779
Royal Jordanian Sana'a	275314/355
Aden	243532
Russian Airlines	271242

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American Express	272435/6

ألف مبروك

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نرفها إلى كل من:

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بمناسبة النجاح في المدرسة الباكستانية بتفوق المهنؤون:
فاطمة ياسين ،
نبيل أحمد ناجي ،
عبدالله العامري ،
فيصل أحمد

Very often a successful CEO begins with the dictatorial power to generate beliefs and value systems and then reinforces it with compensatory power and finally moves on to conditional power to develop and maintain the desired organizational culture at all levels.
The smooth transition is the acid test of an effective CEO. The two principal supports for conditional power are his own personality traits and the trust of employees in the organization. Personality traits contribute to leadership.
From the organization comes the requisite persuasion resulting in submission to the requirements of the organization.

The CEO has to have a strong set of beliefs and values on which he operates. He has to demonstrate his own total commitment to these beliefs and values which in turn are based on organization's philosophy for attainment of final aim. In a nutshell, some strategies to be adopted by an effective CEO are:
* Knowing market/customers and emerging environment.
* Selecting a precise mission, formulating a workable plan and allocating resources according to priorities of tasks.
* Motivating and training existing employees.
* Hiring individuals for missing links so that the mission remains achievable in spite of handicaps of existing staff which is bound to happen.
* Making newly hired staff acceptable to existing

ألف مبروك

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نرفها إلى الأخ
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بمناسبة زفافه الميمون.
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قادي،
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باسم محمد عبدالعزیز السقاف
رافت علي السقاف
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مسابقة رقم ٦٥

Contest No. 65

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

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sana'a; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
ص ب رقم (٢١٨٢٣١) . صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء ، تلفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (١-٩٦٧) ، 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" .

Across
1. Young frog.
5, 17 DOWN & DOWN. Disney film about stray dogs.
9. Own up.
10. Pile up of work.
11. White Arctic Animal.
13. Large antelope, sounds like new!
14. Parrot's harsh cry.
15. Group of six.
18. Sheep's beat.
19. Magical five-pointed shape.
21. Place to lean on a chair.
22. Strength.
24. Make better.
25. A dreadful sight.

Down
1. See 5 ACROSS.
2. Not very bright!
3. Get too big for.
4. Badge.
6. American crocodile.
7. Milky health food in a pot?
8. Permanent wound-mark.
12. Blood disease (anagram of A MULE IKEA)
14. Religious day of rest.
16. Typical specimen.
17. See 5 ACROSS.
19. Writer of verse.
20. Dotty code!
23. Doctor —; Tardis driver!

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 64:
Bjorn G. Subramanian
(Indian nationality)

جائزة هذه المسابقة مقدمة من معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر
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Recipe for success for entering 21st century

Globalisation of economic activities after the triumph of the free market over communism has dramatically expanded the number of consumers and investors. And the technological revolution is driving its secular up-swing in investment and productivity.

The world is caught up in a global boom spawned by the old tigers, the new tigers, and the emergence of new economies like China, India and Pakistan and billions of new consumers. But competition from the emerging markets exerts tremendous downward pressure on price and cost structure in the developed world.

Who are going to be the winners and the losers? How will this great redistribution of wealth play out for the Third World?

The history of world capitalism has been one of dominant power in relative economic decline. This has led to leadership passing from one country to another. The "diminished giant syndrome" showed a declining share of Britain, the first industrialized economy from 1870-1990. The post - World War II period witnessed the emergence of the US as a new economic giant. But today the growth of Germany and Japan has undermined the relative position of the US, and the balance of forces in the world economic leadership appears now to be tri-polar.

The distribution of world income shows three clear concentrations of wealth - in Europe, the US and Japan, with 30% of the wealth accumulated in Western Europe, 25% in the US and 15% in Japan.

Will this tri-polar economic concentration come to dominate the regional block of the six emerging nations with 50% share

of the world population?

The six are: China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Russia and Pakistan. These countries with no apparent common denominator, not only are demographic giants of the 21st century, which on purchasing power parity account for nearly 22% of the world's GDP. Within these counties, half of the world population have a chance to undergo a transformation of their economic systems by embracing the market economy. It is hard to envisage that this huge bulk of human population can become economically dominant within the next 20 years because of the various macro economic distortions ingrained within their economy.

If proper steps are taken, the six new emerging economies which will hold over 60% of world population by the year 2020, may also become vibrant markets to reckon with. Within the tri-polar impasse with which the global economy will be entering the 21st century, a few important structural imbalances within these six big economies can make a world of a difference.

The choice for policy makers is clear, they can either relegate their populace to permanent economic abyss or changes today, can ensure the rise of the big six as the most potent regional block of the 21st century.

The transformation of demographic domination of these six countries' economic power within the global economy is marginalised and crippled with commonly associated problems of budgetary deficits, low purchasing power and poor Human Development Index which combines adult literacy and life expectancy with

income levels. The key to unlock the poverty trap and come out of this vicious cycle is focused and good governance.

If these countries want to escape from the poverty trap, they need to identify and prioritize the issues. If a society needs to flourish, the majority of its population needs to achieve a better quality of life. The relentless pursuit of growth without any emphasis on income distribution does not necessarily imply economic development. If the quality of human resources remain poor, then the high growth rate and rising levels of per capita income will not necessarily imply economic development.

Given the low level of GNP and per capita income, the unequal distribution of income should be checked and controlled. The rich in all of these six countries, although constituting only a small portion of the population, control a disproportionately large share of natural resources. Meanwhile, the majority of people are barely subsisting. It is wrong to combat poverty in the expectation that national income growth will trickle down to improve living standards of the poor.

The success of Taiwan, Malaysia and South Korea can be more equal distribution. The Gini coefficient (ratio of the income share of the lowest 40% to the highest 20%) for the Asean block is less than 40, indicative of that over the years, effective mechanism to transfer some proportion of higher income from rich to poor has been successful.

In case of the big six, the Gini coefficient average is greater than 70. The evasion of tax in the big six counties leads to higher in-

equality. The concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands creates wide income disparities. Without instituting mechanisms that may help income transfers, the big six counties will not be able to escape from the absolute poverty trap.

The politicians in all the big six counties promise their masses' entry into the 21st century with a bang. Without realizing, their biggest enemy is not deficits or huge debt burdens.

It is the qualitative decline of the human capital and dismal regard of investment towards qualitative improvement of their human resources, rather all big six have disproportionate allocations of their GDP on defense budgets. All the big six countries have a low Human Development Index. None of them makes it to the top 25 ranks, some due to low income levels but others due to low adult literacy. Pakistan and India are among the 30 least adult literate countries. This factor alone should be a red flag for the policy makers as all societies who have such miserable accounts of illiteracy have historically ended up into fragmentation and civil wars.

What is even more shocking is the low primary enrollment in India and Pakistan. Both of these countries are amongst the bottom 40 countries where numbers of pupil enrollment as percentage of relevant age group is at the lowest. The issue of child illiteracy needs to be tackled on a

war footing.

The nations with the lowest primary enrollments include Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, Mali, Niger, Chad with Pakistan on number seven, it does not bode very well for the future of the country.

To avoid a Latin America type of boom and bust, the big six countries need to learn from the experience of the South-east Asian countries. The absolute poverty in most developing countries cannot be removed by relying on economic growth alone.

For the South-east Asian countries, one reason for their progress was the rise of the income of the bottom 40 per cent faster than the GDP growth. For China, India, Pakistan, Brazil all are experiencing worsening of

their income distribution. To avoid conflict in the societies, the six will have to rely on redistribution from growth. Greater equality in the six counties is a first condition for self-sustaining growth.

It is in the hand of the political leadership of the big six countries to bring a profound change in the equality of life of their masses. We are on the verge of the biggest global economic boom. The ones who will succeed are the one who will invest in the equality of their human resources.

A situation similar to the present had not appeared since the day of Noah until now. The birth of a new world is at hand.

Anwar Al-Sayadi.

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