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YEMEN TIMES

• SANAA • October 7th thru 13th, 1996

Vol. VI, Issue No. 41 • Price 30 Riyals

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Yemen Buries Ahmed Moh'd Noman

The Last of the Dinosaurs



On Wednesday, October 2nd, the Republic of Yemen bid farewell to the last of the giant generation in politics - Ustaz Ahmed Mohammed Noman.

On hand for the last encounter were the top echelon of the politicians, senior government officials, the top brass of the military and security, public figures,

and a large crowd of ordinary people. He was laid to rest in the Cemetery of Martyrs, with full honors.

More on page 2

EMC - Aden Branch to be Inaugurated This Week

On Monday, October 13th, the Aden Branch of the Elections Monitoring Committee (EMC) will be formally inaugurated. Attending the occasion are the governor, deputy governor, leaders of the political parties, journalists, lawyers, female political movement representatives, diplomats based in Aden, and many others. All in all, some 1000 persons are invited to the ceremony to be held at Al-Wahdah Club in Sheikh Othman.

The EMC plans to steadily inaugurate its branches all over the country, until all 35 nationwide representations are completed before the year is out.

The EMC is a private Yemeni initiative which is working to gather information on the election process. Its large army of volunteers - eventually about 50,000 - will work to collect data on elections violations, verify reports on individual cases, document the cases, and disseminate information on them.

The information will be made available through brochures, a monthly newsletter, quarterly reports, a final report, and blips over the internet.

The EMC is a totally Yemeni initiative being managed and supported from within Yemen, and financed totally by Yemenis. The EU is, at the moment, considering some financial support for it.

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Starting last week, the Yemen Times has become available to 400 million computers worldwide on the internet. Those readers can now share the paper with those who receive hard copies of it.

Internet readers are offered, for now, the last issue of the paper. But, within the next four weeks, readers will have access to the four last issues.

Our overseas subscribers will now be able to by-pass the PSO agents in the mail.

We are thankful to both TeleYemen and NASS for their assistance. Special thanks go to Mohammed Abdul-Kader and Hilmi Noman.

Unfortunately, the file is not yet interactive. We hope to be able to interact with our readers on the spot, in the future, once TeleYemen is ready to give us direct access to the directory.

Finally, we also hope to introduce pictures and graphs in the near future. For now, it's the text, and a little bit of music.

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OUR VIEWPOINT

NEED FOR CREATIVE THINKING

The Republic of Yemen is definitely going through a soul-searching process as it gropes its way through the labyrinth of democratization and transformation. This process seems to have hit a snag, leading to a hardening of the rhetoric, even among the partners in the ruling coalition. The reason for this has been the registration for elections, and the role of the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC), whose implications for power distribution, come the April 1997 elections, are clear.

There are two aspects to the disguised muscle flexing and bad-mouthing which the various political parties engage in today.

First, democracy is not just a bunch of rituals behind which power-hungry politicians can hide. Democracy is a system, is a way of thinking, it is a style of living, it is an environment which allows various individuals and groups to be and do their best. So, it is disturbing that some groups, especially the People's General Congress (PGC), use the ritual to legitimize almost pre-determined election results given their resources. Without state money, state bureaucrats, state media, and state army/security, the PGC would not be so confident about free elections. Our elections are beginning to resemble a marathon in which a healthy and strong person races next to a crippled and sick person. Saying such elections are free does not help.

Second, boycotting the elections is not a good policy. Defective elections are better than none. The opposition parties need to do some creative thinking as to how to interact with the elections. But interact they must. They have to find ways to go beyond the complaining. They have to help shore up the public's confidence and trust in the democratization and transformation process. There are no two ways about it.

But there are new ways and new alternatives to their approach. For one thing, the objections of the opposition parties to the violations and irregularities during registration for elections should stand because laws are broken rather than because these violations diminish the chances of their candidates winning. Towards that end, they must start by correcting and exposing their own violations and irregularities.

Another thing they can do is to accumulate and document the violations in one lump and discuss them with the SEC. The violations can also be presented to the general public in a clear and simple way, rather than limit their discussions to elite circles, as is the case at the moment.

In the final analysis, continuing to keep channels of communications open, holding official and unofficial meetings, and presenting arguments in a toned down way are the best course of action. It is important for our transformation to take root among the people of Yemen. More importantly now, it is critical for the values of tolerance, respect for the right of others and similar values to be internalized by the power brokers of this country.

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

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Rising British Interest

Yemen continues to witness a convergence of British visitors and interest.

First, there is a large British trade mission visiting the country. The 14-person delegation is going to meet Government officials and businessmen in Sanaa and Aden. The mission is organized by the South of England Exporters Association, and will last from the 6th to the 11th.

Second, the British Trade Secretary is planning to arrive in Sanaa later this month. He will hold talks on ways to strengthen commercial ties.

Third, Anne Hunt, Artistic Director and Chief Executive of World Circuit Arts, left Yemen yesterday following a three-week tour of the country. Anne is preparing for a major Yemeni event, The Yemeni Festival, in London in September 1997. In one of the leading arts institutions of London, the company will present Yemeni architecture, crafts, applied arts, music, dance and poetry.

"The Yemeni-British Friendship Association has been instrumental in helping me," Anne explained.

Mazher Nizar Exhibit

Al-Afif Cultural Foundation is hosting a one-week exhibition of the works of Mazher Nizar, an outstanding Yemeni painter and artist. The exhibition, which starts on the 7th of October, is open to the public during 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm. everyday.

Indian Festival at the Taj Sheba Hotel

During 10-14th October, you can enjoy a taste of Indian culture at the Taj Sheba Hotel. "A colorful troupe of folk dance and music will put everyone in the spirit of merry and fun," according to Vijay Albuquerque, GM of the hotel.

The festival will also bring to light the varied culinary expertise of the southern coast of India ranging from the spicy chetnad to the bold coconut curries.

Seminar on Future State Building

The Sanaa University Club of the People's General Congress is hosting a one-day brain-storming session of state-building in the Republic of Yemen. The talk will be future-oriented. "The event will take place on October 12th at the Cultural Center. Although it will be dominated by university professors and other intellectuals, the session is open to the public," explained Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby.

Yemen and Eritrea Sign Document to Set Up Court

Yemeni and Eritrean envoys signed in Paris last week an agreement according to which a five-person panel of judges will be chosen for the arbitration court. The court will be based in London and will look into the dual claim over Hunaish islands.

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Cont'd. from Page 1:

Final Tribute to the Professor

The patriotic movement of Yemen saw final funeral rites given to one of its outstanding leaders last Wednesday in a manner fitting to a man who had greater visions for his nation than circumstances would allow to happen. Thousands of people joined the funeral procession which the President of the Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh, had ordered to be given with full state honors. Indeed, Professor Ahmed Mohammed Noman deserved all that plus more.

Thousands of people were there to pay their final respects to a man who constantly spoke out against oppression, injustice and suppression of freedom, whether as an active opposition leader against the existing regime or as a senior member of the ruling government. One could hear, during the procession along the street named after his former partner, Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Zubeiry - another true martyr - the people recounting the several situations where the "Professor's" tongue lashed out against those who abused authority bestowed on them by the people, or who betrayed public trust in them.

Noman was a rare breed of Yemeni genius, whose marks were stamped, not only on the political theater, but also on law, literature and social and cultural development. His impact was not just felt in Yemen, but all the leaders in the region sought his advice and counsel, on a regular basis to help them in achieving cultural and social development as well as political reform.

But for Yemenis, the Professor represented the true freedom fighting spirit that reflected a

willingness to sacrifice so that all Yemenis can enjoy liberty, equality and the pursuit of happiness. He was among the first to speak against the inability of the Imamate to implement social justice and political freedom as ordained by Islam. He worked to enable Yemen catch up with the advances that man has achieved in government and social justice. He went through the ordeals of imprisonment, torture, persecution and suffering inflicted on freedom fighters who would accept nothing less than to have Yemen make the big jump from the Middle Ages to modern times, not just on the political front but in all the areas.

More than that, he wanted Yemen to be an active leader in the Arab nationalist movement, with a view towards allowing the Arab World to take its deserved place among modern progressive nations. He suffered years of exile, prison and other sorts of persecution - all for not willing to compromise on his convictions. With his eminence and stature, he could have avoided all the agony he had to go through. But, he knew that convictions are meaningless if one was not ready to suffer for them - freedom carries a high price tag!

It is worth it to recall some of the memorable situations of the Professor's ongoing struggle for political freedom of all Yemenis:

1) When his partner and cofounder of the Free Yemenis Movement (mid 1940's), Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Zubeiry was mysteriously killed in Barat, northeast of Sana'a, after the 26 September Revolution, the Professor rose to the podium of the Grand Mosque of



Sana'a to ask in his fiery oratory: "Who are the killers of Zubeiry?", not discounting the possibility that the plot might have been engineered by people who were sitting in front of him! 2) When he joined many leading Yemenis in the government on a mission to Cairo to plead with the President of Egypt then, Gamal Abdul Nasser, to give the Yemeni government freedom in deciding the appropriate course for the country. The entire mission was taken to the Egyptian War Prison - notoriously known for its tortuous hospitality. When asked by some of the prominent Egyptian opposition members on the reason for the Yemenis being in prison, the eloquent Noman was quick to respond: "We came to request the right to speak only to find that we have now been denied the right to take a leak!"

3) Just prior to the last Civil War in Yemen (1994), despite his ailing condition, the Professor's keen sense detected the forthcoming trouble. He wrote an open letter to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the then Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh asking them to set all political confrontation aside and to put the national interest of the country ahead. May his soul rest in peace.

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Radiyyah Shamsheer:

"Yemeni women in Aden lost some of their rights because they didn't earn them."

Radhiyyah Shamsheer is one of the public figures of Yemen who has participated in women's activities in Sana'a and Aden. She is indeed one of the leaders of the country's feminist movement. In 1974, she was a founding member of the General Union for Yemeni Women. In 1976, she was a leading member in the formation of the Central Council of Women. By 1981, she was involved in setting up the Yemeni Democratic Organization for Media Sciences, and she headed a media campaign to raise awareness on women's issues. By the late 1980s, she was in the unity committees dealing with unification of institutions working on women. She worked hard not to lose much of the progress achieved by Yemeni women in the former PDRY. Since May 1994, she is a member of the Executive Board of the Federation of Yemeni Women. This week, she is one of the architects in the formation of the League of Yemeni Political Women. Radhiyyah graduated from the University of Algiers in 1972 with a B.A. in Journalism. In 1980, she travelled to Hungary and got a diploma in media sciences from the International Institute of Journalism. She participated in a number of meetings, seminars and congresses at the national, regional and international levels. Though Ms. Shamsheer's turf is Aden, she almost won a parliamentary seat in Sanaa when she ran in the 1993 parliamentary elections. At the moment, she is a member of the Executive Bureau of the union of Yemeni Women since May, 1994. Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief, Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf, talked to her and filed the following report. Excerpts.



Q: Recently, a seminar was held in support of women candidates for the April Elections. As a woman who participated in the country's 1993 elections, what advice do you have for women planning to stand in the coming elections?

A: Let me start by thanking the National Committee on Women for holding that seminar, though I have no idea about its results. In general, the seminar is an extension to a number of activities devoted to supporting women in exercising their constitutional and legal rights and specifically

the right in standing for elections and to public office. An earlier effort by the Yemeni Institute for Development of Democracy also helped highlight some of the issues that concern female candidates. In a questionnaire filed by the former candidates, the YIDD's field study gave lots of data and insight for women planning to stand in the coming elections. There are many other efforts which sharpen focus on the particular needs of female candidates. In particular, the research of Dr. Hamud Alawdi added some new points.

All these good efforts flow in the direction of giving female candidates a better chance in the elections of April, 1997. I ran in the 1993 elections as a candidate nominated by the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) in constituency No. 11 in the capital Sana'a. I came second after Mr. Ahmad Abdullah Al-Hajri. He is, of course, a political heavyweight. The experiment was a challenge for I come from Aden.

My advice to female candidates is to enter the elections with a will and determination. Female candidates should not fear any kind of intimidation that might be used against them and they should prepare well their electoral programs.

Q: Women in Aden used to have a vital role in socio-political life. What happened to this role? Is there a setback

and how do you see the prospects in future?

A: Yes, women in Aden used to play a more visible role. What happened is a reversal of this role, which was a gift from the authority at that time, and was not earned by the women. The setback was a result of changes in the mentality of the forces which manage the country. The present mentality is gripped by traditional concepts of the role of women in society employing the guise of religion to keep women away from taking its role. Islam as a religion for life is built on equality, justice, and fraternity. But this is another chance to fight for the rights of women. But this time, we better earn it so that it will develop roots. Generally speaking, I am not a pessimist. There are some positive indicators which began to appear lately in support of women's rights. This is partly due to the gentle nudging of foreign governments and groups.

Q: It is a good thing you mentioned the role of foreign governments, NGOs and others. How do you assess such role?

A: I feel such role is invaluable and very necessary. I also want to point to the support of Europeans and Americans in this field. Unfortunately, such support is not optimally used. Let me give two examples. All support is channeled through NGOs and institutions in Sanaa. This kind of centralization does not offer much to the women active in the fronts where the confrontation and fight for

women's rights is more real - in the governorates.

Second, most of the resources are channeled through a few women who have become famous in Sanaa. Some of them are able to mobilize money from multiple sources whereas a small fraction of that money in the governorates could have done wonders. The foreigners are required to do more thorough work. But again we are talking about bureaucrats who simply want to dislodge the money with as few headaches and work as possible. Hunting for good people for support in the various governorates requires real work.

Q: Are you going to run in the April Elections?

A: It is too early for announcements.

Q: Are you still a member of the YSP? How do you evaluate the change that the party is going through?

A: Yes, I am a member of the YSP, although for personal reasons I have frozen my activity with the party, presently. Regarding the change within the party structure and the evolution of its philosophy, I can say it is changing positively. I think the YSP is beginning to learn to operate outside power. This is good for it and for Yemen.

Q: You are preparing for the launch of the League of Yemeni Political Women. What is this?

A: It is a tool to give female politicians a chance to help each other. But do come on October 13th and check it out.

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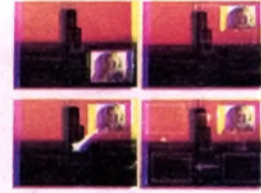


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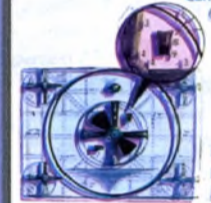
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Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

NETANYAHU: A New York Extremist Menaces the Middle East

Since the Gulf War of 1990-1991, and in keeping with the advice of American statesmen and foreign policy planners, including Dr. Henry Kissinger, the United States has been working to bring an end to the Middle East conflict. The major success in this endeavor had been to get the Palestine Liberation Organization to agree to give up its declared intention of annihilating the State of Israel. Thus she redressed the injustices which the Palestinians have been subjected to.

While many questioned the viability of the settlement reached between the PLO and Israel in Madrid and Oslo, nevertheless even the staunchest Palestinian organizations, like Hamas, were willing to give the effort a chance to achieve some results. The "home rule", or autonomous authority, is not what may be considered a "national sovereignty" as Israel still maintains control of the air the Palestinians breathe in their "liberated zones". At least the new situation freed these areas from the martial presence of the Israeli military security apparatus in every street corner of the West Bank/Gaza areas which were handed over to Chairman Yasser Arafat and his erstwhile liberation army.

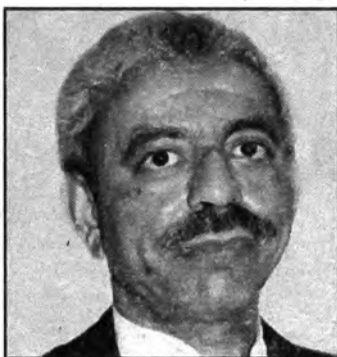
There is no doubt that the American understanding of the overall concept of how peace in the area can be reached did not collide with the Arab feeling on the overall objectives of a peaceful settlement, although the latter admit that concessions primarily made had to be borne by

them. There is also no doubt that American assurances or "guarantees", as Arafat likes to refer to them, from time to time, were stimulant enough to seek an alternative to endless warfare, for which a decisive outcome could never be achieved by any of the belligerents.

Prior to February 1996, when progress in completing the peace process stopped - first because of the Israeli elections, then the victory of 'Bi Bi' Benjamin Netanyahu, and then due to the advent of the US presidential elections - considerable improvements were noticed in the Israeli public attitude towards their Palestinian neighbours and the Arab States. If Israeli stalling may have been reluctantly explainable prior to the Likud victory, at least in the implementation of already agreed upon issues - like Hebron, the economic siege, etc. - the extreme position of the Netanyahu government has certainly worked towards even reducing, if not canceling the progress that was made by the previous Israeli governments.

Moreover, there is a deliberate insistence by Netanyahu to proceed as though the past agreements are unbinding to him since Likud was not a party to them. Thus, he demands a fresh start! Not only that, but Netanyahu and his gun-ho team have different plans and programs that seek to quench the thirst of Israeli expansionists that see the West Bank as Samara and Judea - an integral part of the "Promised Land".

The opening of the tunnel, with its threatening proximity to Al-



Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is a symbolic assurance that Israel's "new" government is not only in contempt of the peace process. Moreover, it is willing to ignite emotional sentiments throughout the Muslim World, where many still remain suspicious of Israeli intentions anyway, notwithstanding the limited progress achieved in the peace process. One would not be exaggerating in concluding that the Netanyahu government has clearly revealed that Israel will continue to behave as an occupier of territory which it has agreed to turn over to the Palestinians. Even worse, it is trying to re-instate its full authority over the areas already under the jurisdiction of Palestinian Authority.

The Netanyahu government is convinced it can get away with such policies by creating the appropriate atmosphere that would justify its concerns over "security" for Israel. It is pushing the Palestinians hard and far enough to solicit a violent response and then tell the world that they are ready to shoot at Israelis with the "arms we gave them" as Netanyahu tried to dramatize in his press conference of 27 September.

Mr. Netanyahu and his colleagues are bad news to the region. He regards religious sentiment as the sole privilege of Zionist dogmatists - forgetting that the followers of other religions are of more significant spiritual attachment to the same lands!

Thus Netanyahu regards the Palestinian reaction to the rejuvenation of the tunnel "issue" as a security matter: an issue of "terrorism and civil disobedience". Ironically, the reaction itself had been intended to be a peaceful show of protest. In fact, the Palestinian police worked hard to maintain the peaceful nature of the protests, as verified by the participation of senior Palestinian officials, such as Dr. Hanan Ashrawy (who is a Christian), Faisal Al-Husseiny, and others who are not of any military or violent leanings. The Israeli police and army went into the Palestinian Authority Zones and intimidated the protesters and even the Palestinian Police by shooting at them.

Prime Minister Netanyahu often speaks of values. But it is clear that the Israeli Prime Minister, in the wake of the bloodshed he instigated by approving the opening of the tunnel in East Jerusalem and by ordering his troops to shoot point-blank at unarmed people, outside his authority, speaks with a forked militant tongue. The United States is perhaps in a precarious position. For sure, Mr. Netanyahu is adamant that US intentions should never compromise with Zionist ambitions. In fact, Mr. Netanyahu is convinced that US policy must conform to such dogmatic contention. To drive his point, he has publicly claimed that he has the appropriate institutions in the US that will uphold Israeli interests, as he views them.

One concludes that Bi Bi is trying as quickly as possible to create new realities that will be difficult for the post-election American administration to change. To interact with Mr. Clinton and his misgivings about all of this, the "Jewish vote" serves as a carrot and stick.

"COMMENTARY THAT IS NOT FIT TO PRINT"

The inescapable circumstances which surrounded the recent flare-up of violence in the West Bank and Gaza were brought to the American public, though with considerable effort at finding excuses for Israeli over-indulgence in spilling Palestinian blood. It was impossible to find an article which pointed out that the Palestinian Police first engaged in firing against the Israelis, after Israeli soldiers had shot an unarmed 14 year old Palestinian boy dead in Ramallah.

The New York Times, which carried the slogan, "All The News That Is Fit To Print", especially fell to new lows. I want to refer here to commentary by A. M. Rosenthal confusingly titled: *Suicide of the West* on 27-9-96. At that time, I frankly could not believe I was reading the New York Times.

What was the guy trying to say: "If the shooting war between Arab and Jew (note that he avoids using Palestinian and Israeli) on the West Bank spreads, the responsibility will in substantial part belong to foreigners whose governments, politicians and journalists immediately found the Israelis guilty." Now get ready for some twisted logic a la Netanyahu: "The condemnations of Israel and support for Palestinian gunfighters upholds the rights of any group with a grievance to kill civilians, police and soldiers of a government that offends them by its action, or existence." Bear in mind that in the recent West Bank and Gaza disturbances, the only dead civilians are Palestinians! In any case, Mr. Rosenthal regards this as "precisely the doctrine of terrorism, which perverts the right of protest to the right to murder - from Oklahoma City to Pan Am 103 to Ramallah." As if all the

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Now to come closer to the issue at hand: "If the United States warns Israel against creating "new issues" by opening another gate, the various American militia have the right to use guns if Washington orders provocative new taxes or regulations!"

"If Palestinians have the right to kill soldiers and police because of a second exit in a pedestrian tunnel, the Muslims of Mar-seilles have the right to take up arms against discrimination they suffer in France."

The whole article is full of rubbish, unthinkable distortions, twisting of the facts, and an attempt to picture the whole recent tragedy as Palestinian terrorism - because, as the author puts it "Israel is practicing its legal right to open a tunnel in its own capital, "which Israel retook in 1967"!! Now can somebody explain how Israel can "retake" something it never had?"

Readers who have a clearer view of the Middle Eastern problem and a more objective assessment are bound to ask: Has "fit to print" meant that Israel is always right even in the killing of

unarmed civilians?

"It was not a gate that broke the peace, not Israel, but the terrorist philosophy that grievance, even about a gate, justifies killing." That is Rosenthal's last paragraph, which ends "this deadly philosophy emerges stronger, accepted now among its likely, next victims." Thus the entire civilized world's condemnations of Israel for the "tunnel" issue has earmarked the "condemners" for terrorism.

Just to reassure any unconvinced reader, Mr. Roseuthal had the audacity to hang a peace sign on Netanyahu's chest: "Netanyahu had been preparing to reach an agreement on Hebron (Nobody knows why he had to prepare for such an agreement, since his predecessors had saved him the trouble!) and to let foreign Arabs put their money into Palestinian enterprises". The proof: "Arafat's aides were told so; he knew it." By the way, many Yemeni and Arab hotels and businesses are giving the New York Times a lot of new business. Shouldn't we reconsider, given the rubbish this paper is increasingly printing?



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A Yemeni-Dutch Workshop Shapens the Focus

WATER: In Search of Solutions

By: **Ismail Al-Ghabyri**,
Sana'a Bureau Chief,
Yemen Times.

A seminar was organized by the National Water and Sanitation Authority and the Dutch TNO Institute of Applied Geoscience in Sana'a during 1-3 October. The three-day workshop was attended by many local and foreign individuals and bodies interested in the water situation.

In his opening address, the Prime Minister, Mr Abdulaziz Abdulghani, said, "Scarcity of water in our country represents a great and complex challenge." He indicated that his government is giving the matter highest priority and that it assures all parties of its cooperation and support in finding a solution to this crisis.

The Republic of Yemen relies totally on ground water. "Ground water is a treasure that must be protected by striking a balance



from August 1987 until August 1989, an inventory was made of all possible alternative sources of water.

1. Scenario One: Continuation of present trends in which 60% of the population are served by the public supply

from 24 Mm³ in 2000 to 102 Mm³ in 2025. The following additional resources will become operational: Sabeen Park in 2005, East of Shibam in 2005, Arhab in 2005, diversion of water from Wadi al-Kharid (2010); Upper Wadi Surdud (2010); Marib reservoir (2015), and desalination of Red Sea water in 2020 and 2025.

6. Scenario Six: Existing ground water and surface water will be developed. Around 95% of the population will be served by public supply system. Demand will rise from 24 Mm³ in 2000 to 102 Mm³ in 2025. The following additional resources will be operational: diversion of water from Wadi Al-Kharid in 2005, Upper Wadi Surdud in 2005 and desalination of Red Sea water in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025.

The report concludes that even a moderate population growth and a low water consumption per capita will drive the water requirements of the National Water and Sanitation Authority up from 18 Mm³/year serving 50% of the population in 1995 to 102 Mm³/year serving 95% of the population in 2025. The report demanded urgent measures to be taken in order to address this pending crisis.

In the final session of the workshop, the participants recommended the following measures:

- 1- Announcing the 22nd of May each year as National Water Day by raising public awareness and participation in the process of water conservation.
- 2- The seminar stressed the grave state of the Sana'a water basin. This water reserve is threatened by gross depletion. The six scenarios advocated by TNO Institute are not easy choices to implement.
- 3- Supporting the National Water and Sanitation Authority in implementing the various water projects. Also supporting the Water Resources Corporation in applying and implementing the related laws and procedures against all misusers of water resources.
- 4- Encouraging the projects of artificial replenishment of ground water resources and conducting the necessary studies.
- 5- Urging the government represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and other related bodies to introduce modern irrigation methods and adopt various procedures to reduce water evaporation from ground water reservoirs
- 6- Establishing an information

and research center concerned with water issues. This centre will cooperate with universities and other research centres.

7- Optimal usage of treated waste water in agriculture with the necessary environmental guidelines and precautions.

8- Completing the Sana'a sewer grid to prevent ground water pollution by septic tanks.

9- Enlarging the role of the Water Resources Corporation in controlling and managing water resources and stopping their dangerous depletion by haphazard well drilling, etc.

10- Reducing the population growth in Sana'a by providing incentives for rural resettlement.

11- Completing the rain water grid to help channel and reuse this water.

12- Removing the garbage tip in

diameter of 40 km. This should be the case until further legislations are introduced.

18- Spreading public awareness through the media, schools, public seminars, mosques, etc. to create a general public opinion that supports water legislation.

One of the major uses of underground water is agriculture. By agriculture, it means qat growing. The depletion of underground water by qat growing is adding insult to injury. There must be ways to control the over-indulgence of qat farmers in depleting precious underground water reservoirs.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Saeedi, Chairman of the National Water and Sanitation Authority has made it abundantly clear. "It is a question of accepting that there is



between its consumption and replenishment," the Prime Minister added. Mr Abdulghani also said, "this is a great responsibility that requires hard and continuous effort from us all to enhance public awareness on the importance of sensible water consumption habits."

The TNO Institute started studying ground water resources in Yemen 16 years ago. The first phases of the "Sources for Sana'a Water" project began in 1987. During that phase which lasted

"Yemen ranks high among the group of countries with the highest birthrates in the world. Yemen has an annual birthrate of 3.8%. That means its population will double in less than 19 years. This also means that future generations will have half the water resources available now," said a representative of the Dutch embassy in Sana'a.

In a report submitted by TNO, six scenarios are compared in the development of consumption and sources of water supply in Sana'a. These are:

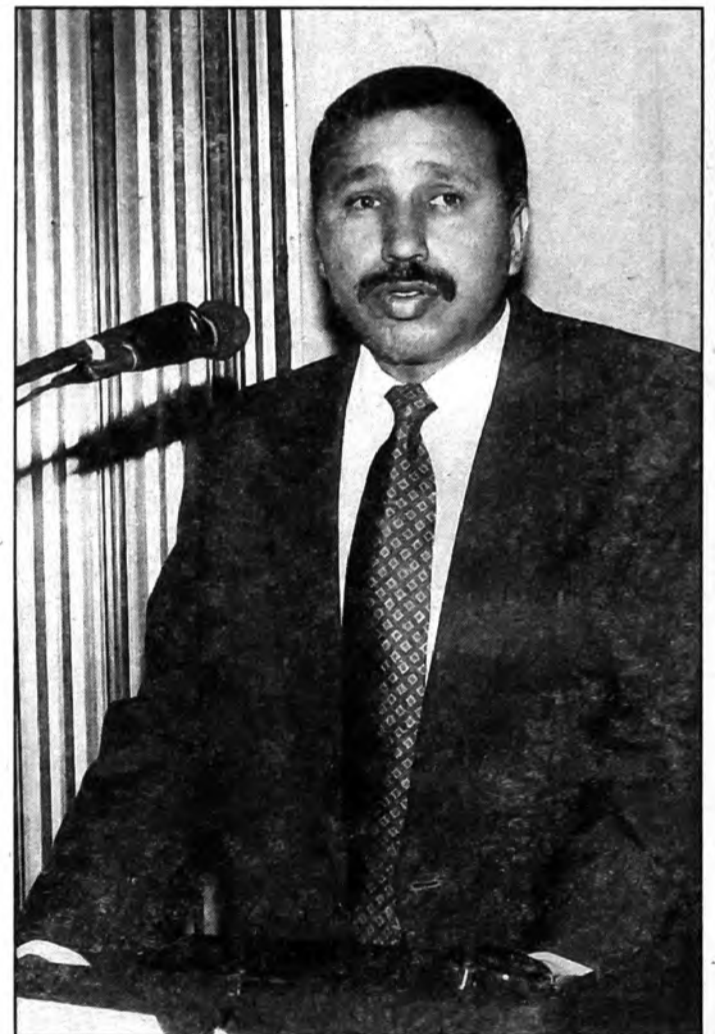
systems. The productivity of existing sources will drop from 24 Mm³ in the year 2000 to 12 Mm³ in 2025. Nine new "shallow" fields must be developed south of the great sand.

2. Scenario Two: Existing, confirmed and shallow ground water will be developed. The following additional resources will become operational: Sana'a south in 2000, Sabeen Park in 2005, East of Shibam in 2010 and new "shallow" wells in 2020.

3. Scenario Three: Existing ground water and surface water will be developed. The following additional sources will become operational: desalination of baseflow of upper Wadi Surdud in 2010 and desalination of Red Sea water in 2015.

4. Scenario Four: Confirmed and middle deep ground waters will be developed. Around 95% of the population will be served by a public supply system. The demand will rise from 24 Mm³ in 2000 to 102 Mm³ in 2025. To meet this growing water requirements, the following additional sources will be operational: Sabeen Park in 2005, East of Shibam in 2015, Wellfed in Arhab in 2015, and the middle deep ground water in 2010.

5. Scenario Five: Confirmed ground water and surface water will be developed. Around 95% of the population will be served by public supply system, and demand will rise



Al-Azrakain which does not conform to any public health rules. This tip pollutes the Eastern Wells field and its area must never be used for such purposes.

13- Granting a major role to administrators and specialists. The water related decisions must not be influenced by any social considerations.

14- The cooperation between related bodies and the National Water and Sanitation Authority and the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning is to put the appropriate specifications for septic tanks so as to prevent pollution.

15- Introducing sanitary fixtures to houses with low water consumption as an important factor in conserving water.

16- Imposing strict rules in monitoring factories and industrial waste disposal, especially those producing poisonous chemicals. Also imposing similar rules on car-wash stations and power stations.

17- Prohibiting well drilling for any purposes in the protected area of the Sana'a basin which covers a circle with a minimum

a crisis on our hands and that we have the will and vision to address it. Unless this can happen, I am sorry to say that the water supply situation of the country in general, and of Sana'a in particular, will be beyond remedy."

One of the solutions proposed in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources involves harnessing rain water. "Building small dams and water diversion systems is crucial. It is one of many dimensions to the solution," he added.

Foreign aid partners - notably the Germans and Dutch, have been hammering away on the urgency of the situation. They have repeatedly said that a clear policy is needed. Towards that end, a Supreme Water Council has been established, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. But beyond, the insitutional facade, little has been done.

The main culprit is the drilling of water wells at whim. It is estimated that there are more than 6,000 private water wells in the Sana'a basin alone. This needs to be regulated. We must bring some control on this hole digging.

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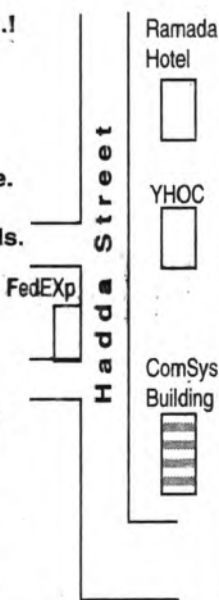
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“People who snore are victims who need help and sympathy.”

“Doctor... Doctor... I am suffocating!”

Many people and a few doctors do not have clear ideas about the rhonchi (snoring) problem and its causes. Doctors and E.N.T. specialists often exchange funny and sometimes sad stories about patients becoming very embarrassed when asked by their doctor whether they snore or not. I remember once a doctor colleague of mine who came to me complaining of contractions in his throat muscles. He became very embarrassed as if trying to hide a very shameful secret when I asked him if he snored during his sleep.

I noticed all the tell-tale signs of snoring from his neck and its size. I will explain the possible causes and suggest appropriate cures for this problem.

Snoring is a real illness that does not get its due attention in medical textbooks. Rhonchi or snoring is a case of chronic suffocation and its accompanying noise is a cry for help. A snoring person expends great efforts just in order to breathe.

For snoring to happen, air must pass through the nose and mouth simultaneously (you can try this for yourself). The ensuing noises is caused by the vibration of a small flesh-appendage called the uvula.

In order to know what happens exactly, it is necessary to provide some anatomical information about the region where snoring occurs.

The organs responsible are the nose, mouth, tongue, soft palate and palatine tonsils.

The nose consists of two cavities separated in the middle by a partition. They extend sideways and upwards along with the sinus cavities. Each cavity opens at the front into the nasal opening and is connected to the mouth at the back. At the back wall of the nasal cavity lie small and fragile bones called the turbinate which

are covered with mucus and have a web of blood vessels. These vessels become swollen in the event of flu, dental problems or inflammations which lead to enlarging the turbinates and congesting the nose.

The two nasal cavities are separated from the mouth by a partition called the palate. The palate consists of two distinct parts: a hard and bony front part called the soft palate and a soft and muscular back part called the soft palate. The mouth is bounded at the back by the posterior wall of the pharynx and by the mandible bone (lower jaw) from below.

The tongue is a large moving organ. Sometimes it is so large as to expose a person to the danger of suffocation. The reason for this is that it can fall backwards and block the air passage during normal deep sleep. In a snoring person, the vibrating soft palate forms an obstruction during inhalation. This leads to severe contractions in the breathing muscles which can pull the base of the tongue backwards and block to, varying degrees, the throat's entrance.

The mouth is bounded at the sides by the two cheeks and at the back by the two tonsils. Each tonsil is almond shaped with a sponge-like appearance and is covered with mucus. The tonsils are bounded within the lower and side regions of the soft palate.

In front of and behind the tonsils, the palato-glossal and palatopharyngeal arches branch out. The size of the tonsils varies from one person to another. Large tonsils narrow the throat and restrict air flow.

In general, the mouth consists of two parts: a front part bounded by the hard palate from above and the tongue from below, plus a back part that opens into the two nasal cavities from above and into the esophagus and the throat from below.

The larynx is a hollow cartilage tube that lies in front of the

esophagus. It contains the vocal cords that produce sound when vibrating under the influence of expiration. This sound becomes speech through the coordinated movements of the mouth, soft palate and lips. At the top of the throat lies the epiglottis which is a cartilage plate that protrudes behind the base of the tongue.

During the process of swallowing the tongue swings backwards and, with the help of the epiglottis, temporarily closes the throat.

This process allows the food to pass through the esophagus without going into the air passages. At the same time the soft palate contracts and rises to envelope the back part of the two nasal cavities so as to prevent food from entering the nose. Any defect in the palate could lead to partial closing of the two nasal cavities. According to the extent of the defect, food and air can go through the nose. The sound will be as if the person is talking through the nose.

Snoring occurs during inhalation. The air current entering the nose moves the soft palate away from the back wall of the throat during inhalation. During expiration, the air raises the soft palate until it sticks to the back wall of the throat.

CAUSES OF SNORING:

1- The existence of a very long palate wall pivoting on the back wall of the throat.

This affects, in one way or another, the soft palate muscles and the fat and mucus tissue. Then it leads to an increase in the thickness of the uvula and the width of the turbinates. Obesity and old age have strong associations with snoring by enlarging the soft palate. However, a large soft palate before the age of forty indicates a congenital defect.

2- The existence of a long soft palate pivoting on the back wall of the throat which vibrates with inhaled air.

If the patient sleeps face down, the soft palate descends towards the front and does not touch the back or side walls of the throat. Hence, the air passage behind the soft palate becomes wide and extends from nose to the larynx.

FACTORS WHICH CAUSE SNORING

1- Obesity is one of the most important factors. Even moderate obesity causes a narrowing of the throat diameter. In addition to the external size increase due to obesity, there is an inward fattening as well. This causes the narrowing of the cavities of the mouth, neck, and the areas surrounding the upper air passages. The muscles, especially those of the soft palate, become thicker and the tongue larger under the effects of fat accumulation.

2- Alcohol causes swelling of the mucus membranes of the respiratory passages, especially the nose and throat due to lowering oxygen levels in the blood.

3- Narrowing of the throat diameter is caused by enlargement of the tongue as a symptom of Acromegaly disease (enlargement of extremities, e.g. facial bones and ends of hands and legs). This disease is caused by the excessive activity of the pituitary gland.

5- An underdeveloped mandible bone can cause a narrowing of the throat leading to nocturnal respiratory blockage.

6- Pickwick disease, a sufferer of which is usually fat with a short neck and a small mandible.

SYMPTOMS & SECONDARY EFFECTS OF SNORING

1- Lack of oxygen supplied to the brain, for whatever reason, causes morning dizziness. The dizziness happens after a few hours of semi-suffocation during the night. A patient suffering from loss of balance with no apparent reason seldom thinks about snoring as a likely effect and never consults E.N.T. spe-

cialists.

2- Rise in arterial blood pressure (cardiovascular crisis): Heart disease sufferers often complain of snoring as they repeatedly get nightly suffocation. Lack of oxygen in the blood causes difficulty of breathing.

3- Psychological disturbances: Lack of sleep and reduction of oxygen levels in the blood affect the patient's psychological well-being. In addition, the patient is constantly upbraided by people around him/her without appreciating that he/she is suffocating. This affects the patient's behavior and leads to various psychological disturbances according to the patient's personality, age and psychological status. Some of these disturbances are anxiety, aggression or withdrawal.

SNORING IN CHILDREN:

Parents become extremely concerned when their children start snoring and quickly take them to see an ENT specialist.

It is important to state that snoring in children is not caused by a very long soft palate like in adults. The causes are usually either flu, sinusitis or turning of the septum. More often, it is caused by enlargement of the pharyngeal tonsils (adenoids). These close the space behind the nose, partially or completely. Sometimes the cause is the presence of large tonsils almost touching in the middle.

This permanent obstruction hinders inhalation and exhalation and the sound produced differs completely from the vibrational nose soft palate.

Snoring in children aged 2-3 years can take the form of chronic nocturnal suffocation. This leads to weakening the muscles and delaying weight and height gain. These children start walking late and do not perform the activities associated with their age. This is a rare form of snoring, but in other forms the

children get better quickly after removing the obstruction causing snoring.

The extent of the widespread of snoring among Yemeni adults must be ascertained. Doctors and the Ministry of Health must acknowledge this problem and its side-effects with due care and attention. Patients can be helped by raising the awareness of their family members because snoring does not disturb the patient alone, but also those around him/her.

Snoring is a real problem associated with breathing difficulties and chronic suffocation. It is not a subject of fun or ridicule as some people may think.

Respiratory muscles stop involuntarily to rest for 10-20 seconds so as to gain their strength. This reflects the great efforts expended by these muscles. It also reflects the increasing suffocation at the end of each rest period which happens in the form of excitation. This problem happens several times during the night and the patient seems as if awake but in truth is unconscious and has no memory of what happened. This is especially the case in old people where suffocation is severe to the extent that it leads to a sudden and strong contraction.

The person usually wakes up with a feeling of spasm and suffocation and starts coughing. The fear of asphyxia and sudden death becomes their greatest worry every night.

In addition to age, weight has a direct association with snoring. Obesity causes snoring as well as cardio-vascular diseases.

It must be remembered also that snoring has many social repercussions. Many spouses become estranged because they cannot put up with the nightly snoring of their partner. Workers suffering from snoring are sometimes dismissed for feeling drowsy and for being unable to work. Car accidents often happen due to lack of sleep caused by snoring. Therefore, snoring is a social problem that has to be dealt with. People suffering from snoring are victims that have to be helped.

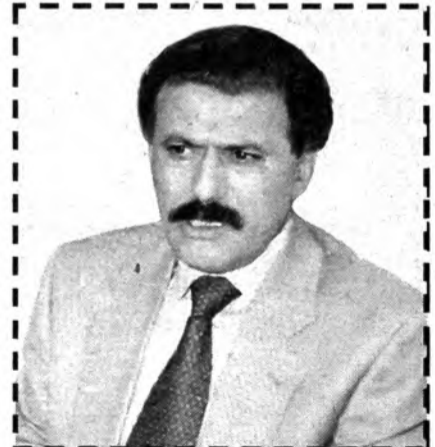
By: Dr. Fareed M. Saeed, ENT Specialist - Sanaa.

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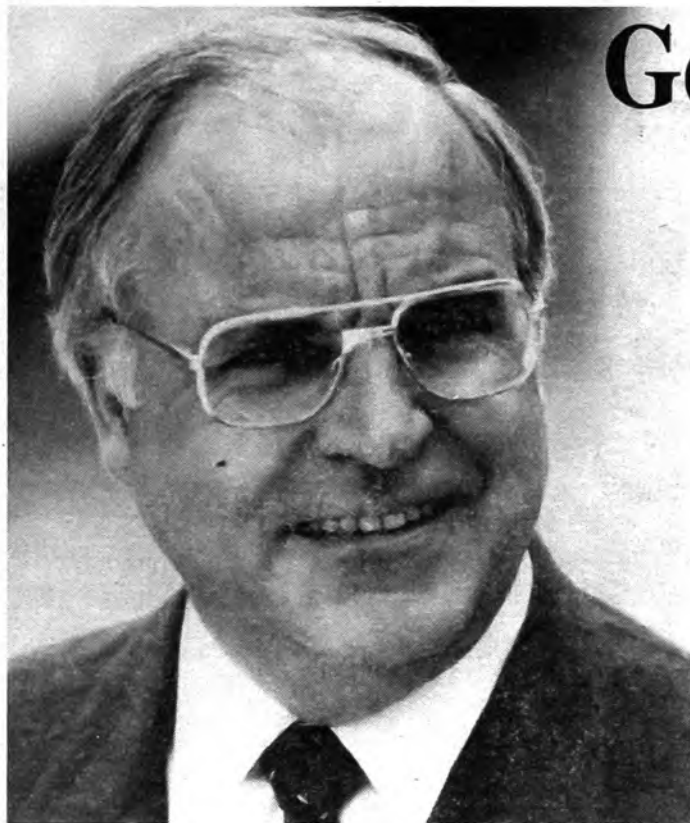
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We wish all many happy returns



"We're all in the same boat"

Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Europe and German Unity

Europe needs a strong Germany as a motor. With the reunification of Germany six years ago and the return of the countries of middle, eastern and south-eastern Europe to a family of nations, our continent today faces new challenges. But at the same time, we are offered opportunities and prospects we would not even have dared to dream of just a few years ago. Nevertheless, we must still remain vigilant. We have been forced to realize that, even with the end of the East-West conflict, hopes of lasting peace in the world have not been fulfilled. I need mention only the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia.

The Germans would fail in their duty to history were they to lean back contentedly after achieving German unity. Konrad Adenauer's statement that German unity and European unification are two sides of one coin is still valid. For this reason, and together with our friends and partners, we must render the unification of Europe irreversible. For Germans and for all Europeans, it is a veritable question of destiny. We are now being made to realize that we are all sitting in the same boat.

The great challenges we face force us to cooperate. They cannot be met solely by a nation-State on the part of individual countries. I am thinking not only of the fight against unemployment and of securing Europe's standing as an economic center in the face of rising international competition, but also of the need to improve protection of the environment and to take action against cross-border crime. We must act together in all of these spheres. If we do not move forward now in matters of European unification, we shall, in the long term, jeopardize everything we have built up over many decades.

Often - if ever - historic opportunities do not recur for long periods; in fact, this could have been said of German reunification in 1990. We have the choice either of unifying Europe now or waiting. But no-one can say if the opportunity will ever come again. What confronts us is both the completion of the work of European unification and the expansion of the European Union. For me, it is an intolerable thought that Poland's western border could remain the EU's permanent eastern border.

In Germany, a love of the fatherland, love of freedom, patriotism and a sense of Europeanism must never again take separate paths. This is the conclusion we must draw from history. Identity derives not least from knowing and accepting one's history and origins. Our history certainly contains dark and shameful chapters. But it also stands for democratic and peaceful traditions, which we are now taking up again in united Germany.

The Germans have reason to be proud of their nation, of their contribution to the culture of humanity . . . patriotism is always a justified expression of being rooted in homeland and origins. Only this is the source from which steadfastness and orientation flow, particularly in an increasingly confusing world. But the best service we can render is to work for freedom and observance of the law. As love of freedom and fatherland belong together, so, in the future, patriotism and a European spirit must also be mutually complementary.

All over Europe, a love of the fatherland must be irreversibly linked to love of freedom and respect for neighbours' dignity. In his speech marking the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, Francois Mitterrand expressed this sentiment in the following words: "Europe we are building, but our fatherlands we love. Let us remain true to ourselves. Let us link the past with the future and this will enable us, in peace, to pass on the spirit of this commitment to those who come after us." Let us, in this spirit, build a European order of peace so that we are able to continue in the 21st century living together in security and freedom on our own continent.

Germans Rejoice on National Day And With Good Reason!

"Radiant in the glow of German and European culture" The Weimar: Blossoming out Six Years after Reunification

For decades, up until Germany's reunification on October 3, 1990, to speak of "the heart of Germany" was to allude to a fringe region on the other side of the "Iron Curtain" dividing the whole of Europe. The East-West border also cut off the travel routes to centers of European culture. Since the division ended six years ago, veritable droves of people have visited Weimar - in the heart of Germany.

Three years ago, the European Union's (EU) Council of Ministers named Weimar the "1999 European city of Culture". In the same year, the city will celebrate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and preparations for the event are in full swing. The organization is the hands of a company jointly sponsored by the city, the federal state of Thuringia and the Federal Government in Bonn. Thuringia alone is investing some 400 million DM in infrastructure projects such as the transport system and roadways. Additional funds are being raised by a group of private sponsors founded in 1995. International celebrities are helping to work out the 1999 official program of events. They include the former French Cultural Affairs Minister Jack Lang, the Spanish writer Jorge Semprun and his Polish contemporary Andrzej Szczypiorski, with Thuringia's state premier Bernhard Vogel in the chair.

German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, speaking with Germany's reunification in mind, said the European Union's choice of Weimar was a tribute to German cultural life as a whole. "Weimar classicism" around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries - to mention only the "princes among writers", Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich von Schiller, Christoph Martin Wieland and Johann Gottfried Herder - turned the city into a center of both German and European intellectual life. Great thinkers who felt drawn to Weimar later included the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche or musicians such as the great Johann Sebastian Bach or Franz Liszt. It was in Weimar in 1919 that Walter Gropius founded the "Bauhaus", an epoch-making center of learning in architecture and art history and a trail-blazing example for the entire world of "functional" design and modern living. Today, Weimar is the home of a "College of Architecture and Building", which is playing an active part in preparations for 1999, contributing proposals for municipal planning projects.

It's a common prejudice that intellect and power find it more difficult to coexist in Germany than elsewhere. Weimar is ideal proof that the opposite is true. "Staatsrat" (Councilor of State) Goethe headed the Saxony-Weimar government under Duke Karl-August. Germany's first democracy was founded here in 1919 - the "Weimar Republic". In 1993, the "Deutsche Nationalstiftung" (German National Foundation) was founded, with its seat in Weimar - an event in which a leading part was played by the former German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. Its declared aim is "to influence the character of our nation and the values on which it is oriented, both internally and externally". It has worked out concepts according to which the western and eastern federal states can continue to grow together in the future. Since 1993, "Weimar speeches on Germany" have become an established institution in the city's political culture,



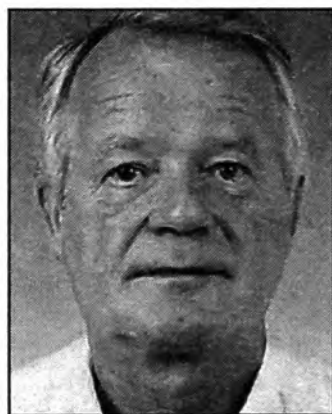
Dr. Helga von Stratzwitz, Ambassador of FDR in Sanaa

with political stalwarts from abroad offering "orientation during a period of change". Last year's speakers have included, for example, Sir Ralf Dahrendorf from England, Pavel Kohout of the Czech Republic and Alfred Grosser from France.

Weimar is truthfully described as a glittering pearl on a close-knit string of eastern German cultural jewels. A few kilometers away lies Jena, at whose university lectures were once delivered by the philosopher George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. An hour's drive further on is Dresden, Saxonian residential city of the nobility and host to the world-famous art gallery (Tizian). Six years after German reunification, Weimar is once again radiant in the glow of German and European cultural life.

The GTZ: An Important Development Link between Yemen and Germany

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) is the technical arm of German assistance to the world. The financial aspect of German aid is handled by the KfW. GTZ has projects in 120 developing countries. It has office representation in 80 countries. Dr. Hans-Henning Sawitzki, Head of the GTZ-PAS in Yemen, is the person in charge of supervising the dispensation of the DM 15 million annually in projects in the country. He joined GTZ a few years after its establishment in 1974. He had worked in Afghanistan, Botswana, Indonesia, Nepal and South Africa before coming to Yemen in 1993. His degree is in Economics and Social Development from the University of Cologne, plus a one year study at the Sorbonne.



institution wholly owned by the German government. This format gives us relative independence. GTZ is involved in planning and implementing projects as closely as possible with the authorities of the recipient country.

Q: What is the general philosophy of GTZ?

A: Development is a continuous and changing process. GTZ studies the circumstances of the region in which it works and adopts its policies to them. GTZ is a privately organized

Q: We understand GTZ is undergoing major structural change?

A: That is right. Since last year, enormous changes are taking place in our headquarters in Frankfurt. These changes are

being done in order for us to make GTZ more flexible and to involve our partners more. This re-structuring will also lead to more decentralization.

In Yemen, the GTZ structure also underwent some changes. I have become its director and head of all German team leaders. These team leaders now enjoy higher responsibilities because there is more delegation of authority.

Q: Could you tell us a little about GTZ projects in Yemen?

A: In line with the German and Yemeni governments' policies, especially, we have for six years concentrated on specific sectors. We mainly deal with vocational training, public health development and water projects. We also deal with few other projects in agriculture and education, but our priority sectors are the three I mentioned.

Q: How many people do you have working in Yemen?

A: Around 20 expatriates, and 16 Yemenis under local contract.

Q: What is your annual budget?

A: The annual budget for tech-

nical assistance is around DM 15 million. This is for GTZ alone. The KfW, which deals with financial assistance, has a budget of DM 25-30 million for Yemen.

Q: How effective is your program and are planning to work through NGOs?

A: It is not easy to answer such a question. We have a very high degree of efficiency because, partly, we have a bilateral not a multilateral co-operation. Projects usually take 3-4 years to implement. About 20% of the project is completed in the first stage including finance. We do not have any real backlog in implementing our programs. We have done limited studies on NGOs in Yemen in order to cooperate with them. We can only cooperate with NGOs that are independent of government influence or private personal interests. Therefore, we are still in the early process in Yemen.

Q: Any final comments?

A: I find Yemeni government policy in peaceful resolution of problems and in democratization helpful in justifying our aid.

TOURISM GETS A SERIOUS PROMOTION

1997: The Year for Tourism: The First National Tourism Conference

The General Tourism Authority finally removed the veil and laid on an impressive get together for all the local big wigs in tourism in the Republic of Yemen. Around 200 attended the conference held on the 15th and 16th of September 1996, representing the travel agents, tour operators, leading restaurateurs in addition to the Ministry of Culture and the GTA. Under the guidance of Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, the Prime Minister, whose absence brought Mr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Anisy, the Deputy Prime Minister, gave a welcome statement along with the Vice Minister of Culture and Tourism, Dr. Ahmed Salim al-Qady. The Chairman of GTA and Chairman of the Conference Mr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Sharjaby, and a representative of the private sector, Mr. Ali Zeid Abu Munassar, Deputy Chairman of the (established earlier this month) were also present. The Deputy Minister, discarding a prepared statement, underscored the cultural impact of tourism, stating that "tourism should not be viewed in terms of hard currency or balance of payments." He also offered as his "personal opinion" that tourism in ROY should be introduced in stages: local (national) tourism, Arab tourism and then international tourism. He also suggested that the cultural impact of tourism is two sided, negative and positive, and both should be carefully assessed.

Mr. Al-Sharjaby pointed out the strides achieved by the GTA in getting tourism the attention it deserves and in coming out with a realistic Five-Year Tourism Development Plan incorporated into the National Five Year Plans (1996-2000).

The Deputy Minister of Culture also asked for the cooperation and input of other government ministries and agencies. He pointed out that much infrastructural work is needed to upgrade the services to internationally acceptable standards in order to reach the full potential of tourism in enhancing the economy of Yemen.

The vice Chairman of the IATA pointed out that for most of the last 20 years, the private sector has worked hard to promote Yemen. It is now recognized by the international tourism market, but for tourism to become a meaningful economic sector, the government must give it a high standing in its list of priorities.

The tourism industry's growth in Yemen could be bigger and faster but the right government inputs must be there. The private sector should not be expected to shoulder all the effort continuously. In addition, Abu Monster reflected his association's willingness to promote the sector's growth, but the government should at least remove all the obstacles and value added taxes on local manufactures and tourism service fees, like accommodation, etc.

The government must also spread public awareness on the importance of tourism for the future of Yemen and work towards the preservation of assets related to the sector, like ancient ruins, habitats, artifacts and other elements of Yemen's historical treasures and culture.

Two presentations then followed, summarized as follows:
The First Five Year Plan for Tourism Development (1996-2000) forecasts some of the following expectations:
Projects for GTA

1- Development and Organization of GTA. YR 257 millions

2- The Tourism and Hotel Training Institute YR 179 millions

3- Tourism Promotion and Marketing Project YR 225 millions

4- The Tourism Survey (total expended since 1991) YR 20 million.

5- Training and Staff Pre-qualification YR 125 Millions

6- Hotels, Resorts and Tourism Facilities YR 14 millions

7- Government Entity Services Project (Infrastructure)

The presentation revealed the present situation in the sector and the appropriate indications:

1) 201 hotels in 1995 as compared to only 111 in 1995 with a proportional increase in number of rooms from 3672 to 6519 respectively

2) 5645 Yemenis-employed in tourism sector in 1995 as against 3386 in 1990. For expatriate staff the numbers (are 314 us 527 respectively.

3) There are 10 museums in the country.

Other presentations which were made included a presentation on tourism policy made by Mohammed Mohammed Qafah.

The Conference attendees then broke up into working groups which discussed tourism in ROY and the papers and documents of the conference.

The Chairman of GTA proposed the establishment of a Tourism Promotional Council which will work closely with the private sector to aggressively promote and advertise Yemen to the potential markets which Yemen could attract.

The conference then came out with a long list of recommendations (43 suggestions) which included requesting the Council of Ministers to decree 1997 the "Year of Tourism" in addition to the steps required to make ROY achieve its appropriate tourism potential.

In the end the Conference sent a message to President General Ali Abdullah Saleh in which the President was requested to urge all government entities to coordinate with GTA in providing the needed infrastructure for the many places that are likely to be of interest to tourists coming to Yemen. In addition to making the government entities facilitate the work of the private sector in expanding the tourism sector for the benefit of the country and for enhancing its international relations.

UNESCO/GTA Seminar: "The Frankincense Trail To Be Revived!"

The Republic of Yemen was host to an important seminar on Culture, Tourism and Development in the Arab World from the 17th to the 19th September 1996. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the General Tourism Authority and the Yemeni National Educational Scientific and Cultural Commission [affiliated with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Commission (UNESCO)]. As part of the UNESCO World Decade for Cultural Development Program, based in Paris France, studies were carried out by experts from countries in the Arab World where tourism has been shown to have high potential for economic and cultural development. The seven countries were the Republic of Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Morocco. The purpose of the conference was to review the final reports of the studies and explore the possibilities of enhanced regional cooperation to see how the respective countries could benefit from their experiences in tourism. In each of these countries, experiences

may be of benefit to others.

The seminar was attended by the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Ahmed Saeed Al-Sa'adyas well as Abdulwahab Mansour Al-Sharjaby, chairman of GTA Ali Muhsin al-A'mir, and the Secretary General of YENESCO. From UNESCO in Paris, the Secretary for the world Decade of Cultural Development and Ali Mohammed Zeid, Assistant of Yemen's representative to UNESCO were present, as were other officials from the Ministry of Culture, the GTA, representatives of the leading tour operators and travel agencies of ROY. The guest lecturers present were Mr. Salah Al-Doury reviewed the Egyptian case, Dr. Jalal Samir Abdul Haq - the Syrian case, Dr. Costan Di Shonmali - the Palestinian and Jordanian Cases (for Ms. Eng Lynn Fokhoury, who did not arrive until the 18th); Mr. Hussien Mohammed Abdulla handled the Yemeni Case. The GTA Chairman, in his opening of the seminar, stressed that Arab tourism efforts should be integrated and suggested that an Arab Institution should be specifically set up to finance tourism projects for the entire Arab World.

Mr. Al-Amir, from YENESCO, discussed the role of UNESCO in assisting Yemen in the educational and cultural sector, especially in the area of preservation of Yemen's architectural and historical heritage. Mr. Barre' of UNESCO Paris gave an overview of the work done by the experts who will make presentations. This conference is the climax of a six month efforts to begin a regional drive towards cultural interaction in a field that could be of economic importance to the respective Arab countries. Mr. Barre underscored the point that cultural interaction is a successful challenge to conflict. The project, which was brought to an end to this seminar, was a Yemeni - Moroccan proposal:

1) assess the relationship between culture and tourism and
2) serve as a starting point for preservation of cultural heritage. He also remarked that UNESCO insists that Yemeni Tourism should focus on the civilized heritage, which needs protection and preservation. On the other hand Mr. Barre said that this heritage maybe commercially exploitable. Civilized or Cultural Heritage may be regarded as capital. With regards to UNESCO activities in Yemen, the French Secretary of the Cultural Decade Program stated that UNESCO is working on projects for the preservation of the old cities of Sana'a, Shibam (Hadhrumout) and Zabid, which hold valuable cultural records that need work to save them from being destroyed by the environment and neglect of maintenance. In October or November, UNESCO will sponsor a Seminar in New York on the Preservation of the three cities.

Chairing the Presentations of the First day of the seminar was the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The First Presentation was of the study on Palestine. The final report was reviewed by its author, Mr. Costar Di Shonmali, from the Ministry of Tourism of the Palestine Authority. Mr. Shomali pointed out the difficulties which the tourist industry faced in Gaza and the West Bank - the area of emphasis in the study - during Israeli occupation. This has eased somewhat, as a result of the Madrid and Oslo Peace agreements, but not completely. Tourism in Palestine is in need of infrastructure and services. The Palestinian Authority is working

to promote the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem in which preparations are made for the visit of at least 4,000,000 to the city during that year alone.

Next to speak was Hussein Mohammed Abdulla, on Culture, Tourism and Development - the Yemeni Case. Mr. Abdulla gave a brief outline of his comprehensive study of Yemeni tourism. He started by showing the infrastructure available after 20 years of developments in the industry and the institutional progress made. Yemen's revenue generation from tourism was 74 Million in 1994. Mr. Abdulla also commented on the lack of collective work in the industry, where attempts to form professional associations failed almost before they got started.

The prominent Yemeni intellectual gave informative insights into the various cultural components of the Yemeni tourism industry (handicrafts, antiquities and ruins) and stressed the need for preservation and protection. On handicrafts, the study revealed the absence of appropriate legislation as well as encouraging incentives for further growth of the industry. The study was the biggest and most detailed of all the presentations.

The following day, the Vice Chairman of GTA, Mohammed Muthar chaired the rest of the presentations. The first to be reviewed was the Egyptian case presented by Salah Al-Darwy. The study was comprehensive about an industry which has 7000 years of cultural and civilized heritage to bank on for cultural tourism development. Napoleon's entry into Egypt in 1798 opened up Egypt to international tourism, where it stands now as holding 44% of the tourism market in the Middle East (over 3 million in 1972 - a peak year).

The terrorism, which was sometimes aimed at tourists, hurt the industry. The detailed study also gave an optimistic picture despite the setbacks which the industry swollowed lately. The study on the Syrian case was presented by Dr. Samir Abdul-Haq.

Dr. Abdul-Haq stressed the cultural roots of Syria that go back 12000 years as an important source of attraction for tourists to come to Syria. Over 700,000 tourists visited Syria in 1972. Net proceeds of tourism to the country jumped from US \$71 Million in 1990 to US \$470 Million in 1994. An important catalyst for increased tourism to Syria was the elimination of taxes on tourism related projects. The Jordanian case reviewed by Dr. Costar Di Shonmali on behalf of Ms. (Eng.) Leen Fakhouri showed that 844,000 visited Jordan in 1994, which reflected a 5% growth rate annually. The Middle East tourism market represents only 2.2% of the world market.

The Jordanian tourism development lately focused on the rehabilitation of Dhana Village and development of Teeba Village, in addition to Garash Cultural Festival held annually. The study gave an overview of these efforts and their cultural significance in promoting tourism.

The conference produced recommendations which sought to foster greater regional cooperation in which the Frankincense Trail Revival would be an important objective towards realization of such cooperation. For Yemen, other recommendations dealt with greater efforts towards preservation of remnants and



remains of cultural heritage and greater cooperation between the various entities that dealt with the cultural heritage of Yemen. If is worth noting that the Authority for the Preservation of Old Towns and the Authorities for Antiquities regrettably did not attend such an important seminar, in addition to the Ministry of Planning and Development. The GTA officials pointed out that the appropriate invitations were sent out to them to attend.

UNESCO Strives to Preserve Yemen's Antiquities (PHOTO of Mr. Herve Barre)

The United Nations Economic and Social Council is working hard to encourage cultural cooperation between the countries of the world. Mr. Herve Barre', the Secretary of the World Decade for Cultural Development, pointed out that there is a lot of hidden cultural heritage that rests in Yemen. This is the reason why Yemen was chosen to conduct the Seminar on Tourism Culture Development in the Arab World. Mister Barre' made important contributions to the seminar by suggesting that for Yemeni tourism to grow and develop properly it is essential that public awareness is greatly enhanced on a widespread basis to make the people give appropriate value to national cultural heritage. In addition to an understanding of the concept of preservation and conservation of antiquities and the natural environment respectively.

On another note Mr. Barre' suggested that the costs to cover preservation and maintenance of historical tourist attractions maybe obtained through the imposition of a sightseeing fees.

The ROY has many interesting hidden and apparent tourism attractions. Interesting tourists sights should be diversified to cater to all the varied interests of the tourists.

Mr. Barre' promised to revive the project for reinstating the Frankincense Trail at UNESCO, which would encourage joint efforts between at least five countries in the region and would constitute a historical step in regional cultural cooperation, well in line with UNESCO's mission.

AYTTA Is Launched

On 29-8-96, the Association of Yemeni Travel and Tourism Agents was established for the sake of jointly advancing the interests of the Yemeni travel agents and tour operators.

The association is composed of 42 founding members, who are the leading travel and tour operators in the Republic.

The executive committee is composed of:

- Yahya Mohammed Abdulla Saleh - Chairman,
- Ali Zeid Abu Munassar - vice Chairman,
- Yahya Abu Talib - Public Relations,
- Alwan and Mahmoud Al-Shaibani - Promotion,
- Maecen Al-Iryani - Finance,
- Abdul-Basit Al-Soufi - Public Relations.

The objectives of AYTTA are to promote cooperation between the 200 or so travel agents and tour operators for the benefit of the industry.

In addition, it will facilitate procedures for investments in the business by the private sector. Another objective is the raising of standards for the services in the tourism sector.

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We pray that this occasion returns
with more prosperity for our country.

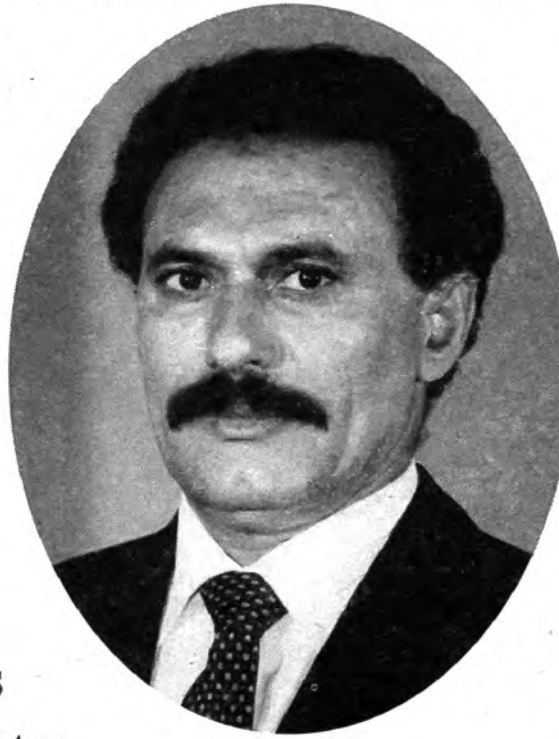
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رئيس الجمهورية، وللحكومة
ولأبناء الشعب اليمني المناضل
بذكرى الثورة اليمنية الغالية
سبتمبر وأكتوبر
أعادها الله على بلادنا
بمزيد من التنمية والتقدم
وكل عام والجميع بخير

عنوان الشركة

تلفون : ٣٤٩-٣١٣/١٤

فاكس : ٢٥١-٥٧٢

رئيس مجلس الإدارة الدكتور محمد السعيد ، والمهندسون ، والموظفون ، والعمال في المؤسسة العامة للمياه والصرف الصحي

يهنؤون

الشعب اليمني والقيادة السياسية بزعامة ابن اليمن البار

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح وحكومتنا الرشيدة

بمناسبة ذكرى الثورة اليمنية سبتمبر وأكتوبر

وكل عام واليمن إلى مزيد من التقدم والإزدهار



National Water & Sanitation Authority

presents its heartfelt congratulations to
the Yemeni people, political leadership headed by
President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Government
on the anniversary of the Yemeni Revolution (September and October).
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Omar M. Omar, GM, Congratulates Hussain Al-Sayyadi and Team



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Hussain Al-Sayyadi Yemen Country Manager announced on 30/09/96 that certification has been made by the International Organization of Standards (ISO) through the highly respected company, Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI) and confirmed that DHL Yemen operations met the standards required.

Only companies whose quality system meet the stringent requirements of the ISO 9002 standard are accredited with certification. Subsequent to the accreditation BVQI will make regular scheduled visits to ensure that DHL continues to comply to the ISO 9002 certification.

DHL's countries in all ten countries in the Near East Area including Yemen received their ISO 9002 accreditation at the same time. The Middle East Region is now the first region in the 220-country DHL Network where all countries have been awarded the ISO 9002 certification.


DHL Near East Area Services Manager, David Buisson, said staff in Yemen had contributed "hundreds of man-hours" in developing their quality system and the operating procedures required to meet the ISO 9002 standard.

To achieve certification to the ISO 9002 standard is part of DHL's long-term investment strategy of improving the quality of service it provides for its customers. This is in line with the announcement in 1994 of a global investment plan of \$1.25 billion of which \$65 million will be spent in the Middle East Region.

David Buisson explained that unlike other international companies, DHL in the Middle East chose not to seek accreditation from a central source for its various country operations. "Instead, in the interests of true quality improvement for our customers, we opted to have each country draw up its own individual procedures and have these checked by the BVQI assessors actually visiting these countries.

The DHL Middle East Region stretches from Egypt to Pakistan and, Buisson said, the conditions in each of these countries were quite unique.

DHL operates in 220 countries and territories worldwide, but in each country we adapt to local conditions an customer requirements to provide the very best service possible. For this reason, we believe in local site inspections and local accreditation. Our customers in Yemen are now assured that with DHL they are getting service that meets the highest standards in the world.



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For Bureau Veritas Quality International

Date **13TH AUGUST, 1996.**

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly) 2-10-96
(Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Development Projects for Socotra at a Cost of US\$ 12 Million
- 2) In the Governor of Sana'a Governorate vs. "Labor" Newspaper case, Court Rules in Favor of the Newspaper and Penalizes the Governor for YR 60,000
- 3) Yemenia's Permanent Delays

Article Summary:

Paris Club Cancel 67% of Yemen's Foreign Debt
The paper reported that the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Union praised the Republic of Yemen for implementing the Economic Reform Program and for liberalizing trade, in addition to adopting democracy and political pluralism. They requested Yemen's creditor countries to assist it overcome some of the economic problems it faces. This was during the Paris Club meeting held recently, which was attended by a Yemeni delegation headed by Dr. Mohammed Saeed Al-Attar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources. The results of the meeting was that RoY was exempted from 67% of all its foreign debt incurred prior to 1993. The balance was rescheduled. The paper noted that such a decision by the Paris Club enables Yemen's balance of payments position to improve in view or reduced debt service commitments.

AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 1-10-96
(Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Sheikh Al-Ahmar: "The Supreme Elections Committee Is Not at the Appropriate Level of Responsibility"
- 2) Jordanians Apply Pressure on Our Students in Iraq
- 3) Al-Wahdawi and Dr. M. Al-Saqqaq Face the Prosecution

Article Summary:

General Strike in Al-Mukalla Is a Success
The paper reported that despite the mobilization of all their influence, the local and central authorities were unable to foil the strike called for by the Coordination Council of the Opposition. The government used all sorts of pressure tactics on employees who joined the strike and warned shopkeepers against honoring the strike. The government called

Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

the call for the strike as suspicious and foolish and the ruling coalition partners lashed out against the opposition parties.

The paper also said that security forces were deployed throughout the city's streets. On the eve of the day set for the strike, the official media broadcast the steps which the relevant authorities had taken to remedy the shortcomings in public services, particularly in water and electricity. The paper recorded a significant positive response to the call for strike, especially during the earlier hours of the day. By midday, the participation has dwindled down to 50% after 10 pm. In the protest demonstrations of last week, several people suffered as a result of the excessive use of firearms, tear gas bombs and other weapons used to disperse the demonstrators who were peacefully carrying out their protest, except for the burning of the flag of the People's General Congress by some of the demonstrators.

AL-SHOURA: Sana'a (Weekly) 29-9-96
(Federation of Popular Forces Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Al-Haq and Popular Forces Party Hold Bilateral Talks
- 2) The President: We Stand For Unification of the Education Syllabus to End any Double Standards.
- 3) The Call for a New Cultural Political Revolution

Article Summary:

The City
In a regular column, Mohammed Al-Massaah describes how Sana'a expands and grows with speed and glamour on the stones that race to give each villa its own distinctive design, as its owners vie to stand out in full pride! Yet the city loses its tranquillity and past splendor as it takes a more materialistic cloak. First the villas, then the streets reach out for the surrounding mountains, but in a haphazard arrangement. Yet all these architectural

efforts to create distinction is lost because the city does not follow a clearly laid out plan. Any beauty pursued by such random efforts is lost in the end because there is no order to it all.

AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) 30-9-96
(Yemeni Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Al-Haq Party Withdraws From Joint Talks Wit the Islah
- 2) The Death of the Pioneer of Freedom and Reform in Yemen (Noman)
- 3) Large Explosion In Ja'ar Last Friday

Article Summary:

Who Is Like You...Who?
Saeed Awlaqy, in his regular corner, writes a satirical article on corruption in Yemen. He makes note of the fact that Yemen's corruption did not arise without the considerable efforts of all the combined strength of all the political parties, the rulers, merchants and all the other power centers put in to assure that corruption is well entrenched in our society. Awlaqy states that the corruption of Yemen has given the world new high standards in the business of corruption and that our corruption is the envy of all the other corrupt states in the world!

Awlaqy states that even foreign correspondents who are really undercover agents for foreign governments, are surprised by the level of corruption in the country. To this Awlaqy only assures that actually it is this corruption which gives Yemen its distinction and uniqueness among the world nations. This is why Yemenis have accepted it everywhere in the country. It's good for their ego!
When the spies, alias correspondents, asks him, 'How long Yemenis will continue to put up with such widespread corruption?' Awlaqy responds by answering: "Don't believe everything you hear in Yemen. Nobody is keen to fight for good causes!" The foreigner said: "Even after three visits to Yemen - this one being for three months - I still do not understand anything about Yemen!"

Awlaqy continues to narrate: "I did not have the nerve to tell him that I have been here for fifty years (all his life) and I still do not understand anything about Yemen!"

AL-SAHWA: Weekly (Sana'a) 26-9-96
(Yemeni Congregation for Reform(Islah))

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Islah Party Calls for a Committee to Safeguard the Elections
- 2) An Armed Assault on a School In Taiz
- 3) Dangerous Precedent in Aden: Old Ships to Transfer Food

Article Summary:

Mistake Or Political Genius
The Execution of Former Afghani President, Najeeb Allah, by the Taliban Movement was a surprise to many who wondered as to the motives behind such ruthless action. The brutality of the killing, only 40 minutes after the movement took over the Presidential Palace in Kabul, followed by similar ruthlessness inflicted on his brother, is probably meant to convey that Taliban are not associated with any international conspiracy and should be regarded a nationalist movement that makes its own decisions.

AL-SHOMOU'U: Sana'a (Weekly) 3-10-96
(Hizbullah, Yemen?)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Why Not Make Yemen Just One Voting District?
- 2) Yemen Is Threatened by a Plague
- 3) The CIA Excludes AL-SHOMOU'U from Attending the Presidential News Conference

Article Summary:

Malaria's Children
Although Malaria does not differentiate between ages, sexes, etc., it seems to find favor in attacking the young children of Yemen more than any others. The disease which started in the coast has now spread to the interior of the country where death has covered all the big cities, even remote Marib and Sa'ada. The reason for this is the government's inability to take preventive measures to contain the disease by dealing with the (mosquito) breeding ponds early enough before the carriers have a chance to multiply and spread. The authorities are not just guilty of neglect, they have committed a crime against the children and the people of Yemen.



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مؤتمر الاستثمار

خدمة الاقتصاد الوطني

أخي المسلم

- إذا كنت تبحث عن أفضل الاوعية الاستثمارية.
- إذا كنت تبحث عن الاستثمار الحلال الذي لا تكتنفه أي شبهة ربا.
- إذا كنت تبحث عن وسيلة لاستثمار اموالك وإدارتها الادارة الإسلامية الرشيدة.

فإننا نحقق لك يا ابن الله ماتبحث عنه من خلال مشروع المحفظة رقم (1).

وتتميز المحفظة الاستثمارية بما يلي :-

- الفرصة متاحة للأفراد والشركات والمؤسسات والهيئات والنوادي والجمعيات الاشتراك في المحفظة.
- تتم المشاركة بالاستثمار في المحفظة الاستثمارية بالدولار الأمريكي وبحد ادنى الف دولار وبدون حد اقصى.
- يلتزم البنك باستثمار اموال المحفظة وفقاً لاحكام الشريعة الإسلامية الغراء.
- يتم توزيع ناتج الاستثمار في نهاية كل عام بعد الانتهاء من الحسابات الختامية، ويجوز ايداع الارباح المستحقة للمستثمر في حسابه الجاري او حساب التوفير الاستثماري الخاص به اذا رغب في ذلك.
- يوزع البنك على المستثمرين ناتج الاستثمار بالدولار، كما يسترد المستثمرون حصصهم بالدولار عند انتهاء مدة الاستثمار.
- تخضع جميع إستثمار اموال المحفظة لنظام دقيق للرقابة والمراجعة المالية والشريعة.
- ويسعدنا إستقبالكم يومياً خلال مواعيد الدوام بإدارة الاستثمار والائتمان بمقرنا الكائن في عمارة مركز السعيد التجاري بشارع الزبيري لتقديم المزيد من التفصيلات والرد على كافة إستفساراتكم وتلقي طلباتكم.
- والله الموفق

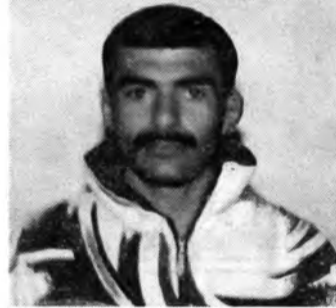
زيارة واحدة تصبح من عملنا

● صنعاء - عمارة السعيد التجاري - شارع الزبيري - هاتف : ٢٠٣٢٧٠ - فاكس : ٢٠٣٢٧١

Yemeni Athletes Speak to Yemen Times

Sport in Yemen is a major puzzle in itself. Yemen Times went to the various clubs in Sanaa and Aden to ask how the athletes felt about sports, and how they see it evolving in the near future. Yemen Times conducted this survey to investigate the conditions inside sports clubs regarding the availability of facilities and other sporting necessities. Here is what we learned.

1. Abdullah Hussein Al-Azzani



Abdullah was a fighter in the national boxing team. He participated in many international competitions and achieved good results as an Arab champion in rings all around the world.

He said, "In Yemen we have the ambition and physical ability, but lack the required care and attention to be able to polish our talents. A sportsman needs quite a long time of training and preparation in order to qualify for Arab and international championships. We, in Yemen, are usually given a very short time to prepare. We try hard despite the shortage in training facilities."

2. Mahdi Al-Jarbani:
Mahdi is the national boxing team coach.
He said, "We have very few resources, the training mat is not up-to standards, the hall is unsuit-



able for training. We lack the necessary training equipment. Our participation in external competition is based on personal will and ambition and within the available resources."

3. Mahfouh Al-Sayaghi.
He is an all-round champion. He had this to say, "I had to train myself and rely on my own efforts to qualify. I could not see any real interest from sports bodies. There are many ambitious young persons who are in need of guidance and good training to become excellent sportsmen and sportswomen."

4. Abdulhakeem Aayash.



He is a boxing coach at al-Ahli club in Sana'a. He said: "Many so called 'shadow' sports games suffer from neglect. The greatest por-

tion of attention is granted to football. If some care is given to singles games, great and honorable results can be achieved in international competitions.

"I feel strongly that our youth can achieve much better results with only small incremental allocations and support.

5. Ghazi Mubarak.



He is a boxing coach at al-Tilal club in Aden.

He said, "Sports people in Yemen need a lot of support and encouragement to be able to achieve great results. Singles games in particular suffer from a visible lack of facilities, e.g. halls and training equipment.

"There seems to be a glimmer of hope for better facilities, given what senior government officials have been saying. Some sports projects are now being implemented, partly through foreign assistance. A sports hall was opened last week which is financed by the Japanese government and the Youths and Sports Support Fund that was agreed upon by the government. We hope for more of these positive developments."

We also talked to a number of sports fans and supporters. We get the same message - resources are inadequate.

So, what needs to be done?

First, let us specify the situation:

1. The problem is basically financial in nature.
2. Government resources are not adequate to meet the needs of this sector, and it doesn't feature as a top priority.
3. There are many talented young people who are waiting to be taken-in and groomed.

Now, let us come back to what could be done, given those facts.

1. More private sponsorship can be worked out. Local and foreign businessmen and companies can chip in to help finance the equipment and training needs of the potential athletes.
2. Foreign aid can be better channelled and used. There is a lot of money that can be mobilized.
3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can be brought into the picture to help.
4. Better planning of the summer months and extra-curricular activities in the schools can better prepare the youngsters.

In the final analysis, our policymakers must understand that sports is no longer a luxury. It is an integral part of the development and transformation process. It is also a good alternative to qat, this devilish plant.

In a country going through hard and painful changes, it is critical that the youth have some outlet for their energy. Sports are a good outlet.

Clubs and facilities are not that expensive that the Republic of Yemen cannot afford them. In fact, we can afford them.

We hope that the Ministry of Youth and Sports can spearhead a campaign to shore up our sports and rehabilitate the status of the various athletes and games.

Will this happen?
Only time will tell!

Inauguration of the First Training Course of Handball Coaches in Yemen

On Wednesday 2nd October, the first training course of handball coaches was inaugurated in the Olympic Center under the auspices of Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah, Minister of Youth and Sports. On the occasion, Mr. Hussein Al-Awady, General-Secretary of the Yemen Olympic Committee, said to Yemen Times, "We have many ambitious plans to develop the various sports in Yemen."

Dr. Alsayed Suleiman of Egypt was the lecturer of handball course as international expert in this game. The participants, 25 persons in all, came from many governorates. They are hosted by the Olympic Committee.

Other training programs had been initiated by the International Olympic Solidarity, which had supported Yemeni athletes and coaches of different games by financing training programs.

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In addition to condition mentioned above, candidate should have:

- A. Excellent verbal and written English skills.
- B. Must be in good physical condition.
- C. Computer literate.
- D. Must be a Yemeni National.

All candidate must be YEMEN NATIONALS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اعلان

تعلن الشركة العامة للسياحة لكافة الاخوة المستثمرين (اشخاص، شركات) في الداخل والخارج، والراغبين بالاستثمار في مجال السياحة، عن طرح فرصة للاستثمار والاستغلال السياحي في كل من:-

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- 2- النادي السياحي بخلف / ساحل خلف / المكلا

وذلك وفقاً لمنهج واتجاهات الإخصخصة والاستثمار للمنشآت السياحية المقررة بقرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (109) لعام 1995م، وبالأسس والمواصفات والشروط المبينة في دفاتر المعلومات والشروط التي يمكن الحصول عليها في مقر الهيئة الرئيسي (الإدارة العامة للاستثمار) الكائن في صنعاء- الحصبة جوار جولة سبأ، مقابل دفع رسم قدره 10,000 ريال (عشرة آلاف ريال) لا ترد عن كل فرصة.

- تقدم العطاءات (العروض) في ظروف مغلقة ومختومة بالشمع الأحمر، وتسلم إلى الإدارة العامة للاستثمار بالهيئة اعتباراً من تاريخ نشر هذا الاعلان وحتى قبل الساعة الحادية عشرة من صباح يوم (الاثنين) الموافق 11/25/1996م.

- ستفتح مظاريف العطاءات (العروض) في تمام الساعة الحادية عشرة من صباح نفس اليوم وفي نفس المكان (مقر الهيئة بصنعاء) بحضور مقدمي العطاءات أو مندوبيهم، ولن يقبل أي عطاء يصل بعد هذا الموعد.

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NAFTYEM ALGOSAIBI Yemen - Saudi Joint Venture

STAMINA: How Come Some People Never Run Out of Steam?

When you look around in Sanaa, and even more so in other cities, you see lethargic people who simply drift. Why is it that so many Yemeni are lacking in stamina?

The word itself, from the Latin 'stamen', refers to the thread of life spun by the three Fates in classical mythology. The Thesaurus gives it the following synonyms: endurance, vigor, perseverance, vitality, energy, pith, sturdiness.

In other words, people with stamina - researchers refer to them as staminacs - never seem to run out of steam. These people keep going and still shine. In fact, the busier they are, the more fortitude they seem able to muster.

What gives these people such staying power?

Stamina seems to be a combination of many factors; notably, heredity, ambition, mental attitude, self-esteem and confidence, and physical fitness. Although some elements may be beyond your control, experts agree that there are ways to increase your stamina.

When we talk about high-powered successful people, we are not talking about workaholics. You can differentiate between the two lots because staminacs are visibly active in their community, they have an extended social network of friends and contacts, and read voraciously. Above all, they have a happy and successful family.

Pity there aren't many staminacs around in Yemen!



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