

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



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

YEMEN TIMES



Worldwide Express
We keep your promises
Sanaa: (01) 268551, 249878, 268551
Aden: (02) 242128; Taiz (04) 225383
Hodeidah (03) 217490; Mukalla (05) 354844
Seiyoun: 0984-4288/3208

First Class BUSINESS CARDS



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



MINOLTA Copiers
Head Office - Sanaa
Tel: 272-338, 278-546;
Fax: 272-310;
Hadda Br. Tel: 207691
Taiz Br. Tel: 211-141
THABET SON CORP.



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



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

شركة الشريف
للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة
Tel: 416072 Fax: 416071
AL SHAREEF
Trading & Contracting Co. Ltd.
GEN. PETROLEUM SERVICES
P.O.Box 19663, Sanaa, Rep. of Yemen

التأمين المتحدة
UNITED INSURANCE
حمايتكم هي سر نجاحنا
Our Success is PROTECTING YOU
Tel: Sana'a : 214232
Taiz : 215012
Hodeidah : 217292
Aden : 240971

ADEN HOTEL
MÖVENPICK
Business deals
tel: 02-232911 / fax: 02-221255

Canon Copiers
Elaghl Trading Co.
Office: St. No. 13,
Parallel to Khartoum St
P. O. Box 66, Sanaa
Tel: 241-412, Fax: 265-495,
The 2113 ELAGHL
Showroom: Al-Qur St
Tel: 272-4289

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

EL SOFFARY السَّفَارَى
Mercedes Automobile Maintenance
Phone: 230161

• SANAA • October 21th through to 27th, 1996

Vol. VI, Issue No. 43 • Price 30 Riyals

INSIDE

Sanaa Chief Prosecutor
Outlines Problems/Solutions.
Page 3.

Prof. Norchi Advises Human
Rights Activists to Link Up.
Page 5.

Red Sea Flour Mill:
Bran Trouble!
Page 7.

Children's Rights:
A Professional's View!
Page 10.

EMC Inaugurates Redaa, Hajjah, Taiz and Mukallah Offices

The Elections Monitoring Committee (EMC) - a private and voluntary initiative - plans to inaugurate its branch offices in Redaa', Hajjah, Taiz and Mukalla over the next few weeks. "We have scheduled the opening of the Redaa Branch for October 26th, Hajjah on October 31st, Taiz on November 6th, and Mukallah on November 16th," stated

Ahmed Al-Soufi, Head of the Internal Volunteer Mobilization Department. "We are also planning on establishing offices in Ibb, Hodeidah, Dhamar, Abyan and Al-Mahweet before the end of November, 1996," said Mr. Al-Soufi. The EMC has already established its Sanaa and Aden offices. At last count, the EMC planned to inaugurate 35 offices scattered

all over the country. These will be the bases for networks to collect information on how the elections process proceeds. The EMC is managed by a board of respected public figures who volunteer their time and effort. The organization is financed exclusively by local, private contributions. Additional contributions are expected from the European Union.

Yemen-World Bank Meetings

The World Bank and the Government of Yemen are gearing up to the meetings of the Country Portfolio Performance Review during 28-29/10/1996. The World Bank's team will be headed by Mr. Inder Sud, Director of Country Department II of the MENA Region, who will arrive here in about ten days at the head of the WB delegation.

Mr. Uruj Kirmani, Deputy Resident Representative of the World Bank Office in Yemen, told the Yemen Times that the two sides will work jointly to optimize the use of resources made available by the Bank to Yemen. Last year's CPPR meetings cancelled some US\$ 34 million which had been available to Yemen but were not utilized. The World Bank provides Yemen with soft loans valued at roughly US\$ 50 million a year, outside the exceptional credit facilities.

Beating Up the Dean of the Higher Teacher Training Institute

PSO: At It Again

The Political Security Office (PSO) has again manhandled citizens, showing incredible disrespect for the laws of this country. One of the recent victims of this behaviour was Mr. Mohammed Fayed Abdul-Malik Al-Shameeri, Dean of the Higher Teacher Training Institute in Taiz. He was beaten up by Colonel Mansoor Al-Wasiyi, and a band of 'soldiers' with him. This was how the incident unfolded. On Wednesday morning, October 16th, everything was as normal at the insti-

tute, until Colonel Al-Wasiyi, from the Taiz PSO, showed up at 11:00 am. He entered the institute and presented the files of five applicants. The Dean, upon evaluating the files, decided that the students applying did not meet the necessary admission criteria. At that point, Colonel Al-Wasiyi - fuming mad - began cursing those around with insults and said that he would make the dean pay for his decision. Half an hour later, Colonel Al-Wasiyi, accompanied by another PSO officer, Lt-Colonel Ali Al-Khowlani,

and an armoured vehicle carrying 5 soldiers, arrived at the institute. They immediately grabbed the dean, slapped him, and dragged him to their vehicle. They shoved him in, and drove off. At the PSO office, he was manhandled again and kept there for one hour. The PSO branch manager Colonel Mansoor Al-Bahr, ordered the release of Mr. Al-Shameeri and drove him home around 1:00. He told him that his men did not know any better. It is a nice distribution of roles in a political game.

President Saleh to the Rescue

So Al-Baidha Governor Naji Al-Soufi has beaten up Redaa's deputy attorney Mr. Abdul-Wahed Abdul-Malik, last week. He thought the story would end there. Well, it didn't. On Saturday, October 19th, President Ali Abdullah Saleh ordered that the governor be suspended from work and that a special investigation be initiated to look into the matter. "We cannot have senior government officials beating up members of the judiciary and their assistants," an angry president was quoted as having said.

The problem started when the governor asked all officials of the governorate to join him at the central prison to review cases and look into prison conditions. The governor was the first to show up. A little bit later came the prison officials, then came the director of security. At long last, the deputy attorney came. As reported, he was a good 45 minutes late, and that was the beginning of the quarrel. The governor started by slapping the man in the face. The rest is history. More history will be made in the enquiry.



INTERNATIONAL BUILDING SYSTEMS FACTORY CO.
Better Buildings For Tomorrow

Manufacturer of **PRE-ENGINEERED STEEL BUILDINGS** Saudi Arabia

To Help You Build Better, Faster and More Economically

- Faster
- Economical
- Reliable

- Warehouses
- Hangars
- Factory Buildings
- Camp Buildings
- Low rise buildings for Offices, Schools, Hospitals, etc.

Head Office: Riyadh Industrial Area 2, P. O. Box 1737, Riyadh 11441 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel: 00-966-1-498-5151 Fax: 4982580

IBSF YEMEN OFFICE: CERTIFIED BUILDER

ATTAMI TRADING & CONTRACTING
Phone: 967-1-414-294, Fax: 414-295
P. O. Box: 7174, Haddah, Sanaa, Yemen



Montana

مونتاننا لك أنت.
Your Taste



كروبيس

Special offer!
coffee mill FREE

KRUPS
nothing more to add.

ملحظة: بن هدية مجانية عند شرائك خلاط باور اكس من كروبيس

AL-HAIKI TRADING HOUSE Tel 04-221303 ARTEX TRADING CO. Tel: 01-219835



DUNLOP
DRIVING TO THE FUTURE

Dunlop's World-famous Tyres دنلوب الإطارات المشهورة عالمياً

EL SOFFARY السَّفَارَى
Mercedes Automobile Maintenance
Phone: 230161

International Travel & Tourism
الخدمة للسياحة والسفر
Yemen Republic-Sanaa- Al-Zubairi St.,
P.O.Box 4289, Tel.280300/1, Fax 283951

ALAMERY العامري
Fax: 03 234860
Showroom phone: 03 246526
Office phone: 03 253311
BASF Plant Protection Products
MAIN DISTRIBUTOR in Yemen

Muratec
Elaghl Trading Co.
Office: St. No. 13,
Parallel to Khartoum St
P. O. Box 66, Sanaa
Tel: 241-412,
Fax: 265-495,
The 2113 ELAGHL
Showroom: Al-Qur St
Tel: 272-4289
The FAX Specialists
High Quality High Functional
High Speed

Get your Ad here!

OUR VIEWPOINT

YEMEN'S Triangle of Malaise

I have been discussing Yemen's present situation with a number of senior intellectuals and policy makers. We were trying to understand our problems, and then proceed to find out what can be done to resolve them. On the basis of what went on, let me share some of the problems discussed.

THE TRIANGLE OF MALAISE:

Yemen has many problems, but the three deadly sins, in terms of their impact on the future of this country are the population explosion, the water supply situation, and the breakdown in management and administration.

a: Population Explosion:

The present population growth rate of over 3.7% - one of the highest in the world - is not supportable. It represents a nightmare. Yemen has yet to address this issue in earnest. We can learn from other countries, including some that are similar to us. Tunisia and Iran are two countries in the region that have done very well in controlling this explosion. Yemen needs to face up to this problem and address it properly.

b: Running Out of Water:

To start with, we are one of the least water endowed countries of the world. To compound the problem, Yemen is depleting its underground water reservoirs, accumulated over tens of thousands of years, at an alarming rate. Although a Supreme Water Authority was created given the sense of urgency of the problem, it has quickly become yet another toothless institution. Water is the source of life, and the quality of our life will quickly deteriorate unless we address this issue immediately. Time is running out.

c: Mis-Management:

I used to think that countries like Nigeria were a consolation to us here in Yemen. Today, we are worse than they are in the way we manage our affairs. The bureaucracy is simply unable to cope with its duties. Institution-building has become a theory which has no place in practice. Even institutions that had grown during the 1980s, have been converted into a hollow sham. The sad part in all of this is that there are many qualified Yemenis who can overhaul the system, but they are not part of the power structure. In fact, the regime does not trust any well-educated Yemeni unless he/she is totally bought-up. As a result, some highly trained and educated Yemenis have been leaving the country to seek employment abroad. What a shame! The present system, or rather non-system, of administration and management cannot cope up with the needs at a time we are moving into the 21st century.

To the many intellectuals who are worried about the future of their country, those three issues stand out. There are of course, many more problems, notably qat. But those three are on top of the list in our "Triangle of Malaise".

The Publisher
S. Saqqaf

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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

Yemen Times Contact Address:

Telephones: + 967 (1) 268-661/2

Facsimile: + 967 (1) 268-663

Advertisement Department: (01) 260-113

Post Office Box: 2579,

Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

Sanaa Bureau Chief: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
Phone: + 967 (1) 268-259

Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf,
Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 342-843

Home-page: <http://www.YemenTimes.com.ye>
e.mail: info@YemTimes.com.ye

UN Support for Yemeni Elections

A UN team is presently on a visit to the Republic. The group is holding meetings with various individuals and organizations, notably the Supreme Elections Committee with the purpose of discussing ways and means to assist the elections process.

Yemen's next parliamentary elections are scheduled for April 27th, 1997.

35,000 Clerks to Be Retired Shortly

The General Board for Pensions announced that final arrangements are underway with the Ministry of Civil Service to retire some 35,000 clerks. "These are people who either served for 35 years or attained 60 years of age," explained Mr. Faisal Al-Awadhi, Deputy Chairman. This number is more than the 30,000 pensioners on the Board's list, at the moment.

This step comes within the framework of the reform package being implemented by the government.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Visits Yemen

Mr. Mohammed Moussa, Foreign Minister of Djibouti, will arrive in Sanaa on October 28th on an official visit to Yemen. The Foreign Minister will discuss his country's announcement to host a meeting of the Somali warring factions.

Yemen, as well as a number of countries in the region will be invited to the meeting.

YEMENIA: Back on Track

The flight schedules of Yemen Airlines (Yemenia) have witnessed a dramatic improvement over the last few weeks. Recent flights have been taking-off and landing accordingly to schedule. Congratulations are in order for the airline and its management, and keep it up.

PlayStation at the Taj Sheba Hotel

The Taj Sheba Sales Department is constantly coming up with ways to serve their customers. Now on the Friday at the Taj, kids can enjoy super games on the PlayStation of Sony, recently released in the local market. The games include "Ridge-Racer", "Mortal Kombat", etc. If you are going for the brunch, bring along the kids.

Al-Saqqaf Wins International Award

Yemeni Artist Aidaroos Abdul-Rahman Al-Saqqaf of Seiyoon won an international award. Artists from 70 countries participated in the competition.

New North Korean Ambassador in Sanaa



Mr. Kim Hak Ryong presented a few days ago his letters of credentials to President Ali Abdullah Saleh as the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North).



Procter & Gamble



CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN SYSTEMS

We Need :

A TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, as part of the Management Systems Department in our Taiz plant. He/she will be responsible for on-going support of a rapidly growing information systems infrastructure consisting of PCs/LANs Windows packages/applications software. The Responsibilities will also include system support, troubleshooting, and user support and training .

We Offer You :

- Excellent On-job training.
- Early responsibility, and excellent opportunity for growth .
- The excellent salary and benefits that you expect from a leading international company.

If You Are :

- Yemeni; and Between 23 to 30 Years old
- Holding a university degree in Computer Science, Electronics Engineering, Management Information Systems, Systems Engineering, or any other related discipline; and have 1 to 4 years work experience in Hardware/ Software Support of PCs/LANs/ Windows packages/applications.
- Have excellent written and oral communication in Arabic and fluency in English .



Then Call Us at :

Sana'a : 413136/7

Taiz : 332662

Stating your qualifications and experience.
All replies will be treated in strict confidence
and will be acknowledge.



THE SHERATON SANA'A HOTEL

Where are you going for

LUNCH
OR
DINNER

There's no need to go to the ends of Asia. The Sheraton Sana'a Hotel has done that for you with a discriminating selection of finest Chinese food in our

Chinese Palace Restaurant

Now open daily for lunch and dinner starting 15th June 1996 except Friday.

Hurry.....! Special business lunch offer available

Lunch from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Dinner from 7:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnight

For reservations and information, please, contact Tel.: 237 500 ext. 368



Mr. Salim OmAr Al-Shaibah:"

Re-educating the attorneys and the law enforcement agencies will go a long way to help dispensation of justice in Yemen."

Mr. Salim Ahmed Al-Shaiba Chief Prosecutor Southern Sanaa Zone (the area extends from Zubairy Street southwards, is one of a few men who hold the promise of reforming the legal system. He is clean, well-educated, and above all, courageous in standing by the law.

Salim, 40, was born in Al-Baidha. He did his basic schooling in Aden and completed his university education in law at Baghdad University.

He started his career in 1980 as a junior member of the western Sana'a Prosecutor's Office. He gradually climbed up the ladder. He is now the Chief Prosecutor of Southern Sanaa Zone.

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf of Yemen Times spoke to him, and filed the following report. Excerpts.

Q: Can you describe your post?

A: Of course you know the way prosecutors' (attorney's) responsibilities are administered.

Let me start at the very lowest level. Each small town or district has its own Deputy Attorney. These are grouped into the regional office at the governorate level. So in each capital of governorate we have the chief of prosecution office which oversees the work of all deputy prosecutors in the governorate. In other words, the country has as many chief prosecutors as governorates, plus two. These two represent the capital city, one for the northern zone, and me, for the southern zone.

These chief prosecutors are then grouped under the administrative hierarchy of the attorney general of the republic.

I have a number of deputy prosecutors under my jurisdiction. I am their boss, and the attorney-general is my boss.

Q: Tell us a little bit about the work of a deputy prosecutor?

A: In each court, or sometimes police station, there is a representative of the attorney office. Whenever there is a crime, a charge or allegation, the deputy prosecutor is usually the first person to start the interrogation. Once this phase is over, the case is passed on to the court.

We have a deputy prosecutor who is on duty for incidents that happen outside the normal working hours. Say, someone is apprehended drunk or stealing, or there is a fight, or whatever. The deputy attorney on duty prepares the initial investigation report. That report is then passed on to the relevant deputy attorney the next day.

Q: Is it possible that the deputy attorney on duty is not brought into the picture by the police officers or others?

A: Yes, it happens, but the number of such cases is falling. We try to maintain a good working relationship with the law enforcement agencies such as police stations and other ministry of interior organs.

But, delays sometimes happen and cases may not be promptly referred to the on-call prosecutor's office.

Q: Do you suffer from interventions in your work?

A: Yes. In many cases especially those concerned with real estate/land ownership interventions take place particularly when the incidents involve casualties caused by violence. We try to minimize such interventions and direct the people who do them to try to reconcile the opposing parties instead or leave legal procedures for us.

Part of the problem of interventions is due to the pre-

ponderant influence of certain power centers. A deputy attorney or even a chief attorney or even the attorney-general may feel he does not need to put his life and that of his family on the line simply to dispense justice. This is especially true when one feels the state cannot protect you. So, we take such interventions with an enlightened view, and we try to minimize their impact without getting into trouble.

Q: We have heard of flogging of the drunk. How is this done and who carries out the sentence?

A: As everyone knows, alcohol drinking is prohibited in Islam. The punishment for drinking is flogging of 80 lashes. The main objective of the punishment is purification. If a drunk individual confesses to the drinking - usually to purify him/herself - then the punishment is carried out. If he/she denies in front of a court, even after having been apprehended drunk by the police and so reported by the deputy prosecutor, then he/she is acquitted. Our task at the Prosecutor's Office is not to try to prove the crime. According to the Prophet's (P) saying: "Buttress punishments with suspension," we try to minimize crime in society. So, if a suspected drunk denies the charge, we release him for lack of evidence.

Q: Nowadays, people often resort to friendly arbitration, and tribal adjudication instead of going through the judicial channels. Why?

A: Tribal adjudication is legal according to law No. 22 of 1992 in our country. This law gives legitimacy to arbitration and it is treated as a sentence by a primary court.

People resort to this method in order to avoid the dragging on of legal procedures which cost a lot of time, effort and money. Sometimes, a case gets delayed at the prosecutor's office or the primary court due to many obstacles. I need not elaborate on these obstacles as all your readers are probably aware of them, and some of them may even have had first-hand knowledge of them.

Q: Do not you think that resorting to arbitration lowers the value and status of modern judicial institutions?

A: Maybe. I may agree that traditional mechanism and institutions are strengthened at the expense of modern ones. But, the citizens know their interests best and they choose the course of action they prefer.

Q: In the beginning, people were optimistic about the presence and role of deputy

prosecutors all over the country. But now bitterness has replaced the optimism. This is due to the corruption and inability of the deputy prosecutors to dispense justice. What do you say to that?

A: It is not just a case of corruption but inability to serve justice on some officials' part. Corruption exists in any government. It is a matter of paying people well and educating them well.

You would like to know that the deputy prosecutor is paid YR 14,000 a month (about US\$100) and these people handle cases of disputes over millions every day. So they get tempted to dip in.

I am not justifying their actions, but I am simply pointing to the malady. We have to pay people well for them to be honest.

Q: Didn't I hear President Saleh order a raise of 70% some 3 months ago of all judicial personnel; thus raising the salary of the average deputy prosecutor to YR 24,000?

A: You are right. He did. But nothing happened to date. That order has not been implemented. That makes people even more frustrated.

Q: Other than money, what else would you say could help the situation?

A: You mentioned incompetence and lack of good qualifications. I think it is very important to organize refresher courses for deputy prosecutors because many of them stop learning after graduation. In fact, some of them may have not learned properly. In all cases, a strong dose of civil laws and human rights will help. While I am at it, let me also suggest that training and educating the police corps and other law enforcement organs on the laws and procedures will go a long way to help us.

Q: How would you describe your relationship with the law enforcement organs?

A: The relationship now is better than in the past. The Interior Minister is very sympathetic and understanding of our work. He tries to make all top officers in the Ministry appreciate and respect the judiciary and the Prosecutor's Office.

When complaints of infringements, shortcomings or any negative aspects are brought to his attention by the General Prosecutor, he immediately takes the necessary steps against the offending officers.

Q: You mentioned police shortcomings. Could you give examples?

A: There are some negative aspects like arresting a person without a warrant, or holding a person for more than 24 hours without filing an accusation. In all cases, some officers feel that we have taken some of their powers, and that is the reason of their grudge. As I said earlier, a re-training will help.

Q: What happens if a police officer insists on refusing your orders?

A: Suppose an office holds a citizen in jail even after the deputy prosecutor has ordered the release, we refer the officer con-

cerned to interrogations and to court trials. Many police officers were tried for refusing to release a prisoner or even torturing prisoners while eliciting confessions. This kind of behavior is a gross abuse of authority. Some police officers refuse to cooperate fully with us because they wrongly think that we are trying to take over their responsibilities. They want to be the police, the prosecutor and judge all at once. Through fruitful cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior we hope to eradicate these negative behaviors.

Q: It is often alleged that torture is a routine part of interrogation. Anyremarks?

A: I do not deny this, but as I said when such cases are proven the officers concerned are tried by the courts.

Q: Who does the torturing?

A: Some police officers or elements in the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

Q: Does the prosecutor's office supervise this? Is it done under your consent?

A: The prosecutor's office does not know about such deeds. If it becomes known that a prisoner was tortured, he/she gets referred to a forensic doctor to specify the areas of his/her body that were exposed to beating or whatever.



A medical report is then prepared on the case.

The prosecutor's office then starts interrogating the offending police officer, the victim, and some of the prisoners about the incidence. The officer is then transferred to court for trial along with the evidence.

Q: Are there any such cases being reviewed by the court?

A: Yes.

Q: How many?

A: During this year, we referred six cases of torture to the courts.

Q: What are the results of these case referrals?

A: Some of the cases are still being reviewed. The convicted officers are transferred to other duties, unrelated to the dispensation of justice.

Continues on page 7.

HALLOWEEN NIGHT

THE HAIR RAISING HALLOWEEN BASH
AN EXCITING EVENING OF GREAT FOOD AND ENTERTAINMENT

Prizes for the Most Horrifying Costumes

Thursday Oct. 31st, 8 p.m. onwards
at the Golden Peacock

For a Hallofying Evening
Contact Tel: 272372 ext: 131/132

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL
SANA'A-YEMEN

NAFTYEM ALGOSAIBI

Yemen - Saudi Joint Venture

<p>شركة نافتييم للإستشارات والخدمات البترولية المحدودة CONSULTANCY & PETROLEUM SERVICES CO. LTD.</p>	<p>AlgoSaiBi Services</p>	<p>المطبخ القيصبي ALGOSAIBI FOODS</p>
--	-------------------------------	---

شركة نافتييم للإستشارات والخدمات البترولية المحدودة

شركة نافتييم للإستشارات والخدمات البترولية المحدودة

شركة نافتييم للإستشارات والخدمات البترولية المحدودة

شركة نافتييم للإستشارات والخدمات البترولية المحدودة

CONSULTANCY & PETROLEUM SERVICES CO. LTD.

شركة القيصبي للخدمات المحدودة

شركة القيصبي للخدمات المحدودة

شركة القيصبي للخدمات المحدودة

شركة القيصبي للخدمات المحدودة



NAFTYEM ALGOSAIBI

Yemen - Saudi Joint Venture

KÄRCHER

Enjoy pure drinking water with the WATERCLEAN 100.

- The most complete purification device on the market today.
- The only device of its class with ultra-filtration.
- Reliable and proven elimination of bacteria, pesticides, asbestos, rust, etc.
- Vital minerals are not filtered out.
- Tap water becomes pure drinking water. Germ-free and crystal-clear.

Kärcher WATERCLEAN 100



Sole Agent
AMJAD FOR TRADING

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen - Tel 417046 - Fax 414457



Introducing one of the most comfortable ways to fly to Dubai and beyond.

Day	Depart Sanaa	Arrive Dubai
Mon	1845	2255
Fri	1145	1555

Day	Depart Dubai	Arrive Sanaa
Mon	1530	1735
Fri	0830	1035

All times local Effective October 28th

From October 28th you can fly Emirates from Sanaa to Dubai and beyond to over 40 destinations throughout Europe, the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, the Far East and Australia.

On board our spacious wide-bodied aircraft you can enjoy your own six channel personal video system, offering you a wide variety of entertainment including the latest movies, while you dine in style on our award-winning cuisine.

To find out more about Emirates' services, call your local travel agent or Emirates' new Sanaa office.

Best Long-Haul carrier '96



Emirates

THE FINEST IN THE SKY

FOR RESERVATIONS OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT OR EMIRATES SANAA ON 244208 OR 244392.

Prof. Charles Norchi:

"For Yemen to make meaningful political progress, a human rights culture has to develop."

Professor Charles Norchi, a lawyer, is an old hand in the field of human rights. He teaches at Yale University, and Chairs the Geneva-based International Center for Humanitarian Reporting.

Mr. Norchi has been involved for a long time in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Now his interest is expanding to include Yemen, which he said, he will follow closely from now on.

Last week, at the invitation of the USIS office in Yemen, he visited Sanaa and Aden to assess the human rights situation, gave lectures about how to improve the situation, and more specifically, how to report human rights violations.

On this occasion, Yemen Times talked to him. Extracts.



Q: What brings you to Yemen?

A: I came at the invitation of the US Information Service. I have been working in Afghanistan and Pakistan on the Human Rights Monitoring Training Program. I was asked if I could stop over in Yemen for a few days on my way back to the US.

Q: You gave lectures on reporting cases of human rights abuse. How do you describe the contents of these lectures?

A: I gave lectures and arranged workshops to discuss ways of reporting human rights and procedures. The discussions also included an overview of international human rights at the end of the post cold war era and the position of the international system with respect to human rights which has now evolved international human rights standards. These are accepted yardsticks to assess regimes and systems worldwide. The human rights evolution is a worldwide process. We are asking: Are they applied correctly? Are they being interpreted differently according to different cultures? etc. These workshops aim to elicit information from people to understand their concerns. I gave practical pointers about collecting information.

Q: What is your impression of the human rights situation in Yemen?

A: My first impression, which is a very important one, is that I found people here have high human rights concerns. There is a general feeling of optimism in Sana'a. In Aden there is decidedly less optimism.

The fact that you have a multi-party democracy, the fact that people can come to a meeting and speak their minds is very significant. What struck me is the level of sophistication of human rights thinking that is not found in other developing countries, this includes even parts of my country - the US. People here are aware of their rights and understand how to handle and convey information and so on. This is true at least among the people who are active in this field, such as journalists, lawyers, university lecturers, etc.

It is fortunate for Yemen that it has these groups to promote human rights and push for the adoption of a civil system in the country.

Q: Do you think Yemen can make the transformation?

A: I think it can make it depending on the level of people's commitment. Human rights are something you do locally, it does not happen internationally. The great challenge for Yemen is to build a human rights culture. For any meaningful political progress to take roots, a human rights culture has to develop.

Q: Can you name specific factors that are important in this transformation.

A: In terms of the overall democratization and political process, what happens in the next elections seems crucial to me. How will the elections be managed? Are they going to be fair? What is the reaction after the elections? Assuming that elections will be reasonably fair, will this be the impression of people in the north and south? These questions are rather important.

I am very optimistic and impressed by the involvement of private initiatives in the public affairs of the nation. Involvement in elections monitoring is an example. This is a healthy sign of which Yemen should be proud. I think such activity is one of the great characters of democracy which I hope is going to receive an extensive input from the people from all sectors of Yemeni life. People should monitor their own elections. Any irregularities can be communicated to relevant international organizations and associations like mine which follow events in Yemen.

In terms of human rights, I think the most important thing is to embark on a wide-ranging education of the forces responsible for law enforcement. This includes the police force, the political security forces, and all other interior ministry apparatus. From my rather limited exposure, I can see that there is a big gap between the law and the enforcement patterns.

Q: In your lectures you advised human rights activists to keep in touch with relevant international organizations. Can you elaborate?

A: What I found in countries where people are leading on the front line of struggle for human dignity is that they tend to forget that there are other people with similar concerns in other parts of the world. The struggle for human dignity is a worldwide process. I find that people often do not understand the importance of networking.

The idea of net-working is not a luxury. It is a necessary component of the struggle. By getting in touch and keeping in touch with other organizations, the front-line activists in the human rights struggle can find protection.

In many cultures people sit down for a cup of tea to exchange views. You can imagine doing that with

other world organizations. I think communication is very important whether by fax, mail, phone, internet, computers, etc. Some of the organizations you should consider include Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the British Institute of Human Rights, our organization, etc. Once you have a regular process of communication, when something goes wrong, pressure can be applied somewhere in the system.

Q: Western countries have political interests in developing countries. What happens when there is a contradiction between political interests and ambitions and commitment to human rights?

A: There is obviously a link between the articulated interests of any country and the policy it pursues overseas whether in human rights or international trade or international security, etc. In my country, we have often pushed for the US to profess abroad the ideals that were born during the American Revolution and contained in the Bill of Rights, which forms part of our constitution.

The principles advocated include freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom from searching and seizure, the opportunity to confront any witness against you, and so on. But these are not just American values. They have also originated in other societies and they are universal values. All the usual rights we see in other constitution and the International Bill of Human Rights were articulated in France, the Islamic civilization, ancient Greece ancient India, etc.

I think what the US does abroad ought to be based on ideas articulated at home and which we hold dear. I am pleased when other countries internationalize their values of human dignity. I do not think that all countries should be carbon copies of American democracy. People have to articulate their own notions of democracy as long as they are based on the will and consent of the citizens. I think it is reasonable to believe in variations according to culture, society and history.

Q: You worked for a long time in Muslim countries. The issue of Shariah surely comes into play. Do you feel comfortable working with it? Do you think the two can be brought in harmoniously? In Muslim societies, does the Shariah takes precedence, even if misdefined?

A: I think you have just put your finger on the real problem - misdefined Shariah. Shariah law can often coincide with notions of human dignity, fundamental ideas of respect that are principal and which are articulated throughout the Quran and Hadith of Islam.

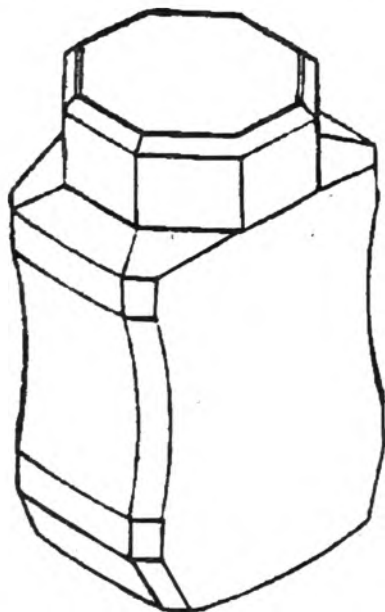
What worries me is that sometimes you get misrepresentation of Islamic teachings. You find persons who find themselves in positions to interpret Shariah law in a way that is convenient to their positions of power and does not reflect a sense of rectitude. I have seen Shariah law applied in a very dignified way and I have seen the opposite.

Q: As a last comment, what is your advice to Yemenis working in human rights?

A: My advice is to keep up the good work. Never give up and always realize that you have partners in other places and other countries who are looking for you and willing to support you. Link up with them and keep in touch.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that: **Societe Des Produits Nestle S.A.** located at Vevey, Switzerland is the sole proprietor and original user of the following industrial design:



The said proprietor claims all rights in respect of the above industrial design and will take all legal actions and proceedings against any person or company as it is infringing our said rights.

The subject industrial design is used over the world and registered with most of the world and it has been associated with the high quality and efficiency and are being sold through us or our appointed agents and licensees.

"Is the SEC Legal ? Is It Neutral ?"

The opposition parties and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) held a well-attended press conference on Thursday, October 17th. One speaker after another lashed out at the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC), presenting what they said was evidence of its illegality and impartiality.

"We are only asking that the law be enforced. The present SEC was established by the old law. The new law has abolished it along with the old law."

One of the interesting developments is that a letter written by the SEC and addressed to the President of the Republic was used as proof of the impartiality of the SEC. "The SEC letter says that we are looking for excuses because we are small parties that have little sway with voters. This SEC impression of us disqualifies it," they said.

The opposition parties have filed more than 10,000 irregularities that were committed in the registration process. "Unless these irregularities are rectified, there is



Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Losing Our Common Sense

This week by: Saad Salah Khalis

In the Yemen Times, issue no. 37 Vol. VI of September 9th, an interesting discourse of politicized Islam was presented by Hassan Al-Haifi in his weekly Common Sense column. Such a trend in the Yemen Times has been noted for some time now. It is in truth trying to explain and even ride the wave of politicized religion. Of course, it is the right of every individual to adopt whatever course of thought he deems right, but it is also the right of others to present their point of view, especially in such issues of national and even global importance.

I am not questioning the right of Mr. Al-Haifi to view the world in any way he likes, but I'd like to write that in this ever-flowing tide of events and developments, we are starting to lose our common sense. The sense of scientific approach and analysis of the flow of historical developments in our so called Muslim societies.

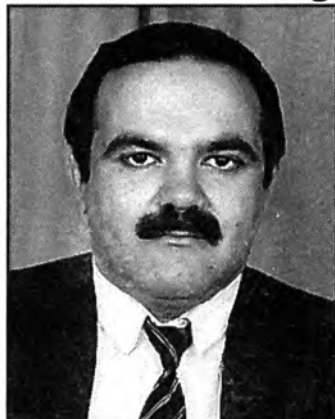
Firstly, acknowledging the existence of a Muslim Nation or "Ummah" (I am using here Mr. Al-Haifi's expression), must also mean recognising the existence of a "Christian Nation" or "Christendom", a "Jewish Nation", a "Buddhist Nation" and so on. This religious expression of the world is not a new invention. It is as old as the first approach of mankind to religion. However the approach has been revived in the past few decades. It found its first incarnation in the formation

of the state of Israel, the first state in this century to be established, at least theoretically, on a religious basis. This is a concept that the Arabs fought against, sacrificing thousands of martyrs because of it. It is interesting to know that if Mr. Al-Haifi accepts the basis for the foundation of Israel, then he should, as well as tens of politicized Islamist groups, accept the concept of the whole West, including North and South America, Europe, and even many parts of Asia and Africa under the banner of Christianity. Perhaps even the immersion of a huge Asian economic block under the Buddha claiming this as a basis for their political unity? Would that be theoretically acceptable and practically feasible, I wonder?

We are Muslims that live in Muslim societies. Our societies are Islamic and will remain so. Most of our people pray, fast and perform the pilgrimage without the need to hold a sword over our necks. Almost all of the laws in the Arab countries are based on Islamic law (Shari'a) to large but differing extents.

The application of French and other Western based laws in certain aspects of society is not a sin as long as it serves the public interest. We all know that the early Islamic states adopted many rules and practices from the conquered Roman and Persian civilizations, confidently and effectively.

Secondly, claiming that religion



is the main cause for revolutions and the current uprisings in our part of the world is not quite true. There are social and economic laws that lead to the evolution and development of any society. Evolution leads subsequently to friction and tension which in turn leads to change in the social and economic structure. This struggle "might" take a religious form or any other form according to the particularities of the society in question and its phase of development. It is quite misleading to use the Iranian revolution as an example of a religious for of revolution. We cannot overlook the deep economic and social crises that overwhelmed Iran at the time. It was rather the struggle of the economically and politically suppressed majority against a few ruling millionaires, not merely against the infidels, as the prevailing analysis tries to present.

Yes, religion is a very important factor to be reckoned with in studying social upheaval in society, but is neither the Alpha nor the Omega. There are laws of development that are being intentionally or unintentionally overlooked. The West has had a hand in this, creating the legend of the 'Islamic Enemy' for us to play with. This approach is intended to keep us away from building our economy seriously as well as society and culture, thus we remain forever as the most consuming market for their products.

Islam and Islamic beliefs can be used as a means for development, as a driving force to push the masses upward. But it can also be misused in the forms of vague ideologies that are growing all around us, ideologies whose literature is portrayed in such wording that it draws the minds of the simple and half educated - who make up the majority of the fighting forces of these ideologies. At the same time, these ideologies antagonise the learned and intellectuals, throwing them in to confusion as a result of blurred concepts and the fear of being targeted if they respond to such religious dogma. They build a cultural environment that can pin-point any respondent as an infidel and thus a target for isolation - if not murder.

Explaining the socio-economic crises as being the result of a facet of Islamic shariya is quite irrational. This may drive the frustration of the new generations in to abandoning scientific thought and research - which is the only way forward. This is dangerous and benefits no one. Trying to keep our people floating in the euphoria of imaginary victories over vague enemies and presenting a return to the past as the means for new glory - while crawling under the feet of the World Bank and IMF - is not exactly the panacea I had in mind.

The spiritual growth of any nation through religion is important for establishing and maintaining the moral values of the people. But making them the overriding factor in political, social and economic development, is turning the system into a destructive dogma which is the first step in bringing the whole structure down around our ears.

Of course, bringing the whole structure down is an anarchist principle. It is indeed destructive when no clear view of how to

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

BOX 2002, SANAA, YEMEN
PHONE 234-437 FAX 234-438

Educating the community's children for 25 years!

A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION IS WAITING FOR YOUR CHILD AT SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

MAIN CAMPUS

- Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site on the edge of town
- Accommodates over 250 students, 5 years of age through secondary school
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, and Middle Eastern universities
- Special offerings (British IGCSE exams, Dutch studies, music, art, drama, & sports)
- Personalized education/small class sizes
- Computer instruction for all ages

CITY CAMPUS

- Attractive premises near the French Embassy
- Computer use and instruction begins with the youngest children
- Curriculum designed for English speaking children, ages 3 & 4 years
- British professional teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- Enrollment limited to 20 children

rebuild exists. Afghanistan is one current example of what a vague anarchist ideology can do to society. I don't believe that Mr. Al-Haifi wishes to try the Afghan example on us.

We don't have to pretend that we are devout Muslims by adopting thousand year old customs and behaviour. Islam was never a bearded man or a veiled woman. Islam is rather a set of values that once turned the face of earth. In that period of time, and in that stage of development, it was a revolution, and it was a religion. It is still our religion, and it will be so forever. But it is damning

to Islam itself to utilize it as a tool in a political game that is governed by well-known rules. And it is essential to repeat that the struggle might take a religious form, but can never in its essence be religious.

I believe that we share the dream of turning our societies into developed, civilized, modern and free societies. Islam can help in achieving this goal, but it can never ever be done by turning back the clock. This is simply against the ever forward flow of history. I do hope that I made my point concisely, and wish Mr. Al-Haifi all the best.

Cont'd. from last page:

What Happened to EMC in Aden?

Closing down the club, and then the university, was indication enough that the authorities did not want the EMC to open its Aden office.

As the guests were beginning to gather, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Secretary-General of the EMC, told the organizers to bring order to the crowd for a few minutes so that an announcement could be made right there from the street.

At 4:15 p.m., a soldier approached Dr. Saqqaf and told him that the Director of Aden Security, Colonel Mohammed Turaik, wanted to talk to him. In other words, the soldiers had come to take him with them. Many of the people there, including two Western diplomats, decided to go along and witness the outcome of this story.

About thirty people, including university professors, lawyers, journalists, businessmen, and other public figures were part of the procession of about ten cars that went to park in the compound of the Tareq Military Camp. This had been converted into the headquarters of the Aden Security Apparatus. The whole group was lodged in one of the rooms which served as sleeping quarters for the soldiers.

Given Yemeni traditions and customs, the women who were part of the procession were asked to go home so as not to expose them to any uncomfortable situations. But the others, including the diplomats, as well as Professor Charles Norchi, the well-known American human rights activist - were all in the 'cell'.

At that moment, Dr. Saqqaf made an announcement. "Since we were unable to hold our meeting in the Al-Wahdah Club, nor in the university, nor on the street, I hereby announce from this place the establishment of the Aden Branch of the EMC." Some of the journalists who were inside the cell saw a real scoop of a story. They left to write interesting articles about the announcement which had come from inside a prison cell.

Word was quickly spread and the citizens of Aden were quickly crowding Tareq Camp.

There was no charge. There was no arrest warrant from the prosecutor's office. There was no interrogation. There was no one to even talk to the imprisoned group. They were just put there and left

About an hour and a half later, Colonel Ahmed Muthanna, Deputy Director of Security, came to visit the group and spend a few minutes with them. He is a writer of novels and stories. He explained the situation. At that, one of the diplomats retorted, "He must have a lot of stuff to write about."

Colonel Muthanna was more apologetic than anything else. He explained that there was a mistake and that they did not expect or want this to happen. But it did. He then said that everybody, except Dr. Al-Saqqaf, could leave.

The group refused. Professor Norchi asked a few questions about arrest procedures. He was shocked to learn of the grave disparity between what the law says on paper, and what is practiced routinely in reality. His comment, "Yemen really needs to bridge the gap."

The presence of the diplomats and Prof. Norchi saved the day. According to people with experience in such situations, they were handled this time with extreme courtesy.

Back in Sanaa, the officials were fed wrong information. Instead of simply saying a mistake was made, the Aden officials started making excuses. Let us list some of them:

1. The EMC was planning to announce 6 branches.
2. The EMC was planning to make the Aden office responsible for all southern/eastern governorates.
3. The EMC brought together MOWJ (opposition in exile) individuals.
4. The EMC forcibly occupied Aden University.
5. The EMC incited violence in Aden.

All these excuses are baseless. If the officials in Sanaa are unable or unwilling to make the Aden officials accountable for their blunder, one can only conclude that they gave them the order to behave in that way!



German Embassy
Language Courses

DEUTSCH, KEIN PROBLEM?!

Welcome to our new term!

The term will be six weeks with classes four times a week, hours each day (48 hours) for beginners and intermediates.

Certificates will be provided after successful completion of the course.

Fifth term: October 27th 0 December 4th 1996
Location of the course: British Council, Sana'a
Registration: October 20th - October 23rd, 1996, from 4.00 - 6.00 p. m.
Fee: US\$ 100 per term
Teacher: qualified, experienced native speakers

FILM EVENING

The German Embassy proudly presents the start of its film programme with the German comedy:

"Wir Konnen auch anders"
("No More Mr. Nice Guy", with English subtitles)
on

October 30th, 1996 at 7.30 p. m. in the British Council library

Bis Bald!

For further information, please contact:

Tel.: (01) 244-121 or 413-177

Fax.: (01) 244-120 or 413-179

Red Sea Flour Mill Problems: When Gov't Replaces the Market!

M. Bin Sallam of Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abdo Rabbo, Deputy Manager of the Red Sea Flour Mills in Hodeidah. Extracts.

Q: Could you give us a brief history of the Mills?

A: The foundation stone was laid down by President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 1983. Work on the mills was completed in 1985. Assembly lines A and B were inaugurated during the celebrations of the September Revolution in the same year. The initial production capacity of the mills was 520 tons/day. President Saleh opened lines C and D in September 1991 thus increasing the capacity to 2000 tons/day.

Q: What is the storage capacity of the silos?

A: There are 16 silos with a storage capacity of 4000 tons each. The total storage capacity, therefore, is about 64,000 tons.

Q: Given the volatility of the dollar exchange rate, and the insistence of the government to stabilize the sale price of wheat flour, do you face problems in pricing your products?

A: Yes, we have many problems in this respect. Since

1990, we have been demanding fair prices for our products. We submitted many demands to the Ministry of Supply and Trade, which does the pricing. We have many overheads to contend with, e.g., electricity charges, fees, workers' salaries, taxes, etc.

The Government has offered to provide us with subsidized US dollars in order for us to sell our products at fixed subsidized rates. But this system has not been working smoothly partly because the government falls behind on its commitments, while asking us to live up to our side of the bargain.

At the same time, ordinary importers of wheat do not have all these problems. For example, the international price of a ton of wheat is US\$ 250 and that of flour is US\$ 375, i.e. importers make \$ 125 of clean profit while we sell the sack of flour (50kg.) for YR 650 (around US\$ 4).

I think the best answer is for the government to do away with the subsidy system and get out of the whole pricing scheme.

Q: Do you face any problems regarding distribution?

A: Here again, the government tries to replace the market mechanism, leading to gross



distortions. There is a huge disparity between storage and distribution. We have very large amounts of bran (7000 tons) which are taking a lot of storage space. This is the husk that is left over from the milling process. Now we are stuck with large volumes of these husks or bran. The reason for this is that the Ministry of Supply has raised the price of a sack of bran from YR 325 to YR 705 while a sack of wheat costs YR 550 only. This led farmers who used to buy the bran as animal feed to buying wheat to feed their livestock. Thus, the local market for bran is almost at a standstill.

Q: Have you tried to export the bran?

A: There are no problems regarding exporting it. We made 4 to 5 shipments to the UAE and Qatar, but the prices were not very favorable. We have now about 7000 tons of bran in large piles which represent a fire hazard. We asked the Minister of

Supply during his visit last July to find a solution to this problem, and we suggested reducing the price of bran. But nothing happened.

Q: How large is your workforce?

A: We are one of Mohammed Abdo Rabbo's Group of Companies. At the Hodeidah Mill, there are 450 permanent staff members and about 1000 workers on daily wage basis.

Q: Any foreign workers?

A: Yes, we have 5 foreigners.

Q: Any other problems?

A: We used to suffer from constant electric blackouts. This was due to the advent of the winter season, when citizens consume less electricity, we expect the situation to improve.

Our most pressing problem is with storing bran. We have to stop work for 8-10 hours a day in order to clear enough space for bran storage. It is all over

TERRACES & AGRICULTURE IN YEMEN

By: Dr. Ali Al-Masawa, Sana'a University

Yemenis have known hillside-farming since ancient times. The ancient Yemenis, hardworking people, turned the mountainous areas into terraces good for cultivation.

Yemen has four main geographic regions:

The Western and Southern Coastal Plains, the Highlands, the Slopes, and the Interior Desert. Each region has its own characteristics, although it is really the highlands and slopes that are agriculturally viable. Even in the coastal plains and interior deserts, there are wadis and oases of lush greenery.

The total land mass is estimated 55,000,000 million hectares of which 7,000,000 hectares are marginal and 16,065,000 as pasture and grazing land and 2,000,000 as forests. From these figures we can imagine the vast areas of the republic. Yet, we also note that there are lands and areas which are potentially good for cultivation and only need reclamation efforts and irrigation systems. By building terraces along mountain-sides, the ancient Yemenis added new agricultural lands to the arable land. Can we achieve similar results through modern reclamation methods?

International experiments proved that agriculture and plantation on the mountain slopes have economic benefits. Mountain slopes are good for cultivating fruits like grapes, oranges, lemons, etc. The coastal plains can grow tea, cotton, sesame, tobacco, etc. At the same time, the pastures can be coupled with livestock projects.

The soil of the terraces of the Western Highlands in Yemen has these characteristics:-

1- Soil in the western region is brownish/ yellowish in colour. Scientists consider such soil good for plantations given its purity and cleanliness. Such areas are full of trees and natural plants such as Nabuk (Lotus Jujube) and acacia.

2- Soil of central highlands is grey, dark grey or black with sandy rocks. Plants such as figs and palm-trees can be cultivated in these areas.

3- Soil in the eastern desert region is either chalky or sandy, but plants such as eucalyptus and the lotus jujube still grow in parts of it.

In general, what characterizes the highlands is the spread of natural plants. The touch of man, particularly the terraces, has added to the bounty of nature. Most of the areas grow grains such as wheat, sorghum, barely.

Climatic factors in the highlands help the land produce more than one crop a year. The temperature is cool and moderate, and rainfall comes twice a year - the Little Rains during March/April, and the main season during August/September/October. Rainfall varies from as little as 100 mm to as much as 1000 mm. a year. The average is exactly in the middle.

Agricultural output can be increased by:

- Building asphalted roads to these regions, particularly those more heavily populated areas.
- Modernizing agricultural methods and inputs.
- Introducing agricultural research and farm extension services.
- Protecting against erosion, and proper maintenance of water use systems including drainages, cisterns, etc.
- Limitation of tree-cutting which threatens the natural habitat.
- Increasing interaction of all members of society in working together for the purpose of horizontal and vertical expansion of agriculture. The trend should focus on reclaiming more land, especially those presently uncultivated, and at the same time improving productivity.

Continued from page 3:

Sanaa Chief Prosecutor...

Q: Do the victims of torture receive any compensation?

A: They should if they proceed further with the litigation. Often, however, they are reconciled with the officers and the cases end at that.

Q: How would you describe your relationship with the Political Security Office (PSO)? It is often said that the PSO by-passes the attorney's office?

A: All bodies, including the PSO are subject to the same law. Some infringements by the PSO do take place. In such cases we approach the head of the organization who, in the past, has shown much understanding and cooperation. He promptly refers arrested people to the General Prosecutor. The PSO sometimes asks the General Prosecutor to issue a warrant for the arrest of suspects. The warrants are issued when there is enough evidence to justify them.

Q: Do you have the authority to inspect PSO prisons without prior permission from them?

A: No.

Q: Have you ever visited PSO prisons?

A: I have not done it myself, but I have assigned some of my assistants to this task.

Q: When was the last time an actual visit took place to any PSO prison?

A: At the beginning of the year.

Q: As a human being, do you feel there is oppression or persecution going on behind those walls? Do you feel comfortable?

A: We are open to all complaints and petitions submitted by citizens. I promise to see them through.

Q: Do you carry out inspection tours of the prisons of the country?

A: Yes, we conduct inspection tours of the prisons every now and then.

Q: When was the last time you visited any prison?

A: There was an inspection tour of the Sanaa Central Prison in August and another one at the

beginning of the year. There is one more coming up before the year is over.

Q: What are you looking for on inspection tours?

A: The aim of such visits is to meet the prisoners face to face and review their cases. We ascertain, for example, the reasons for not referring someone to trial or the reason for the delay of the case at the Public Prosecutor's office. If a person is convicted, we try to find out when he or she is eligible for release. Some prisoners are eligible for parole after serving three quarters of their sentence. Such releases apply when the crime committed is not a serious one and public safety is not threatened.

Q: There are private prisons. What can you do about them?

A: People often complain about illegal prisons. We have closed the prison in the Ministry of Municipality. We try very hard to eliminate such prisons but some government bodies such as the Ministry of Religious Endowments and the Corporation of State Lands keep small jails at their premises.

Q: Some private figures also have private jails.

A: Not in Sanaa. Not any more. But in some distant regions where people often resort to the tribal Sheikh to solve their problems, they do exist. Some of these sheikhs keep their own jails to punish offenders, and to protect targets of vengeance.

Q: How is your archive system? I see you carrying a lot of files.

A: It is normal for a prosecutor to take the files of cases home because he is usually very busy dealing with citizens during working hours. There is no computerization at the General Prosecutor's Office and the archives contain ordinary files. It is very rare, however, that files get misplaced. We hope that the Central Prison's archives can be computerized. This would enable us to swiftly find out details about the prisoners.

Q: Any last comment?

A: I want to repeat the need for special training courses for our staff as well as for the law enforcement agencies. By the way, the Yemen Times is doing a hell of a

body soap

refreshing

healthy

For Best Body Protection

Yemen Company for Ghee & Soap Industry, Ltd

Mass Advertising

Traditional Medicine

The term "traditional medicine" refers to ways of protecting and restoring health that existed before the arrival of modern medicine. As the term implies, these approaches to health belong to the traditions of each country, and have been handed down from generation to generation. Traditional systems in general have had to meet the needs of the local communities for many centuries. China, and India, for example, have developed very sophisticated systems such as acupuncture and ayurvedic medicines. Parts of the Middle East have evolved a high level of moral and spiritual strength to support speedy healing. In practice, the term "traditional medicine" today refers mainly to herbal medicine, although it does include mental healers, acupuncture, and traditional birth attendants.



Over the recent years, the modern world of medicine has adopted a number of methods from traditional medicine. Even medical colleges and universities have been drawing attention to the fact that most of the populations in various developing countries around the world depend on traditional medicine for primary health care. They seek to integrate these methods and have recognized that the work force represented by practitioners of traditional medicine is a potentially important resource for the delivery of health care and that medicinal plants are of great importance to the health of individuals and communities. Through its Traditional Medicine Program, even the World Health Organization (WHO) supports member states in their efforts to formulate national policies on traditional medicine, to study its potential usefulness including evaluation of practices and examination of the safety and efficacy of remedies, to upgrade the knowledge of traditional and modern health practitioners, as well as to educate and inform the general public about proven traditional health practices.

At the moment, WHO is working closely with 19 Collaborating Centers in ten countries. These are Belgium, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sudan, United States of America and Vietnam. A genuine interest in various traditional practices now exists among practitioners of modern medicine and a growing number of practitioners of traditional, indigenous or alternative systems are beginning to accept and use some of the modern technology. This has helped foster teamwork among all categories of health workers within the framework of primary health care. The reasons for the inclusion of traditional healers in primary health care are manifold: the healers know the sociocultural background of the people; they are highly respected and experienced in their work; economic considerations; the distances to be covered in some countries; the strength of traditional beliefs; the shortage of modern health professionals, particularly in rural areas, to name just a few.

A large proportion of the population in a number of developing countries still relies on traditional practitioners, including traditional birth attendants, herbalists and bone-setters and on local medicinal plants to satisfy their primary health care needs. WHO estimates that traditional birth attendants assist in up to 95% of all rural births and 70% of urban births in developing countries.

Traditional medicine has maintained its popularity in a number of Asian countries, such as China, India, Japan and Pakistan.

In China, for example, traditional medicine (herbal preparations) account for 30% to 50% of the total medicinal consumption. In 1993, the total sales of herbal medicines amounted to more than US\$ 2.5 billion.

In Japan, from 1974 to 1989, there was a 15-fold increase in Kampoh ("Chinese method") medicinal preparations in comparison with only 2.6-fold increase in the sales of mainstream pharmaceutical products. The Japanese per capita consumption of herbal medicine appears to be the highest in the world.

In Muslim societies - extending from Indonesia in Southeast Asia to Morocco in Northwest Africa,

the role of traditional healers cannot be overlooked. One of its most effective aspects is the mind-set which gives the patient moral and spiritual strength in order to overcome pain and work towards recuperation. During the last decade, there has also been a growing interest in traditional and alternative systems of medicine in many developed countries. One-third of American adults have used alternative treatment and 60% of the public in the Netherlands and Belgium, and 74% in the United Kingdom are in favor of complementary medicine being available within the framework of the national health service. A survey among Member States of the European Union in 1991, identified about 1400 herbal drugs used in the European Community.

Medicinal plants are the oldest known health-care products. Their importance is still growing although it varies depending on the ethnological, medical and historical background of each country. Medicinal plants are also important for pharmacological research and drug development, not only when plant constituents are used directly as therapeutic agents, but also when they are used as basic materials for the synthesis of drugs or as models for pharmacologically active compounds. Legislative controls in respect of medicinal plants have not evolved around a structured control model. There are different ways in which countries define medicinal plants or herbs. As a result, different approaches have been adopted with regard to licensing, dispensing, manufacturing and trading in order to ensure the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicinal plant preparations.

Herbal medicines are assuming greater importance in the primary health care of individuals and communities in many developing countries and there has been an increase in international trade in herbal medicines. However, in most countries the herbal medicines market is not adequately regulated, and the products are therefore unregistered and often not controlled by regulatory bodies. The establishment of regulation and registration procedures has become a major concern in both developed and developing countries.

WHO has compiled a list of medicinal plants which are widely used in primary health care. In July 1996, a WHO scientific group involving 100 experts from various countries around the world adopted the list which includes 28 monographs of 28 medicinal plants originally prepared by the WHO Collaborating Center for Traditional Medicine in Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

The re-habilitation of traditional medicine has to be taken with a cautious guard against the abusive practice of witch-doctors and fraudulent operations which are prevalent in many parts of developing countries. In some cases, these practices delay proper medical care until it is too late to help the patient. It is therefore important to evolve proper policies and regulations in the integration of the medical approaches in a way that best serves society and patients.

In the Republic of Yemen, belief in super-natural healers continues to prevail, especially as the inefficiency of some modern doctors has rendered a dis-service to the profession.

By: Anwar Al-Sayyidi,
Yemen Times.

Loss of Hearing

By: Dr. Farid Mohamed Saeed*

Many Yemenis suffer from early deafness for different reasons and to varying degrees. In order to explain the main causes of this handicap, a brief anatomical description of the internal ear is required.

The internal ear is the organ of sensing and balance. It is situated inside a bone chamber called the osseous labyrinth. Inside, there is a liquid called the perilymph which surrounds the membranous labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth is filled with the endolymph. The osseous labyrinth consists of three parts.

A) The vestibule is the middle part of the osseous labyrinth. It has several openings for the hearing nerve to pass through. In its external wall also lies an opening called the oval window which is connected to the stapes ossicle.

B) The semi-circular canals are 3 upper, back and side canals connected to each other and filled with the endolymph. There are also two sack-like organs called the utricle and saccula. The semi-circular canals are connected to the vestibule. All the above help in keeping body balance and are collectively called the vestibular system.

To keep the body balance, other organs also participate with the vestibular system. These organs are the visual system, sense nerves, muscles, joints and the skin's sense cells especially those located in the soles of the feet.

C) The cochlea is a spiral canal that looks like a seashell with a triangular cross-section. It bends two and a half times around a central axis. It consists of three canals.

1- The vestibular canal which is filled with the perilymph.

2- The tympanic canal which is filled with perilymph and connected to the vestibular canal at the top of the cochlea. The oval window lies at the beginning of the vestibular canal and the round window at the beginning of the tympanic canal.

3- The cochlear canal which is filled by the endolymph, contains the organ of Corti, which consists of a complex tissue that lies on the basilar membrane. It contains the end of the nerve cord of the cochlear branch from the eighth brain nerve hearing nerve cord. It extends spirally along the cochlear canal. The organ of Corti contains two types of cells: supporting cells and hair cells which act as receptors of stimuli caused by sound waves. There is also the tectorial membrane which consists of a mass connected to the bony spiral folds at one end and remains loose at the other end forming a cover over the hair cells of the organ of Corti.

The Mechanism of Hearing:

1) The sound waves hit the auricle which channels them into the hearing canal towards the eardrum.

2) The tympanic membrane vibrates leading to the vibration of the 3 little bones in the middle ear. These bones are called the malleus, incus and stapes. The vibrations are then transmitted to the membrane covering the oval window then on to the perilymph which move inside the vestibular canal and returns via the tympanic canal towards the membrane of the round window.

The basilar membrane vibrates with the vibration that occur in the fluid of the tympanic canal.

This affects the hair cells in the organ of Corti which touch and affect the tectorial membrane. This process is a nerves stimulus. A group of such stimuli become nerve signals moving through the hearing nerve cord to the hearing centers in the brain which translate these signals into recognizable sounds.

How Hearing Is Impaired:

Medical research has proven that most hearing defects occur due to the degeneration of the nerve cord cells and the hair cells in the inner ear. It was believed that these cells were incapable of regeneration, but experiments conducted on lab animals showed that these cells do not become all impaired in one go and there are some physiological changes that proceed the degeneration process. Degeneration takes place gradually and in three stages.

The first stage is a disturbance of the blood circulation in the inner ear, the second is a decline in the performance of the hearing nerve cord cells and the last stage is the total degeneration. We cured many such cases by injecting Aloe (Hug Al-Sabr) behind the ear in addition to immunity enhancing cures and drugs to invigorate the blood circulation in the brain. The aim of such a treatment is to enhance the effect of Al-Sabr as a biological stimulus that improves blood circulation. The results were quite astonishing as some of the damaged nerve cord cells regained their vitality and new cells were born. Thus, patients regained their ability to hear to various degrees. The treatment was administered through 10-15 day-courses. The patient's ability to hear usually improved after 3 such courses.

* Dr. Farid Mohammed Saeed is an Ear, Nose and Throat specialist. He works in the General Police Hospital in Sanaa.

REACH

THE BEST
ORIENTAL &
INTERNATIONAL
FOOD IN TOWN

FOR HOME DELIVERY OR OUTSIDE CATERING
PLEASE CALL

AL MANKAL

AL RESTAURANT
MANKAL

شارع عمان قرب معرض سيارات اسكودا هاتف ٢٠٧٤٣ / ٢٠٧٨٧

Amman Street near Skoda Showroom Tel: 207343/ 207870

Jannah Hunt Oil Company Announces the Start of Production from the Fields of Jannah

On the occasion of the celebration of Yemen revolution festivals, September and October, and under the patronage of General Ali Abdulla Saleh, President of the Republic, Jannah Hunt Oil Company, Operator of the Jannah Sector Fields Project, announces the official inauguration of the first phase of oil production on Monday October 14, 1996 corresponding to First Jumada 2, 1417 A. H.



On this occasion the company congratulates the Yemeni people for adding this major economic project to its revolutionary accomplishment under the existence of unification, democracy and wise leadership.

CHILDREN'S DAY, CHILDREN'S RIGHTS... BUT WHO ARE THE CHILDREN OF YEMEN?

Samira Ali Bin Daair,*

The first Monday of every October is celebrated as the Arab Child's Day by virtue of a declaration by the Arab League, and 18 Arab countries have adopted it, including Yemen. The difference between this regional agreement and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which Yemen has also signed and ratified, is that the former is more of a gentleman's agreement whereas the latter entails a more formal obligation to the UN General Assembly. This is a fact, as countries have to submit periodic reports on the situation of children in their individual countries to the Geneva Committee which in turn directly reports to the UN General Assembly, which, needless to say, has serious implications.

On 7th of October, the Arab Child's Day was celebrated by a program organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs, at the Cultural Center. This was not the first occasion where one sits through a program of this nature. Many occasions exist to celebrate themes like "Day for the Handicapped" ... "Mother's Day" ... and so on. I have always believed that birthdays and mother's days and such like can either be a noose round one's neck or a conscience saving gesture to absolve one of the responsibility of good behavior for the rest of the year. Ironically, however, these memory lapses on formal occasions have lost me many friends as well as giving me a bad reputation in family circles, because I prefer to play life by the heart.

As I sat there watching the program unfold (and it was a mixed bag of advocacy and pure song and dance) many questions flashed across my mind as to the future of the children of Yemen, or as to who are indeed the children of Yemen? The reason why I say this is that the issue of legitimacy of status very much depends on one's own socio-economic position. It is this which finally defines for us who a child is. People's seemingly innocent remarks are often revealing of their value-systems, I am thinking of the indignation some ladies showed upon seeing a Calendar on Child Rights prepared by an NGO working with shanty towns, namely SOFD (Society for Family Development) which had pictures of shabby girls and boys. "Are these the children of Yemen ... are these children representative of Yemen? Are there no other children in Yemen besides these children to present to the world? My friends, I say, the whole message is lost on you. Your children and mine may be the well-dressed middle class children who also represent Yemen but not to the exclusion of those categories of children like child beggars, disabled children, and other disadvantaged categories we are trying so hard to hide and put away like dirty laundry when we have visitors.

Who is indeed responsible for these categories of children ... the children whom we would like to pretend do not exist? Civil society starts from the individual who will build civil institutions and not the other way round, I believe. They take time to build, and the take-off point is a civic sense and strong sense of responsibility and commitment to society. This does not absolve the central system from the responsibility of creating the conditions that will lead to a civil society. However, individuals and the central system are so intricately tied up together that vicious circles are often created, with individuals putting the blame on the system and yet the system itself is finally composed of individuals. Therefore, when we come to children, both individuals and the central system are responsible to different degrees.

The other day I was carrying a bunch of flowers into my office to brighten up my working day and someone said flowers and Yemen don't go together. I was genuinely puzzled because not only are there many flower shops in Yemen but Yemen is one of the most beautiful and green countries in the region. Am I just playing dumb? One has observed a common malady overtaking people who end up making mindless statements like: - "Yemen is a hopeless case ..."

"This country", has become the prefix to every sentence in every discussion. This kind of reasoning is usually self-defeating because if other countries had gone on in this strain, they would not have rebuilt their shattered nations on as little or as much as Yemen has at present. IOT is generally agreed that it is people who have power ... decision-making powers who should take the initiative to change the situation, but as individuals we also have the power to influence things in small ways limited as it may be if we believe in doing so. I remember my mother telling me that I could not change the system for my daughter when I was complaining about the maths syllabus for my six-year old. Then I told her how many years ago several visits and discussions to my older daughter's school led to curricular changes not only for her but for all the children in that school.

It is more productive to have a systematic problem-solving approach for tackling specific problems rather than constantly thinking of "a very bad situation" that often paralyzes the spirit into total inaction. If we look at a pebble close to the eye it often blinds one but at a distance one sees that it is a pebble and "the sea of troubles", so to speak, becomes many pebbles to be tackled one at a time and with vision. Yemen has a lot of potential and there are many positive elements in the people and the resources that we could build on. In a world overtaken by pickpocketing and crime, one can still forget a bag of money in Baab-al-Yemen and go back to find it kept in safety; women can drive safely at 1.00 pm; a lost traveller can still find shelter and hospitality in a remote village in Yemen and people who help you carry your groceries to the car refuse a tip. That is also a Yemen that is somehow never mentioned.

There is strong evidence to suggest that countries like Korea, Indonesia and others had achieved what they had because of their investment in the human resource. The new development index points to the human resource and human capital as opposed to material capital per se. A redistribution of national resources and wealth is another important factor. People who have invested heavily in education and the social sector have progressed and those developing countries who have not will be left trailing behind, as we approach the 21st century.



The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is a formal document that has positive elements but could also pose certain problems, like most formal documents that remain just at that stage of formation. There is, in other words, often a tendency in our countries to jump on to bandwagons we little understand just to please donors. We get into all sorts of muddles. After all, donors have specific mandates to discharge and work within complicated implementation procedures and time scales often little understood by the national NGOs they work with. Sometimes even the donors themselves let fly fashionable terms like community participation and mobilization without clearly defining what the implications are in operational terms in the field!

Therefore we could easily get caught in the means and ends dilemma and spend forever training the whole society in disseminating the Convention, and advocating children's rights, without making an iota of difference to the children themselves. I remember the first time I mentioned "Inclusive Education" for disabled children to an official. I nearly fell off the chair I was sitting on when he said "do we have enough facilities for normal children that you come and tell me about disabled children? I used all the tricks in the book without convincing him at all. It was then that realization dawned on me. Inclusive education means working at parallel levels with the media, the parents, the teachers, and with the central government who must make it possible that disabled children are integrated into schools with the necessary resources for physical modification plus training and many other things, not forgetting the preventative aspect which involves health education and protection measures. No amount of advocacy alone is going to achieve anything without a structure in place. It is certainly not an overnight thing simply because the UN Convention says so.

If we look at the Convention objectively, the different articles tackle different aspects of childhood that if implemented are expected to lead to improvement in the situation for children. Any self-respecting country in the world functioning within the framework of development "planning" should give topmost priority to their children. If it is self-evident that the better cared for and, better educated children of today are, the better the leaders of tomorrow will work for a prosperous nation. That is, unless we agree with Omar Khayyam, let us drink today for tomorrow is another day that will take care of itself!"

The UN Convention on the rights of children is a human rights document that has moved away from the charity model of alms-giving into a "rights" direction, and the most fundamental principle is that it is the birthright of every child born in a country not only to have basic needs for survival fulfilled but beyond survival "a better quality of life", and that has ramifications in all aspects of life. However, the resources of individual countries are taken into consideration and the states' parties should show that they have endeavored to fulfill their obligations to their children to the greatest extent before they can ask for international assistance to fill up the gaps. However, one should not forget that sustainable development implies self-reliance in terms of drawing up national strategies in different areas.

To my mind, the most crucial issue is that of planning and a vision of what we want to achieve and that starts with a clear assessment of the situation of children according to well-defined criteria, some of which is inevitably culture-bound. A lot of home work needs to be done on this at the local and national level. One example is "in the child's best interests" which is tricky enough even in the northern societies where the Convention originated, let alone in individual developing countries, where child-rearing practices and relationships between children and the various social hierarchies may be different. That is where a bit of imagination and creativity is called for. The general principles however are pretty straightforward in terms of the obligation of the state to its children, particularly delivery of services.

The first principle for improving the situation of children is a political will to introduce reforms and allocate resources, but action has to take place at different levels, involving several actors. After all, everything that happens in society affects children, some phenomena more directly while others indirectly. For example, macroeconomics policies finally have a direct impact on families and therefore children because often it means the difference between going to school or not going to school, healthy or malnourished children.

There are many issues to be tackled regarding the children of Yemen .. and I am afraid it has to be a shared responsibility between parents, schools, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the society at large. Unfortunately children are always accorded low priority in many countries, with the excuse that there are more serious national issues to attend to. But may I put it this way, those very people attending to them would not have been there today if they had not been vaccinated as children or allowed to go to school or had enough to eat. For old times' sake, let us forget "important" political issues and put the child on to the political agenda!

The Role of Linguists and Linguistics

By: Habeeb Ibrahim

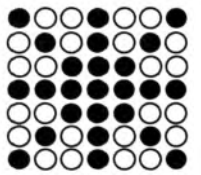
Linguistics has grown in importance due to the work of linguists. The need for linguistics increased because it touches on many aspects of our lives. One of the duties of a linguist is to reduce differences between two or more languages whether in pronunciation or orthography. For example, Arabic is composed of 28 letters, diverse in utterance and writing. This alphabet has its own identity different from others like English to a limited extent. In Arabic, we have the letter "غ". This independent sound has no existence in English. Therefore, linguists try to find a composition corresponding to it, as they mix two sounds "g + h". But the process is not complete, because it is quite clear for a native speaker to distinguish the inadequacy in pronunciation. This situation has made it necessary to resort to new techniques. One novel technique is to create new sounds not found in the English alphabet.

The gargle sound is known and practiced by us, so it is easy to make. When a linguist exposes an informant to this trial, he must help him pronounce the required sound at the end of a certain word such as "بالغ". After many tries, he ought to pronounce the sound medium in a word such as "راغب". Finally, he tries the sound initial in a word such as "غالب". With practice, the sound becomes easier and manageable. Another example is the Arabic sound "ح". The air does not make any turbulence through the vocal cords. But non-native speakers of Arabic make use of the glottis /ʔ/ instead of pronouncing the Arabic sound "ح" exactly, i.e., they make it by using voice and this affects the quality of the sound.

Many words comprise this - voice sounds such as milh, malah. These words comprise the sound terminally. It is better to set out the radical qualities of the sound, then, add the modification. In other words, the sound comes intermediately, such as rahb, Ahmed. But, it also comes initially like in Habeeb, Hamid. This graduality in pronouncing the sound according to its place in the word helps the learner pronounce it accurately.

Speech therapy is also one of the duties of linguistics. One can find many native speakers who cannot pronounce certain letters or words. For example, some Arabs pronounce /l/ for /r/. This has to do with a defect in the tongue and its place of articulation. A linguist finds out a technique in order to overcome the defect.

The British Council V a c a n c y



The British Council is looking for a:

Women's Project Co-ordinator

based in our Sana'a Office, to be responsible for co-ordinating a series of Women in Development workshop/forums. The post will be for 3 months.

Skills and Experience Required:

- Fluent written and spoken English & Arabic
- Administrative experience with basic computer skills
- Willingness and ability to travel frequently to other major Yemeni cities
- Good communication and co-ordination skills
- Awareness of Yemeni Gender and Women & Development issues
- Knowledge of current World Bank SAPS in Yemen

Female Yemeni Nationals will be given preference. Interested persons should submit C. V. and application letter by 5 November 1996.

For further information, contact Katharine Potter on Tel: 244 121/2 or fax: 244 120

ADEN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

(Under management of Sanaa International School)

Box 6227, Khormaksar

Aden, Yemen

Phone/Fax 231-897

Aden International School offers HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION in the English language.

The curriculum includes:

- Art
- Music
- Science
- Mathematics
- Physical education
- Computer literacy
- Cultural studies (history, geography, economics)
- English (reading, grammar, spelling, composition, and keyboarding)

We believe in success for all students through a personalized approach to instruction and a positive learning environment. Open to all children 5 years through 13 years of age.

Arab Countries Seen Supplying Rising Share of Global LNG Demand

The Arab countries are poised to play an increasing role in the world market of liquified natural gas (LNG). By the early part of the next century, Arab countries will establish themselves as the supplier of over 25% of the world LNG requirements.

The three main consumer blocs which will demand Arab LNG are Western Europe, the Far East, and South Asia - notably India, according to expert sources. Already, Algeria is supplying a good deal to Europe, while the United Arab Emirates sends its LNG mainly to Japan. Before the century is over, additional LNG from the UAE, as well as new projects in Oman, Qatar will be operational, while Yemen will come on stream shortly thereafter.

The Arab exporters will have a good chance to grab a rising percentage of the world LNG market, estimated at 395 billion cubic meters in 1995, and expected to rise beyond 500 billion cubic meters by 2001. Most observers believe that the giant North American market is well beyond the reach of the Arab suppliers given the proximity of Canadian supplies. In the Far East and South Asia, Arab suppliers face competition from Australia, Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, all of whom are well established in the business. Even in the European market, Arab LNG faces competition from Russia as well as the potential suppliers of Central Asia.

In spite of the enormous gas reserves, most of the Arab countries have yet to play a major role in the LNG business, or even to tap this resource. The two main reasons for this slow development are the enormous investments required to extract and liquify gas, and the long-term nature of returns on investment. Therefore, most investments do not go ahead unless sales contracts are secured.

Yemen's LNG project is handled by TOTAL of France, also a number of American companies including Hunt and Exxon. The US\$3.5 billion investment is supposed to tap about 15 trillion cubic feet of gas in the Marib/Al-Jawf basin. Production is supposed to start in 2000, according to a master plan approved by all sides. But there are already indications of delay.

Erbakan Overcomes a Censure Vote in Parliament

Turkish Prime Minister Nejmeddeen Erbakan, successfully emerged unbruised from a censure vote in Parliament aimed at toppling his government last week. Triumphantly coming out of the no-confidence motion on Wednesday, October 16th, the leader of the Islamic Refah Party, Mr. Erbakan said that he would continue to push ahead with his policies aimed at re-aligning Turkey closer with the Middle East and Islamic countries.

But Mr. Erbakan may be forced to slow his pace down and reduce his show of support for states with problems with the world community. His difficulties emanated from visits to all the pariah states one can think of in the region: Iran, Nigeria, Sudan and Libya. In spite of the show of euphoria and the fanfare following the failure of the motion, the prime minister is definitely going to show less visible support to 'bad' rulers.

Despite campaign promises, Mr. Erbakan has maintained Turkey's military cooperation with Israel - which he called a commercial deal, extended the mandate of a US-led air force based in Turkey to protect the Kurds of northern Iraq, and continued talks with the International Monetary Fund on an economic reform and stabilization program.

Turkish intellectuals are themselves torn between the secularist notions which are the law of the land and the rising tide of Islamic sentiment. The fact that secular Turkey has been unable to make serious in-roads into the European Community has frustrated many Turks. In addition, many Turks see the opportunity for Turkey to lead the Islamic World in many aspects, including business.

The soul-searching process will continue. Turkey may eventually strike a working balance between modern secular thought, which has a firm grip over the elites and intellectuals, and Islamic zeal which dominates the life of the masses.

The Erbakan Government has survived the no-confidence motion. During the first four months in power, Erbakan has made a few waves. He is most probably going to settle down a bit, for now. The coalition government, between Erbakan's pro-Islamic Refah and the center-right True Path Party headed by Ms. Tansu Ciller, continues to hold. At least for now.

List of Netanyahu Friends Becoming Shorter & Shorter

Israeli Prime Minister Benyamin Netanyahu is destined to destroy the in-roads his predecessors had made in the Arab World. Israel's Arab friends were slamming the door on Netanyahu.

The Arab-Israeli peace process, nurtured painfully and slowly by far-sighted Arab and Israeli politicians, and aided immensely by American support, has witnessed a dramatic reversal over the last four months, thanks due to a great extent to the extremist policies of the new Israeli Prime Minister.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak refused to receive Netanyahu. Jordan's King Hussain is not eager to see him either. Even Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, declined to see the Israeli leader. Meanwhile, Arab leaders have been playing host to Israeli President Ezer Weizmann, and even to opposition leader Shimon Peres.

One of the major demands has been for Israel to live up to its commitment and pull out of the Palestinian city of Hebron. The pull-out, according to agreements signed between the two sides, should have taken place in March. Netanyahu is holding 135,000 Arab Hebronites hostage at the request of 400 Israeli settlers, most of whom arrived from Europe and Russia recently.

To help a pull-out decision, the Palestinian side has agreed to amend the arrangement to include a larger international force, including Americans, to patrol the city along-with Palestinian police. They even agreed to joint Israeli patrol forces to minimize any mis-understanding.

But the Israeli side insists on stripping down any arms of the Palestinian patrol and police force except pistols. "This is ridiculous, especially in light of the fact that the Israeli settlers have machine guns and a lot of heavy fire-arms," stated a Palestinian negotiator.

The beleaguered Netanyahu has lost most of the confidence and robust air he had only four months ago upon taking office. The prime minister's office exhibits today an air of confusion and a sense of loss of direction. Netanyahu's policies have come under fire from friends and foes alike. Even the top brass of the Israeli army has indicated frustration with the prime minister. "We hope he is not leading us to another war," they told the media.

International Political Games, and Kurdish Suffering

The phrase "Kurds are their own worst enemies" is taking hold in the journalistic literature and in political circles. Kurdish in-fighting seems to lend credibility to such a phrase. But this is only part of the story, and a small part, at that.

The main problem of the Kurds is that the whole world seems to have ganged up on them. None of their neighbors support their aspiration to statehood, although they number close to 25 million - far more than many Middle East countries. None of the world power players want either of the two largest Kurdish factions in Iraq to get together. And nobody wants the Kurds of Iraq to get together with the Kurds of Iran, or the Kurds of Iran to get together with the Kurds of Turkey.

So, there is an identity crisis among a people who have a strong sense of identity.

To add to the problems, recent Kurdish in-fighting inside Iraq have escalated. Six weeks back, Mustafa Barazani and his Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) rolled over the forces of his rival Jalal Talabani and his Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (KUP). The DPK got assistance from Baghdad. Two weeks ago, the KUP, entrenched in Iran, fought back and re-captured most of the lost territory. This week, the DPK is launching another offensive and was able to re-capture some territory.

The main loser in this cat and mouse game is the Kurdish people. While a proxy war between Iraq and Iran seems to be in the making at the expense of Iraqi Kurds, the Turkish forces have also started pounding Turkish Kurds, who are themselves engaged in a guerrilla war of their own.

The US administration, although warily eyeing the situation deteriorate, is more engulfed with the presidential elections afoot. Even then, the Americans have urged all sides to show more restraint, while pressing for a ceasefire. It has simultaneously invited representatives of the DPK and KUP to Washington for talks.

Indeed, the rebellious mountain Kurds whose blood feuds and fierce internal rivalries seem to defy any attempts at peaceful solutions. But to throw all blame on the local factors is not accurate. The Kurds have been victims of regional power competitions which have used them as pawns. Add to that, the apathy of the USA as it tries to avoid getting involved in a 'meaningless' conflict.

FRIDAY fun Day

We've added more lunch to our brunch, and also, a new children's counter.

Join the BRUNCH BUNCH and bring your family and friends to the Bilquis Coffee shop. Choose from our independent counters of exotic Chinese, Indian, Yemeni or Continental dishes or choose a variety of dishes to suit your palate.

Hey Kidsz.....There is something exciting for the first time in Sana'a, super games on the playstation of Sony "Ridge Racer" "Mortal Kombat" ESPN extreme games are some of the popular games that you can now play when you come for the Friday Brunch.

Lucky Draw.
Prizes / Surprises.
Live Entertainment.
Fun & Games.

Weekly fare
at the
Bilquis Coffee Shop
Tel : 272372 Ext 131 / 132

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL

Fridays
12.30 to 3.30 p.m.



POVERTY ERADICATION: Bridging the Gap Between the Haves and the Have Nots

This week, the United Nations is commemorating the International Day to Eradicate Poverty, being a part of the Decade for The Elimination of Poverty. Presumably, on the 17th of October, United Nations field offices throughout the world will be humming and buzzing to promote anti-poverty programs initiated by them or by others. Glossy printouts have been circulated which seek to portray the significance of this occasion, in light of the World Social Summit held in Copenhagen in March 1995 and the General Assembly Resolution issued also last year which declared 17th October 1996 as the IDEP.

Poverty is a historical human issue which has been a continuous phenomenon of human deprivation brought on by a disparity of wealth and livelihood where the resources and bounties of the Earth are channeled to meet the temptations, greed and glory of a tiny minority of the population of the planet - the manipulators of power, law and social orders.

Yet is poverty an evil - a crime - or simply bad luck for many and good luck for some? Is poverty universal in characteristics, roots, victims and tragic consequences? The only universal aspect of poverty is that the human consequences distort the potential of achieving a peaceful world where freedom and equal opportunities are not distant from any man/woman with drive and self-confidence to leave their mark on man's progress - by their own achievements or by the generations that follow them. Poverty is also universal in that its despair and helplessness is in abundance everywhere.

Even the most affluent and most advanced societies are beset with significantly large elements of the population who are deprived of the access to the bountiful surpluses such societies have to destroy or burn. This is presumably being done in order to maintain the economic factors at work in the appropriate balances that suit "national interests". Poverty in most of the countries of the world remains out of context when talking of national interests or even national economic and social developments. "Those are the breaks" is how poverty is viewed by many in the top of the social order in the spheres of affluence and influence that dominate in most of the countries whose leaders have declared this year as the International Year To Eradicate Poverty.

Ironically, the declaration was issued from Copenhagen - where there is an absence of the signs of poverty, deprivation, social decay and children, whose skeletal sculptures are only distorted by the bulging digestive organs which cry for relocation to a person who can activate the functions of the organs after so much idle time-functional unemployment which can not be cushioned by any form of unemployment insurance.

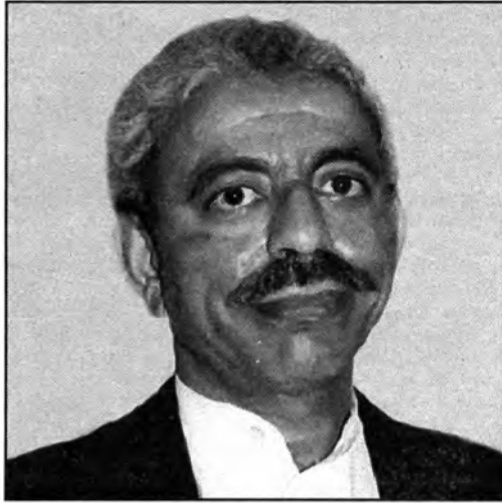
The portrayal of poverty is no easy task for any writer, not-withstanding the abundance of its visible misery wherever any one goes in this planet, though in disproportionate demographics here and there. Poverty is social pain and human suffering accepted by some societies as another opportunity for "them" to be on the safe side!

They are the more "fortunate" lot of this world. The safe side is by "pleasing" God by throwing their crumbs to the poor or their unwanted clothing to the "Salvation Army" or their likes, so that they can be sold again in their country of destination by the very same people in charge of distributing to the needy! On the "safe side" are philanthropic works for tax rewards now, so that the philanthropists do not even have to wait for the hereafter to see the worth of their investment on charity. Notwithstanding these "opportunities" to be on the "safe side", there are people - rich or poor - who have heavenly hearts that seek to please their conscience in what ever way they can, in addition to wanting to be on the "safe side". But with all the poverty that one sees, not just on some clocks on the wall or statistical reports on human development which are not anywhere near giving the feel of poverty in its heart chilling but real dimensions. This observer is not keen on putting personal experience for public exposure lest arrogance be construed by some readers who might misread between the lines. However for a discussion on poverty, the obvious truth is that poverty exists and the load is indeed heavy, if one sees and does not relate. In the fight against poverty, it would be important to relate and feel the impact at the grass roots of level course - to make any commitment accordingly carry some reassuring weigh.

The objective here is to give a portrayal of the poverty scene in Yemen, not in terms of earnings per day or maternal or infantile mortality rates, but in terms of grief, the absence of a breadwinner at such an early stage of family's life. A case should give the insight needed to tell one that for sure, the good in mankind *must be such as to be able to do something about alleviating misappropriations of available resources.*

The Case:

In the middle of Liberation Square - Maidan Al-Tahrir - in Sana'a, before the location became a



public transport mini taxi station, fortunate kids who could afford to own bicycles and mini-motor bikes were rented to their less fortunate peers. In the earlier days of this decade such social adjustments were still feasible and fortune an misfortune found accommodating grounds.

The little boy was crying. The bike rental activity ceased as all the kids huddled over the 10 or 11 years old boy shouting. "What am I going to do? What am I going to do?" The tears that have left their tracks on the lingering dust that has accumulated on the boy's face added the emphasis needed to reflect that the boy was facing the electric chair in a matter of hours or minutes. "I can not go home! She will kill me!"

Noting the commotion, this observer broke through the outer circle of "brief look" spectators who were responding to a casual curiosity streak: "Look, but keep aloof." The inner mass of heads huddled over the boy were either silent or seeking to find a way to stop the unexpected interruption of the bike - hire station - to clear the people from the appropriate lanes that stretch Westward from the Tahrir Marid Revolution Monument for getting back to business. Others were discussing the situation: "We never saw them before. They must have been out of the area." "There was one!"

"No, they were more than one!" All the talk around him was however no match for the young boy's screams: "She will kill me!"

This writer got a quick briefing from some of the heads in the huddle, who did feel somewhat sorry for the boy: This is his first day in the bike hire business and somebody rented the bike from him, but decided that the bike was sufficiently paid for by the rent for two laps. The earlier rents collected had given the inexperienced boy too much confidence, and laxity may have set in just at the right time when the bike disappeared from view. The bike was gone! At that stage the issue seemed to be simple: A young boy was trying to make some extra money to allow him to enjoy a little of the overindulgence that kids his age like to get into with the surplus easy cash gathered. The most important thing was to stop his wailing and to get him to realize that his crying is not going to return his bike.

"Do you know the boy?", in an attempt to do some investigation of the swindle.

"No, I took him to be just like the other kids whom I rented the bike to." He took out the 40 or so Riyals he had been gathering over a couple of hours of non-stop rentals, to show that he had thought that he was on the right road to success.

He went back to his predicament. "Oh, she is going to kill me? Oh, she was right!"

"Look, son, I am sure that your mother is mature enough to see that you were robbed. Your father will get you a replacement, don't worry. Come on I'll walk you back to your house." (He had explained where he lived before.) As we started the walk the tragedy started to unfold: "My father is dead! ... He passed away a month ago in our village after suffering from liver disease for some time. We had gone home for the holiday, hoping that the village will make our father improve. But no, luck. We returned to Sana'a, because we have no means of livelihood in the village and our mother wanted us to go to school."

"Why are you not in school?" the investigation tackled a different issue now.

"I had only been able to convince my mother to give me the money to buy the bicycle which could be a continuing source of income for the family. She warned me that this was all we had left and that I am going to be depriving the family of their last YR 1,200!" I was the oldest boy in the family and wanted to do something to ease her depression. She is ill, lying in the house, because she went through a terrible fall yesterday while trying to get some firewood! She is three months pregnant!"

"How many brothers and sisters?"

"Two brothers and a sister - a toddler still!"

The walk was revealing a tale of unending misfortune - when times were, relatively speaking, far less strenuous on a family budget, in comparison to these times.

The mother had been supplementing the charitable contributions from some of the people in the neighborhood, who refuse to have someone in their neighborhoods who must sleep hungry! But the fall amidst a pregnancy meant that handouts were the only source of livelihood. The boy wanted to help. He had seen the bike rental business and he had found the bike! He literally forced his mother to hand him the money, since her condition did not permit arguing too long with a stubborn son, who was too overwhelmed by the visions of financial salvation from the lucrative bike rental business. The boy had an exaggerated view in his mind of the returns that would flow in. He had to be the provider now. We reached the house - a little mud brick arrangement which used to house livestock for the residents of the bigger house which stood majestically next to the humble dwelling which housed the mother and three kids. After some waiting the old wooden door opened to a six or seven year old who had ragged clothes on and whose family's budget was unable to accommodate schooling for all her kids. A lady who lived near them came to explain that it was difficult for the mother to come since she is hurt. She filled in some of the details about the family which

the boy was unable to provide, since his fear of the punishment had yet to free him. The mother appeared, whose young face had been moved thirty years by the predicament she is facing - and the impact of a threatening miscarriage. Her clothing could not be mistaken for sacks of flour or grain. She was still able to display worry about her son having to come to the house with a stranger. She never raised her children to be troublemakers, so what does the stranger want with her son?

It was difficult for her to hide her anger at her son: "I told him this is all we had. I was going to use it to feed him and his brothers as long as I could, until God delivers us from our misfortune. Now I can't even buy them bread."

"He really meant well", in the hope it will console her. "God is the provider. What ever was in my pockets was handed to her, feeling upset that the amount could not be more. "Here, young man, go and gather what you can with this for lunch. I will come back later with some more."

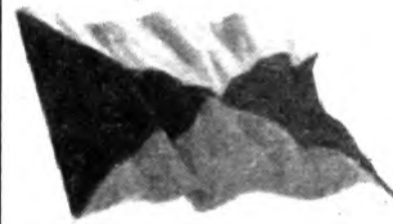
Finding a well - off friend, this writer quickly convinced the former to put up YR 500 for a good cause. He did not hesitate. The amount was delivered and the lady could not hold back the tears: "Praised be Allah for His kindness," as she looked up to the heavens with her hands seeking to direct her thanks upwards. YR 500, then, is like YR 20,000 today. But to the lady and her poor family the YR 500 was like a million!

تهانينا الحارة

نهني ونبارك للأستاذ/ باسم سليمان حيدر القرشي
بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف، فألف مبروك وعقبال الفرحة الكبرى
المهنئين: جميع الأهل والأصدقاء عنهم:
أكرم عبدالرحمن السقاف، رضاء عبدالرحمن السقاف،
إبراهيم سفيان الأصبحي، أشرف أحمد سلطان، بسام أحمد السقاف،
نائف عبدالله السقاف

ألف مبروك

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نرفها للشاب الطويق
عمر عبد أحمد الصلوي
معطرة بزهور الورد والياسمين بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي،
المهنئون: مصطفى سعيد حيدر الصلوي، عماد السقاف، وليد السقاف،
رمزي السقاف، م/ قائد عبدالله محمد، محمود محمد كليب وشركائه،
عبدالمالك الصلوي، حزام وقائد الصراري، الأستاذ/ عبدالله شرف الصلوي،
شانتف محمد مرشد



P & O Containers

WORLDWIDE SHIPPING SERVICES TO AND FROM YEMEN

P&O containers are one of the world's leading door-to-door containerized transport specialist, providing quality, reliability and fast transport services.

P&O containers provides twice weekly services from Europe, weekly services from the Far East and North America, and a fortnightly services from Australia and New Zealand.

P&O containers serves the full range of Yemen ports. Dedicated feeders call weekly at Hodeidah and fortnightly at Aden and Mukalla for both import and export cargoes.

P&O containers are represented in Yemen by Sheibani Shipping and clearing corporation. For more details of P&O services or arrange a sales representative to call to your office please contact your local office, as follows:

TAIZ:

P. O. Box: 5726; Tel: (04) 230439 / 219292; Fax: (04) 212308; Tlx: 8947.

ADEN:

P. O. Box: 4333 Crater-Aden; Tel: (02) 243319; Fax: (02) 221216; Tlx: 6387.

HODEIDAH:

P. O. Box: 4063; Tel: (03) 234095; Fax: (03) 211780; Tlx: 5622/ 5620.

SANA'A:

P. O. Box: 15145; Tel: (01) 207028; Fax: (01) 419895; Tlx: 4050.

MUKALLA:

P. O. Box: 50261; Tel: (05) 303913; Fax: (05) 303503; Tlx to Aden branch.

ANOTHER YEMEN HUNT OIL DEPARTMENT ACHIEVES SAFETY MILESTONE



During August 1996, the Asa'ad Al-Kamil Production Unit (KPU) / Al-Raja / Al-Shura and the CPU Operations Departments each completed twelve consecutive months without a Lost Time Accident or Chargeable Vehicle Accident. The CPU Central Maintenance Group and the Marine Department are the only other groups that have previously achieved this milestone.

These 4 groups represent approximately 44% of our work force.

Each employee will receive a Safety Award for his contribution toward this accomplishment. It is only through dedication and team effort that such goals can be accomplished.

YHOC and YEPC Management would like to express their sincere appreciation to all these employees who participated in this commendable effort.

AL-THOURY: 16-10-96

Main Headlines:

- 1) 'Democratic' Scandal in Aden: An International Civil Rights Promoter is Victimized!
- 2) Education Profession Union: The Changing of the Minister Is Not a solution to the Examinations Scandal and Corruption
- 3) Popular Resentment in Hadhramaut after Soldiers Assault a Citizen.

Article Summary:

International Mission for Elections Assistance
The paper reported that an Elections Assistance team of the United Nations is coming to Sanaa (Thursday 16-10-96) to explore ways in which the UN can help in assuring the success of Yemen's forthcoming elections. The mission will comprise of political experts from the organization as well as a Political Officer from the UN Secretariat. The mission was in response to an appeal for assistance presented by the Yemeni government to the UN.

The Carpenter's Door

Referring to the phrase the "Carpenter's Door Is Faulty", Mujeib Hammad writes an article criticizing the neglect of school premises by a government that is undergoing a reform program to which neither government buildings or schools can testify. The premises look like barns rather than government buildings and it seems that the reformer should start cleaning up the premises first.

AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) 14-10-96
(Yemeni Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Inauguration of Elections Monitoring Committee and the Arrest of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf in Aden.
- 2) The Chinese, Privatization and Some of Our People
- 3) Generosity by the People's General Congress and Disobedience by The Islah in Shabwa
- 4) Abyan - Unsolved Murder Cases by Unidentified Killers

Article Summary:

Deliberate Raid

A group connected to one of the political parties raided the place of a liquor distributor in Al-Tawahy, Aden confiscating YR 100,000 worth of booze. The paper states that what is unusual is that other distributors in the same area were not raided, because a stronger political party protects them. The strangest thing, however, was that the police were accused of having received the confiscated booze and consumed it.

The raid, said the paper, was led by a former



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

leading distributor of booze who had been sentenced by the group to be lynched after the forces of legitimacy took over Aden.

AL-UROUBA: Sanaa (Weekly) 5-10-96
(Democratic Nasserite Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Sheikh Al-Ahmar: I Expect Problems and Rioting During The Elections
- 2) The Afghani Taliban Movement Trades in Heroin
- 3) The Race for The Houses of Worship By The PGC and the Islah

Article Summary:

Has the Islah Become Secular or Has the YSP Become Islamic?

Referring to the recent improvement in relations between the YSP and the Islah, Khalid Al-Faqeh analyzes the possible political motivations behind the friendship between two erstwhile enemies. The transformation, said the author should be really viewed as a tactical move, initiated by the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) which attempts to re-align the balance of power between the political forces in the country. The Islah, says the author, is bound to go through greater self scrutiny leading to significant political policy transformations that may force it to abandon some of its ideological rhetoric. Maybe the Islah is doing this to accommodate the New World Order and to shed off the image of an extremist party and take on an image of a moderate democratic party. The article started by praising the Islah's initiatives of seeking dialogues with the other political parties as a healthy sign of political maturity.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Bi Weekly) A: 13-10-96, B: 16-10-96
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) A: Lahj Governor Orders Return of YSP Premises and Documents
- 2) A: 76% of Shibam, Hadhramaut's Historical Buildings Need Repairs
- 3) B: Diseases Kill 78 in Al-Azariq (Al-Dhaiaa)
- 4) B: 2 Big Explosions in Al-Husn (Abyan)

Article Summary:

1) B-All of Them Lie

In his regular column, Aadel Al-Aasam, points out that politics in Yemen seems to fit the saying: "Politics is the dirty game that does not recognize values and good manners". With the advent of parliamentary elections, the tendency to lie has become more obvious. Politicians in Yemen have decided to turn their country into a field for their partisan experiments and tribal characteristics that have overtaken the political scene. With all the lying that the Yemeni people are subjected to, the worst part is the contention that these politicians do work to serve the interests of their people.

2) B-Five Red

In its last page guest column, the "Days of Al-Ayyam," Omar Al-Jawi, writes to an imaginary friend, expressing his concern at the way things have turned inside out. He laments the lost chances in Yemen's potential transformation to a modern civil society. People do not seem to understand that there is really a need for active resistance - non violent of course - as negotiations with the rulers will not achieve anything. Lastly, Al-Jawi tells his friend in Aden: "Let us talk prior to the upcoming elections, which have already started fraudulently, and now with the approval of the victims of the fraud (some of the opposition parties). "Let us take the road of resisting before exchanging compliments, and cries in secret."

AL-SAHWA: Weekly (Sanaa) 17-10-96

[Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah)]

Main Headlines:

- 1) Starting the Implementation of Taiz-Sabir Road (Denoted By Prince Sultan, Saudi Arabia)
- 2) Student Outrage At Liberal Arts College In Aden University
- 3) Minister of Health: We Work Under Difficult Circumstances With a Budget of YR 35 for Each Citizen

Article Summary:

Anticipated Political Salvation

Mohammed Abdurahman Al-Maqramy writes an article on the recent political discussions which the

Islah Party has initiated. Responding to criticism that the Islah party is looking for a tactical way to offset the overpowering maneuvers of its partner in the ruling coalition, the writer insists that such talks are really meant to arrange long term relations in a system of political pluralism. In defense of this initiative, the writer points out that the Islah Party has revitalized the political flow in the country after having been halted for some time.

"The goal is to bring differing view points together, to break the barriers between political parties, to mend fences, and to move away from ideas of over-taking or cancelling opposing political views. The aim of the talks is to achieve common grounds identified and adhered to by all forces involved, which serve the country."

AL-HADDAD: Monthly (Taiz) - October

(Issed by: Federation of Sports For All)

Main headlines:

- 1) People of Taiz Pledge Allegiance to President Saleh.
- 2) Dr. Reshad Al-Aleemi: "We will give sports our utmost attention."
3. Secretary-General of the Olympic Committee: "We shall unveil many sports events shortly."

السقاف يحصل على جائزة دولية

حصل الفنان التشكيلي اليمني عيروس عبدالرحمن حسن السقاف على جائزة عالمية لأحسن تصميم لشعار الشركة العالمية للتنمية الزراعية، وذلك في المسابقة الدولية التي اشترك فيها فنانون شكيليون من سبعين دولة عربية وأجنبية.

صحيفة «يمن تايمز» ممثلة برئاسة التحرير تهنيء الفنان عيروس السقاف، متمنية له المزيد من الانتاج المبدع والخلق.

Letters to the editor. Letters to the Editor

THEY ARE STEALING THE LAND

This is a cry from thousands of tenants of Aden and Hadhramaut governorates which are currently witnessing a theft and deprivation of their land by power brokers in the regime. After Yemen's latest war, waged under the pretext of protecting unity, we witness the whole-sale plundering of the southern and eastern governorates. What is going on currently is the distribution of real estate in these governorates among a group of thugs. This process takes place with the approval of the officials of the state.

These lands belong to ordinary citizens who cannot - at the moment - defend themselves against the oppressive measures of the state. The recurrent sounds of guns is a reminder for all to stay away, or else.

I urge all human rights promoters and the international organizations throughout the free and democratic world to step in to stop such inhuman acts against our families and people, all over the country, but especially in the southern and eastern governorates.

We are looking towards the UN Security Council to send officials to investigate these allegations. The outright land theft and illegal plundering continues unabated in Hadhramaut and Aden governorates. I urge the UN Secretary to send Mr. Alakhthar Al-Ibrahimi who was in charge of the Yemen war file at the UN to come back and look at what is going on. It is a sad, desperate situation.

The citizens of these governorates find themselves caught between a rock and a hard place. They are trying by modern, legal means to restore their rights. However, they are faced by a regime which employs brutal and uncivilized ways to protect itself. Unless something happens to relieve the situation, it could become worse.

Dr. Yassin A. Mohammed
University Professor
Taiz.

Are Election Results Worth the Sacrifice and Cost?

Elections in Yemen are a remarkable step forward in the Yemeni democratizing experience. But is the outcome of the elections; i.e. the coming parliament worth all that cost? I doubt it!

The credibility of elections is spoiled by many factors. Let me list some:

First of all, most Yemenis belong to parties. They are told it is a must to chose the representative of the party to which they belong, whatever his shortcomings are.

Second, kinship plays another destructive role. People who belong to the same clan or even sub-clan are under pressure to promote, campaign for, and eventually vote for their kin. Tribal traditions and links are still overwhelming.

A third factor is the legal cheating, if I dare say. We have seen it in the registration process. Tens of kids, well under the legal age for voting, have been registered by government officials. There are also other forms of officially sanctioned cheating, which are now haunting our system.

Thus tens of thousands of votes are illegally used in favor of some candidate.

A last factor should be mentioned. It is the absence of trustworthy candidates. Our system has become so rotten that most of the persons who have engaged in public office are tainted. The absence of good people in any society hinders the progress of nations. Maybe it is not that we do not have good people. Maybe it is just that the present political atmosphere do not enable good people to come forward.

Good politicians represent the raw material for development. They are the generator which lights the way for citizens to be their best and build society. It is shameful that the right people will be unable to come forward in the next elections. What a loss to our society.

Farooq Al-Tameemy
Taiz

COMPLETELY DIFFERENT WITH OTHER, NEW STANDARDS, HEAVYDUTY & COMPETITIVE PRICES

Completely different with other, new standards, heavyduty & competitive prices

عالم الجديد من شركة «إيمان» للأعمال في مركز الخوارزمي للكمبيوتر بصنعاء

The world of new from "Ieman" Business Inc. at Khawarezmi Computer Center - Sana'a

"SaleH 1"

Bilingual computer dictionary (Arabic/English, English/Arabic)

about 270,000 fields contains 700,000 words with calculator, bilingual memo records & Telephone Directory with noes, calendar with ability to convert Gregorian date to Hejri date and vice versa, test/word game for spell checking for both languages (English and Arabic), and also English word sound by Arabic characters.

"SaleH Card"

The smallest Data Bank in the world in both languages English and Arabic.

Telephone Directory, Schedule, alarming time with clock and calculator. All of these in a card sized of Credit or ID card!!!



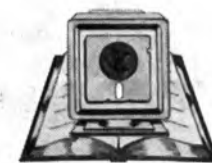
«صالح ١»
قاموس كمبيوتر ثنائي اللغة (إنجليزي/عربي،عربي/إنجليزي)
يحتوي على ٢٧٠.٠٠٠ حقل لحوالي ٧٠٠.٠٠٠ كلمة مع مميزات أخرى كثيرة

مطلوب موزعين في كل محافظات الجمهورية

«صالح كارد»

أصغر بنك معلومات جيب في العالم ثنائي اللغة (عربي، إنجليزي) بحجم البطاقة الشخصية أو بطاقة الإئتمان لحفظ أرقام التلفونات والمواعيد مع ساعة ومنبه وألة حاسبة ومحول وحدات القياس.

Sole Agent
KHAWAREZMI
COMPUTER CENTER
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
P. O. Box 12523
Cairo Str. In front of Sana'a University
Tel: 222112, Fax: 222550



الوكيل الوحيد
مركز الخوارزمي لخدمات الكمبيوتر
الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء - ص.ب. ١٢٥٢٣
شارع القاهرة - شرق كلية التجارة - جولة ضلاع
ت: ٢٢٢١١٢، فاكس: ٢٢٢٥٥٠

Conclusion of the First Training Course for Handball Coaches

On Thursday 10th October, the first training course of handball coaches was concluded in the Ministry of Youth and Sport under the auspices of the Yemeni Olympic Committee, Mr. Hassan Al-Kolani vice president of Yemen Olympic committee and Mr. Hasein Al-Awady the general secretary, talked to all participants about the course and future ambitions of handball game as a new sport game in Yemen. They wished for the new handball coaches to be the root and big step to start the training of handball sport in many governorates of Republic of Yemen. Dr. Al-Sayed Suleiman, the Egyptian expert on handball, was the lecturer. He said to Yemen Times, "I found many promising handball coaches. They just need more experience and information in the game. I gave them as much



as I can, whether in terms of information or field practice. Handball will start well in Yemen with these coaches." On the occasion, the Yemeni

Olympic Committee organized a special party in the Olympic Center to which all participants, sport responsible and Yemeni journalists were invited.

Pakistani Team Wins Yemen's Cricket Tournament for 2nd Year



The Pakistan Cricket Club (PCC) clinched the 1996 YCA cricket championship by defeating the compatriot Pakistan Tigers Club (PTC) in the final game of the league. This league was organized under the auspices of Yemen Cricket Association (YCA). The PCC reached in the final by defeating the Arabian Cricket Club (ACC) and the PTC secured the spot in finals by defeating the Indian Cricket Club (ICC) in semi finals played over the last two week ends. The PCC has won this tournament for the second consecutive year. The final game provided a good entertainment to sizable cricket fans who gathered at the Al-Thowrah Stadium on 18th October to watch the championship game.

PTC won the toss and elected to bat first, but they made a shaky start when their opening batsman was elegantly stumped out by the PCC wicket keeper Wasi in the very second over of the game. The whole team was bowled out in 26 overs after scoring only 148 runs. Notable batsmen from the PTC side were Arif and Salman who scored 44 and 29 runs, respectively. Arif especially played well and laid the foundation for PTC total with the help of one six and 4 fours. None of the other PTC batsmen were able to face the tidy bowling of PCC bowlers. The PCC bowlers in general maintained a tight line and length, and they were well supported by their fielders in the ground, especially wicket keeper Wasi. From the PCC side, Aqil captured 5 wickets for 22 runs, while Ijaz took wickets for 30 runs.

The PCC started its innings steadily but surely, and scored the required runs in 24.4 overs with 5 wickets in hand. The PCC batsmen

applied themselves to the task with great concentration to pave the way for PCC victory in the championship game. Aqil scored 41 runs with the help of 4 fours and one six. Ali played another important knock of 25 runs (not out) for the PCC. Masood also scored 25 valuable runs. Aqil was declared man of the match for his all round performance. Ehsan was the most successful bowler from the PTC side as he claimed 2 wickets for 29 runs.

H.E. Mr. Amin Jan Naem, Pakistani Ambassador, was the chief guest of the final game. At the end of the game, he expressed his appreciation for the high quality cricket played in the championship game, and the efforts being made by the YCA for the promotion of cricket in Yemen. congratulations PCC!

PCC team consist of:
Mr. Zaki Ahmed - President
Mr. Sikandar Mahmood - Acting President
Mr. Fiazuddin - Secretary
Mr. Masroor Alam Siddiqui - Manager

Dr. Aslam Chaudhry - Captain
Ali Asghar - Vice Captain
Abid Rehman
Masood Qazim
Adil Zaheer
Aqil Zaheer
Mustafa Alam Siddiqui
Wasi Haider
Shahrose Tasneem
Ehsan Khatak
Tanweer Aftab
Mohammed Waseem
Shary Tasneem
Akmal Zaheer
Ijaz Taimouri
Sajid Ahmed

Yemen Times learned that preparations for the 1997 season will start soon. Meanwhile, efforts to interest Yemenis in the game have succeeded as the number of local athletes (and fans) has increased. It is hoped that a local team will be formed to join the matches of 1997.



Aqil Zaheer: Man of the Match

Villa to Let

A modern 2-storey villa, located in Al-Saadah Quarter in Khormaksar, Aden, is available for immediate leasing. The house has a beautiful garden, parking space, and telephone line.

Interested?
Please call: Aden: 202-295,
Sanaa: 213-482, 262-805.

فيلا للإيجار

توجد فيلا حديثة تتكون من طابقين تقع في حي السعادة في خورمكسر - عدن . يتبع الفيلا حديقة ومساحة لدخول السيارات ، وخط هاتفية للإستفسار ، يرجى الإتصال بـ :
في عدن : ٢٠٢٩٥
في صنعاء : ٢١٣٤٨٢ ، ٢٦٢٨٠٥



عيد ميلاد سعيد

أجمل الأمانى والتنهائى
القلبية للطفل
أحمد العنسى
بمناسبة عيد ميلاده السابع .
نتمنى له حياة سعيدة
وعمرًا مديدًا .
المهنؤون:
أولاد سالم بن عيدون في صنعاء، والمكلا والسعودية،
خالد عبدالولي الأديبي،
خلود خالد عبدالولي



عيد ميلاد سعيد

أجمل الأمانى والتنهائى
القلبية للطفلين
نواف وعنود سالم مرعي
بمناسبة عيد ميلادهما .
نتمنى لهما حياة سعيدة
وعمرًا مديدًا .
المهنؤون: بابا وماما،
فاطمة ياسين
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء .

صبرا آل الشامي

انتقل إلى رحمة الله الوالد محمد بن هاشم الشامي .
تغمده الله بواسع رحمته وألهم أهله الصبر والسلوان، وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون .
الأسيفون: محمد محمد عبدالرحمن الشامي، عبدالعلي أحمد عبدالرحمن الشامي، عبدالكريم أحمد عبدالرحمن الشامي، عبدالوهاب الكبسي

تعزية

ببالغ الأسى والحزن تلقينا نبأ وفاة الوالد حمود علي عبده الشهاري .
تغمده الله بواسع رحمته وألهم أهله الصبر والسلوان، وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون .
الأسيفون: محمد حسن البعداني، عبده الأسود، حسن البعداني، عبدالفتي البعداني، ثابت النمي، وكافة سكان عمارة قاسم البعداني.

تهانينا

رزق الأخ/ خالد قائد العريقي بمولود بكر أسماه « إيباد » .
فألف مبروك .
المهنؤون:
جميع موظفي صحيفة « يمن تايمز »



ألف مبروك

نتقدم بالتهنئة القلبية الحارة للأخ خالد أحمد حسن الشاوش .
بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف .
المهنؤون: حميد حسين الريدي، سعيد محمد حسن، محمد حمود أحمد الورفي، فيصل علي عبده العوامي، طه علي حسن العوامي، فيصل صالح الدبعي،
وجميع موظفي بنك إندوسيسوس

تهانينا

رزق الأخ/ عامر علي اليدومي بمولودة بكر أسماها « حنان » .
فألف مبروك .
المهنؤون: أنور الصيادي،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



With Choices Like These..

The Fun is Up To You



GOLF



Audi A4



VENTO

Sales of The Year For
Volkswagen / Audi Cars



Yemen Engineering Company Ltd.

Sole Agent In The Republic of Yemen For Volkswagen / Audi Cars
Republic of Yemen - Sana'a - Shortah St. - Box : 550 - Tel : 243459 - Fax : 241850



Plaza Suites Hotel



Naukshout Street Sana'a, RoY
For reservation please call Tel (09671)205483 Fax 204431

YEMEN TIMES

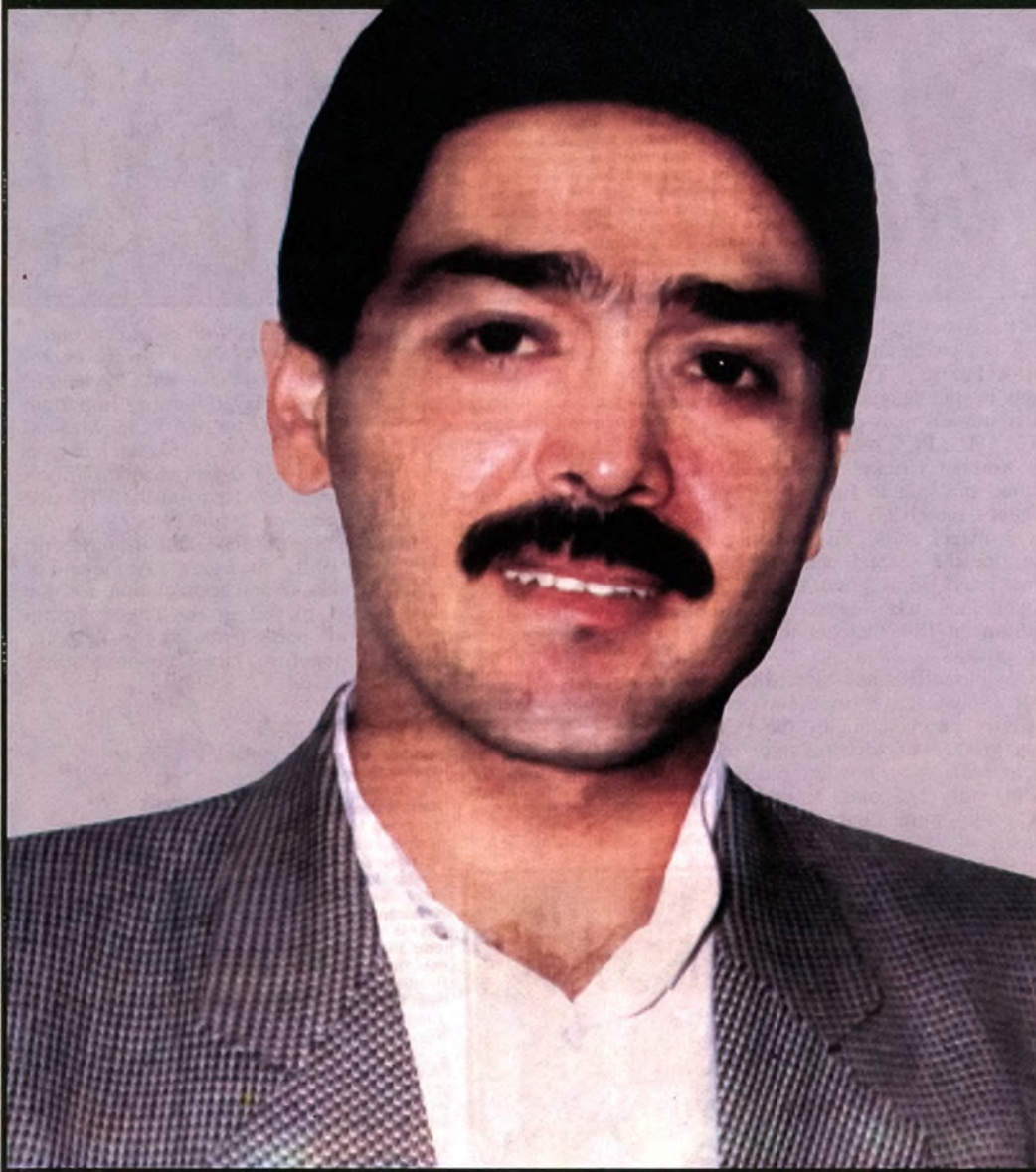
AL-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT



Delicious Meals ethnic Yemeni food at its best. We do catering & parties

In front of Al-Kumaim Complex
Sanaa Tel 266375 Ask for Basem Shaibani

بمناسبة مرور عام كامل على إستشهاد المناضل عبدالرحيب سالم مقبل
سؤال إلى أبناء اليمن :
هل تتصرون أصحاب الكلمة الشجاعة الذين يضحون من أجل حقوقكم ؟



What happened to EMC in Aden?

The Elections Monitoring Committee (EMC) - a private, voluntary initiative - completed arrangements to establish its Aden office. The formal launch was scheduled for October 13th. The officials in Sanaa and Aden were informed of all procedures, step by step.

Part of the arrangement called for leasing the hall at Al-Wahdah Club in Sheikh Othman. There were many reasons for the choice of Al-Wahdah, including the fact that it is headed by Ahmed Al-Qa'atabi, Head of the PGC Party in Aden.

YR 23,000 was paid up front.

At midnight on Saturday, October 12th, our coordinator for the program was told that the club would be closed the next day. The reason given was that the authorities wanted all activities suspended so as to channel all attention to Al-Hubaishi Stadium, where the Vice President will give a historic speech. The organizers, although a bit suspicious, accepted the logic, and arranged for an alternative venue. This was a hall at the Faculty of Arts, Aden University. Guests were alerted of the change.

At 4:00 p.m., as previously scheduled, when people came to the university, they were shocked to see soldiers manning the gate of the university. They had closed it.



GLEM GAS

جليم غاز

EXTRALARGE SIZE

The Best Italian Gas Cookers in Yemen. Glem Gas cookers equipped with the latest technological components to grant you "Maximum Safety"

محللات المصني التجارية تلفون: ٢-٢٢١٣٠٣
شركة ارتكس التجارية المصنوعه تلفون: ١-٢١٩٨٣٥
AL-HAIKI TRADING HOUSE Tel: 04-221303 **ARTEX TRADING Co.** Tel: 01-219835



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

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

ADEN
Phones:
(967-2) 377328
(967-2) 377294
Fax:
(967-2) 377716
Telex:
2247YD CCCSAL
P O Box 3015

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



Rothmans

WORLD LEADER