







How to Measure the Success of the April 1997 Elections

Many people - locals and foreigners - have been grappling with the question of how to evaluate the coming parliamentary elections of the Republic of Yemen. All agree, the elections are a watershed, and that their success is going to be a milestone in the country's political evolution.

I have given this question a lot of thought, and would like to share some of the guiding principles I reached in assessing the April 1997 elections.

1. Comparison with the 1993 Elections:

Most people would agree that the success of the elections would depend on comparison with what happened in 1993. If the 1997 elections will be as clean and as fair, then it would be deemed successful, if if did not add anything to the 1993 experience. In other words, the comparison base has become 1993, and that will determine whether we will perceive the 1997 elections as successful or not.

2. Dominance of the PGC:

The People's General Congress (PGC) is already the dominant political force with the largest representation in parliament. The PGC roughly has 130 members in the present parliament (including converts who joined the PGC after the YSP lost the war). If that number grows in the next elections by 10%, or even 20%, then the growth rate would be considered normal and acceptable. If the PGC representation in the next elections overwhelms all other parties beyond that growth rate, then the elections, although possibly not rigged, will not be fair. The PGC, of course could stay within the range I mentioned,

and could win additional seats by proxy representation, which again would hurt the election image.

3. Representation of the Opposition: All parties other than the PGC and Islah are classified here as opposition. If the total representation of these parties does not reach at least 20% of parliament (about 60 seats), then the elections would not represent accurately the will of the people. It is my belief that a nation-wide poll would show that the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Unionist Nasserite Party, and the other smaller parties do have a follower-base of more than 20%. If they are tricked out of this, then there would be something wrong with the elections.

In the final analysis, the PGC has two objectives. To win big, and to make sure the elections retain a minimum level of credibility and legitimacy. It has possibly secured the first objective; now it has to make sure it achievés the second objective!





Japanese Small-Scale Project Assistance

The Government of Japan has agreed to provide US\$ 24,165 to Al-Jumhory Hospital in Taiz. According to the Grant Contract signed on 18/12/1996 by Ambassador Susumu Akiyama and Dr. Abdul-Gabbar Ad-Dubaee, General Manager of the Hospital, the money will be used to purchase medical equipments for the Tuberculosis Ward as well as limited renovations.

The Japanese Embassy offers small-scale assistance to NGOs and development projects.

Arabic-English **Regional Translation** Center in Aden

The British Council, in collaboration with Aden University and Yemeni-British Friendship the Association (YBFA), is establishing a regional center for English and Arabic translation. "We have been working on the idea for some time, and I am happy to say that our efforts have started bearing fruit," explained Dr. Abdullah Abdul-Wali Dr. . Abdullah Nasher, Chairman of the YBFA. Indeed, Dr. Terry Hale of the University of East Anglia, is arriving in Sanaa to give a talk on January 6th at the YBFA making the case for the center. At another level, Mr. Brendan McSharry, Director of the British Council, told the Yemen Times that UK Ambassador Douglas Scrafton has already authorized a generous allocation to start up the center. The money will be used

HRTTC Prepares Workshop for Human **Rights Activists**

to purchase books, equipment and other needs.

Mr. Faraj Finaish, Director of the Tunis-based Arab Institute for Human Rights, arrives in Sanaa on Thursday December 26th. Mr. Izzadeen Saeed Al-Asbahi, Director of the Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRTTC) told the Yemen Times that Mr. Finaish's visit aims to finalize arrangements for a workshop to be held in 1997. The Taiz-based HRTTC has just concluded a joint study of the human rights dimension to educational curricula in Yemen. Mr. Finaish will also meet with a number of individuals working on human rights, political pluralism, press freedom, etc.

Investments in Yemen

Statistics released by the General Investment Authority show that the number of investments licensed since the establishment of the authority in December of 1995 is 910 projects. The total

Seventh Traffic Week

Traffic in Yemeni cities has seen a dramatic improvement. This is due to the 7th Traffic Week being observed during December 18-25. This 'year's theme is "For a Closer Cooperation between Traffic Police and Society."

Activities, are organized by the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with traffic departments in various cities. Symbolic units from the Traffic Police, Military Police and the Central Security took part in parades.

Public response has been positive and helpful.

National Immunization **Campaign: Phase 2**

The second phase of the National Immunization Campaign to combat polio will start on 29th December. The campaign will last for three days, and will target 3 million children under 5 years of age. WHO and UNICEF are cooperating with the Ministry of Health in conducting this ambitious vaccination program. During the first phase, carried out during 25-27 November, 117% of the targeted child population were successfully vaccinated. The same level of success is expected for the 2nd phase.

YSP Holds Crucial Meeting

The Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) plans a crucial meeting of the politbureau and central committee on Wednesday, December 25th. This is the second time the two bodies hold a joint session following the civil war of the Summer of 1994. In the first meeting, the YSP charted for itself a new course steering away from the secessionist leadership. Nobody knows where the coming will take the YSP.

ألف مبروك

نزف التهائى العطرة للزميل نائف عبدالسلام البركاني بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولودته البكر التي أسماها «فريال» فالف مبروك يا أبا فريال المهنؤون : نائف عبدالله السقاف، عبدالرحمن المقرمي، رياض طاهـر القدسي، عبدالقوي العزعزي، بكيل القدسي، وهبي العليمي، صالح الصلوي، خالد القدسي

تهانينا الحارة نتقدم بأحر التهانى وأطيب التبريكات للشاب ((ابراهیم عبده مهدی)) بمناسبة زفاف الميمون هذا الأسبوع ، ألف مبروك وأدام الله السرور

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value of these projects is put at YR 211 billion. The number of new jobs to be created by these projects is 46,607. Most of the applications came from local investors. Sana'a and Aden had the lion's share of these new projects. Question: How many of these project were executed? No answer!

> **Islamic Banking** Conference

The 3-day International Islamic Banking Conference concluded its sessions in Sana'a on 18 December. A Number of recommendations were issued in order to further develop the experience of Islamic banking. It was also urged that Islamic banks in Yemen reflect a positive image so as to gain the confidence of the public.



Sheikh Mahfoodh Shammakh:

"Doing wonders with limited funds."

The Hadhramaut Charity Social Welfare Society (HCS) is one of the most active NGOs in the country. Its activities cover the whole of Hadhramaut Governorate and they span a broad spectrum of fields ranging from humanitarian and charity projects, to family care and development projects. It is involved in water supply investments, education, and various other projects.

Last week, the HCS celebrated its fifth anniversary. It did so by reviewing its past record, and by better planning for the future. It also honored its main contributors and supporters by bestowing awards and citations. There was a picture exhibition at the HCS office in Sanaa showing the various projects executed by the Society.

On Friday, December 20th, members, supporters and friends were invited to join in an afternoon of poetry and exquisite Hadhrami music.

Yemen Times seized this opportunity to interview the HCS chairman Mr. Mahfoudh Salim Shammakh. Bin Salam filed the following report. Excerpts.

Q: The Hadhramaut Charity Social Welfare Society celebrates its fifth anniversary today. What does this occasion mean to you?

A: It means a lot of hard work and efforts in social and charitable fields. Much has been achieved through the cooperation and dedication of the inside and outside the members country.

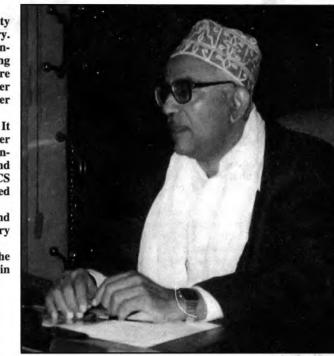
Q: What are the most important projects implemented by the society during the last five years?

A: Due to the near-total destruction of Hadhramaut during the former totalitarian regime, our society aimed primarily to reconstruct defunct projects and to complete unfinished ones. We concentrated on the health sector in particular. Many hospitals and health centers were provided with the necessary equipment and medication by our society. A number of new health care units were also build, either in collaboration with the government or by finishing incomplete projects.

In the educational field, our concern was the establishment of Hadhramaut University. The society worked diligently toward this goal until it was achieved. Hadhramaut University now has five colleges. A master plan was worked out in cooperation to take into account all developments likely to take into account an university during the next 25-30 years. Hadhramaut University is the first in the country to have such plan.

The HCS also cooperated with the governor to rehabilitate the teacher's institutes in the area which has now resumed its academic programs.

We also worked hard to provide the young Hadhrami men and women with proper accommodation when they travel to other governorates to study. Food and health care facilities are also provided for these young students. This support covers all students in all institutions of higher learning such as Sanaa University, including military and police academies and various other educational establishments. On another level, the society made plans to confront health catastrophes and epidemics. These plans were put into action during the cholera and dysentery epidemics and the serious water pollution problems. The society has studied the extent of environmental pollution brought about by the discovery and exploitation of oil in Hadhramaut. These studies were conducted in cooperation with society members at Sanaa University and abroad. We are now in the process of conducting comprehensive studies in participation with Canadian Charities to be able to specify the main guidelines that can be followed by every region where oil is newly discovered.



A dam must be built to protect the area from the dangers of floods.

These organizations are also considering assistance in modernizing the water network and the electricity grids in the major towns of Hadhramaut. Other urban projects include cleaning and sanitation campaigns to make them more amenable to the foreign tourists.

The Dutch are now implementing an 80,000 Guilder project to conserve and develop the Tareem Public Library. They have plans to build a room for reading and a hostel attached to the library. The hostel will be very useful for the scholars from other regions wishing to read ancient scrolls and manuscripts, and who have to stay for a month or two in Hadhramaut.

O: What sort of obstacles do you face in carrying out your activities?

A: Our charity has adopted an openminded attitude in addressing problems. We have opened the door for all people to join our society, irrespective of their political persuasion or political affiliations. This has negatively affected our image in the eyes of Yemeni expatriates in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere. But they are gradually getting to understand us and appreciate our position. We are hoping for more support from them in the near future.

The other major difficulty is the damaging routine that we face here and there, in government. The society has to follow up the implementation of projects in Hadhramaut, and which are included in government investment plans. We also help to facilitate the work of contractors, and solve their problems in project implementation. Unfortunately, our society is the victim of a strange attitude which prevails in the Ministry of Finance. Officials there think it to be their duty to block disbursement of funds, even to the point of obstructing the implementation of vital projects. The achievements of governments everywhere in the world are judged by what they successfully implement. In Yemen the reverse is done. Here success is judged by how much money has been saved by not imple-menting public projects. This behavior has caused a lot of trouble and frustration in many circles. Let me given you a specific example. The construction of 21 schools and health centers in Hadhramaut has been postponed year after year since 1993. Also, contractors do not want to cope with the long-winded paperwork, routine and procedures.

Q: How do you describe the relationships between the society's main office and its branch offices in other regions?

A: We are adopting a new approach by creating independent branches. Every branch has an executive board and a general secretariat. We support these branches by renting and furnishing their offices. Some of the branches have succeeded in their activities like the ones in Shibam and Al-Hami. But other branches have faced many problems. Even the Mukallah branch has some troubles. We are trying to making these branches independent and self-sufficient.

They also represent our observation posts at their respective areas in order to help us ascertain the special needs of every region. We in Sanaa help in the coordination between the various branches.

Every branch is elected by its local population, and they draw up their plans. We help them in finding funds and in giving advice.

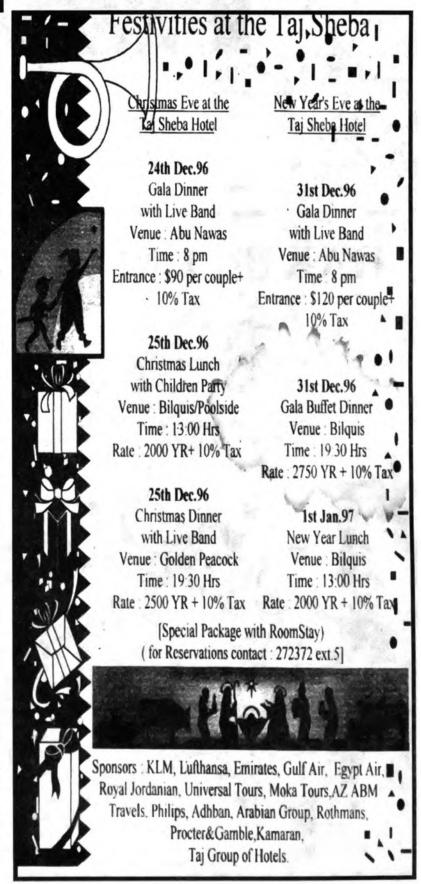
Q: What are your local and foreign sources of finance?

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A: There are many and varied local sources. The Ministry of Social Affairs supports us with expertise and the introduction to international organizations. But we have not received a single Riyal from them. Also, the Ministries of Health and Education have been most helpful to us. We are most indebted to the Road Construction Authority, and its president, Mr. Abdullah Al-Kurshumi who saves no efforts in answering our needs.

As for outside aid, the Islamic Society in Belgium and the Lions' Club have been a major source of funding. The latter has supplied us with medical equipment for a big hospital.

The support of Yemeni expatriates abroad has been very modest indeed. During the whole five years of the society's existence, expatriate aid has not exceeded \$5,000! Local private donors, on the other hand, have greatly supported us. We have many outstanding pledges.



Q: What are the society's plans for the future?

academic scholarships for outstanding students. We have noticed many bright young students cannot continuing their studies due to financial difficulties. We are working to expand the educational institutions and facilities in Hadhramaut so as to take in more new students. In this way, the students and their families can be saved the trouble and expenditure of going to study in Sanaa or abroad. In addition to all that, the society has a future plan for establishing community colleges in the area.

A: The president of the Republic of the

country kindly ordered for an allocation

of a piece of land in Sanaa for the

benefit of the society. This order took place four years ago. But up to this day

the State Real Estate Authority has not

vet complied with the order. The society

intends to use this land for erecting

student hostels, a lecture hall and a caf-

eteria for the benefit of Hadhrami

We have rented a residential building to

accommodate Hadhrami people coming

to Sanaa for medical treatment. They are

usually received at the airport and later

assisted to find the right hospitals and

doctors. Some hospitals cooperate with

us by charging especially reduced fees

for treatments and operations provided for our patients. Our major aim for the future is to try to fill all shortages and

gaps in the health care system in Hadh-

ramaut. As an example for this, we are thinking of establishing three special

kidney dialysis units. Kidney failure has

become widespread in the region and its

treatment is quite costly and time con-

suming. In fact, we have already opened

a unit in Mukalla and two are to be

introduced in Seiyoun and Dawaan

Six nurses will be sent to Jordan or

Saudi Arabia to get special training to

conduct kidney dialysis services. Our

main priority now is to try to eradicate

serious and endemic diseases in Hadh-

ramaut. A specialized center for heart

An awareness program is pursued by the

society to teach the public how to

In education, the society is striving to

obtain, from various friendly embassies,

immediately after Ramadhan.

diseases is also planned.

prevent diseases.

students in Sanaa.

Our activities also extend to archaeology and history. We are now concentrating on Tareem and Shibam. Many international organizations are invited to come and build the necessary infrastructures for the protection of our archaeological heritage. We are working for the enactment of a law to preserve and protect archaeological sites and his-

torical towns. A lot of discussion is underway with German and Dutch organizations regarding the historical towns of Shibam. The town is in urgent need of efforts to protect its buildings.

Hopefully, things will improve through decentralization.

Let mention, however, that some government officials in the service ministries like health and education, are very helpful and supportive.



Birth of Japanese-Yemeni Friendship Association in Tokyo

On December 3rd, Japan-Yemeni Friendship Association was born in Tokyo. Dr. Abdulkarim al-Iryani, Foreign Minister, was on hand to attend the official kickoff. Also present were over a hundred Japanese businessmen,, government officials, travelers, artists, researchers and photographers, who formed the founding members of the JYFA. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda (member of parliament and son of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukudo) was elected JYFA chairman. Mr. Hiroshi SATO, a JYFA

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Board of Directors member, has just visited Yemen as a JICA

Iryani and Fukuda Exchange Gifts in the JYFA Launch Ceremony

KOICA: Channelling More Aid to Yemen

The Republic of Korea has been providing a rising level of assis-tance to Third World countries. From US\$ 21.5 million in 1993, Korean foreign aid has risen to US\$ 28.5 in 1994 and to US\$ 36.7 million in 1995. This year it is expected to exceed US\$ 40 million

expert for the TB project.

Under the theme "Creation of an Society" Affluent Human Korea's foreign aid is managed by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Foreign aid is classified under many categories, but the main ones are as follows:

- Project-type Cooperation,
- Provision of Equipment,
- Development Technical Study,
- Training of Professionals,
- Sending Korean Experts, - Dispatch of Korean Volunteers.

The Republic of Yemen has been receiving an annual aid package of some US\$ 150,000. About \$ 100,000 of this is in the form of equipment, and the balance sending Yemenis for covers training in Korea, and bringing



Korean experts to help in the development efforts of Yemen. "Over the last few years, Korea has sent to Yemen experts in Taekwondo. tourism, and security systems," Sei Young Cho, First Secretary at the Korean Embassy. Last week, Dr. Sian Park, Professor at the Department of Architecture at Pusan National University

arrived to help with the design lay-out of the Aden Free Zone. "During my one-month stay here, I hope to be able to develop initial concepts for architectural designs," said Prof. Park.

"While Korea is not a giant and rich country like Japan, its foreign assistance is growing. We hope its aid to Yemen will also grow," stated Mr. Cho.

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Is It a Temporary Reprieve or a Fundamental Change of Attitude?

Female Participation in Politics By: Aneesa Ghanim,

Yemen Times, Sanaa.

Women's participation in and contribution to the elections of 1993. has been an item of extensive discussion. The conclusion is that Yemeni women had a visible role in the 1993 elections. It was, in fact, for the first time that women took part in a real election throughout the country. The expe-rience was a step forward in building up a female movement in society.

It is clear today that the various political parties have grasped the value of the female vote in determining the coming elections. It appears also that these parties are ready to push their female members to vote and to stand as candidates in the coming elections. Towards that end, a number of seminars and meetings are held on women's participation in the elections.

This policy points to two facts:

First, there is an opportunistic element in this drive which exploits the topic of women for the sake of an electoral goal without taking into consideration the position/role of women in society as having a vital role.

Second, this approach only touches on the role of women and is of a temporary nature triggered by the elections, and does not lead to substantive gains for the women's movement in the country.

coming elections will undermine the will of the masses, thus also affecting the will of women. If present trends persist, the outcome of the elections will be a distorted parliament.

The deteriorating economic conditions will cast a shade of gloomy clouds and suspicion on the citizens who want to use the elections to advance the cause of modernity and democracy, including a visible role for women in public life.

How women interact in the elections will depend on working among them during the electoral campaigns, not just hosting seminars in Sanaa. The point is to raise awareness of women and to make them feel that they are part of the process. women still feel they are marginal. We should repeat time and again that women's votes have their impact in forceful interaction.



deciding the future of this nation. The democratic process cannot be complete without women taking an active part in it. The march of progress, and the drive to build a modern nation requires that women be mobilized in the development as well as political change. After all, women form half of society and any marginalization of their role in the elections or other wise will not serve the advance of the country.

One other point is that the elections form a political manifestation of the whole people - all

factions and classes. With this reality in mind, it becomes an essential objective to ensure adequate women participation in the elections. The question whether our male politicians are fully convinced that women should mobilized as a right, or whether they see them simply as a handy tool which can be exploited to satisfy their unsatiable hunger for power. The answer to this question is very important.

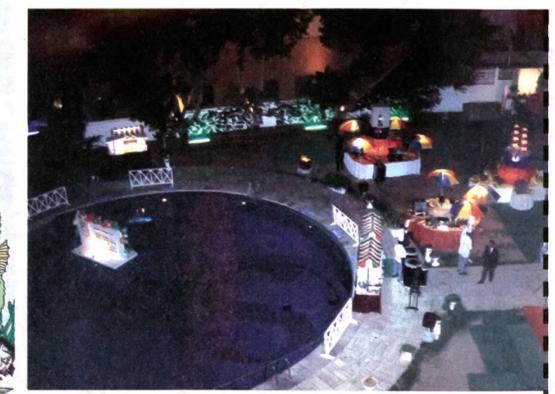
How do we explain the sudden interest of the big political parties in female participation in the elections? Does this come as a change in personal attitude or a development in the community's mentality? This is something which requires a study and contemplation. The issue is that it is a containment of a situation.

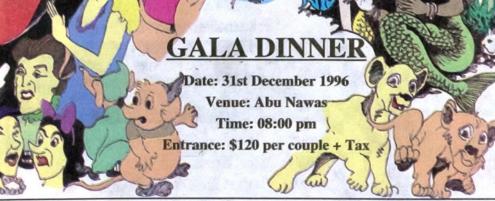
Moreover, there is a unanimous concern that the Moving to achieve sex equality in Yemen is an ultimate goal? Towards that end, we need to work on many things, public attitude, the family law, social values, etc. It is time to look at these issues with more concern and focus; not just lip service is the case at the moment.

If we return to the last elections, we see that the victory of only two female candidates in the elections does not reflect the weight of female voters or society's standpoint on women. The limited success reflected the desire of political parties to grant those two seats to women.

All in all, the positive participation of women in the elections will give her more rights in the future, even if no female candidates win. Therefore, it is essential that women participate in the elections to the fullest possible. There is no alternative but more

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Who Is Disabled?

By: Samira Ali Bin Daair

Yes ... it was yet another national day for the disabled ... but this time with a difference. In all earlier years, song and dance had prevailed as comic relief to the tragedy of disability or the "handicapped". Some wise guy decided that disabled sounds better than handicapped, although for the life of me I still can't see the difference!

I do not wish to go into semantics, but one assumes a person is either disabled or handicapped when they have something either physical or mental that prevents them from leading a normal life. If I may add there could be many other hidden disabilities that have nothing to do with the five senses. I will come back to that later. However, when a simultaneous process of an internal will and external environmental change takes place, the person is no longer disabled or constrained by his/ her handicap and can integrate into society and live a normal life. The message was loud and clear on this auspicious day... The play that was staged by the Society for the Physically Disabled asked the question... "Who would like to be in my place?" The silence in the audience was more vocal than any words of apology or sympathy.

Some disabilities are easier to live with, like perhaps a minor physical distortion whereas imagine living in darkness the whole time and not being able to see the colors of the rainbow, or being deaf and not able to hear the songs of birds... to put it mildly. We do not give much thought to all of this as we go through life and take the blessing of the five senses for granted, alhough any of us could lose any of these gifts any time.

A long time ago, I was jolted by a film I watched based on a true story where an autistic child (that is the most difficult mental disability) started to communicate with his mother much to the shock of the medical world because the mother had spent twenty four hours trying to reach the child - such devotion can only come from a mother. Therefore the involvement of the parents is most crucial in the rehabilitation process of disabled children.

Community-based rehabilitation programs within a social model are usually more successful because they tackle the problem wholistically.

In many countries of the world, the disabled have organized themselves to challenge the difficulties and realities in order to rehabilitate themselves by getting some skill training and employment. So far the welfare-charity model had prevailed and the picture of the blind weaving unsaleable baskets is familiar to all of us. Yemen is no different, and perhaps within the backdrop of the NGO structure here, it is not difficult to understand why. However,

to compare what the disabled NGOs were only two years ago, and what they are becoming now is to see real progress in many ways.

This takes me to the issue of what is happening now in all the disabled societies and what needs to happen before the disabled can be on their way to becoming socially integrated. There are many dimensions to the issue and I will commen, t not as an expert who has all the answers, but as someone who is concerned and has worked closely with the NGOs in this sector.

What has happened in Yemen is very typical of many developing countries; i.e. more focus is given on the integration of adults and vocational training and production units, etc. There is usually a little school attended by a small intake of disabled children, and though some of the children randomly get into normal schools, it is always those who have access to some aids, who make it to normal school. Even then the problems the children face are numerous, and sometimes they land them back into the centers. Yes, while the adults have their problems of integrating, earning a living and living a normal life, disabled children have their special problems and thus special needs. The most visible ones are access to education and health facilities. Moreover, since the problem of disability should be tackled at the earliest possible stage in curative terms as well as the health dimension in preventative terms, children should be targeted. It has been found in recent surveys that a large proportion of the disabled children were not born disabled and became so as a result of bad nutrition or childhood diseases or accidents. The problems are mindboggling, but I will focus on the rehabilitation of disabled children, and prospects for the future.

messages from the disabled people themselves. The Vice-President sat through the entire per-formance, and on the Arab Child's Day, the Minister of Social Affairs sat through the whole thing and was the last to leave. In my heart I did hope that this was a sure sign of increasing impor-tance being given to the children's agenda in Yemen. So what would be the role of the government in facilitating the integration of disabled people? There is a law which makes it incumbent upon the government sectors to employ at least a minimum number of disabled people and it has happened to a small degree. Let us face it though, the same constraints which stand in the way of better educational and health services, come into play here as well. Governments in most developing countries cannot do everything, and hence the growing role of NGOs, plagued as they are with all sorts of shortcomings, not the least of which is the lack of capacity to absorb donor assistance effectively. As most donors these days try to channel a good part of their assistance to the NGOs, this becomes highly problematic.

Let me take the preventative health aspects first and look at the scenario. It is clear that the outreach capacity of primary health care facilities is far from adequate in Yemen, even if some of the medical expertise is among the best in the developing world. Improvement of basic health services in terms of the health goods and accessibility, and effective health education are prerequisites for prevention of disabilities in future. Another problem is the health referral system in Yemen, which makes it difficult to take cases further than the very basic services at the community level. For example, the CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) program which aims to tackle the problem at the grass-roots level by training workers who train parents and mobilize the surrounding community to assist in the rehabilitation of disabled children can go so far only. When children need further and more specialized care, it is rather difficult. In this respect, I think again there is some hope in NGOs, even though it is not a long-term solution.

A new Sana'a-based NGO (the Chairman informed me that they might branch out into other governorates in future when they cut some ground) which is composed of well-educated Yemeni doctors, is being established at present; and the program will consist of both curative (free medical facilities for disabled children), and preventative, in terms of health education with communities, etc. Such is an experimental ground for setting trends and testing workable solutions to the problem; plus affecting attitude and behavior change in working with communities... But the long-term solution of course lies in improving the health delivery system.

As far as education for disabled children is concerned, the trend in many countries has been for Inclusive Education, which can either mean having specialized classrooms in normal public schools, or having disabled children in normal classrooms. Though in the context of Yemen, it may be difficult, it is not impossible; perhaps inclusive education needs to be viewed as a longterm goal, but the process has to start in phases. The justification for inclusive education as opposed to institutions with poor facilities and an intake of only a few children, is that it is more cost-effective.

Under the present economic circumstances in Yemen, can we afford to have expensive institutions or special schools for the disabled? On the other hand, it is not socially desirable to isolate disabled children, and they need to be with normal children. On the street, these children play normally with their mates, and so why can't they do the same in educational settings, provided their special needs are taken into account?



did not feel "different", and he had access to a library and a playground that helped him become physically rehabilitated.

Saba'a, a ten year old said the school she had been to before was so bad even for the normal children. When her brother could no longer take her back and forth, she found it difficult to continue with school. Twelve year old Zamzam and eleven year old Afaaf had found it difficult to go to school despite their obvious enthusiasm for learning. They could not survive the difficult conditions at school, which they thought were difficult enough even for normal children. However, there have been cases of children been accepted into some schools, and the credit goes to the administration and teachers.

The NGOs and specialized institutions for the disabled could take on other roles, like becoming the preparing ground for inclusive education.. Children need to be taught how to look after themselves and how to get about with simple aids, and to be as self-reliant as possible. With totally blind children, teaching them Braille and how to use tape recorders for participation in the classroom, is a case in point. And most essential of all "mobility" and self-reliance are vital tools. With deaf children, they will need basic skills in sign language, lip reading, etc.

A preparation ground within the NGOs for the disabled is feasible, if they are assisted in building up a sound structure; and that implies well-trained teachers, and some facilities. They could also house the necessary resources like audiometric testing equipment for deaf children and visual testing for blind to decipher whether children are totally blind or have low vision,or tunnel vision,etc, because the type of materials they would need in the classroom would be based on the special disability they have. Those children who are launched into normal school should be monitored closely. The NGOs can also become resource centers, where talking libraries for the blind are found, and other activities for the deaf., and maybe special sports for the disabled. There are many possibilities for NGOs to take up more positive roles on disability issues rather than trying to replace the ministry of education or health. The present trends are not at all sustainable.

intermediate and secondary level mainly. For them, it was easy to supply a few things like cassette players, braille typewriters, etc., but the bigger challenge is to try to get new blind children out of their homes at an early stage, and into the preparatory center and on into schools. There will obviously be other needs for the blind adults. Once a comprehensive program is drawn, it becomes that much easier for donors, government and other parties to identify which piece of the jigsaw each wants to pick up until we have the full picture in place. People like ILO could help with vocational training and production units, and maybe oher donors..

We also have to be realistic about possibilities and time-frames; and it would be idealistic to talk of quick modification of the physical environment in all schools. However, in order to integrate physically disabled children, there could be donors who could support the building of ramps in certain identified schools as a pilot project to start with. The NGOs can themselves do advocacy work with the schools to prepare them for accepting the disabled children. The surrounding communities can also be targeted so that eventually people's attitudes change towards disabled people. While promoting the integration process, it is important for disabled people not to lose their dignity and be the object of pity. Disabled people who run some NGOs are a shining example of people who are fighting to lead useful lives, sometimes more than abled people.

The Chairman of the Blind Society, Ms. Fatma Al-Aqel is a walking example of a young lady who has transcended her disabilities and been able not only to complete her university education, but helped other girls get educated. She has become the advocate for the integration of blind children, and is doing a lot of useful work and one should not underestimate the work of individuals like her. To aim for comprehensive programs of integration, inclusive education, etc., is fine. But what happens to children out there until such a time that a system is in place, as Fatma herself asked me long ago. There is an Arabic proverb that says, "The one who has their hand in the water is not like the one whose hand is in the fire." Therefore it is also important to have the disabled persons speak for themselves and that kind of advocacy is much more powerful. Institutions are a starting point but the issue now is of transforming the roles of these institutions, to become more effective, instead of spreading themselves too thin.

To go back to the 9th of December, an expatriate friend commented on the fact that she found things to be quite unusual in Yemen, in that the occasion did not start with speeches but performances and Integration of disabled children is also important because disabled children need to be made more visible, (even in developed countries they are sometimes still hidden due to the stigma attached to disability). However, a lot of advocacy work needs to be done in order to change attitudes towards disability. Attitudes can stand in the way of real integration. For example, there is ten-year old Mohammed, smart and wise beyond his years, who suffers from a bad leg as a result of polio, but he manages to walk with a badly designed crutch. He told me of the prejudices he suffered at schoolmainly from the administration, not always from the children. He was expelled from school after a fight with one of the boys; in his view, a lame excuse as everyone kept telling him why he did not go to the disabled center.

He liked being at the disabled society because he

One would not go so far to say that institutions are not necessary and children should be launched into schools and thus the problems are miraculously solved. You can't just dump these children into school and wash your hands off them. Let us face it, a proper structure for inclusive education in the schools needs to be in place before one could speak of systems, under ideal conditions. Moreover, if the government committed itself to inclusive education, Unesco, Unicef and similar organizations could come to their assistance and help with logistics and structures. But as the Chinese proverb says, "The thousand mile journey starts with the first stride." For example, the number of known cases of blind children in Sana'a is not every high which makes it easier to integrate those children. Even then, it is not an overnight thing.

At present, there is a little school housing about 50 children, and there are many girls and boys who have become integrated into school and are now at A lot of work has been done with these NGOs with some donors doing training, others other bits pieces. However, to my mind, having a comprehensive program and long-term strategy, that is defined by the disabled themselves, is a priority now that we have cut some ground, and are not in danger of putting the cart before the horse. It is always better to start from the ground rather than superimpose sophisticated systems from above before people can internalize the process themselves.

My aim here was only to shed light on the situation of the disabled, and to give some indication of the possibilities. I would like to conclude by stressing that disability of "normal" people can be the real problem of the disabled. Many "normal" people, indeed, suffer from invisible disabilities.



Hurt-Hening Sthamer is BASF chief delegate in charge of marketing in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. He just took up his job. Last week, he visited Yemen to seek market expansion. "It is very exciting for me to come to Yemen because I visited this country as a child and always had fond memories of it. That was in 1954, wher I travelled with my parents from Germany to Mozambique. We made a stopover in Aden."

Sthamer, 49, joined BASF in 1968 and have been working in various departments and in many countries abroad like Malawi and Mozambique. His last assignment for almost six years was in Nigeria from 1990 to 1996. He has a good understanding of Third World problems.

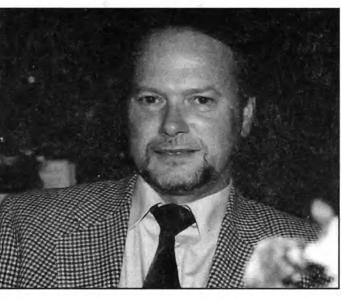
On the occasion, Yusuf Shareef interviewed him.

Q: You have just taken over. What are your plans?

A: This is my first business visit to this country. I had the opportunity to visit places like Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. It was quite an experience. The plan of the Aden Free Zone is very interesting. This area could be very valuable for the future of Yemen. I was told that Aden was the first free trade zone in the world in 1850 and remained so until independence, i.e., before Hong Kong and others.

I do not have specific plans yet, but I am looking forward to work with our partners in promoting more products in the Yemeni market.

We are also looking at other options for business. Industries such as textiles which are very important for this country, for example offer new opportunities.



Q: Do you have any new marketing strategies?

A: This is a difficult question to answer because there is a globalization. Strategies are applied worldwide. Everyday there are new developments in the chemical industry. New strategies have to be part of this. As a result of this visit, I will use

whatever new information I gathered to evolve the necessary ideas and strategies.

Q: What is your advertizing plan? We heard that you did not do any advertizing here in Yemen.

A: It is true that we kept a low profile in this country. This is probably related to the volume of business we did in the past. We have seen visible improvements in business during last year. We will put more emphasis on advertising in the future. Q: Do you have any new products to launch?

BUSINESS

A: The range of products is continuously evolving in a company like BASF which has over 10,000 products. Often, old products are replaced with new ones. BASF is a group of companies with some subsidiary companies that deal with fertilizers, animal health, feed products, human vitamins, plastics, polyethelenes, oil and gas, etc. The company's annual turnover is DM 46 billion which speaks for itself. Of this amount, DM 28 billion is in Europe (DM 12 billion is in Germany alone); 8 billion in North America; 23 billion in South America; and Asia 5 billion.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I am pleased with the result of my visit. Yemenis are very friendly, and I look forward to a pleasant experience.

Heinz Schumacher, 54, is BASF Director for Agricultural Business in Africa and the Middle East. He too visited Yemen last week with the purpose of coordinating with the local partners of the company.

DECONOMY

Q: What is the purpose of your visit?

A: I was over here last year. We supply crop protection products and a new type of fertilizer for the Yemeni market. The purpose of my trip is to strengthen our good relations with Yemeni distributors, and at the same time to look for new distributors to promote new BASF products.

Q: How successful has your visit been? A: We can say that up to now we

are quite happy with what we have reached together with our local distributors. **Q: How is the BASF business in**

Yemen?

A: BASF has become a very important supplier of agricultural products to Yemen. We are going to continue that and enlarge the business.

Q: Do you have new representative in Yemen?

A: We used give technical an commercial advisory service to the Yemeni market through our office in Saudi Arabia. We are going to make some changes in our operations. Our new manager in charge of the region is also here. He is Mr. Sthamer. I am sure he has some new ideas as to how to further build the business in this growing part of the world.



Q: Your company produces dangerous insecticides. What is your responsibility for their proper use?

A: BASF does not produce any dangerous insecticides at all. There are only two major types of insecticides sold by BASF. These are known under the brand names of Perfectheón and Salut. They are registered all over the world and are produced under the highest standards.

If these products are used in the proper way, and as instructed, they are not dangerous at all. The danger comes when people use them without regard to the waiting time which, in some products, extends to two weeks. (Yemen Times note: Actually this is exactly the case, especially among qat farmers).

Since these products are systemic, the active ingredients cannot be washed out. Therefore,

people using these products have to wait at least 2 weeks or up to what is mentioned on the product's label. After the waiting period is over, these products become a 100% safe.

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Q: Who are your business your partners in Yemen?

A: Al-Amery and Brothers is the main importer of BASF plant protection products in Yemen.

Q: Any last comments?

A: For the first time in this trip I was able to take 2 days off. I have been to some very beautiful parts of Yemen. I can only recommend it to every visitor who comes to Yemen to see as much of it as possible.

I have been to Hadhramaut and Marib where life - some thousands year ago - is just in front of your eyes.

That is wonderful.

Yemen Hunt Oil Company, Exxon and Yukong

extend their best felicitations to all on the holiday season - Christmas and New Year. We wish all a most productive and happy 1997.



OIL COMPANY شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط واكسون ويوكونغ يتقدمون للجميع بأحر التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة قدوم العام الجديد. نتمنى للجميع عاماً سعيداً، كما ندعو لهم بالتوفيق والنجاح



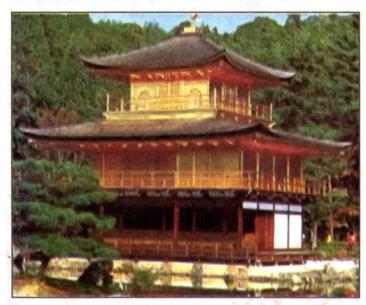
JAPAN: Past & Present:

Land of the Rising Sun... Continues to Rise

To commemorate Japan's national day, our editor asked us to write something. We have to say we were dumbfounded by the awesome material which was thrown at us for this purpose. If we were to start with the past, and the country goes far back, fascinating events are revealed, to say the least. If we were to focus on the present, all we had to do was raise a hand and point to the hundreds of items, products, machines and appliances around the room to know that Japan's reach has gone far beyond the arc formed by the Japanese main Islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. Almost any subject on Japan that one might pick is bound to be impressive and sometimes may border on the bizarre.

Japan, an archipelago of 4 main islands and thousands of smaller islands, is located in the northwestern periphery of the Pacific Ocean and the eastern-most point of East Asia. Its area of 377,819 square km makes the size of Japan disproportionate in terms of its awesome economic strength. It is less than 0.3% of the total land area of the world

Being part of a long chain of mountains running from Southeast Asia all the way to Alaska, mountains cover 71% of the country's total land area. 532 of these mountains are over 2,000 meters high (the tallest is Mount Fuji which stands majestically at a height of 3,776 meters). This mountain along with several others are live volcanoes, which point to the continuous earth turbulence which Japan is constantly threatened by. But the Japanese people have stubbornly been able to



hot water springs - attractive spots for health resorts. Moreover these and persistent resistance, despite inferior Japanese armies. volcanoes have made the country one of the most fertile in the world. Stability set in when the Muromachi period was initiated by the formation, but the Japanese within the There are still 40 volcanoes active today (mount Fuji last erupted in military government set up by the Ashikaga family in 1338. For two life span of two generations. By 1905, Last Minute Cancellation society has Japan in strengthening world Japanese are being forced to ease 1707). Japan's earthquakes produce about 10% of the energy released centuries the bushido, or way of the Samurai became instilled in the she was a world power testing her by earthquakes that occur in the world per annum.

seventh largest in the world. The density, at 337 persons per square entering the country into a new period of civil wars between pro- over the Pacific literally uncontested. km, makes Japan the most densely populated per unit area under cultivation. 49% of the population live in the three major urban areas of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya (Tokyo taking in almost half of the number, or 25% of the total population).

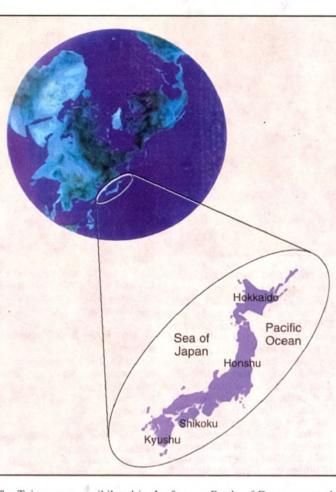
Buddhism predominates among the population, with a following of 90 million in 1994. Christianity has a following of 1.5 million people. There are around 100,000 Muslims in Japan. The Shinto religion also exists, which is an indigenous religion to Japan from which the myth of the Imperial Family's devine origin became a basic tenet of the faith. As time passed, Shintoism and Buddhism have come to overlap, although their origins are quite distinctive.

Japan in History:

Japan as a nation has deep historical roots that go back to pre-historic times, although it can be said that Japan became a unified state around the fourth century BC. Japan was first inhabited around 100,000 years ago, when Japan was still a part of the Asian land mass.

People lived mainly as hunters and gatherers until agriculture was introduced from China around the third century AD. Chinese culture, via Korea, crept into Japan from the fourth century AD. The country's first permanent capital, Nara, was founded around 170 AD. Later on, the capital became Kyoto for 1000 years after 794 AD. The transfer of the capital to Kyoto marked the beginning of the Heian period, which lasted until 1192 AD. The period is highlighted by great developmental strides in the arts.

This began with developing a distinctive Japanese script. Japanese literature had taken its own form replacing Chinese idiom. The indulgence in elegance and refinement in the capital caused the court to devote itself to the arts and social pleasure. Authority weakened. Eventually the struggle for power between two rival families, the Minamotos and the Tairas, both of whom traced their lineage to previous emperors, was decided in favor of the the former. This struggle is one of the most celebrated contests for the realm during the Middle Ages.



The Tairas were annihilated in the famous Battle of Dannoura on the Inland Sea in 1185.

This marked Japan's entry into the Feudal Age, in which the imperial throne took a back seat. Japanese society hence forth evolved into a martial feudal order as a protest against what the military government or Shogonate regarded as the decadence of Kyoto because of its devotion to the arts of peace. The capital was moved to Kamakura (near Tokyo). It is in the Kamakura period that the military government, established by Yoritomo in 1192, the leader of the victors, intro duced the chivalrous busido order - the way of the Samurai, as a way conceivable area: government, economics, education, social inter-

art and culture of Japan, thus giving it a discipline which is reflected muscles elsewhere. Japan defeated in its simplicity and restraint - a characteristic of Japanese art that Russia. Japan began in the earlier part The population of Japan, numbering 125,600,000 (1995) is the prevails to this day. After that, the struggle for power returned, of this century to assert its domination



vincial lords vying for supremacy which continued towards the end of the Sixteenth Century.

In 1590, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, returned stability to Japan again and sent Japan out on its first adventure overseas: two attempts to invade Korea in 1592 and 1597, which were foiled by Korean and Chinese resistance. The pacification and unification of Japan was consolidated by Tokugawa Ieyasu, who founded the Shogunate bearing his first name, which ruled from Edo (Tokyo of today) starting in 1603. Because of the increasing influx of Europeans, beginning in 1543, the Tokugawa shut Japan to both Europeans and Christianity which had penetrated in the south. Except for minor presence of Dutch, Chinese and Korean foreigners, Japan was shut out from the outside world for over two centuries.

In 1853 Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States had entered Tokyo Bay and forced Japan to open its doors again to the outside world. The pressure increased against the feudal Shogunate system of government and sovereignty was restored to the Imperial throne again The Meiji Restoration of 1868 signaled the entry of Japan into a period General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic: of great transformations. Emperor Meiji literally turned Japan into a modern state in the space of a few decades thus crossing several centuries. The whole country was busy absorbing Western ways in every



of restoring effective control throughout the land. But the Shogunate action, dress, etc. The Japanese did not overlook any aspect of backfired, as warlords vied for supreme power for several years after Western civilization. The transition was so effective and quick that have taken initiatives to improve for this process are the extremely to US\$ 260.3 billion. During the Yoritomo passed away. Attempts by the Mongols, in 1227 and 1228, Japan in half a century had become a modern world power - with a on imported Western values, frank and cordial relations with first 5 years of this decade. dispel their fears . These volcanoes provide the country with several were foiled due to strong typhoons which destroyed the Mongol fleet modern armed force and a modern industrial economy. It had taken Europe 900 years to make the trans-

By the end of the 1930's, Japan had galloped over the islands of the Pacific nd cut in to the Asian mainland from Russia to the tip of Indo China.

generally depressed world economy nd corruption had given the generals too much of the samurai spirit. Democracy was facing a tough test, which,

because of the short span of the democratic experience; had to brought about modernization to the oil crisis of the 1970's, Japan has become the leading succumb to the general staff. They handed over the destiny of the Japanese society is democracy. In Japan's current account showed a country in the world in the proapanese people to men who got carried away in their conception of 1874, the first political party, the rapidly expanding surplus. It vision of international assistance their own strength. The Japanese had defeated the Russians, defeated Party of Patriots, petitioned the tried to remedy the situation by - some US\$ 14 billion in 1995. the Chinese, defeated the Dutch, defeated the French. They presumed, government for the establishment making it easier for foreign Japan is spending US\$ 75 billion incorrectly, that they could also defeat the Americans. The outcome of a representative legislature. goods to enter the Japanese over the five years beginning in was two atomic bombs and foreign occupation.

In 1945, Japan had to make another transition: To become a world power without the input of military might. The destruction in Japan after the war, the awful devastating dimensions of nuclear weapons 1. Coming to Grips with the The major trading partners issues that govern its interaction and the total disruption of Japan's productive means jolted Japan to 1930s: take the appropriate course that restored the dignity and pride of the In the political evolution of The combined efforts decreased armament, non-proliferation, nation. It took Japan just half a century to make the leap from the Japan, there was a tragic detour the surplus from close to \$100 poverty, Aids, the environment Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century. It took another half a century in the late 1930's. A military dic- billion in 1986 to US \$33.7 and population. The Japanese for Japan to reinstate its prominence among nations and to play a tatorship overwhelmed the nation billion in 1987. However, these society has been generously conresponsible role in the world community.

Japan today is the leader of the world in many ways. It is the leader in total assistance to developing countries, it has the largest trade surplus, The lessons that came from that economy (after the USA). By contribution it made to the it is a leader in robotics, and it is the leader in integrating and fusing Western systems and knowledge with its indigenous oriential culture. Truely, Japan is a source of awe and admiration.

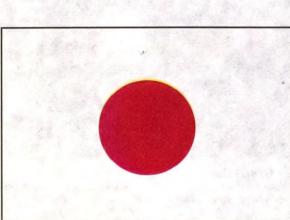
Hassan Al-Haifi and Ramzy Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times.

In view of the sad incidents in Lima, Peru, the Embassy of Japan in Sanaa regrets to announce cancellation of the National Day reception it had planned for the 23rd of December, birthdate of the Emperor of Japan, and to which many friends have been invited. Invitee may please take not!

Japanese society.

happened in the 1930s.





What senior Yemeni officials say of Yemeni-Japanese Relations and Cooperation

"Japan has rightly won the respect of the world, through hard work and clear vision. We in Yemen hold dearly our understanding and cooperation."

House Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar:

"Japan is one of the countries which has provided generous assistance to Yemen. Our people will remember the generosity and unconditional assistance Yemen has received."

Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abdulghani: "Yemen and Japan exchange a lot of mutual respect and good will."

Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani:

"My recent trip to Tokyo and meetings with senior officials/businessmen marks a watershed in our already strong and cordial relations."

Planning & Development Minister Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal:

"Japan is one of the leading aid partners of Yemen. The contribution it makes are visible in the development and welfare of our people."



retain certain charateristics and cities.

been able to peace and stability.

2. Economic Interaction:

the countryside of international trade relations. Since 1981, when Japan's trade

instruments which after some deficits resulting from Development Aid: Democracy thus set in, and has markets. But by 1985, it was 1993 in ODA. sinece become well-embedded in clear that unilateral action was Japan's foreign policies reflect its

decided to help the situation. Japan today is vehemently soared to around US\$ 140 billion. over three years, beginning in opposed to any militarization. Realizing the friction such a July 1994. The constitution outlaws going to surplus could create, Japan intro- Japan's assistance to the world is

for all intents and purposes, we with the 1930s only in a negative approach based on direct investcan say that Japanese society sense. It has been able to handle ments overseas and the protoday is organized and structured that part of its history by over- curement of components from along similar lines to Western coming the psychological fall- abroad. Japan's overseas investsocieties. Even more, Japan may out. Among the important signals ments during the 1980s amounted knowledge, and its neighbors, the economic con- Japanese investments overseas know-how. tribution it makes to the world, climbed another US\$ 200 billion. Yet, Japanese and recently, the participation of Unimaginable as it may seem, the off their economic success. Most of Japan's partners are urging it

> to legislate shorter working and traditions While most countries of the hours, longer vacations, and which give it world have economic shortfalls encourage consumption of unique leading to near-crisis situations, imported goods and services. The identity. These Japan's major problem in the Japanese economy seemed to are visible at economic sector is that it is doing require a re-structuring simply to home and work too well. Yes, even doing very help its partners. This effort is place - all over well can be a problem, in terms guided by the New Maekawa Report of 1987.

One of the key balance returned to the black 3. Japan Leads the World in

not enough to off-set the large strong sense of international imbalance in the current account. responsibility. Some of the major with the rest of the world are diswith major consequences to efforts were unable to reduce the tributing towards those issues. Japan and the rest of the world. heat of the world's second largest An example is the 45 billion yen experience were well learnt. 1995, the trade surplus had again Global Environmental Facility,

war, thus offering guarantees duced an aggressive policy of not restricted to funds. It has against a repeat of what reducing the reliance on an some 42,000 technical experts But Japan has not come to grins economy. Thus started a new worldwide to help poor nations.

Japan & Yemen

The Japanese Ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Susumu Akiyama, 59, has spent 39 years of his life as a diplomat. He served for 23 years in Japanese missions in Arab countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the UAE, and emen. He is an authority on Arab affairs and has a good command of the Arabic language. On the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, he was interviewed by Mr. M. Bin Sallam of Yemen

Q: In view of the current visit to Japan by the Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani, how do you assess Yemeni-Japanese relations?

A: The ties of friendship and cooperation between Japan and Yemen have been very good for a long time. The Yemeni Foreign Minister's visit to Japan comes as an important step to strengthen and develop these ties. Dr. Al-Iryani, accompanied by Dr. Mutahhar Al-Saeedi, Vice Minister of Planning Judging by my 3-year experience in Yemen, I sin and Development, had many meetings with senior cerely hope that Yemenis will find suitable, prac-Japanese officials such as Prime Minister Hash- tical and efficient solutions to the management imoto and Foreign Minister Ikeda. They have also problems. I do not like to enter into more details. met representatives of major Japanese companies, who have taken a great interest in participating in Q: You have lived through years of turmoil and Yemeni development projects.

Q: Japan has suspended its assistance to Yemen. Can you explain the reasons?

uation in Yemen.

Japanese experts and companies' representatives. hallmark of true democracy. This led to the suspension of many of the cooperation activities, until the situation in Yemen Q: Japan makes huge contributions in helping ries' bilateral cooperation is now being achieved. Japan has temporarily suspended giving credits to big Yemeni projects due to the increasing foreign other countries is based on three basic principles.

these crucial areas of cooperation. want to assure you that as the reasons fo pension of aid and cooperation are removed, Q: Japan is playing a growing role in interof cooperation memoranda have been signed lately some examples in this field up to now? to give special aid for helping Yemeni economic A: We took part in several cases of peacekeeping essary measures for economic and administrative countries for peacekeeping purposes. These coun-(\$22 million), which is the first of its kind to be closely with the Security Council of the UN. given by Japan, for the improvement of the Yemeni economic structure. Another aid from Japan was Q: Any further comments? also approved to finance expanding and improving A: I'd like express my respect and admiration for start early next year.

Q: How do you evaluate the program of Yemen. economic and administrative reform being I also praise Yemen's commitment to freedom of implemented by the Yemeni government?

unbeatable export-oriented and 15,000 volunteers working to address Yemen's economic difficulties.



change in Yemen. How do you view the changes in Yemen's internal and foreign policies?

A: If Yemen continues with its policy of balanced and stable relationships with other countries, that is A: We have always worked on increasing the coop- good for the future of the country. The internal eration between our countries, and continue our policy must be characterized by more tolerance and modest contributions to improving the economic sit- dialogue among the various political parties and groups. Tolerance, enabling all sides to air their But due to the civil war of 1994, we had to call back opinion, and choosing the most appropriate is the

eturned to normal. More progress in the two coun- poor countries all over the world. What is the principal philosophy behind that?

debts problems faced by Yemen. However, aid and First, we aim to aid and support countries with demgrants for developmental projects that improve the ocratic systems. Second, countries adopting free people's daily life will continue in the fields of med- market economies are also high on our agenda. icines, water, electricity, health, education and com- Third, Japanese aid must specifically go to humanmunications. We are intensifying our efforts in itarian needs and problems, definitely not to military purposes.

Japanes assistance is steadily returning. A number national peacekeeping missions. Can you give

estructuring. Agreements have been reached and observation. A team of Japanese observers was between Yemen and the International Monetary sent to monitor elections in Palestine. Some police Fund and the World Bank to implement the nec- forces were also sent to few African and Asian reforms. We deemed it appropriate at this point in tries include Cambodia, Mozambique, Zaire, and the time to give a special grant of 2,500 million yens Golan Heights. In this regard, Japan coordinates

the telephone network in Aden, now scheduled to strenuous efforts made by the government and the political parties, whether they are in power or opposition, to achieve a more democratic atmosphere in

expression and freedom of the press which are A: We highly respect the continuous and serious rarely found in other Arab countries. Admittedly, efforts made by the Yemeni government in coop- there are some negative administrational and other eration with the IMF, WB and other donors in order aspects which need to be seriously and efficiently tackled.



2011



By: Mrs. Ghazala Zahid, Lecturer in English, Pakistan School, Sana'a

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The Pakistani School in Sanaa is testimony to the strong friendship between Pakistan and Yemen. The school, operational for the last eleven years, has always worked with this special link in mind. But its real focus is on academic excellence as the management and teaching staff strive to improve standards through hard work and devotion.

In addition, the school is moving into visible extra-curricular activities. This year it is celebrating the students' week, held during 14-18th December 1996.

The inauguration ceremony took place on Saturday, 14th Dec.

1996. Pakistani Ambassador, Mr. Amin Jan Naeem, along with his wife, inaugurated and presided over the function.

Girls dressed in beautiful dresses gave a very colorful reception to the honorary guest. The principal of the school, Dr. Nuzhat Perveen Chaudry, gave an address in which she highlighted the salient features of different sports events and other activities to be held during the entire week.

"Among the intellectual and academic activities in the program are Qiraat (recital) competition, Debates, Singing and dancing competitions, Fancy dancing competitions, Fancy Dress shows, Drama Competition, Salad arrangement, Flower arrangement, and poster-painting



competitions, and many more," she said.

In addition, of course, there are the physical activities, especially the sports. "These include vol-leyball, basket-ball, badminton matches, races and long-jump, tug-ropes, and other exciting events," she reported. The prin-cipal finally pointed out that inspite of its' financial con-straints, the school would always provide the best possible facilprovide the best possible facilities to its students.

The mornings were assigned for the sports events. Teams of the four Houses; namely Al-Qais House, Al-Zuberi House, Jinnah House, and Iqbal House, competed. There was great enthusiasm and excitement among the supporting students and fans. Even older folks chanted slogans in repeated frenzy during the games to encourage and support their favorite teams.

In the afternoons, the Qiraat com-petitions were held. Students from all the Houses participated. Teachers from other schools were

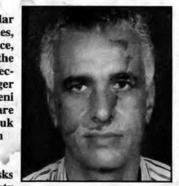


Farouk Abdul-Raheem Mohammed:

"We worry the message we carry may not, sometimes, sit well with some individuals."

Ibtisam Quddar of Yemen Times, Office. Aden interviewed the Exec-Deputy utive Manager of the Yemeni Family Care Society, Farouk Abdul-Raheem Mohammed.

Q: What tasks does the society



European and regions. It goes without saying that we try to link up and coordinate with other similar organizations.

Q: Do you receive any from support the government?

state A: The

came out of it?

A: Yes, I was nominated by the Sana'a office to participate in a workshop organized by the EC to train family planning personnel. Such workshops are necessary for implementation of family planning projects. We still do not have a Yemeni expert in the field.

Q: What difficulties do you face in your work?

A: First of all, we worry that the message we are carrying may not, sometimes, sit well with

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Sixth term:

January 5th - February 5th, 1997



invited as judges. The Ambas-sador of Pakistan, who is also the chairman of the school, appreciated the efforts of the teachers and students who had worked so hard to make the experience a successful and memorable one. The closing ceremony of the Students' Week was held on Wednesday, 18th December 1996. Distinguished guests and parents of the students attended the occasion. happy with the activities. "At least, it was a chance to interact

express appreciation for the with our teachers and school events. "We are grateful to the administration in a different school teachers and management plane," said a senior student. for having organized this special week. It was a good chance to bring the school and families together, and an opportunity to bring parents and children to share this joyful experience," said a parent who participated in the events. Students were also similarly

The embassy staff, under the leadership of the ambassador, played an important role in the success of the "Students' Week". According to the Principal, Dr. Chaudhry, the school will witness more of such extracurricular activites in the future. We are all looking forward to them!



carry out?

A: Our society distributes family planning information and devices to various mother and child centers in Aden. Our efforts actually also cover all the neighboring governorates and regions, including Taiz. Our services sometimes extend all the way to Al-Maharah.

The society also organizes training courses for male and female volunteers, offers short seminars at schools, and specialized seminars for nurses and midwives.

Q: How is your coordination with other centers?

A: Our society is a branch of the main center in Sana'a where most facilities are provided. We are members of the International Union which has its Arab headquarters in Tunisia, and members of the General European Union which covers the eastern, western

provides us with pills, surgical gloves and IUD's for family planning. We distribute these to various other regions where nurses, midwives and social workers are trained for instructing the public on the use of family planning drugs and devices.

Since our society is an NGO, the government does not provide us with anything, except maybe moral support. They also allow us free use of government buildings for holding training courses.

O: Is the society supported by international organizations?

A: The International Union is of course our primary supporter. There is also the Population Activities Fund. But a large proportion of their support actually goes to Sana'a-based projects.

Q: You recently participated in a workshop in Tunisia. What

some individuals. There are also difficulties in delivering supplies to distant and inaccessible rural areas. The continuous turnover and change of female personnel makes it hard for experience to accumulate, and the necessary data base to develop. Also, some staff members neglect their duties and delay the preparation of nec-essary reports. Even then, there is visible progress.

Q: Would you like to add any last comments?

A: In view of the sensitivity and importance of the issues we deal with, I call on all citizens to be cautious. They should use all necessary protection against sexually transmitted diseases such as VD's and AIDS. The Ministry of Health has an important major role in raising public awareness to prevent the spread of such fatal diseases.

Location of the course: **Registration:**

Fee: Teacher:

British Council, Sana'a December 29th, 1996 - January 1st, 1997 from 4:00 - 6:00 p.m. US\$ 80 Qualified, experienced native speakers

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More New Free Trade Zones in Egypt

The Egyptian Minister of State for Public Enterprises Sector Dr. Atef Obeid stated last week that the Holding Company for Textiles Manufacturing and Trade agreed to sell some of the land owned by the company to Menofia Governorate to establish a free trade zone.

The land will be part of the Mubarak Industrial City which is to be expanded to establish more several free trade zones in Menofia, governorate of birth of the Egyptian President. This decision comes as part of the governmental policy to establish new free trade zones nationwide, pointed out Dr. Obeid.

Egypt already has several free trade zones as well as industrial parks. While the trade zones are along coastal stretches, the industrial parks are in satellite cities around the major urban centers, notably Cairo.

The Ministry has organized campaigns which began in Saudi Arabia on December 20th. Dr. Obeid, heading a high ranking delegation, flew to Saudi Arabia on for a 4-day visit to discuss joint cooperation with Saudis. The campaign will also cover the United States and Europe. Regarding the aim of the campaign, the minister said, "We are inviting investors to study the possibility of establishing projects in the new free trade zones."

Concerning loss making public companies, the minister asserted that the government will upgrade them and then sell them, which is why the government is eager to establish joint companies to supervise ways to improve these companies. The ministry will first apply this new policy to spinning, weaving, leather and metal companies.

India and Bangladesh Sign Landmark Water Treaty

India and Bangladesh signed a new treaty to share water from the Ganges River last week, which the leaders of both countries hailed as a stepping stone to better relations between the two neighbors.

Indian Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda and Prime Minister Sheikha Hassina of Bangladesh signed the 30-year treaty in Delhi and then left for home, ending a three-day official visit to India.

"It is a matter of profound satisfaction for me that we have succeeded in finding a solution to something which has been an irritant for over two decades," Deve Gowda said at a joint news conference addressed by the two leaders. The Bangladeshi leader also expressed + similar sentiments.

Yet, there are quite a few other irritants in the bilateral relations between the two South Asian neighbors. One pressing issue has been the Indian push to built a super highway connecting mainland India with the Indian regions that lie east of Bangladesh. But Dhakka is concerned about the highway that will cut across its territory, and the impact it will have on its economy, and even sovereignty. To soften the issue. India has reframed the approach by pro-moting the highway as the Asia Highway which will connect many countries in South Asia, and will extend all the way into Iran. That approach has yet to convince Bangladesh.

Even then, India and Bangladesh seem headed to easier days as the two governments try to work closer with each other on regional and local issues.

Al-Mahdi in Eritrea

Sudanese opposition leader and former prime minister Sadeq Al-Mahdi, in a sudden switch of strategy against the Khartoum government, left Sudan for Eritrea, the headquarters of the armed opposition.

Mahdi appeared at a news conference in Asmara last week and said he slipped out of Khartoum last Thursday. Asked what his plans were, he said, "I want a united effort against the regime in Khartoum, with a minimum of bloodshed."

Mahdi is a towering figure in Sudanese politics as head of the Umma, the largest party, and spiritual leader of the Ansar or Mahdist movement. His flight from Khartoum is a major coup for the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the broad opposition coalition that has started attacking Sudan from Eritrean territory.

Eritrea, which claims Sudan's government is trying to destabilize the region, supports the Sudanese rebels in their military campaign to unseat the present government in Khartoum. Mahdi had been living in

Mandi had been living in Khartoum under surveillance at home, since General Omar Hassan Al-Bashir overthrew his democratically elected government in a military coup in 1989. That government, however, had bordered on chaos due to corruption and mismanagement before the General moved-in.

He has been an outspoken opponent of the government but he had not - in the past - overtly supported the use of violence.

Speaking about the exit voyage, Mahdi said, "We left on Thursday (12th December) morning. We met no obstruction. There is total lack of control by the government. It was very, very safe."

Iraq Launches Tender to Buy Wheat from France

Iraq has launched a tender in the grain market to import 100,000 tons of French wheat during January and February, grain traders in Paris said last week.

Grain markets had been waiting for a move to buy wheat as Iraq started selling limited quantities of oil under a UN approved scheme to raise money for food and medicine.

Traders said the grain would come in two equal shipments of 50,000 tons and could be the start of purchases to meet Iraq's need for two-million tons of wheat and other basic goods.

"All we need to know is whether they are going to buy 100,000 tons, 500,000 tons or a million," a source close to the negotiations said.

At another level, the condition of Iraqi ruler Saddam Hussein's eldest son, Uday, has stabilized and is expected to leave hospital soon. Several attackers, hurling hand grenades and firing machine guns, attacked Uday, 32, on Thursday, December 12th in Baghdad's smart AJ-Mansour district.

Official Iraqi media in Baghdad quoted the presidential office as saying that Uday had been shot and wounded while driving through Al-Mansour district. Uday used to drive without bodyguards and many people have reported seeing him alone or with friends dining in Baghdad restaurants. The report said he was taken to hospital but his condition "was not a matter of concern". Shebab Television, which Uday owns, transmitted pictures of him in a hospital bed receiving well-wishers. Meanwhile, authorities are investigating the attempt.

AGCC Governments to Control Exhibitions

Exhibitions in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC) states are to be controlled by the Ministry of Economy and/or Commerce in each country, it was reported last week. So far, exhibitions were organized with no government involvement.

The measure has invited the wrath of businessmen, hotels, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other private groups, many of which are planning emergency meetings to study counter-measures. They have already started lobbying against what they see as a bad decision. A joint meeting bringing private exhibition companies and government officials are now lined up for January 2nd in Bahrain. Governments in the AGCC are

concerned over security ramifications of exhibitions, which have become a major economic and promotional activity in the

region. So, they established a new system, which calls for the following:

 An exhibition is for display of samples of machines, products, commodities and services, and for advertizing and promotion.
 The Ministry of Commerce (in

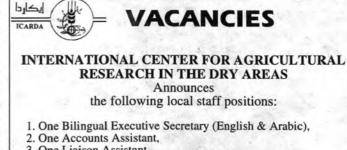
2) The Ministry of Commerce (in each AGCC country) has the authority to monitor participation in exhibitions staged abroad and supervise local and international exhibitions.

3) The Ministry names observers for each exhibition to check that there are no violations.

4) Exhibition organizers should coordinate with the Ministry to inform the security authorities of the exhibition's opening date.

5) Application for exhibitions should be filed six months in advance.

6) No advertizing may be made prior to government approval.



3. One Liaison Assistant,

4. Two Drivers.

These positions are open to Yemeni Nationals only. All positions except the Liaison Assistant are to be based in ICARDA office in Dhamar. The Liaison Assistant will be based in Sanaa. Qualified applicants are invited to apply with: a) A curriculum Vitae with recent salary history, b) Names, addresses and telephne numbers of 3 referees, c) Photocopies of relevant supporing documents (non refundable)

to: Resident Representative and Team leader, ICARDA/AREA, P. O. Box No. 87334, Dhamar, Yemen. Application Deadline: 20th January, 1997.



APL upgrades service to the Red Sea

APL re-affirms its commitment to the trade with the addition of a 4th vessel, the Eagle Breeze, in the Red Sea service with effect from December 9,1996.

This service enhancement will offer a more reliable weekly service to all destinations in Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Jeddah and Yemen.

For Yemen specifically, APL now offers its customers direct calls and increased space to Aden and Mukalla.

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DJIBOUTI	: DJIBOUTI (ON INDUCEMENT)

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- ADEN / MUKALLA	: AHMED ALAWI / NASHER	- 241247 / 243830

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Z	Aden	Movenpick Calendar
Movenpick Calendar December 96	9	nimation news
cem	122.12.96	Rock Lobster Promotion in Reedan Restaurant, La Veranda Restaurant and Room Service
e	10.12.96	Santa Claus kids party in the lobby .
2	14.12.96	Oriental Ouzi Night in Abu Nawas Night Club
da	20.12.96	Movenpick Beach BBQ, Little Aden
ŭ	21.12.96	6.30pm Christmas Coral by Christchurch Tawahi
ale	24.12.96	6.30pm Christmas Coral by Christchurch Tawahi
Ű		Christmas Eve Dinner in La Veranda Restaurant with live pianist
ic	25.12.96	Christmas Day Dinner in La Veranda Restaurant
venp	31.12.96	New Years Celebration - Star Night in Sheba Hall - Oriental Moulin Rouge in Abu Nawas
Mo	1.1.1997	New Years Day Breakfast and Brunch

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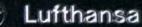
The package must applies with a minimum stay of two nights and maximum nine. The package is valid for all resident in yemen only and is limited on availability. Reservation minimum 24 hours in advance.



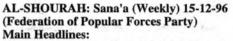
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1) The Opposition Coordination Council Calls on the Government to Adopt Its Mechanism for **Elections' Guarantees.**

2) Elections Monitoring Committee Intensifies Its Activities.

3) Al-Udain Armed Conflict between PGC and Islah Groups Flares up Again.

4) Anti-Normalization Conference: "Liberating Palestine is the Only Way to Achieve Peace."

Article Summary:

"The Arrest of Human Rights violators in Amran"

The general director of security in Sana'a has ordered the arrest of a number of police officers accused of violating human rights at Amran's prison. The arrests took place last week after a investigation committee visited the prison, and met the prisoners. The committee included the head of security at Sana'a First Zone, members of parliament, and representatives of the General Prosecutor's office and the Human Rights Organization. It visited the prison on the week before last, and ordered the release of some prisoners after reviewing their cases.

AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) 16-12-96 (Yemeni Unionist Congregation Party) Main Headlines:

1) Yemeni "Immigrants" Go to Libya in Search of their Livelihoods.

2) A Lahej Court Confirms Fraud Cases in **Registration for Elections.**

3) Al-Shourah Newspaper is Sued Again for Political Motives.

Article Summary:

" Meeting the Demands of Workers at Aden's Oil Refineries".

The Aden's Refineries Company have agreed to meet the demands of its striking employees. The company has settled the issue of work structure for employees of grades one to five. An extra onemonth salary is to be paid to the workers for working two hours overtime, daily.

Workers will be paid their previously withheld monthly bonuses. According to the work structure, workers should receive a 35% increase in their monthly salaries. An annual bonus will also be given subject to the refineries' level of production. workers who started their strike last The

Wednesday will also have their days of absence due Land". (Editorial) to the strike disregarded.

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly) 18-12-96 (Official)

Main Headlines:

1) The President in Seiyoun: "We Have to Strengthen Our Homeland's Unity Which is a Source'of Pride and Greatness for All Yemenis." 2) SEC Media Sector: Equal Media Opportunities Must be Given to All Candidates.

3) Mass Resignations by 1720 Members of Al-Haq (Shiah) Party.

Article Summary: "Transference and Traditions,"

by Yahya Al-Hakeem.

The transference of responsibilities between the generations is not easily acknowledged in Yemen. This is true in almost all fields of life. The older generations tend to stick to their positions of authority until they die. Some people in our country have turned their employment into a hereditary affair. They insist on their sons taking their places as conditions for their retirement. Despite their supposedly enlightening role, cultural and media establishments are no exception. The proper traditions of mutual respect, camaraderie and adherence to rules of conduct that should prevail in journalistic establishments, are absent from ours. This could be one of the reasons for the backwardness of our journalism.

AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 17-12-96 (Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

1) Yemen's Application to Join GCC is Rejected. 2) A Women's Committee is Formed to Resist Normalization with Israel.

3) Algerian Statesman, Bin Billah: "Yemeni Unity is an Historical Achievement."

Article Summary:



Horse Riding Festival Sponsored by MED

MED for Trade and Investments and Food Products sponsored on Friday, December 20th, a horsemanship competition between teams from the Military and Police academies. The occasion was attended by Mr. Ahmed Al-Jabali, Minister for Agriculture, the President of the Agricultural Cooperative Union, Mr. Al-Suraimi, MED's board chairman, Mr. Yahia Ibrahim Al-Kibsy, and many persons interested in chivalry. The winners from the Military Academy team are Faysal Al-Dhabba, Khalid Dahhan, Saleh Hatem, Hussein Al-Dharwani and Hassan Al-Rassas. From the Police Academy, the winners are Mohammed Al-Odhari, Saddam Al-Mikhlafi, Mohammed Al-Kamhi, Hassan Al-Tayifi and Anwar Al-Mutawakkil. MED's president and staff congratulate the winners from both academies.



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Adel J. Moqbil

Sana'a was chosen by Arab intellectuals and freedom fighters as a venue for the first Pan-Arab anti-normalization conference. The Libyan leader has once again broken the colonial blockade by calling for, and sponsoring this gathering. Palestine and the occupied Arab lands were top of the conference's agenda. The elite at the conference represented the wider Arab nation. The efforts made at this conference should not stop with its end. The National Committee to Resist Normalization has a hard struggle head of it. A black list of "Traitors to the National Struggle" was issued by the committee. This is only the beginning of a long battle to prevent Zionists from desecrating our land.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Bi-Weekly) 18-12-96 (Independent)

Main Headlines:

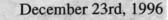
1) Opposition Parties Adopt a Work Plan to Explain Guarantees for Fair and Free Elections. 2) Many Yemenis Gather at Yemen's Embassy in Libya Wishing to Return Home.

3) Parliament Intervenes in Awarding 40 **Russian Scholarships Presented to Yemen.**

Article Summary:

Who Assassinates Youths?" by Fouad Kaved Ali.

They are found everywhere, men and women, patiently looking for jobs to make an honest living. Some of them toil day and night in physically demanding jobs. Others, more educated, knock on the doors of government officials "begging" for a decent job suitable for their qualifications. years pass without a glimmer of hope. And our youths find their aspirations killed, and their dreams assassinated. Many young men escape the degrading reality at home, and legally or otherwise enter into neighboring countries to look for jobs. The hopelessness of some youths throws them into the welcoming clutches of moral corruption. They rebel by becoming criminals or social misfits. Who is "Let Us Prevent Zionism from Treading on Our responsible for getting our youths out of the



darkness of despair and into the light of hope?

AL-SAHWAH: Sana'a (Weekly) 19-12-96 [Yemeni Congregation for Reform [Islah]) Main Headlines:

1) The President Inaugurates Educational and Utilitarian Projects in Mukallah. 2) Members of Primary Committee at Con-

stituency 77 are sentenced to 6 Months Imprisonment for Registration Irregularities.

3) 1000 Surgeries are Performed by Teeba International Charity in Mukallh.

Article Summary:

"Activities of Suspicious Organization are Terminated".

The Minister for Planning has issued an order terminating the suspicious activities of the "Women's Union for World Peace". The organization has violated its agreement with the government by coordinating and supervising the seminar intro-ducing the "Family Union for World Peace" into Yemen. The seminar was held in Sana'a on 6 November without prior permission by the relevant authorities. Another reason for this move is the "Family Union's" calling for ideas contradicting the values and Islamic principles of Yemeni people. A parliamentary committee is expected to submit an investigative report regarding this matter during parliament's upcoming session.



TENDER NOTICE

The Public Corporation for Maritime Affairs (PCMA) wishes to purchase a Pollution Control Boat of the following approximate specifications and in accordance to the following conditions:

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1 Tender Documents and Specifications can be purchased from our Head Office, South of Hadda Rd. and 60M Rd. junction for a sum of US\$500 non-refundable.

- Bids must be accompanied by a bid bond in favour of PCMA, value not less than 2% of total price in a confirmed cheque or a nonnegotiable bank guarantee valid for at least ninety days.
- 3 One original and two copies of the bids should be submitted in closed, sealed envelopes addressed to: The Chairman, PCMA, P. O. Box 19395, Sanaa, Yemen.
- 4 Bids will be opened in public, in the presence of bidders or their authorized representatives at the Head Office of PCMA at 1100 Hrs. on 3/3/97. No bids will be accepted after 1000 Hrs of the same date.
- 5 All bids must be accompanied by a brief history of the bidder to indicate its experience and capability to execute the project.
- Local Companies are required to produce a valid tax card and the 6 agency agreement or authorization from foreign bidders.
- The PCMA is not obliged to accept the lowest bid or any bid at all. 7



Page

At the End of 15th Week of Excellent Football Tournament, Al-Tilal Advances Again

The famous Al-Tilal team of Aden has kept its strong grip on the top position in the tournament. Last Friday, it raised its credit to 33 points by beating Al-Sha'ab of Mukallah 3-nil, and thus pulling away by a margin of six points from the second team, Al-Wahdah of Sana'a. Al-Wahdah's tie with Hassan of Abyan - in a no-score game held back the Sanaa team's drive to the top place. Yet, with 27 points, Al-Wahdah has not totally lost the possibility of catching up with Al-Tilal.

Despite its long and bright history, Al-Ahli of Sana'a was defeated by Al-Ittihad of Ibb with two clean goals in a strong match played on the latter's home ground.

Al-Shu'lah of Aden beat its host team, Al-Ahli of Hodeidah 2-nil. On Thursday, 19th December, Al-Zuhra of Sana'a defeated its hometown team, Al-Sha'ab 2-1. Thus, Al-Zuhra has now 23 points, while Al-Sha'ab has only 16.

In Aden, Al-Wahdah of Aden beat Shamsan 3-2. This match left the two teams in 9th and 11th positions, respectively. On another level, the hot race

between goal scorers is still on, as various players seek the title of "Top Scorer" of the tournament. Shamsan's Sameer Al-Maktari, is the most likely candidate to grab this title. He has now 14 goals to his credit, after scoring two goals in his team's match with Al-Sha'ab of Sana'a last week.





Sanaa Youth Track Race

The Industrial Institute in Sana'a organized short distance track races on Thursday 19 December. Students from a number of schools in the capital city par-ticipated in 100 meter, 400 meter, and 800 meter races. The School Activities Depart-

ment at the Ministry of Education and the Sports For All Union cooperated in organizing the races.

The winners of the first places for the three distances are Adel Shakir, Zacharia Tesface and Selah Al-Sayyid.

Participant schools were Al-Kuwait High School, Al-Dailami, Preparatory School, Al-Hawrush, High School, Al-Shaab Pre-paratory School, Ibn Majid School, and Secondary Baghdad. Students from the Industrial Institute also participated.



The International Olympic Committee decided to donate to the Yemen Olympic Committee (YOC) an annual sum of US\$ 20,000, announced the Secretary-General of YOC, Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi.

Samsong of Korea - chosen as the official sponsor of the next olympic games - will provide the funds.

Mr. Al-Awadhi had just come back from the olympic meeting in Mexico. "A number of decisions and recommendations were taken by the participants for the purpose of vitalizing and developing olympic sports in all regions of the world," he said.



From Page 1: ISO 9002 for YCGSI

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times,

The Yemen Company for Ghee and Soap Industry was established in 1975, the first industrial plant in this field in the Republic of Yemen. Over the last two decades, the plant underwent several upgrading and expansion efforts, the last of which was in 1992.

The plant incorporates several factories on its site to the north of Taiz. These include the ghee and oil factory, the metal packaging factory, the detergents factory, the body soap factory.





The Governor of Taiz who Mr. Ali Mohammed Saeed, the Haye Saeed Anam nies in Group. "All of them are wellknown for their efficiency and quality products," he said. That explains the many honors and citations awarded to the Group by the Yemeni Head of State and Government.

attended the occasion of honoring the YCGSI was just a repre-sentative model of all the com-Chairman of the Group, and Mr. Ahmed Hayel Saeed, Vice Chairman and General Manager the Group occasion, re-affirmed commitment to quality service and products. We repeat that we are going to strive to best serve the Yemeni citizen and our national economy," said Ahmed Hayel. citizen



The company was so successful in its operations, given its high quality products and competitive pricing that it soon commanded the local market. Soon, its products were seen in markets of neighboring countries.







SANAA, DIPLOMATIC AREA NEAR THE SKODA CAR SHOWROOM



President Saleh's Field Trips: Mixing the Roles of Head of State and Chairman of a Political Party

General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, has been on a campaign that has taken him to many parts of the country, but recently to the Southern and Eastern Governorates. He is travelling, of course, as the Head of State. Therefore, his agenda calls for meetings with community elders, local power centers and influential intellectuals with full media coverage. Given the relatively more backward conditions of some of these regions, he has used these visits to authorize many new development projects. As a result he has naturally found new friends and supporters.

The problem is that President Ali Abdullah Saleh is also the Chairman of the People's General Congress (PGC). The lines between pres-idential activities and party politics get blurred because included in the entourage are senior members of the PGC. As the protocol goes, after the President meets the people, the PGC personnel (fixers) conclude arrangements of 'cooperation' with an eye to the coming elections.

Such mixing of roles are a scar in the fairness and correctness of the election competition. The President must work to minimize the image of electioneering for his party.

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