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26 September Happy 35th anniversary

Attended by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a military and youth parade was held on Friday 26th September to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the September Revolution to overthrow the backward Imamate regime of the Hamiduldeen family in 1962. In his televised speech, President Saleh called on all Yemenis to "be ready to enter the 21st century with two new revolutions - economic and scientific." He also called upon the government "to reform the financial, taxation, customs, and monetary legislations as well as

reforming the judicial system, and combatting corruption." Developing the infrastructure and the agricultural and industrial sectors was also cited by the President as top priorities for the government. In addition to Yemeni officials and dignitaries that attended the parade, Arab guests included HRH Prince Abdullah Bin Hussein of Jordan and the speaker of parliament in Djibouty.

Daily Hearings on Yemen's Water Problem:

Consultative Council Tackles Yemen's Water Crisis!

The Consultative Council (CC) is addressing Yemen's water crisis head-on. "We want the general public to be aware that there is a problem, and that we need to address it," said Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Chairman of the CC. The Council has invited various government bodies and professional specialists to present their summary assessment of the problem, and proposals of solutions, in daily hearings to be held during 4-7/10/1997.

In a synopsis report already prepared by the CC, it is clear that many Yemeni cities, notably Sanaa and Taiz, already face a nightmare. The Sanaa basin is being depleted at an alarming rate. "The water level falls by 1.5 centimeters every day," the report reads. "The CC will compile the views of the government bodies, professionals, and donors, and then present a comprehensive plan of action to the president," Abdulghani said.

Closer Yemeni-British Links

The Duke Has Arrived

The Duke of Gloucester - the first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II - has arrived in Sana'a on Sunday 28th September, heading a week long trade mission. The mission includes 29 leading UK businessmen from the British Consultancy Bureau (BCB) and the Middle East Association (MEA). Throughout their visit, they will be available to discuss many areas of potential development including Yemen's infra-

structure, health care system and its natural resources including fisheries. A centerpiece of the visit will be a seminar hosted by the BCB on Tuesday 30th September, focusing on privatization and its potential benefits to the Yemeni economy. The mission will visit Taiz and Aden, meeting the Governors and business community in each city.

Next ANDD Meeting in Aden in '98

The Arab Network for Democracy Development (ANDD) has held its inaugural meeting in Cairo on 19th and 20th September. NADD is a regional NGO comprising 14 Arab NGOs. It aims to consolidate and support democratization in Arab countries. During this

meeting, the participants signed NADD's internal charter and elected an executive committee. NADD had accepted an invitation by the Yemeni Institute for the Development of Democracy to hold the first NADD conference in Aden in September, 1998.



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OUR VIEWPOINT

Human Rights Violations: What Really Needs to Be Done

Let me start from a basic fact - there are many human rights violations in Yemen today. This is part of the underdeveloped reality of the country.

But there are two issues I would like to raise in this regard, as follows:

1. Non-Politically-Motivated Violations:

Irrespective of the few sensational human rights violations of political nature that are propagated by the media, most of the violations are really not politically motivated. As a modern system is being developed, the old values and practices continue to cast long shadows over the present reality. In my opinion, these non-politically-motivated violations are the ones which need to be addressed. Let us use examples:

- a- If any one is arrested for whatever reason, that person's rights are immediately compromised, especially during interrogation.
- b- In many factories and business enterprises, the work rights of the employees and workers are compromised.
- c- In many homes, the rights of women and children are violated randomly and at whim.
- d- In most courts and prisons, the rights of the different parties are not observed.
- e- In many a government bureaucracy, the rights of individuals, especially if they come from not so influential backgrounds, are often abused.

The examples can go on and on. The relatively rare political abuse of human rights has eclipsed by far the more prevalent daily predicament of the ordinary citizen. It is here that more attention is needed. The loud noise of the politicians has over-shadowed the real need for improvements in human rights concerning the mass population.

2. One-Sided Stories:

A European friend who is now collecting information on possible human rights projects to be financed by the European Commission visited my office last week. She casually mentioned that she thought the coverage in the West of the Yemen human rights situation is sensational and one-sided. "If I were to agree with these reports, I would conclude that I live in horrible country, which is not the case," she said.

A friend who accompanied her to the meeting, added, "You know when there is a violation, thousands of fax messages are sent and telephone calls are made. This is a well-orchestrated effort by the Yemeni 'opposition' in exile. But when the state tries to find answers and corrects the violations, no fax message is sent or telephone call is made."

Indeed, one of the worst parts of human rights reporting is the politicization of the issue. People use it to haunt a system for political ends, which at end, weakens the very cause of human rights.

If more meaningful change is to be made in respect for human rights, the daily violations against the rights of ordinary citizens have to be addressed. This means introducing new values through education and re-education. One clear target is to train law-enforcement agencies and officers on the rights of citizens and how to respect them. Another has to do with re-training of prison wardens and personnel.

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Dutch Medical Delegation Arrives in Sana'a

A team of Dutch plastic surgeons, anesthetics and o.r. nurses will be working in Yemen from 6th to 19th October. The Interplast medical team comes to Yemen to perform reconstructive operations at Al-Thawra and Al-Kuwait hospitals. Interplast is a Dutch NGO that offers free reconstructive surgery to patients in developing countries.

The operation program will consist of various kinds of plastic, but not cosmetic, surgery for children and young adults. All operations will be free of charge and are meant for patients who elsewhere cannot afford the operation.

Besides the practical teaching, team members will lecture at the two hospitals on reconstructive and anesthesia techniques. Pre-selection and screening of patients will be carried out by Dutch doctors on October 6 at the two hospitals.

Tourism Carnival in Sana'a

To celebrate International Tourism Day, a carnival was organized on Saturday 27th September. Travel agents, tour operators, and hotels have taken part in the event. Organized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the carnival was attended by huge numbers of people and government officials.

YIDD Meets EU at Dutch Embassy

Upon an invitation by Mr. Peter Dorst, the counselor at the Dutch embassy in Sana'a, a meeting took place with members of the Yemeni Institute for the Development of Democracy (YIDD). Holland being the current representative of the EU in Yemen, the purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the EU representative with the new YIDD board of trustees. The meeting took place on Tuesday 23th September at the Dutch embassy in Sana'a. Mr. Dorst has promised that the EU will support the YIDD's activities within the general democratization process. The delegates explained that the recent problems that had befallen the YIDD have now been satisfactorily resolved. The new board of trustees is now in the process of restructuring and revitalizing the YIDD and amending its status charter. Also, the YIDD has announced moving its head office to a new location near Hadda street.

Judges Referred to Prosecutor

The Supreme Judicial Council has recently lifted immunity off a number judges, and referred them to the Public Funds court in Sana'a. It is alleged that the judges are accused of negligence and a number of other violations. This is the first incidence of its kind in Yemen. Judges are usually highly venerated by society.

It is hoped that this will be a first

step towards combatting corruption among the judiciary and other official organs.

Some Colleges are More Popular

In addition to the annual quota of 300 students, 160 more have been admitted into the College of Medicine at Sana'a University. The extra students were accepted by the university's management, not by the College of Medicine itself. It was alleged that academic criteria and achievement had nothing to do with the admittance of the extra number of students.

The College of Agriculture, on the other hand, had admitted all of the 70 students who had applied. The College of Arts has taken students with an average mark of 65% and lower. This made very large numbers of students apply. Financial reasons also have a lot to do for some colleges being more popular than others. Many students prefer an "easy" college with a small number of years of study so they can graduate quicker and join the labor force.

SEC Gets Computer Network

The European Union has funded the purchase of a comprehensive computer network for the Supreme Elections Committee. The EU will also finance the maintenance of the equipment as well as training the Yemeni staff

that will operate them. The SEC will provide \$8,000 of the network's cost of \$39,000. This network will be very useful for the SEC in preparing electorate rosters and the necessary information on candidates.

Volunteering After Secondary School

Secondary-school graduates, of both the scientific and literary sections are trying to volunteer to teach at secondary schools. The boys aim to gain one year of voluntary teaching service so that they would be exempted from compulsory military service. Thus, the boys can pursue university studies. The girls, on the other hand, try to spend the free time they have after leaving school.

Seminar on September Revolution

The great Yemeni revolution of 26 September, 1962, will be the subject of a seminar to be held for two days, starting on Monday 29th September at the Yemeni Cultural Center in Sana'a. The seminar will revolve round 3 main axes: the historical background, the goals of the revolution, and the future of the revolution.

The seminar is expected to attract a large number of university professors, Yemeni revolutionary leaders, political figures, representatives of the media and the general public.

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Abdu Ali Abdulrahman:

“Yemen has pledged its full support for the proposed treaty to ban anti-personnel land-mines.”

International efforts are now being channeled to impose a world-wide ban on anti-personnel land-mines. These hidden sources of death continue to take their toll on the lives of innocent civilians long after the military conflict has ended.

Of the 66,000 land-mines planted and left behind by the secessionist forces in Yemen in 1994, the majority are still underground, waiting to claim more innocent victims. The Yemeni government has given this matter its priority, but its resources uncovered only a third of the mines.

Most of the affected regions are around Aden, in addition to isolated spots in Lahaj, Abyan and Hadhramaut. There are no maps or even clues to where these mines are planted. A full-scale sweep effort is needed to cover about 25,000 sq. km.

Technical assistance is currently being provided by the Americans. It is hoped that their efforts will clean up 99% of the mines. The Swedish Child Care organization is also busy trying to raise public awareness of this issue.

Bin Sallam of Yemen Times discussed the crucial issue of land-mines with Mr. Abdu Ali Abdulrahman the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Excerpts:

Q: Could you tell us about the Oslo conference which you have attended recently?

A: The aim of the conference was to prepare an international treaty to ban the use, stocking, and manufacture of anti-personnel land-mines. The treaty will also call for the destruction of existing land-mines. Yemen had previously participated in similar conferences including the first one held in Ottawa, Canada and the one later held in Brussels which issued a declaration of intentions to prepare a treaty banning land-mines.

Of the 123 countries officially represented at the conference, 92 were actual participants and 31 had the status of observers. Also present were 9 NGOs from various countries.

Q: What has brought this issue to the forefront of world attention?

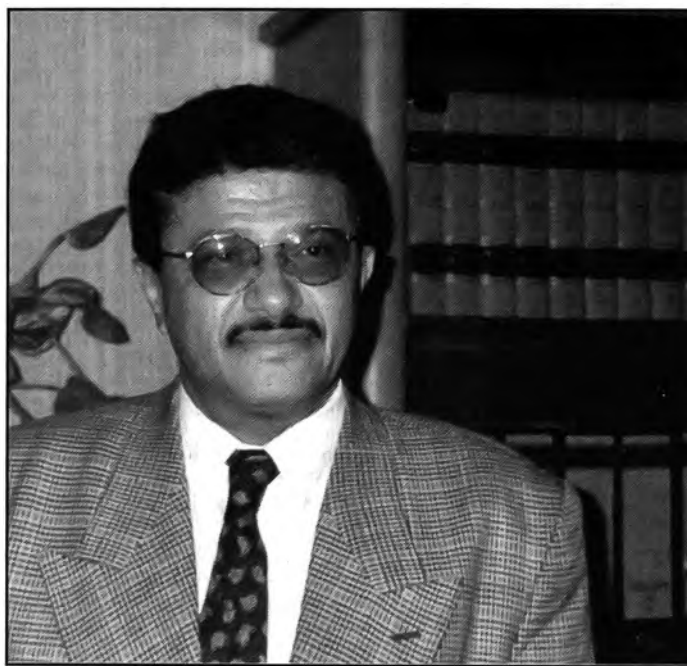
A: It has become quite clear for all countries of the world that anti-personnel land-mines can no longer be considered a military weapon in the exact meaning of the word. These mines have become a major source of killing or maiming hundreds of innocent

civilians in different parts of the world, especially in Third World countries. So most of the world has realized the extreme importance of completely banning these mines.

However, some countries claim that they still need to use land-mines; therefore, the treaty is going through a difficult phase. Discussions in Oslo continued from 1st to 19th September where different opinions came to the surface. The majority opinion is in favor of concluding, and fully implementing such a treaty. Few countries, however, are trying to gain time, especially in extending the period allowed for destroying land-mines. The great powers, for instance, want a 9-year period for demining and destroying the stocked land-mines. The majority of other countries believe that 3 years are quite enough for this purpose. In the end, the treaty reached a compromise of 4 years.

Q: How was the general position towards the outcome of the conference?

A: There is a unanimous agreement by all participants that such a treaty should be concluded. The NGOs at the conference were



strongly lobbying for its endorsement. For this purpose, demonstrations were organized in Oslo and pamphlets were distributed by Norwegian and other world activists. They called for adopting the treaty without any exceptions or exemptions.

Q: What is Yemen's position in this regard?

A: Yemen has supported the Brussels declaration and participated with other Third World and Western countries in adopting the draft treaty without making exceptions for any country.

The Yemeni delegation to the Oslo conference consisted of legal, diplomatic, and military specialists who coordinated their efforts with other delegations for the purpose of endorsing the treaty. So our country is now fully ready for the signing of the treaty next December in Ottawa, Canada.

Q: How will Yemen benefit from such a treaty?

A: Yemen has positively interacted with this issue by its commitment to bear full responsibility towards the international community. Our country has its share of harm and damage caused by land-mines randomly planted during the war for unity in 1994. So we are fully committed to seeing a ban imposed on anti-personnel land-mines.

In recognition of Yemen's positive approach, the international community has pledged its financial and technical support to help rid the country of this menace. The Swedish Child Care organization has taken the initiative by planning a special seminar on land-mines to be held in Sana'a next November. A number of countries and NGOs will take part.

Q: Do you have an estimate of the number of mines planted in Yemen?

A: There are military reports on the numbers and places of land-mines in Yemen. All this information, however, is approximate. Work is underway to prepare more accurate reports to be presented at the upcoming seminar.

Q: Will Yemen get rid of its inventory of land-mines?

A: After the signing of the proposed treaty, Yemen will fully implement its provisions regarding the destruction of stocked land-mines. Unfortunately, I do not have any esti-

technical assistance are badly needed to shore up the government's efforts in this field.

Q: Let's now talk about the 35th anniversary of the September revolution. Has this revolution been able to achieve its goals as drawn by its leaders?

A: The revolution has strategic objectives, the implementation of which will require a long time. I believe that Yemen, since the outbreak of the revolution and despite all the conspiracies, has been able to achieve a lot - politically, economically and socially. A simple comparison between conditions before and after the revolution can prove my point. These achievements, however, are still below what we aspire for. But I can confidently say that a lot has already been done. The unification of the country and the great development process are two bright examples.

Yemen now has a more prominent status and a bigger role to play, regionally and internationally. We now have a strong army to defend the revolution and its achievements. Democratization in itself represents a great leap forward. A few years ago, many of these accomplishments were mere dreams.

Q: What has the Ministry of Foreign Affairs done regarding the foreign media campaign depicting Yemen as an unsafe country for tourists?

A: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very concerned about this matter. Our embassies are

closely following and responding to what is being reported by the foreign media. We try our best to clarify matters with Western countries. The kidnapping of foreign tourists is an attempt by suspicious groups to distort Yemen's international image, disrupt the process of democratization, and shake the country's unity.

Q: Are there any foreign or external forces behind these kidnappings?

A: These events cannot be dissociated from external conspiracies to disrupt Yemen's stability and security. Some people in the government have often declared that there are foreign powers behind the kidnapping of tourists in Yemen. Some people were arrested, and confessed to being connected to hostile groups outside Yemen.

Q: How much has the Ministry of Foreign Affairs achieved in its restructuring program?

A: Within the program of economic and administrative reform being implemented in Yemen, our ministry has submitted its own proposals for reform which were endorsed by parliament two years ago. Satisfactory progress has been made in this respect, both in Yemen and in our missions abroad.

Much re-structuring has been done in the ministry's local organs. Highly qualified and experienced staff have recently been appointed in leading positions, locally and abroad.



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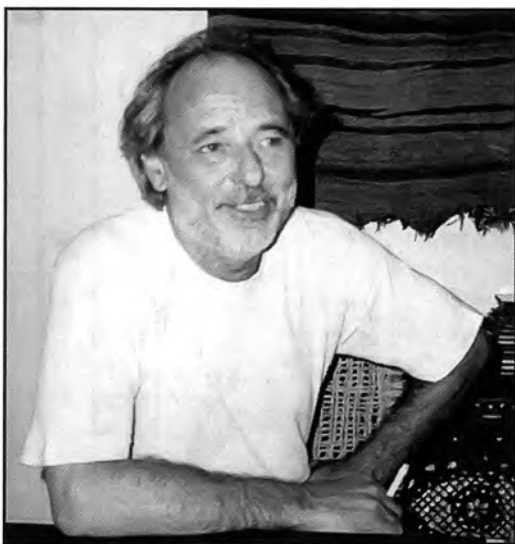
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late French singer Brassens. They are 20 songs written by Brassens who died before having the chance to sing them. These songs were discovered by Mxime and later released in an album. "Brassens used to call me the little crazy one," said Maxime laughing.

So Maxime sang his way around the world in a tour that took him to Poland, Lithuania, Germany, Madagascar, the US, Latin America, and now Yemen. The songs are written in a little note book, each with a number. The audience usually chooses a number between 1 and 80, and Maxime does the singing. He sometimes cracks a joke or two in between songs.

"My friends in France told me a lot about Yemen," said Maxime, "so instead of the scheduled one-day visit, I am staying here for 3 days." He visited old Sana'a as well as some of the little villages just outside the city. "I marvelled at the old buildings, how were they erected without a bulldozer? It is like Switzerland where you have houses perched on top of mountains." He also went to an arts exhibition where the paintings were quite "enchanting." Maxime was full with praise for Yemen: "The people here are very friendly, the food is appetizing, and qat is very exotic. I hope that the Yemeni audience liked my show so that I would be invited again to sing my own songs with my own band."

Yemen Times.

A long world tour has brought Maxime le Forestier to Yemen. Upon the invitation of the French Cultural Center in Sana'a, Maxime, 48, has performed at the Yemeni Cultural Center on Sunday 14th September. The songs essentially belong to the



A dinner party in le Forestier's honor was organized for the in the house of Mr. Broton J-F (French Cultural Attache).

on The Death Of Princess Diana, Mother Teresa And President Mubotu MANIPULATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS...

By: Saad Salah Khalis

Three years ago, I have written in this very paper about the manipulation of the mind, and how our minds are so boldly controlled by the flow of very well conducted news and point of views that has succeeded to create new concepts of the world, and to presetting our priorities, up to the extent of managing to overturn the looks of many recipients even towards principal national issues.

What has become commonly known as the "CNN culture", has successfully overcome the real deep culture based on the written material. Where the sons of this end of the century would rather sit for long hours facing the TV screen watching all that variety of satellite-transmitted material, rather than spending half of that time going over a serious book. The fast meal of superficial culture presented by such media means seems much easier to absorb by the layman, sitting relaxed in the warmth of his household, not even taking note of the deceit created behind the scenes by the manipulating master minds of this world. Very shortly, the "Internet" is likely to kill written press and news making once and for all.

Any passing by-stander watching the "CNN", as a leading example, would surly believe that the mighty Lebanon is occupying the poor innocent state of Israel, and that Libya has invaded the USA, and that Iraq is a super power! Even the history witnessed by many that are still alive, is being gradually changed and re-written. In a few years, probably by the turn of the new century, our kids would not even recognize their being Arabs or Middle Easterners.

The great wheel of international media is not confined to manipulating our minds, as our consciousness seems to be an equal target. As an example, and talking mainly about Arab media, one would wonder what would make a woman like princess Diana such a celebrity, and how would her death be much more important event than the massacre of tens of innocent Algerian citizens in the same week. Who would even know the name of the village where this massacre has taken place, let alone the names of the dead. How many citizens, intellectuals, or officials have called on the Algerian Embassy to offer condolences, compared to those who personally visited the British Embassy

the poor and the weak. She passed away immediately after the death of the princess. It was funny to see the difference between the two funerals, and the extent of media coverage for the two events. And now, after all those years of struggling, it seems that Mother Teresa is on her way to be totally forgotten, except for those who were really served and saved by this courageous woman. Should Mother Teresa were as young and beautiful as Diana, should she has all that never ending chain of scandals and love stories, should she wear thousands of dollars worth soiree's, would she have a better chance to be honored? I believe that the answer is yes, and yes indeed.

Facing the truth, we have to admit that princess Diana psychologically represent and materialize all



what the layman and laywoman of these manipulated generations would dream of: beauty, sex, wealth, illicit love, an as the right end of the story, ... a tragic death. On the other hand, there lies Mother Teresa, with all her cancer ailments, sleeping with the sick and the poor, working day and night with the sole objective of saving humanity. What dream would such a person create to the manipulated masses, she would be a night mare that the visionaries of this age of "CNN culture" would highly disappreciate.

This would take us to the third example, a man who died in almost the same period; Muboto Sisisikou, the Ex-President of Zaire (regained its older name of Congo now). Being one of the most feared, as well as one of the most corrupt, dictators of the third world, the man died in isolation in his exile in Morocco.

Very few Arab media really concentrated on this piece of news, "the dictator is dead," as most of the Arab leaders are just modified copies of Mubotu. Any publicity of this event, which took place in a manner most dictators would never like to face, would surely bring the seeds of hope into the millions of the oppressed throughout the Arab World.

The idea of being mortal is highly disturbing to the leaders, who just like Mubotu, set themselves to rule throughout their, unfortunately long, life spans. It is just natural that in the policies of media means, the death of princess Diana is much more important than the death of the African tyrant. This is not due to the fact of her being a more important news maker as many believe. It is rather due to the importance of drawing the layman's attention away off the tragic way through which the tyrant was overthrown by his people.

to express their deep sadness for the death of the princess. Of course, her Egyptian mate, who also died in the same accident, has no chance of being remembered.

Most of the TV watchers were switching the TV sets away from the "unimportant" news of Algeria and Lebanon, looking for the latest on Diana's case, funeral and theories of death, which has the priority of all other news of the world and was transmitted live by almost eight TV channels. Many have cried in real tears, with a genuine sadness! I am not to criticizing the true passion here, but I do wonder what has overturned our consciousness priorities, and the directions of such passion. British citizens have all the right to feel sad, and it is their problem to throw away sixty million dollars worth of flowers, but do we have an equal right to do so?

The second example of manipulation is Mother Teresa, a struggling lady who devoted her life to



The media flow tries to impose an assumption that it is easier to be lead an manipulated, rather than being alert and rebellious. To live in this new age, one has either to believe that the "CNN" is always right, and that princess Diana's death is the event of the century, and there is nobody called Mubotu Sisisikou, or to believe that the number of children that die daily in our Arab World, either through hunger or through violence, worth even a few minutes of our time ... and the option is ours.

In Hosting 2nd Human Rights Workshop,

Yemeni Human Rights NGOs Get Bigger Boost

A workshop on human rights training was held in Sana'a during 13-19 September. Organized by the Arab Institute for Human Rights and the Human Rights Information and Training Center (Taiz), the training courses targeted mainly human rights NGOs in Yemen. Lectures, workshops, and discussion sessions were conducted by highly qualified Arab and Yemeni specialists. Dr. Salah Haddash, Yemen Times Managing Editor interviewed some of the participants at the workshop.



Dr. Abdulbasset Bin Hassan, the Director of the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) and professor of human rights at the Tunis University.

Q: Could you tell us a little about this course?

A: This is the second course organized by AIHR in Yemen - the first was in 1993. We have come back to Yemen because of the encouraging atmosphere which is conducive to observing the NGOs' activities. I am very glad for the frank discussions and the respect accorded to the other opinion. There is a lot of enthusiasm and desire for more knowledge on part of the Yemeni participants. The Yemeni government is also very much interested in human rights issues. The Prime Minister personally attended the final session to emphasize the new developing mentality regarding basic human rights.

Q: When was the AIHR established?

A: The AIHR was established in 1989. With the

support of the UN Center for Human Rights, AIHR took part in founding the Arab Lawyers' Association and the Tunisian Lawyers' League. AIHR consists of several departments: studies & research, training, publishing & communications, and other administrative units. Moreover, helping the AIHR are committees of experts and university researcher such as the Women's and Scientific committees. Around 40 researchers from various Arab countries are involved in the Scientific committee, who meet once a month to evaluate and analyze the AIHR activities.

The AIHR's board consists of members from the Arab Lawyers' Association, the Arab Human Rights Organization, the UNESCO, and the UN.

Q: Are all Arab countries represented in the AIHR?

A: The AIHR is an independent organization, which doesn't rely on representation. We cooperate with experts and researchers from various Arab countries who conduct field surveys and send us their findings.

Q: What sort of publications does AIHR produce?

A: We mainly publish things related issues concerning women, human rights, children's rights, etc. There are also few periodical publications such as the *Arab Journal of Human Rights*, *Al-Rassad* - a translation of the UN's *Monitor*, and the bi-annual *Human Rights Periodical*. Four issues of the latter had already been published, dealing with topics such as the universality and particularity of human rights, violence, freedom of expression, and other crucial issues related to human rights. Several books on the rights of the child have also been published by AIHR, some of which are written in a simplified language. Various types of posters and pamphlets on human rights are also published by AIHR.

Q: What do you mean by the universality and particularity of human rights?

A: Some people claim that the issue of human rights is governed by national characteristics unique to every country or nation. We are trying to present

human rights as a universal concept built on the idea of equality and human dignity. This is an absolute concept, not governed by individual cultural, religious, political, or economic characteristics. The concept of universality is an old one that was gradually built.

Q: Do you think it necessary to introduce human rights into university education programs?

A: Yes, this is a top goal for us. We'll present a unified program in our next meeting in Beirut. We'll call on all Arab governments to incorporate this program in their education systems. It must be introduced into all levels of education, not only universities.

It is also very important that the media be involved on a large scale. Next year will hopefully witness a lot of activities involving training journalists to deal with human rights issues. A journalists' training course may be held in Yemen.



Ms. Lamyaa Qarar, head of the training department in AIHR.

Q: What sort of training courses does AIHR organize?

A: There is a 15-day general training course annually held in Tunisia for middle cadres in Arab

NGOs. This course has theoretical and practical aspects. Second, is the Anabtawi course. Dr. Mondher Al-Anabtawi is a Palestinian professor and one of AIHR's founders. There are also specialized courses. This year, for example, a training course will be held for the benefit of Arab journalists and university professors on the issue of teaching human rights to university students. National training courses such as the one held in Yemen concentrate on national mechanisms such as the constitution which can protect human rights. These courses become more effective for the process of human rights protection within the laws and legislations. The support of the UN Center for Human Rights is quite valuable in conducting these courses.

Q: How do you find human rights NGOs in Yemen?

A: I noticed that people in Yemeni NGOs possess a lot of awareness of the issues for which they work. Coordination among NGOs is vital for their success. Differences in plans, goals and work procedures are normal, but there must be a coordination of efforts.

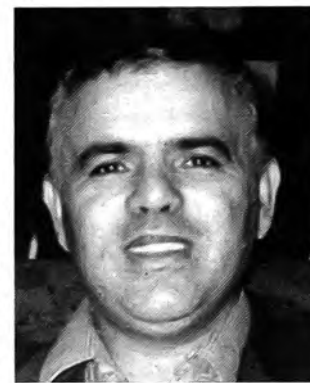
Q: What are your impressions of the Yemeni participation?

A: We are quite surprised at the magnitude of knowledge and experience exhibited by many Yemeni professors and academics. Unlike many academics who leave immediately after their lectures, the Yemenis provided a lot of time for discussion and positive interaction.

Q: Does the AIHR face any problems in distributing its publications in Arab countries?

A: There are many obstacles in this area. They are now normally distributed in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco. We sincerely hope that we'll be able to do the same in Yemen and other Arab countries.

Mr. Ahmed Karu'd, a Tunisian expert on human rights training and education.



Q: Do all Arab countries take part in such training courses?

A: Only Arab countries with NGOs take part. The countries that have not participated up to now are Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Oman. Some of these countries such as Saudi Arabia, however,

have previously participated in other seminars such as the one on prison reform in 1991. Kuwait, Iraq, Mauritania, and Sudan have taken part in this year's course. I think the matter of language hinders the participation of countries like Somalia and Djibouti. The Libyan Lawyers' Syndicate has also taken part.

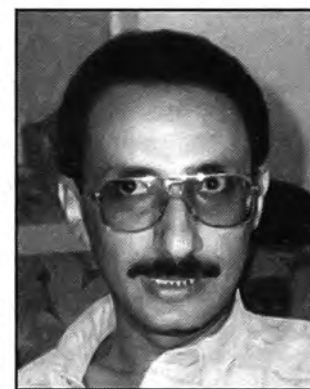
Q: What are the AIHR's other activities?

A: In addition to the regular national training courses, a program to qualify trainers has started this year. People who have the desire to train others in the field of human rights are trained within three circles. We hope to create nuclei of trainers and trainees in Arab countries to help the AIHR in planning and organizing its training courses.

Q: Can human rights NGOs be more active in Yemen?

A: Our workshop discussed the conditions of NGOs in Yemen. There are few structural weaknesses and financial problems in some of the NGOs. Also, their cadres need more training.

However, I felt that there is a great desire on part of all NGOs in Yemen to improve their conditions and the skill of their staff. I also found the authorities quite responsive to the needs of these organizations.



Mr. Izzuldeen Saeed, the director of the Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRIT) in Taiz.

Q: What is the role of HRIT?

A: The main mission of the HRIT can be summed up in two points: spreading awareness and providing expertise on human rights issues. The first aspect is served by holding workshops and training courses for both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The media play a big role in this matter. As for providing the necessary expertise, we have already published more than 135 titles on human rights. Although this is a somewhat modest contribution, but it is a step in the right direction.

Q: What activities have you conducted recently?

A: During last month, the HRIT held special workshops for organizational structure and administration. There are plans for 1998 to hold two training courses and three workshops for the benefit of NGOs.

Q: How can Yemen benefit from training courses such as the ones held by Arab Institute?

A: Such workshops lead to raising public awareness, spreading general legal knowledge, and awareness of the international mechanisms for protecting human rights. In particular, such activities benefit teachers, media representatives, and many others.

Q: Is this the first course?

A: A similar course was held in 1993 by the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg. We have found out that Yemen has many qualified people in this field who can train others to the job. In the future, we'll be able to organize local workshops through the efforts of wholly Yemeni experts.



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Kitchen hoods



This is an **OPINION** page.
Every week, a different intellectual writes a **FOCUS** on a pertinent issue!

Women's Lib in Southern Yemen: A History



By:
Noor Ba-Abbad*

neering female teachers who were taught by religious scholars in their families. They opened the door for other women to follow suit.

Career women have become a reality that is respected, valued and encouraged by society. Women are now widely involved in teaching and administrative jobs - professions that are generally regarded by Yemeni society as more fitting for the female nature. Since the early 70s, Yemeni women started to have a presence in as varied professions as university professors, doctors, engineers, lawyers, social workers, accountants, and many other fields.

Women's Movement in Aden

As a British colony, a free port, and a vital geographical location, Aden represented the crucible of the national struggle against colonialism. It became a focal point for the hopes and aspirations of all Yemenis, both men and women.

Yemeni women had a reasonable share of participation in the patriotic movement. The political, economic, and cultural climates were quite conducive for women to get educated, go to work, and participate in the national

struggle. All the roles played by women during that era need to be fully documented and studied. Research centers, universities, and political parties and organizations must cooperate in order to present the full role played by women during the struggle for freedom.

Freedom Fighters

The national struggle for liberation was a very crucial task conquered by women, whether they were partisans or just independent supporters.

With the outbreak of 26th September, 1962, and 14th October, 1963, revolutions and the presence of several political parties and organizations, women became active participants and agitators in demonstrations, strikes, and sit-ins. Such patriotic women included Leila Jabali, Safeenaz Khaleefa, Radhiya Ihsanallah, Ayida Yafi'y, Fawziya Jaafar, Aneesa Sayigh, Najeeba Mohammed Abdullah, Ni'ma Sallam, Najwa Makkawi, and Ayida and Siham Alawi. Some women, like Najwa Makkawi and Shu'la, had actually taken part in the armed struggle. Many women received military training and were involved in carrying and transporting arms for the freedom fighters. They were also involved in printing and distributing inflammatory pamphlets and communiqués. Yemeni women faced great dangers during the struggle for liberation.

The Pioneers

During the 40s and 50s, women started to be educated, get jobs and participate in public life in general. Women started to work as teachers in girls' schools. Pioneering women in this field include Noor Hayder, Loola Ba-Hameesh, Haleema Khaleel, Shafeeqa Khaleel, Najeeba Hatem, Zaynab Ali Qassem, Najeeba Ali, and many others.

Some women were sent to study in Sudan. Later on in the 60s, the Girls' College and Female Teachers' Institute were opened, creating many well-qualified women.

Positive Influences

The presence of Arab female teachers - Egyptian, Palestinian and Sudanese - had a positive influence in encouraging the education and employment of Yemeni women and acquisition of social skills and expertise. Aden's general cosmopolitan atmosphere presented an incentive and a national challenge for Yemeni women to play a bigger role in public life. The status of Yemeni women became more prominent, reflecting characteristic Arab and Islamic features. The emergence of women as a patriotic force within a sensitive political climate had gathered spiritual, national, and religious aspects - not only in Aden, but also in the other eastern and western protectorates. It was also a source of inspiration for Yemenis coming from the north, escaping the oppression of the Imam.

Associations

Yemeni women made an early start in the charitable and social work by forming the Adeni Woman's Society, led by Umm Salah, and the Arab Women Society, led by Radhiya Ihsanallah. Many women participated within such societies in encouraging girls' education and supporting poor families. Some women were sent by the government to be trained for social work such as Zaynab Deiriya, Najat Jarjara, Nadira Hussein, and several others.

In the Media

Women also started to conquer new fields in the media. Several women became news casters, sound engineers, journalists, radio actresses, TV presenters, etc. We'll always remember women like Fawziya Ghanem, Adeela Bayyoomi, Fawziya Omar, Adeela Ibraheem, Safiyya Loqman, Najat and Fwazia Omeiran, Nabeeha Othman, Najeeba Haddad, Fawziya Ba Sudan, Zaynab Abdulrahman, Asmahan Beihani, Asmahan Barakat, and Hikmat Shadhili.

In journalism, the first woman editor-in-chief in the Arabian Peninsula was Mahiyya Najeeb who published the "Fatat Shamsan" magazine. Others, who became well-known journalists include Nabeeha Abdulhameed who used a pseudonym, Fawziya Abdulrazzaq, Radhiya Abdulkareem, and Shafeeqa Zawqari in writing novels and short stories.

Nursing

In the field of nursing several Yemeni women had excelled. The Institute of Nursing prepared

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many females to work in public hospitals. They include Umm Hani Alawi, Qolthoom Saleh, Fawziya Hassan, and others

Artists

Art also had its fair share of pioneer actresses and singers who contributed to the preservation of the Yemeni old folklore and culture. Female singers presented songs from Aden, Sana'a, Lahaj, and Hadhramaut. They included Nabeeha Azeem, Fathiya Al-Sagheera, Rajaa Ba-Sudan, Umm Al-Kheir Ajami, Sabah Monasser, Fayza Abdullah, and Nawal Hassan.

Other Southern Governorates

Women's conditions in the southern governorates have special characteristics. The numbers of professional women increased substantially during the 70s, and 80s. The constitution and labor law gave good opportunities for women to work. The mass organizations and trade unions did a lot to encourage and support women to start their own careers. The economic necessity also had a role to play in getting women out to work. Jobs involving secretarial and archive-keeping duties were shunned by men only to be taken up by women.

However, the process has its share of problems. A married career woman would usually face difficulties in taking care of home and family as well as advancing her job prospects. A new formula for cooperation had to be created within the family. The husband's role inside the family had to be gradually changed to accommodate the wife's new role outside it.

Encouraging Factors

There are several factors that encouraged women to get involved in public life in the southern and eastern governorates:

- 1- specific development plans targeting women;
- 2- the general call for the women's liberation and equality as guaranteed by the constitution;
- 3- the early presence

of women in the political and legislative authorities;

- 4- the active existence of the General Union of Yemeni Women on all levels of society;
 - 5- the campaign to eradicate illiteracy;
 - 6- the positive role played by the media; and
 - 7- the expansion of compulsory female education.
- All these factors and several others played a major role in giving women a new and a more positive status in society. Women were able to acquire the right spirit and enthusiasm to proceed forth to even more advances.

Conclusion

Writing history, even most the most recent, is quite difficult for many reasons. Is it to be written by one person or by group? Is it to be written by a specialist or a person who lived the events?

I believe that both sides should be involved. An overall view of the events can then be created, and fact can be separated from fiction.

I, therefore, call on historians to write from an academic point of view. Those who were involved can write their autobiographies. Political parties women's organizations should also document the women's struggle within their ranks during that period.

* Ms. Noor Ba-Abbad is one of the leaders of the former Union of Yemeni Women in southern Yemen. She now works as an advisor at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Sana'a.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR LIQUIDATION AND SELLING OF ASSETS OF SOME PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN ADEN GOVERNATE

In implementation of the council of Ministers' Resolution No. (295) for year 1996 regarding liquidation of industrial enterprises according to the rules and regulations of law no (35) for the year 1991 relating to public enterprises, companies and authorities and its amendment by law No. (7) for the year 1997..

The MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY announces its interest to liquidate and sell Assets (FIXED AND STOCKS) for some of the public enterprises/factories to the PRIVATE SECTOR..

Accordingly those who are interested to buy these ASSETS from the private sector (companies, enterprises, authorities and individuals) are requested to visit MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY OFFICE AT ADEN GOVERNATE situated in MALLA - NATIONAL COMPANY FOR HOME TRADE to obtain the necessary documents and conditions for each case of liquidation effective from WEDNESDAY date 1st October 1997.

اعلان عن تصفية وبيع اصول وموجودات بعض المؤسسات العامة في محافظة عدن

وفقا لما تضمنه قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (٢٩٥) لعام ١٩٩٦م بشأن تصفية بعض المؤسسات الصناعية العامة، وذلك استنادا إلى القانون رقم (٣٥) لعام ١٩٩١م بشأن المؤسسات والشركات والهيئات العامة وتعديلاته بالقانون رقم (٧) لعام ١٩٩٧م..

تعلم وزارة الصناعة عن رغبتها في تصفية وبيع موجودات واصول (ثابتة ومخزونات) لعدد من المؤسسات الصناعية العامة للقطاع الخاص. وبناء على ذلك فإن من تتوفر لديه الرغبة في شراء تلك الأصول والموجودات الحضور إلى مكتب الوزارة الكائن في مبنى شركة التجارة الداخلية الوطنية- المعلا للحصول على الوثائق والشروط الخاصة بكل حالة من حالات التصفية المشار إليها أعلاه وذلك اعتبارا من يوم الأربعاء الأول من أكتوبر ١٩٩٧م.



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International Tourism Day: Elements of Tourism in Yemen

September 27th is designated as International tourism Day by the World Tourism Organization (WTO). Yemen as a country where tourism represents as yet not a fully tapped resource is a member of WTO.

The essential elements of tourism in Yemen are many and varied:

Geography

- a- Coastal plains
- b- Western highlands
- c- Middle heights and cliffs
- d- Empty quarter and desert areas
- e- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea islands

Infrastructure

There is a 69,000-km network of paved and dirt roads connecting the major town and cities. The five-year plan (96-2000) has allocated 25% of the

European countries - Germany, Italy, France, Britain, etc. There are several types of tourism that can attract various kinds of tourists:

Marine Tourism

Yemeni coasts extend for over 2,000 km along the Red and Arabian seas. Fishing, snorkeling, deep-sea diving, water skiing, or just simple sea trips are but a few of the activities that can be enjoyed by tourists along the beautiful beaches of Yemen.

Mountain Tourism

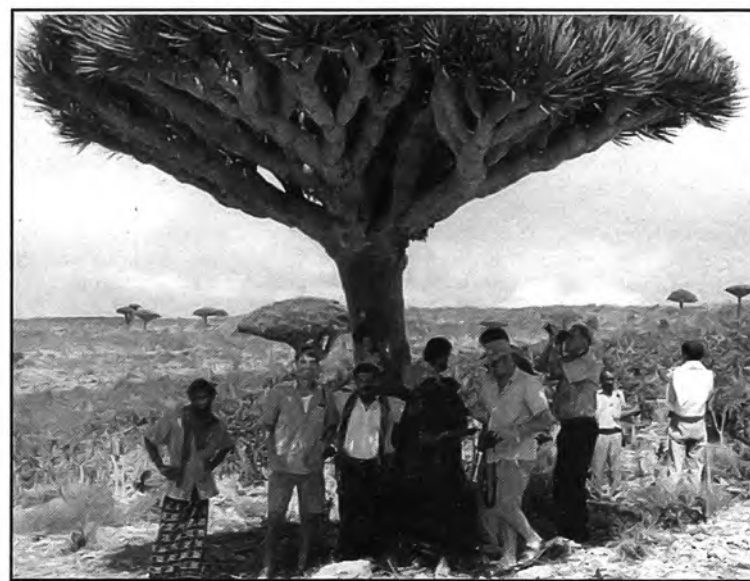
Yemen boasts many as yet unexplored mountains and caves with unique flora and fauna.

Health Tourism

There are more than 40 natural springs of sulfur and other mineral waters with healing qualities.

Desert Tourism

Adventure lovers would be especially attracted to explore the ancient desert routes such as the frankincense and myrrh roads.



The year 1997 is regarded by WTO as the national year of tourism in Yemen. The WTO's 15th term was opened in Yemen earlier this year. Yemen has participated in many meetings and conferences on tourism, both regionally and internationally. Several agreements concerning the development of the tourism sector have also been signed by Yemen.

During 1996, hotels in Yemen had received 389,362 residents. Also in the same

proposed governmental investments for road building. There are also plans to renovate and enlarge the existing 5 international airports and the 12 local ones.

Weather

Yemen enjoys a sunny and temperate climate all year round.

Accommodation

According to 1996 statistics, there are 229 hotels comprising 6977 rooms or 15005 beds. Yemeni, Arab, and foreign investments are being channeled into building more hotels and tourists resorts.

Tourists Establishments

Up to 1996, the number of licensed tourists establishments reached 1313 which include hotels, restaurants, cafés, clubs, rest houses, and travel agents.

Culture

The culture and traditions of the Yemeni society are quite unique. The archeological sites of Ma'een, Saba'a, Ausan, and Himyar represent a big tourist attraction. Other attractions include folkloric songs and dance, traditional handicrafts, food, exotic architecture, etc.

Types of Tourism

About 50% of the tourists come to Yemen from

year, around 73,000 foreign tourists visited the country bringing an income of about \$73 million. The five-year development plan (96-2000) has specified several points to expand the sector of tourism in Yemen:

- * Encouraging and increasing private investment projects in the tourism sector.
- * The government will undertake several infrastructure projects.
- * Preserving and protecting archeological and historical sites and buildings.
- * Implementing traditional handicraft projects.
- * Developing the General Tourism Authority and improving its performance in encouraging tourism and private investments in this sector.

The investment Law number 22 of 1991 grants generous tax exemptions, over several years, to tourism projects. Many incentives are also provided by this law for buying plots of lands, leasing property, renting shops, and other activities that can expand the tourism sector.

About 18% of licensed projects and 30% of total investments are in the tourism sector. These projects are expected to create 1682 permanent new jobs. To further encourage tourism, there must be an increase in well-trained staff, more protection for the environment, regular maintenance of the infrastructure, expansion of the water and electricity grids, and improving public hygiene and waste and sewerage disposal systems.



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Community health: Another Aspect for Concern

By: Abdulrahman H. Al-Harazi, M.D.

Health promotion and host protection from various types of infectious or non-infectious diseases are the main function of what is called "Primary Health Care" (P.H.C).

It is well known that "health" does not mean simply the absence of disease, rather, it means; a state of well-being both physiologically, mentally and socially for the human being.

P.H.C. is the first and direct contact between the health authorities and family members. It is part of the epidemiological survey, in other words; it is the process that prevent the disease before its occurrence in the community through many steps which start with the protection of the community from what ever source which leads ultimately to disease such as:



1- Contaminated food or its products.

- 2- No sanitation of water supply
- 3- No vaccination of children
- 4- No protective measures against some local diseases.
- 5- Non-safety of some drugs
- 6- Non-availability of some necessary drugs and resuscitation.

These are typically the areas that are first to be identified by implementing general and control preventive measures which could be divided into three categories according to the period and natural history of the disease during which they are

applied. They are preventive, control and international measures. As prevention is better than cure, the preventive measure is the cornerstone for any health program.

The preventive measures are applied during the pre-pathogenesis period in the natural history of disease

through health promotion and host protection which include:

- Health education.
- Good standard nutritional adjustment.
- Provision of adequate housing.
- Provision of adequate recreational facilities.
- Provision of agreeable working conditions.
- Provision of marriage consulting units.
- Periodic selective examination.
- Use of specific immunization.
- Chemoprophylaxis.
- Attention to personal hygiene.
- Protection against occupational hazards.
- Protection against accidents.

However, in Yemen, unfortunately, we do not have any access to these preventive measures although our community is being full with diseases almost of infectious nature.

Let me give some examples:

Contaminated food and its products:

In our country both in urban and rural areas all supermarkets and mini-supermarkets sell all types of sweets, cheese, dairy products, fruit and even drugs without supervision. Some of them are out dated. Some of them are badly handled by sellers which result definitely in contamination.

The same applies to the restaurants, most of which have not met the minimum requirements of health conditions.

Infectious diseases:

In our country hepatitis i.e.. infection of the liver is an example of a very common infectious disease. It prevails in rural areas. The causative agent is a virus mainly of type A which is transmitted via feco-oral route. Also the hepatitis B virus is not uncommon, but for the reason that it is transmitted parentally via blood Transfusion or its products, it occurs mainly at hospitals accidentally for those patients who receive blood for managing other illnesses.

It should be remembered here that type A is safe and self-limited while type B is dangerous because it leads to chronic infection and the patient may carry the virus many years till the host immunity decreases by any debilitating factor.

In some areas of Yemen there is usually one case infected with hepatitis virus. however, due to absence of the local health authority's role to educate and control such case, it acts as a common

source for epidemic outbreak of hepatitis disease, especially in families, institutions, summer camps and among troops. The most likely mode of transmission under these conditions is through close personal contact.

Advanced countries, and to some extent some of the third world countries, have active and well-prepared local health authorities. The health authority must be notified promptly, consequently all efforts must be taken to prevent and control further spread of the disease among the community.

Moreover, the next step is to discuss the occurrence of this disease from the global and local points of view; its seasonal fluctuation, and its age and sex distribution; putting into consideration the following relevant questions:

- What is known of its world-wide occurrence ?
- Does the disease exhibit a special feature of geographical distribution?
- Is it prevalent in the community or country?
- If so, what are the figures concerning its local endemic and/or epidemic frequency during the past few years?
- If not, has it been prevalent at a time in the history of the country?
- Does the disease show a regular seasonal fluctuation?
- Does it show any definite pattern of age incidence?

etc.
So, a lot of studies, research and statistical analysis must be done so as to permit more accurate disease surveillance and to identify epidemiologic trends.

Let me discuss in few words what is going on in our country. Of course the Ministry of Public Health has a specific administration for managing such vital issues. Throughout the governorates, there are specialists in epidemiology and health survey who have a lot of knowledge in all aspects of the community health. Unfortunately, they are outright unproductive, either because of feeling that they are being ignored as part of the regime's ignorance policy towards all educated people, or they see our miserable situation of corruption and instability as not helpful in providing more enthusiasm.

The resultant in both probable causes is that community health remains out of concern and full with all types of diseases that indicate we failed to achieve practically even the basic definition of health for our citizens!

1st Regional ETP Conference

Ahlan Al-Mutawakil,
Yemen Times

The First regional conference for the United States Information Service's (USIS) Middle East English Teaching Programs (ETPs) was held in Sana'a on 24th and 25th September. Organized by the Cultural Secretary at the American Embassy and hosted by the Yemen-America Language Institute (YALI), the conference was attended by a number of government officials, Yemeni and American teachers of English from other American institutes in the Middle East.

"This conference is the first of its kind to be held in the Middle East, and Sana'a was chosen as a venue in appreciation of the exceptional role played by YALI in providing successful English-teaching programs," said Mr. Adam Erel the director of USIS.

Ms. Rosie Al-Montaser, a teacher of English at YALI, said, "Yemeni youths are serious and more interested in learning than the Yemenis I saw in New York who have it very easy."

Ms. Jodie Bratcher, an American teacher at YALI, added, "there are more male than female students, but the girls are more serious and determined to get



A number of lectures on various aspects of teaching English as a foreign language were given by several Yemeni and American experts in the field. Established in 1974, YALI now has between 900 and 1000 students enrolled in 5 different annual courses. "The 33 Yemenis currently teaching in YALI have proven to be quite professionally competent and reliable," said YALI's director, Mr. David Godsted.

"The aim of the conference was to polish the skills of English teachers and exchange expertise with Yemeni cadres," added Mr. Godsted. He referred to the Spectra curriculum as a modern method recently adopted by YALI.

educated."

On the major obstacles hindering the progress of many students, Ms. Khadeeja Al-Sarhi cited financial reasons as "some students don't have grants, but rely on their own means." As far as learning problems are concerned, Mr. Farhan Al-Saeedi, also a teacher, said in his paper, "many students of English in Yemeni schools and universities rely mainly on reading not listening - they learn in an atmosphere of Arabic not English." He added that there must be "more reliance on dialogue and listening comprehension."

Yemen Times is cited by several YALI teachers as recommended reading for their students.



ITT SHERATON WINS MIDDLE EAST AND WORLD HONOURS

ITT Sheraton has been named best hotel group in the world and best hotel group in the Middle East. These were among 11 major honors presented to ITT Sheraton in London by Executive Travel, the prestigious business travel magazine.

ITT Sheraton took another silver as best hotel group in Africa and the Sheraton Kuwait, the first five star hotel in the Middle East, was given the silver award for the hotel with the best staff worldwide.

The magazine hailed the winners as having achieved "a particularly high standard of excellence within the industry".

Mr. Abdullah A.Melhem, the General Manager of the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel commented: "These awards recognize our commitment to meeting and surpassing the needs of travelers in the Middle East and across the world".

"We are delighted that so many of our guests have shown their appreciation of the high quality of hospitality that ITT Sheraton maintains in all of its properties".

Among other Executive Travel awards, organized in association with CNN International and AT&T, the Sheraton Skyline Hotel at Heathrow, London, claimed a hat-trick of top honors including best airport hotel in the UK.

The awards are based on votes by the magazine's 40,000 readers and year-round assessments by a 2,500 strong panel of experienced travelers.

The results are monitored by Enterprise International, an independent market research consultancy specializing in the travel industry.

Earlier this year, ITT Sheraton was named the Middle East's Best Business Hotel Group by the UK based publication Business Travel World. In June, ITT Sheraton was voted top hotel chain in the Arab world by the prestigious Arabic business and economic magazine Al Iktissad Wal-A'mal

Yemen-America Language Institute

Phone/Fax: 203251 E-Mail: YALIROY@y.net.ye

Registration for English Courses

Term 27 informaton:

- Term dates: Nov. 29, 1997 to Jan. 14, 1998, and Feb. 1-Feb. 17 (there will be a two week break for Ramadhan/Eid)
- 100 Hours of instruction
- Class times: 8:30-10:30, 10:45-12:45, 2:00-4:00, 4:15-6:15, or 6:30-8:30

Placement:

- Placement examinations: Every Thursday until classes are filled
- Registration for the placement test: Sat. - Wed., 10:00 - 4:00
- Levels of study: Access, Basic, Spectrum 1-6
- Possible Special Courses: Pre-USA (English for Academic Purposes), TOEFL Preparation, Translation, Advanced Conversation, Grammar, and Writing, English for Special Purposes
- Placement examination fee: USD \$20.00

Registration:

Registration dates

Current YALI studentsNovember 15-16

New YALI students.....November 17-19,
November 22-23

- Registration times: Sat. - Wed. (9 am - 12 pm, 2 pm - 4 pm)
- Registration fee: USD \$150.00 for instruction and textbooks
- Questions? Phone or fax YALI at 203251



Canadian
Occidental
Petroleum Ltd.

NEWS RELEASE

Yemen Education Initiative Unveiled

In honor of the tenth anniversary of CanadianOxy's activity in Yemen, Vic Zaleschuk President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. "CanadianOxy" announces a new education initiative for Yemeni students. CanadianOxy together with its partners in Yemen, Pecten, Occidental and Consolidated Contractors International Company (CCC) have established a program to finance the post secondary education of twenty Yemeni students at selected institutions in Canada.

In order to support Yemen's efforts in human resources development, the scholarship will be made available to students in disciplines critical to Yemen's economic growth. Scholarships are currently recommended by the Yemeni Government in the following programs: energy studies, communications, computer science, information technology, accounting and legal training relevant to the petroleum industry, project management, food processing and environmental studies.

A Scholarship Steering Committee has been created to direct this initiative, with representation from CanadianOxy and the Yemen Government. In order to ensure that the Yemeni objectives are achieved in this scholarship program, Yemeni participants on this committee include members of the Yemeni Advisory Council, the Minister of Education and the Deputy Minister of Oil. The committee is chaired by H. E. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, President of the Advisory Council in Yemen.

Vic Zaleschuk, President and Chief Executive Officer of CanadianOxy commented: "We have been treated very well in Yemen and wanted to do something with lasting effect to show our appreciation for the support and friendship of the people of Yemen. What better way than to assist in the education of the next generation of Yemeni business, technical and professional leaders here in Canada. This is a wonderful opportunity to build new friendships and lasting bonds between the people of CanadianOxy, Canadians and the people of Yemen."

A DECADE OF CANADIAN OXY - YEMEN: And Still the PARTNERSHIP Thrives!

The Story in Short!

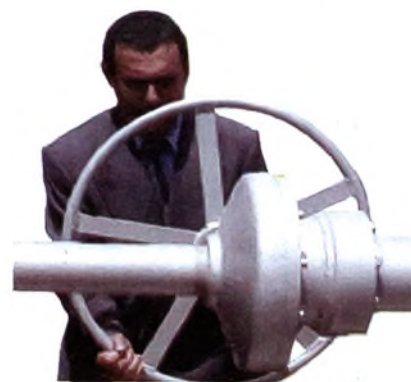
The partnership between the government and people of Yemen on the one hand, and four companies (Canadian Occidental Petroleum: 52%; Pecten Yemen Company: 20%, Occidental Petroleum Inc.: 18%, and Consolidated Contractors International Company: 10%) on the other hand, began in March, 1987. That was when the two sides signed a production sharing agreement (PSA) for the development of some 37,200 sq. km on the Masila plateau in Hadhramaut. Ten years down the road, the two sides look back at this fruitful partnership with much satisfaction.

With the signing of the PSA, Canadian Occidental committed to a 6 year, two phase program of exploration. Given that no previous work had been done in this area, the objective during the initial 3 year phase was to obtain sufficient data to determine the feasibility of entering the second 3 year phase in which exploratory drilling was to begin. Canadian Occidental began exploration in January, 1988, with a geological field study.

In May 1988, an airborne gravity survey of the entire concession area was conducted followed in September, 1988 with a series of seismic surveys which focused on the northwest sector of the concession area and on a narrow strip in the southwest. In September of the following year, Canadian Occidental undertook further exploration, which focused more precisely on the northwest sector and, in particular, on the Wadi Masila and its tributaries. The high cost of pinpointing promising sites was justified by the results. Several significant structures were identified in the northwest sector and, in particular, on the Wadi and its tributaries. It was now time for Canadian Occidental to implement its program of exploratory drilling. It was decided to drill 2 wells at Sunah in the extreme northwest corner of the concession area. Actual drilling commenced on September 17, 1990. The first well (Sunah-1) reached a total depth of 2,732m on December 25, 1990. It was there, in its very first drilling site at Sunah-1, that Canadian Occidental struck oil. Further drilling followed.

The exploration, discovery, development and production of the oil fields was completed in six years. Total production is now drawn from wells in the Sunah, Heijah, Hemiar, Camaal, Camaal North, Haru, Nazah, and Tawila fields and pipelined to a central processing within the development area.

The Masila Block Project was the first major oil development in the remote eastern region of Yemen. It required



a marine export terminal at As-Shihir. Since then another 35 wells have been drilled to further develop the fields.

Production and Export System

At the CPF, the oil is stabilized by removing gas, water, and impurities to meet shipping requirements and refinery acceptance standards. In all, the CPF covers 110 acres and provides the means of processing about 190,000 bpd of crude oil suitable for shipping down the main pipeline.

After its 138 km journey, crude enters the export terminal at As-Shihir and into five 500,000 barrel storage tanks. The oil is drawn from the storage tanks into booster pumps through export meters, and on to the shipping pumps for discharge into a 36 inches diameter offshore pipeline leading to a Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) system anchored some 4 km offshore. Tankers hook up to the SPM and are loaded at the rate of 60,000 bph, for crude transportation to the world's export markets.

Cooperation & Training Programs

From the beginning of its operation, Canadian Occidental found a friendly reception from its Yemeni host. At the same time, the company has developed a policy of involving nationals in much of its work. That is why the company adopted a Yemenization program early in its program. Implementation of that policy is particularly important for Canadian Occidental. The spirit of cooperation, evident from the outset, is now developing even further as the project moves into more mature phases.

Canadian Occidental considers expenditure on education, training, and the transfer of technology as an investment which result in important returns not only for the Yemeni oil industry itself, but also for other facets of Yemeni business and industry.

construction of extensive production and transportation facilities as well as basic infrastructure. Initially, these facilities included some 31 development wells, over 100 km of gathering system pipeline, a central processing facility as well as a 138 km, 24 inch main pipeline, storage tanks, and

To ensure the practical application of formal training, and to encourage a meaningful transfer of technological skills, the educational approach of Canadian Occidental is based on the mentorship process in both the office and the field. Thus, three training centers have been established in the main working locations, in Sana'a, at the Terminal and at the Central Processing Facility in Masila. All three programs focus on English language training, office skills, computer applications, technical and business disciplines, and safety. In the field, following a foundation course in Sana'a, the staff undertakes an extended on-the-job training program enabling them to become proficient in field operations and maintenance.

Community Service: How has the company fared?

Protecting the Environment

Concern for the environment is an integral part of Canadian Occidental's policy. In April 1992, Canadian Occidental commissioned VSO Canada Ltd. and Komex International Ltd., environmental and engineering consultants, to conduct studies focused on the potential impact of the development project on both the terrestrial and marine environments. In conjunction with these studies, Canadian Occidental also commissioned a separate oil spill contingency study.

In their report, Komex determined the potential impact on the terrestrial environment from the gathering system, the Central Processing Facility, the main pipeline, and the terminal site. At each of these points, the main potential for hazards were assessed and plans developed to mitigate the potential impact. Thus, for example, Komex noted that the projected path of the pipeline could have a negative impact on the *Conocarpus lancifolius*, a rare species of tree found in Wadi Ghanam and Wadi Arf. To avert that danger, the pipeline was re-routed. Elsewhere, Komex noted a potential impact on archaeological sites in the region and, again, recommended that the pipeline route be altered to avoid damage to the sites. Canadian Occidental took this advice and, indeed, initiated an archaeological program to identify additional sites and adjusted construction plans to protect them.

In similar fashion, Canadian Occidental has also helped the progress of archaeological research in the country by enlisting the services of Burchkhdt Vogt of the Sana'a-based German archaeological institute. As a result of that endeavor, Canadian Occidental has been able to help in the identification and preservation of a number of invaluable archaeological sites, some dating back to the third millennium BC.

Similar precautions have been undertaken with regard to the marine environment. In their report, VSO Canada identified three sources which could have a potential adverse impact on the marine environment: marine terminal construction activities, marine terminal operations, and oil spills. The precise nature of the potential for negative impact were assessed and preemptive measures suggested. To mitigate against a potential oil spill, for example, Canadian Occidental has identified environmentally sensitive areas and important socio-economic sites along an extensive strip of shoreline adjacent to the marine terminal. Based on that information, the company then produced environmental sensitivity maps, which can be used effectively to protect and clean important shoreline sites should an oil spill occur. Canadian Occidental also keeps a pollution control vessel on standby in the event of an incident of which none has occurred.

Canadian Occidental has also contributed positively to the preservation and improvement of the general environment. The company provided transportation and accommodation to a team of botanists, headed by Professor Mats Thulin from Uppsala University, Sweden. The team discovered ten new species of plants in and around the Masila Block. And in recognition of Canadian Occidental's association, the Yemeni team-member, Dr. Abdalnasser Al-Jifri of Adeb University, named one the plants "Canadian Occidental".

Helping the Local Community

Canadian Occidental is dedicated to working closely with governments and communities in the countries where it operates. Its corporate philosophy is to build solid, long-lasting relationships with people by identifying areas of mutual benefits. That philosophy has been implemented in Yemen where, in its concession area and elsewhere, Canadian Occidental has contributed positively to the improvement of the local community. Towards that end, Canadian Occidental has developed a community affairs program in Yemen, aimed at achieving good relations with local communities, keeping them informed of the company's activities, assisting in sustainable social programs within limits of the Company's financial resources and taking care of small difficulties before they grow into major problems.

Community affairs programs, designed to help local communities help themselves, have included road improvements, water wells and providing basic health services, all in support of Canadian Occidental's commitment to the people of Yemen.

Very clearly, such projects bring immediate and tangible benefits to the local communities. As well, since they require local participation on a continuing basis, they also help to maintain a sense of high self-esteem and self-reliance in the people of the region.

In 1993, Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen (COPY) donated US \$2 million to the government of Yemen for a feasibility study of water resources in the Masila Area of Hadhramout, matched by a donation of US \$500,000 from the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA). The funding enabled 16 successful water wells to be drilled in Masila to define the extent of water zones (aquifers) for drinking and agriculture. On its own, Canadian Occidental has also drilled several water wells in the area and also donated funds to provide many of these wells with water pumps, generators, water pipes and water tanks etc. Canadian Occidental has also built good relations between the office of the Hadhramout Governor and the Hadhramout Charity Society on the one hand, and Canadian Partnership Society, Calgary, Canada on the other. This has led to substantial donations of medical and educational equipment, materials and supplies for the Masila Area. The cost of transporting these materials was covered by Canadian Occidental who distributed with the coordination of His Excellency the Governor of Hadhramout and the Hadhramout Charity Society these items to clinics and schools. All work done in this regard was carried out by volunteers from among Canadian Occidental employees in Calgary, Canada and Yemen.

A Word from the Executive's Desk

Yemen Times' Interview with Dr. Waleed Jazrawi, President and General Manager, Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen - Sana'a, September 13, 1997.

Q: What is your opinion regarding the cooperation with the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources?

A: We have a strong and cooperative working relation with the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources based on trust and willingness to resolve issues in a collaborative manner. The Ministry is our biggest partner. We share with the Ministry of Information openly and they in turn assist us in maintaining a safe and reliable production operation to the benefit of all.

Q: What is your impression of working in Yemen?

A: In the seven months I have been in Yemen, I have found the Yemeni people to be kind, helpful and industrious.

I am also quite impressed with the quality of the oil operation we have in Yemen and the contributions being made by all our staff, Yemenis and expats. Our head office is in Sana'a but the bulk of our staff is at our production operations in Masila and the oil export terminal in Ash-Shihir. It is a complex business involving all three sites but through adequate organization and support from the Ministry of Oil, we are maintaining a world class operation, pumping an average of 190,000 barrel of oil per day, every day.

Q: How is the process of training Yemeni cadres and Yemenization going?

A: Our national staff are keen, hard working and eager to advance. In turn, the company is committed to doing all it can to help them realize their potential. We have so far achieved a Yemenization level of over 50% after less than four years of production. I believe this is impressive in a country with a very young oil industry. We are not planning to relax, however, and have set our sites on much higher targets in the next four or five years. We have a full time training center and oil industry-trained instructors in both Sana'a and the field and we are working closely with the Ministry of Oil to achieve these goals.



Dr. Waleed Jazrawi, President and General Manager of Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen.

Q: In view of the recent oil discoveries, how do you see the future?

A: I believe you are referring to the recent Dahban discovery within our current development area. It is too early to say how large an impact this new discovery will have on current reserves and production level. The discovery well is currently under an extended production test and we have just started drilling a second well to more fully evaluate the extent of this discovery. regardless, the next few years should see us maintaining a high oil production level. I would like to point out that our exploration and production performance to date has been as good as it is because we employ some of the best oil industry people in the world and use state of the art technology.

The future for the Yemeni oil industry should be promising because the country is still under-explored. Oil is a capital intensive and technology driven industry. Therefore, attracting companies with the means to investment and to apply the latest in technology should, Inshallah, bring success.

Q: What sort of difficulties do you face in your work?

A: As I mentioned, this is a large and complex business involving a myriad of issues. There are technical issues having to do with finding, producing and exporting oil, as well as people issues having to do with keeping a large staff motivated and working in a safe environment. We also work closely with the Government, our industry partners, contractors and suppliers. Furthermore, we also try hard to be good corporate citizens by observing strict environmental guidelines in our operations and helping local communities in a few selected social programs.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to discuss Canadian Occidental's activities in Yemen and on behalf of the company and our partners, I look forward to continuing to work successfully with the government and people of Yemen towards an ever brighter future.



Ash-Shihir Exporting Terminal



Central Processing Facilities (C. P. F.) Masila

Special Supplement



What Yemenis have said about Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited on the 10th anniversary of its work in Yemen:

General Ali Abdullah Saleh,
President of the Republic:

"We see Canadian Occidental Petroleum as a good partner that has done well in Yemen. We are happy with the success of their work, which has borne fruit to both sides. We congratulate CanadianOxy on its 10th anniversary in Yemen."

Sheikh Abduillah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar,
Speaker of Parliament:

"There are many oil companies working in Yemen. Canadian Occidental stands out in its use of modern technology to extract oil."

Dr. Faraj Bin Saeed Bin Ghanim,
Prime Minister:

"On the 10th anniversary of its work in Yemen, Canadian Occidental Petroleum is today the largest producer of oil in Yemen. It also has promising prospects. On this occasion, I present my congratulations and my best wishes for more success."

Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani,
Chairman of the Consultative Council:

"Recently, Canadian Occidental Petroleum has established a scholarship fund which will finance the university education of 20 Yemeni students in Canada. I use the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the partnership between Yemen and Canadian Occidental to salute them on their work and assure them of our continued cooperation."

Mr. Mohammed Al-Khadim Al-Wajeih,
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

"Canadian Occidental came to Yemen by the end of 1986 with hope and optimism for the future. It has been able to build bridges of trust and cooperation with the people of Yemen. Over the last 10 years of model work and cooperation, the company has become one of the biggest oil producers in Yemen. We wish CanadianOxy more fruitful achievements in the future."

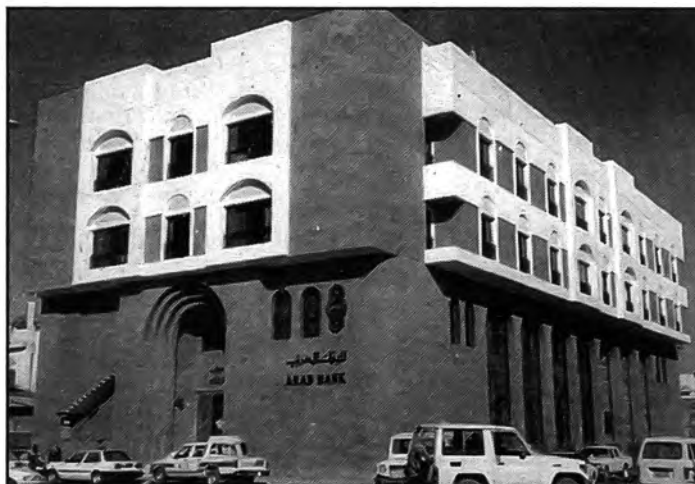


Celebrating 35th Anniversary of 26 September Revolution, ARAB BANK Opens New Branches & Raises Salaries

The Arab Bank was first established in 1930 in Al-Quds, Palestine. It is the first non-Yemeni bank to open a branch in Yemen in Aden in 1958. The Arab Bank group has now more than 300 branches in 45 Arab and international financial centers around the world. With a capital of more than \$ 1.2 billion, the number of Arab Bank share holders has exceeded 3,300 from almost all Arab countries.

In Yemen alone, the Arab Bank has more than 350 employees working in branches in Aden, Hodeida, Taiz, Ibb, and Hadhramaut, in addition to the main center in Sana'a. "To accompany the Yemeni people's celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the September revolution, new branches will be opened in Hadhramaut and Ibb," said Mr. Abdulmubeen Zeitoon, the Arab Bank's Executive Manager who is currently visiting Yemen.

"I came to Yemen to look into ways of consolidating the financial activities of the Arab Bank and improving the conditions of its employees by raising their salaries and providing them with advanced training courses," announced Mr. Zeitoon. Highly qualified banking experts have recently been sent by the Arab Bank main office in Amman, Jordan, in order to train Yemeni staff. "The general management in Amman has also decided to raise the salaries of Yemeni employees by an amount of YR 7,500 to YR 15,000 on top of their current salaries,"



Arab Bank plc
Profound Experience
& Strength in Origin



Mr. Zeitoon was glad to declare.

According to Mr. Zeitoon, non-Yemeni employees working in Arab Bank branches in Yemen form only 10% of the staff. "This reflects the general management's sincere wish to provide permanent job opportunities for qualified Yemeni citizens," he added.

On his part, the Director of the Yemen region, Mr. Mahdi Allawi said, "the new branches will provide advanced banking services such as Visa credit cards and the automated till that will be increasingly available to serve the Yemeni people."

According to Mr. Allawi, the Arab Bank has taken part in investments projects, the purchase of treasury bills, funding the construction, industry, and trade sectors, and in the field of hard currency transfers and remittances. It has also been largely involved in the establishment of Aden's Free Zone, port development, the construction of roads and bridges, and other economic and financial activities in Yemen.



مؤسسة حسن عبده جيد للتجارة والصناعة

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ الرئيس

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية، وللحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور فرج بن غانم،
وللشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة الذكرى الخامسة والثلاثون لثورة السادس
والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة وكل عام والجميع بخير.

**Hassan Abdu Jaid Corporation
for Trading & Manufacturing**

presents its warm wishes and congratulations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the Government of Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanim, and the Yemeni People
on the 35th anniversary of September 26th Revolution

Many Happy Returns to All.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY



Ouch !! Corporal Punishment & Other Means to Rein In Unruly Students

Fatima Muttahar*

The controversy surrounding the punishment of pupils at schools still rages on. Some teachers argue that there is no way to deal with undisciplined pupils but to punish them in one way or another. This problem is universal. Corporal punishment is not prohibited by the Yemeni law. It is left to the discretion of the teacher to deal with rowdy behavior at the classroom as he or she sees fit.

for a long time with hands raised, kicking the pupil out of the classroom, sweeping the school's grounds, deducting marks from the "behavior grades," writing a word or a sentence repetitively for a large number of times, or calling up the pupil's parents by the school's principal. The above means of punishment are for individual pupils. However, there are means for collective punishment. These include the above plus other methods devised by individual teachers.

bled. She told her eldest sister at home who talked to the teacher later on. The eldest sister blamed the young one, not the teacher. In contrast to that, a punished pupil brought his father to school who quarreled with the responsible teacher. Such parental behavior makes an impressionable pupil disrespect his or her teachers thereby making the teachers eventually lose their status as respectable educators.

Teachers' View

Female teachers often complain that girls talk a lot; but because of the veil they wear, the teacher cannot correctly identify the culprit. However, in general, boys are more likely to misbehave. They are more noisy and usually hyperactive. There is usually a specific group of undisciplined pupils who usually sit at the back of the classroom. Unruly boys usually stand up to their teacher and may counteract, whether immediately within the classroom or later on outside the school.

Girls, on the other hand, respect their teachers more. No acts of "vengeance" are carried out, except maybe for the odd shouting match. Some girls, however, inflict some sort of a prank or a practical joke on their teacher - exploding pens are a favorite.

How To Deal With Undisciplined Pupils

Souad Bolbol, a teacher at Sana'a Private School, said: "all pupils must be treated firmly right from the beginning of the school year. Pupils can be classified according to their behavior - disciplined and undisciplined. The latter must be treated with firmness and understanding at the same time." Mansoor Al-Raji'i, an Egyptian teacher of Arabic at a public secondary school, said: "a teacher must treat all students fairly and equally. Outside the school, a teacher must befriend his or her pupils - barriers must come down. This makes the pupils respect and love their teacher and refrain from any misconduct during classes." From Mansoor's experience as a student, he found that students did not like to attend or may even misbehave in lessons by unpopular teachers.

Why Do Pupils Misbehave?

Abdu Ali, a second-year student at Al-Thawra Preparatory school in Sana'a, admits that he is often punished for talking and laughing during lessons. He claims that he wants to relieve himself of boredom because of the distressing atmosphere of the classroom. "It feels like I am in a dungeon," he said, "the walls are painted with dark paint and it smells because of the large number of students."

Mohammed Fadhil, a third-year primary-school pupil, said that he is often punished for failing to do his homework.

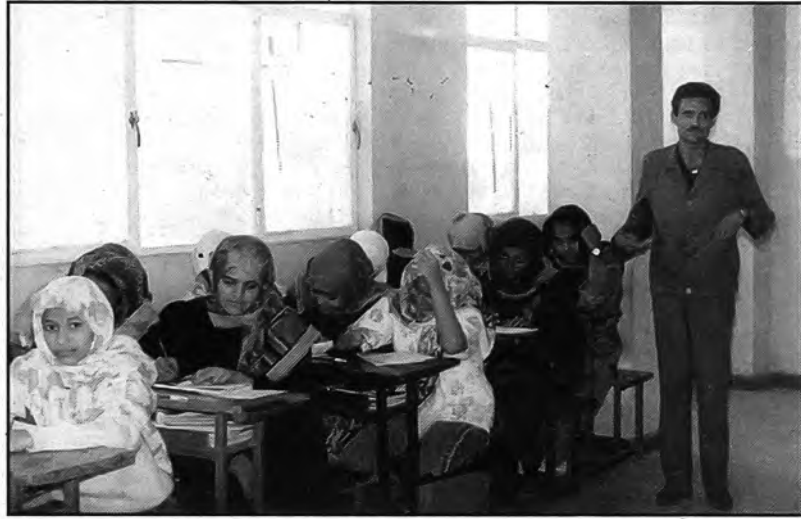
behaved pupil."

Conclusion

It seems that punishment in the school is generally accepted by Yemeni society. However, some teachers go too far in punishing their pupils. The fact that corporal punishment is not prohibited by law gives the teachers a free hand in administering various forms of punishment. They are oblivious to the fact that when punishment exceeds reasonable limits, it becomes a physical and psychological aggression against another human being, which can be seen as a kind of torture. A pupil is a human entitled to his or her rights as specified by the international Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Both the teachers and the pupils' families are responsible for directing the young ones to behave in a correct manner by approved means of education.

* Fatima Muttahar is doing an internship at Yemen Times. She is a third-year student at the Media College, Sana'a University.



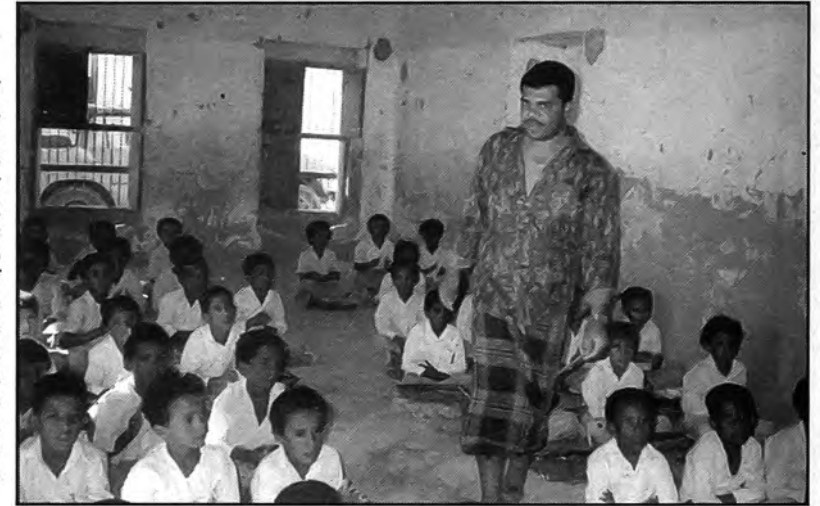
Means of Punishment

Teachers often resort to varying means to punish their pupils for misbehaving, depending on the teacher's temperament and individual traits and how serious is the individual pupil's misconduct. Means of punishment include caning, standing up in the corner

Some teachers leave the lesson altogether, forcing the pupils to study it on their own later in the exams.

The Pupils

One pupil said that her teacher hit her hard on her hand palm until it



ادارة وموظفي

فندق شيراتون صنعاء

يتقدمون بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ رئيس الجمهورية

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

وللحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور فرج بن غانم،

وللشعب اليمني الأبي

بمناسبة الذكرى الخامسة والثلاثون لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة

وكل عام والجميع بخير.

Management and the Staff of

Sheraton Sana'a Hotel

present their warm wishes and congratulations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

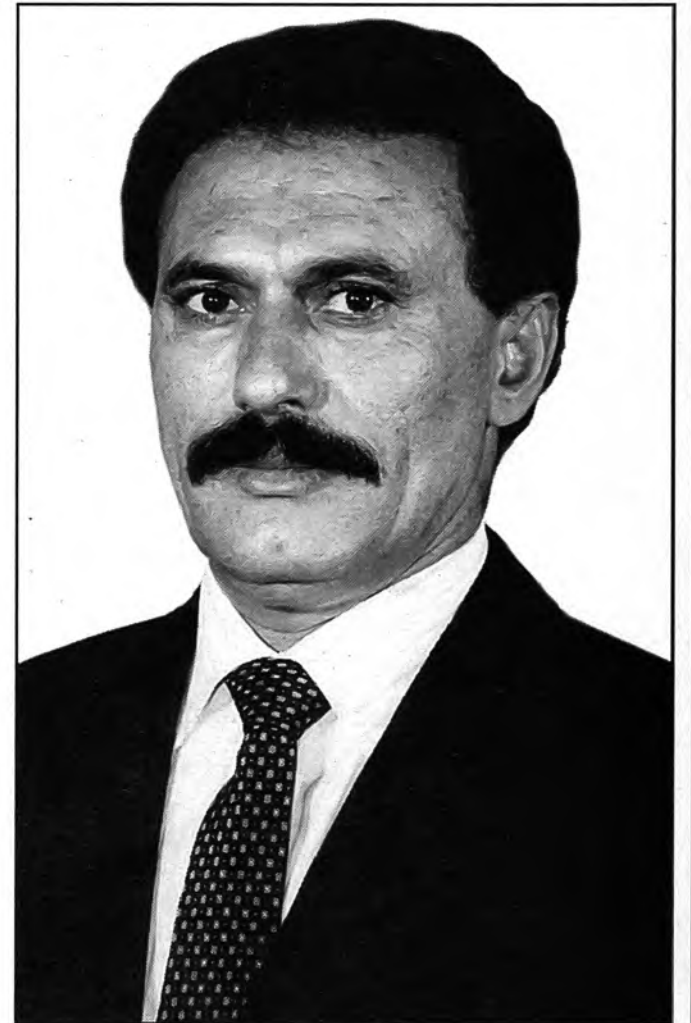
and the Government of Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanim, and the

Yemeni People on the 35th anniversary of

September 26th Revolution

Many Happy Returns to All.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY



Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

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OUR WORLD REVOLVES AROUND YOU

POLICE CUT REBEL LEADER'S HAIR

One of the leaders of the Islamic groups told a court in Turkey that the police had humiliated him and had cut his hair and removed his Islamic attire in line with strict secularist dress rules. Muslim Gunduz, whom the police had been seeking for two years under anti-secularism charges, claimed he had been tortured by having his skullcap and robes taken off and his hair cut against his will, according to Anatolian news agency. Muslim Gunduz, leader of the Aczemendi sect, appeared in court wearing a dark jacket and a piece of white cloth over short, cropped. He is facing between 5 to 10 years in jail on charges of seeking means to overthrow the country's secular regime. "I am an enemy of the regime, an enemy of the democratic, secular regime," he told the court.

IRAN ASKS QATAR TO CANCEL DOHA SUMMIT

Iran pleaded to Qatar to cancel the economic summit which is due to host in November, saying that it would harm Islamic solidarity against Israel. "We are opposed to the summit. The current situation in the region requires stronger solidarity among Muslim countries to stand against the Zionist regime," foreign ministry spokesman announced. The issue was raised in talks between Kamal Kharazi and his counterpart sheikh Hamad Bin Jasim Al Thani in Tehran. A number of Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, UAE, had announced that they would boycott the summit. The other members of the GCC- Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman have yet to announce a decision whether to participate or not. Qatar's foreign minister has said the summit should take place regardless of the peace process.

SEPARATISTS THREATEN TO FIGHT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS

The separatists on the Comoran island of Anjouan warned that they would execute federal troops they have taken captives if the government tries to send more troops to the island to put down their insurrection. Mohammed Taki Abdulkarim president of the Comoran islands sent some 300 soldiers from the capital Moroni to quell the uprising on Anjouan where a separatist movement declared independence a month earlier. The troops faced resistance and failed in their mission. The Comoros archipelago became independent from France in 1975 with the exception of Mayotte, which elected to stay under French rule. According to separatists and other sources, some 40 of the federal troops

were killed while 80 soldiers were taken prisoners. Taki asked for help from the Arab League and the organization of African Unity to restore order and unity on the island.

US MILLIONAIRE BUYS MORE PROPERTY

As part of the Israeli campaign to move more Jews to the eastern sector, Maimi Bingo King Irving Moskowitz's shopping list includes renting, buying houses, buildings, hotels and lands in occupied Jerusalem. Moskowitz has been avoiding reporters during his visit to Jerusalem, but he spent time with settlers in the home which he bought them in the Ras Al-Amud neighborhood.

Last year, the US millionaire financed a tunnel that runs near the Muslim holy City and caused riots to arise, resulting in killing 80 Palestinians. Prime minister Netanyahu supported the tunnel opening, and it is clear he supports all the efforts of the settlers to take more properties.

DENKTASH SEEKS PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS FOR THE CRISIS

Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash called on Cyprus president Glafcos Clerides to jointly commit to holding a new round of inter-communal talks in a better atmosphere. "Let us make a commitment to the people and the state that we will not look for an armed solution to the question," said Denktash, quoted by the Turkish news agency ANATOLIA. "Let Turkey and Greece take part in this commitment to put the two peoples at ease. In this way, we can continue the talks in a better atmosphere," added Denktash. The US secretary of state Madeline Albright announced a new face-to-face meeting between the two leaders to discuss security issues. But no time or place was given for the meeting. Denktash added that his counterpart Clerides had already accepted the principles of the talks on security. It is to be noted that Cyprus has been divided since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded the northern part of the island.

TANZANIA: FOOD EMERGENCY

Tanzanian president Benjamin Mkapa declared a national emergency and imposed a ban on food exports from his drought-stricken east African nation. In an appeal for help in a meeting with western ambassadors, he announced that his country was in need of 916,000 tons of food with an estimated import value of \$14.5 million. The WFP had reported in last August that residents of many villages are affected by food shortages. Tanzania's food crisis follows a severe drought which hit much of East Africa late last year and earlier this year.

SAUDI BANKS ALLOW MERGER

Two Saudi banks announced that they have officially approved their merger in the first such move in the modern banking history of the giant Gulf oil producer. The United Saudi Commercial Bank controlled by the Saudi billionaire prince Waleed Bin Talal and the Saudi-Cairo Bank endorsed the merger assembly meeting in Riyadh. The merger gave birth to the United Saudi Bank with a capital of 2.45 billion Saudi riyals. This makes it the third biggest bank in Saudi Arabia, a statement said. It is worth mentioning that Saudi Arabia has the biggest banking sector in the Arab World in terms of assets. Foreign banks are not allowed to set up branches in the Kingdom, but they are allowed to operate as joint ventures with national Saudi banks.

SRI LANKA TO DRAW LARGE INVESTMENTS FROM MALAYSIA

Sri Lanka signed some business deals with Malaysia aiming at drawing investments to the country to build its infrastructure. The agreements were reached during an official visit by president Chandrika to draw investments to the projects of infrastructure, industrial and science parks, airport expansion, and technological cooperation. Economy showed signs of a robust turnaround as the government took steps to improve power availability and the Central bank lowered interest rates.

BHUTTO'S SWISS ASSETS FROZEN

Authorities in Switzerland have frozen the bank accounts of former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto, her husband Asef Zardari and mother Nusrat Bhutto in connection with a corruption inquiry. "The Swiss authorities have seen solid evidence regarding their corrupt practices and accumulation of ill-gotten wealth by Benazir Bhutto," chairman of prime minister's accountability cell said.

The Swiss authorities promised to inform the Pakistani government about transactions that had taken place in the Swiss accounts before they were frozen.

IRAN: NO CHANGE IN US POLICY

Iran said it has seen no change in attitude from the United States since the election of Mohammad Khatami as president and time was not ripe for talks aimed at normalizing relations. "We believe the Americans are not sincere in their stated desire to talk to us. We are for negotiations and understanding but will only do so if there is mutual respect," foreign minister Kamal Kharazi told a press conference. "We do not see any change in the US attitude towards Iran after the election," he

added. How can we speak of negotiations when we are subjected to American sanctions, repeated accusations and when Americans put all kinds of conditions before they talk to us," he added. But he stressed that his country was "for negotiations and understanding with nations ruling out only Israel which is an illegitimate state," he added.

GENERAL DOSTUM SEEKING RECONCILIATION

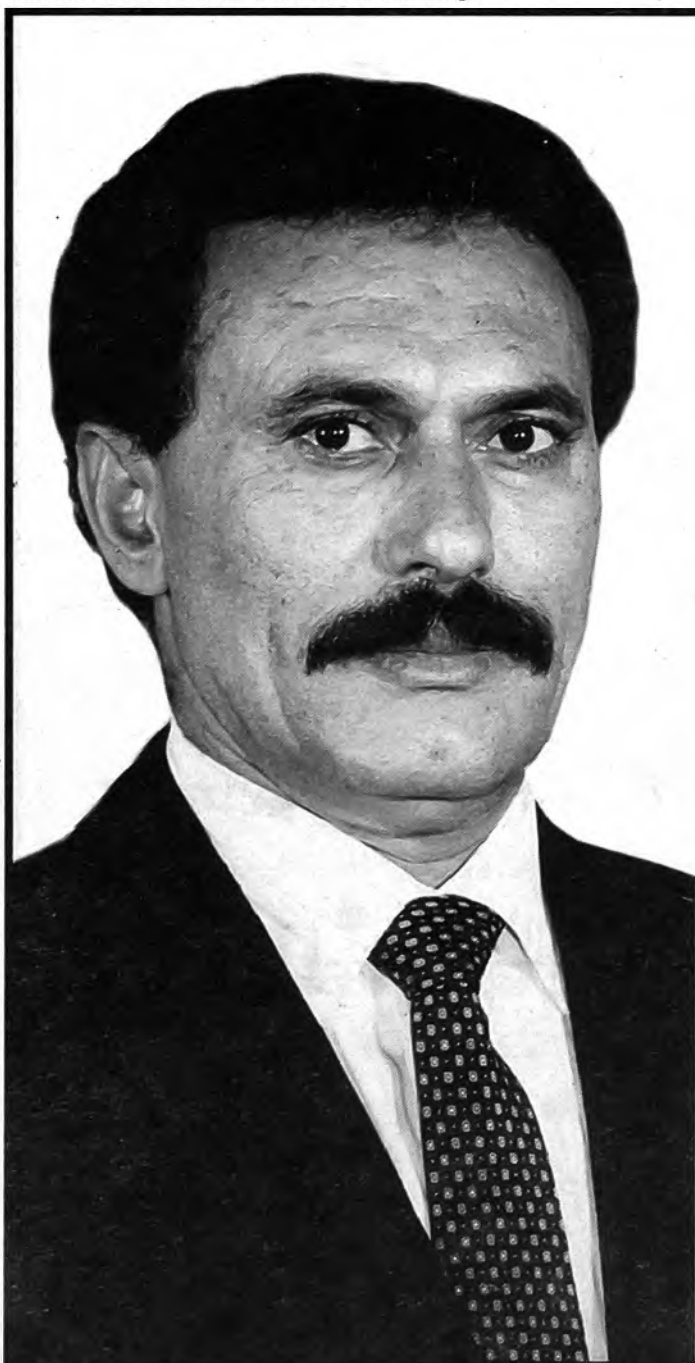
General Rashid Dostum who pushed back Taliban militia 60 kilometers away from his Mazar Sharif base is reported to have dispatched a delegation of the elite to his rival commander General Abdul Malik for reconciliation. General Malik, Dostum's former ally had switched to Taliban in May forcing his boss to flee to Turkey. Malik had caused a lot of loss to Taliban in the north and Taliban had no intentions for reconciliation with Malik, according to observers. Malik has no choice, he either surrender or fight Dostum.

IRAQ & IRAN EXCHANGE REMAINS OF SOLDIERS KILLED IN WAR

Iran and Iraq exchanged remains of soldiers killed during the 1980-1988 war between the two countries the official news agency IRNA said. The exchange took place at the border town of Shalamchah. Nothing was mentioned about the number of the soldiers' remains to be swapped at the border crossing in western Iran. Iran and Iraq have exchanged remains of many of their soldiers in the past and repatriated tens of thousands of prisoners of war. But they have not yet resolved all the issues relating to soldiers missing in action and the POWs, a dispute still hindering normalization of ties between the former foes. Iran believes that there are 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners who are still held by Iraq. Baghdad denies holding any Iranians. Iraq says there are more than 20,000 Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran.

GADDAFI'S AIDE DIES IN A ROAD ACCIDENT

The official Libyan agency, JANA, reported that the former foreign minister Ibrahim Beshari was killed in a road accident. Beshari, 55, was one of the close aides to the leader Muammar Gaddafi since 1969. He was seen around Gaddafi in various occasions. Among his posts was minister of information and foreign minister from 1990 up to 1992. Then, he had been appointed as Libya's representative to the Arab League.



الإدارة العليا والمهندسون والموظفون والعمال في

شركة هنت جنة للنفط

يتقدمون بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ الرئيس

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية القائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة والحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة

الدكتور فرج بن غانم، وللشعب اليمني الأبي

بمناسبة الذكرى الخامسة والثلاثون لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة

وكل عام والجميع بخير.

Jannah Hunt Oil Company

as operator for the Jannah Association

presents its warm wishes and congratulations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the Government of Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanim, and the Yemeni People

on the 35th anniversary of September 26th Revolution

Many Happy Returns to All.

Members of the Association: in Jannah Block 5:
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present their warm wishes and congratulations to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the Government of Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanim, and the Yemeni People
on the 35th anniversary of September 26th Revolution

Many Happy Returns to All.

والإدارة العليا وجميع الموظفين والعمال في

مصلحة الجمارك

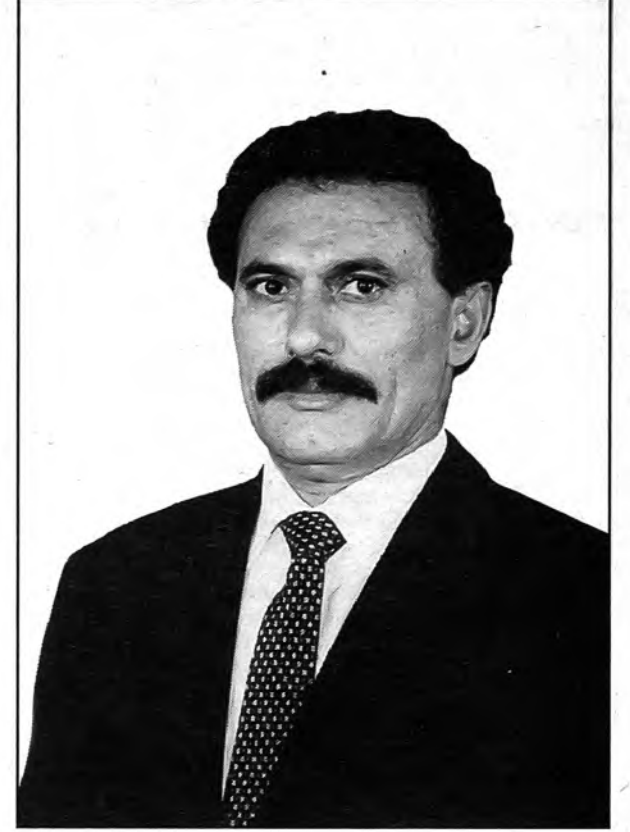
تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ الرئيس

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

وللحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور فرج بن غانم، وللشعب اليمني الأبي

بمناسبة الذكرى الخامسة والثلاثون لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة

وكل عام والجميع بخير.



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

رئيس مجلس الإدارة الأستاذ عبدالله عبدالواسع البركاني

والإدارة العليا ومدراء الفروع والموظفين والعمال في

بنك التسليف التعاوني الزراعي

يتقدمون بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ الرئيس

الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية، وللحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الدكتور فرج بن غانم، وللشعب اليمني الأبي بمناسبة الذكرى

الخامسة والثلاثون لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة وكل عام والجميع بخير.

Mr. Abdulllah Al-Barakani, Chairman of the Board, Top Management,
Branch managers, Employees and Workers of

The Agricultural Cooperative Credit Bank

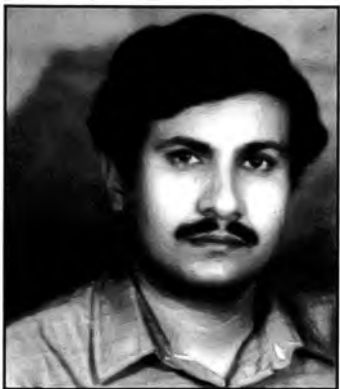
present their warm wishes and congratulations to

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on the 35th anniversary of September 26th Revolution

Many Happy Returns to All.

BIRDS of ADEN



Nabeel Obad*

Early Discoveries

More than any other southern Arabian areas, Aden has received a lot of attention from ornithologists - both amateur and professional. The reason is probably its unique location

as an international port connecting Europe, Britain in particular, with its colonies in India and south east Asia. Moreover, Aden was, until very recently, a very important British military base. Many officers were enthusiastic bird watchers. Colonel

Yerbury - posted in Aden during 1883-1886 - was one of the first to collect and publish information on birds in the well-known *Ibis* magazine.

A few years later, Barnes who worked in Aden for six years wrote an informative article on birds in Aden in 1893. The British, however, were not alone in their interest in Adeni birds.

Other nationals were also no less enthusiastic ornithologists. The German Carl Rathjens, who worked in Aden during 1929-1932, collected numerous bird specimens for the Zoology Museum in Hamburg. His compatriot, Col. Meinertzhagen also visited Aden several times between 1899

and 1923. His tome, *Birds of Arab Countries*, is one of the most important books on birds in Arabia. It is still used as a classic reference book by many students of ornithology.

In addition to being an area of interest for bird enthusiasts, Aden was also the gateway into the southern Yemeni hinterlands. In

1892, Neumann set out from Aden to Lahaj and the surrounding areas, collecting various bird specimens. Bury also

from Aden to its northern territories which were then known as the Amiri District - today's Dhali'. There, he collected various species of birds and sent them to the British Natural History Museum.

These scientific efforts culminated in 1899 in the arrival of an expedition from the British Royal Society. Comprising, among others, Percival the ornithologist and Dodson the taxidermist, the British expedition visited many areas to the north and east of Aden. A huge number of various species of birds were collected by Percival and Dodson, and sent to the British Natural History Museum which also shared them with the Tring Museum.

The big efforts made by these people were not in vain. Their names will forever be associated with the many of the bird species they discovered and classified.

There are about 200 species of birds recorded in the Aden area, which includes the two Aden peninsulas, Lesser Aden, and part of the isthmus that connects them. Not all of these birds are permanently in Aden, many of them are migrant birds. They come the region during the Autumn or Spring migratory periods. Some stay in Aden during Winter.

There are no more than 20 species of birds that

inhabit and breed in Aden. Crows are now the most common, which was not the case a few decades ago. As Col. Meinertzhagen indicated in a scientific article written in *Ibis* in 1923, few of these crows were present in Aden then which were introduced into the area in one way or the other.

These birds have definitely been able to grow rapidly in numbers not only in Aden, but also in neighboring areas. This big increase in crows numbers has been accompanied by a decrease in the numbers of other birds such as falcons, sparrows and nightingales.

Crows reached such endemic number to the extent that the Aden municipality had to wage a bug campaign to cull them. The relative decrease in crows led to the re-appear. If one is lucky enough, one could encounter the odd nightingale in the Kamsari or Shuhada parks in Tawahi of Sahareej park in Taweela.

Wild pigeons are also indigenous to Aden. They often mix with domesticated pigeons. These pigeons are known to lay their eggs in the nooks and crannies of the rocky cliffs overlooking the Taweela cisterns or the Seera Castle.

Kites, also indigenous to Aden, are sometimes seen flying and looking for food. They build their nests on high tree tops. Parrots, on the other hand, were originally brought from India to be bred in captivity. Few parrots, however,

managed to escape and reproduce in the wild. They can be seen presently in Crater, Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman, Mansoor, and even in Hawta in Lahaj where some were able to find a suitable habitat.

Sparrows are the smallest of the Adeni birds. They lay their eggs in between wooden roof beams and inside other little holes and cavities. Other birds are found in Aden all year round such as the flamingo which is common in

the Malahat area. Flamingoes do not lay eggs in Aden, but probably in some neighboring areas.

Shallow watery environs in Haswa and Malahat attract large numbers of water birds every year. Winter birds include such diverse varieties as seagulls, ducks, hawks, and herons. Summer, on the other hand, is the time for pelicans to arrive in Aden. They are distinguished by their large size and yellow pouch-like beaks.

Threats of Extinction

The greatest danger facing migrant birds in Yemen is the drying of the Malahat and Haswa areas. Yemen is not a signatory to the international treaty for protecting migrant birds. About 100 species of birds in Aden live in watery environs, some of which are threatened with extinction on an international level.

Knowing that 90% of the birds in Aden are marine, mostly migrant birds. Aden lies on a birds migration route extending from Europe and north Asia to middle and

southern Africa. So drying the shallow watery areas in and around Aden will destroy these birds' natural habitat, leading eventually to their extinction.

Hawk



Kite



Nightingale



Wild pigeon



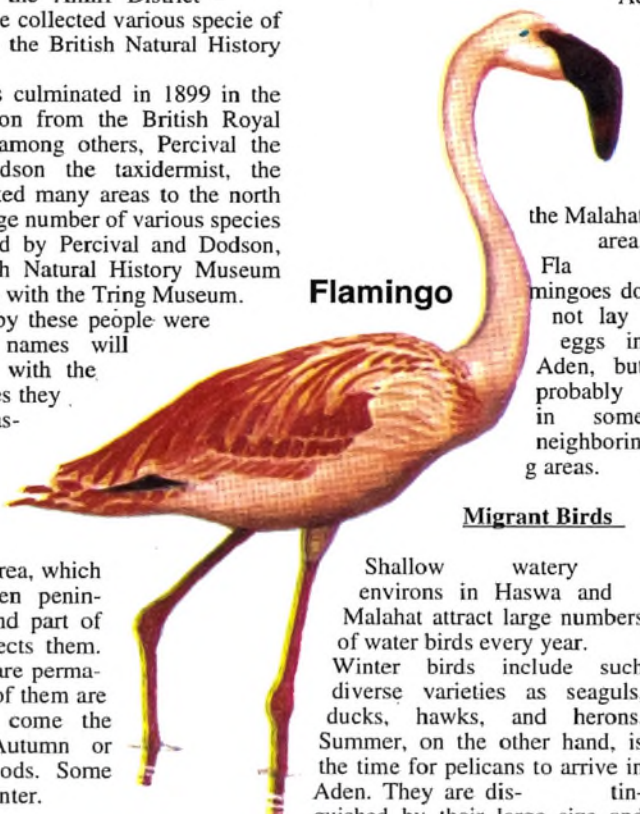
Sparrow



Crow



Flamingo



Migrant Birds

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Types of Birds

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Indigenous Birds

There are no more than 20 species of birds that

The Yemen Ornithological Society Auctions Rare Bird Book

The Yemen Ornithological Society (YOS) has obtained a unique edition of Field Guide to the Birds of the Middle East. This definitive guide to the birds of the region was authored by three world authorities on Middle Eastern Birds; Richard Porter, Steen Christensen, and Per Schiermacker-Hansen. 112 full colour plates by leading bird artists John Gale, Mike Langman, Brian Small, and Andrew Birch, illustrate more than 700 bird species, including all of those known to occur in Yemen.

The title page of the YOS edition has been individually signed by all three authors, and each artist has painted an exquisite watercolor of a Yemeni bird on the facing page. This unique volume, which is certain to increase rapidly in value, is being auctioned to the highest bidder in a worldwide fund raising effort.

Proceeds from the auction will be used by YOS to further its trifold aims; 1) to collate information about Yemen's bird life, 2) to interest Yemenis in the conservation of their

bird life, and 3) to work with conservation organizations for the benefit of Yemen. The rules of the auction are as follows:

- 1) Bidding commences with this publication and closes on Dec. 31st, 1997.
- 2) The minimum bid is US \$500.
- 3) Bids may be submitted by fax (967-1-234438), phone (967-1-248309), post (P.O. Box 2002, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen), or email (david.s@netqsi.com).
- 4) The highest bid to date will be published in YOS's monthly newsletter, The Lammergeier.
- 5) Bidders will be informed of the status of their bids on Nov. 1st and Dec. 1st.
- 6) The winning bidder will receive the book within two weeks of his/her payment being successfully deposited in the YOS account.

YOS also has unsigned copies of the field guide for sale at below the standard retail price of £30.00. Individuals who would like to purchase a copy, or who would like to learn more about the Yemen Ornithological Society are welcome to contact us by fax, phone, mail, or email at any of the addresses listed in part 3 of the auction rules.

Field Guide to the BIRDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

R F Porter, S Christensen
P Schiermacker-Hansen



Illustrated by
A. BIRCH, J. GALE
M. LANGMAN, B. SMALL



DUNA@Y.NET.YE



تخفيضات هائلة

BIG SALE

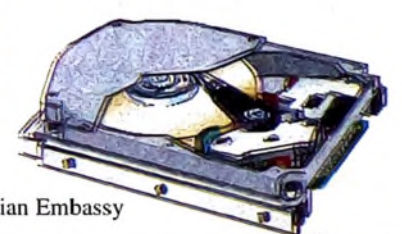
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**AL-SHOURA: Sana'a (Weekly) 21-9-97.**

(Federation of Popular Forces)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Armed Assault on Judge's House in Taiz - No Casualties
- 2) 50 Injured in Confrontation Between Police and Angry Football Fans in Shihir, Mukalla
- 3) Armed Group Surrounds Udein's Municipality Office & Frees Cohort Accused of Throwing Bomb
- 4) Fear of Rabid Stray Dogs Prevails in Hawta, Lahaj

Article Summary:**Violations at Education Bureau by: Mohammed R. Ali**

According to a report issued by the Central Control and Audit Office, there are financial, administrative, and technical irregularities at the Education Bureau in Sana'a. Six-month salaries totaling YR 38,353,600 were paid to Arab teachers of unimportant subjects such as physical education. The bureau does not conform to the first phase of the reform program. The bureau also levies illegal fees on stamping graduation certificates and registering external students. Ministry of Education facilities are being exploited by private schools without any payments - total amount due from '95-'96 is YR 1,767,200.

AL-MITHAQ: Sana'a (Weekly) 22-9-97.

(People's General Congress)

News Review:

- 1) On returning from Syria, the President: "Our country's support for the peace process is solid and based on principles."
- 2) The President received credentials of ambassadors of Libya, Ethiopia, UAE, China, Japan, Tunisia, South Africa, & Argentina.
- 3) PGC General Secretariat held meeting on Tuesday 23rd - headed by Secretary-General, Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani.
- 4) The Prime Minister: "The security and judicial systems take a lot of the government's efforts."
- 5) General national conference to discuss Yemeni immigrants' issues
- 6) The President supports 2nd general convention to be held by Journalists' Syndicate.
- 7) In celebrating 35th anniversary of Yemeni revolution, 40 health units opened in number of governorates.
- 8) Disclosed for 1st time: the President persuaded Iraqi regime to free German businessmen a few hours before outbreak of Gulf war.

AL-SAHWA: Sana'a (Weekly) 25-9-97.

[Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah)]

News Review:

- 1) 100 MPs abstain from parliament session because of disagreement on policy of admittance into Police and Military academies
- 2) Rejected by Islah MPs, parliament ratifies agreement for \$80 million loan from World Bank to support Social Fund
- 3) Religious security personnel in Aden are ordered to shave their beards by superiors - prison for disobeying.
- 4) Dean of Agriculture College, Sana'a University resigned unexpectedly leaving behind many unsolved problems.
- 5) Islah charity distributes 60,000 school bags to needy school children.

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**Yemeni Press in a Week***by: Adel J. Moqbil*

- 6) Forcible eviction of residents in Caltex, Aden, continues - military personnel fire in the air and use bulldozers and tear gas
- 7) Upon meeting Hadhrami delegation, the President and Parliamentary Speaker emphasize keeping Hadhramaut united.
- 8) 17 school teachers dismissed in Badbada, Mareb, for unjustifiable partisan reasons.
- 9) 3rd book fair is opened in national library, Al-Qasr Street - to remain open until 8th October.

**AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 23-9-97.**

(Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) New Armed Attacks to Terrorize Judges in Taiz
 - 2) Families of Youths Detained After Football Riot in Mukalla Threaten to Stage Protest Demonstration
 - 3) MPs Call Interior Minister to Resign for Admitting Additional Numbers of Students to Police Academy Irrespective of Academic Achievement
 - 4) Libya to Employ Yemeni Teachers and Doctors
- Article Summary:**
Transfer of Teachers by: Saeed Al-Jaafari
A number of teachers in Taiz have complained that a recent spate of teacher replacements were conducted according to partisan allegiances. The teachers' partisan activity during the last elections was taken as the criteria for transferring teachers within the governorate, it was alleged. Teachers not belonging to the Islah or the PGC were obstructed in their efforts to be transferred. The transfers were controlled by a joint Islah-PGC committee at the education bureau in Taiz.

**AL-UMMA: Sana'a (Weekly) 25-9-97.**

(Al-Haq Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) A Mainly Jordanian Gang Trades in Ancient Artifacts in Malh Market, Sana'a
 - 2) Trial Continues of Health Workers Accused of Negligence in Reima - Number of Children Died After Vaccination with Insulin
 - 3) 300 Tribal Figures Meet in Taiz to Discuss Armed Attack on Judge's House in Taiz
- Article Summary:**
Confrontation in Al-Shihir
Rioting broke out in Al-Shihir, Hadhramaut between rival football fans. Police intervened with bursts of gun fire to disperse the rioters. Of the 56 arrested hooligans, 13 were charged and referred to the prosecutor's office. According to eyewitness accounts, the rioters shouted discriminatory anti-unity slogans. The trouble started when some of the Al-Mukalla team players objected to a decision taken by the referee in favor of the opposing team from Taiz. The rioter burned a kiosk belonging to a northerner and looted other shops. Road blocks were placed at the city gateways, and cars coming in were thoroughly searched.

**AL-TAJAMMU: Aden (Weekly) 22-9-97.**

(Yemeni Unitary Congregation Party)

News Review:

- 1) The unity or division of Hadhramaut are in hands of Prime Minister - son of Hadhramaut - who will visit governorate to ascertain people's opinions
- 2) Yemen has reduced its Maseela oil price by 17¢ to be lower than Brent crude by 52¢ - Mareb light crude has same price as Brent crude.
- 3) Number of men arrested at their workplaces in Sana'a in connection with Aden explosions.
- 4) Upon false information, fishermen in Socotra were almost made to pay YR 60 million more for a fishing boat from the private sector than price of same boat sold

- by General Fishing Establishment.
- 5) 6 Nigerian sailors infected with HIV, working on board ship docked in Aden port, were deported.
- 6) 4,244 kg worth \$50,000 of lobster belonging to General Fishing Establishment were left to rot, while quantity belonging to private merchants sold immediately.
- 7) Despite order of eviction, member of PGC Permanent Committee sub-lets house belonging to revolution martyr in Aden - rent paid in dollars.
- 8) Minister of Transport orders inventory taking in Marketing Department at Aden port - department has, for years, been very secretive regarding its finances.

**ALTHAWRI: Sana'a (Weekly) 25-9-97.**

(Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Persecution of Recently Released Opposition Figures Continues
 - 2) Unidentified Fighter Airplane Violates Yemeni Air Space Over Mokha - Anti-air Gunfire Failed to Down it
 - 3) Large-Scale Malaria Epidemic in Taiz
 - 4) YSP Secretary-General Congratulates Chinese President on Being Re-Elected Chairman of Chinese Communist Party
 - 5) Human Rights Activists' Conference in Cairo Expresses Concern For Yemeni Government's Attitude Towards Civil Institutions
- Article Summary:**
Public Sector Plundered
According to informed political sources in Aden, executive employees in Al-Nasr Free Trade company are methodically plundering the public sector. These company officials have recently sold 3 large warehouses belonging to the company to a Political Security officer for YR 2 million only. Offers by some contractors to buy the same warehouses for more than YR 30 million were rejected by the company, it was alleged.
On another level, the company's new management

has succeeded in persuading the company's board to turn other warehouses in the Tawahi area of Aden into houses for the top company executives.

**AL-UROOBA: Sana'a (Weekly) 25-9-97.**

(Nasserite Democratic Party)

News Review:

- 1) Opposition parties condemn armed attacks on judge and general lack of security in Taiz.
- 2) 7 nationals from a neighboring African country were caught in Aden airport, and taken to unknown destination after being found HIV positive.
- 3) 18 people died of rabies in Lahaj - state of emergency declared and lone hospital unable to cope with large number of rabies cases.
- 4) Journalist in Abyan is threatened with death by man belonging to a certain political organization.
- 5) Yemeni guard at Syrian embassy mistakenly killed colleague.
- 6) Driver and little brother abducted and detained at a sheikh's house after being involved in car accident with sheikh's son.
- 7) Ancient and historical sites in Zabeed, Hodeida, turn to ruins because of neglect.
- 8) Bootlegger dies in car chase and shoot-out with police - his mistress, also in the car, caught unharmed.

نزل أجمل التهانى والتبريكات للأخ عبد الوكيل علي عبدالله بمناسبة ارتزاقه مولود البكر التي أسماها

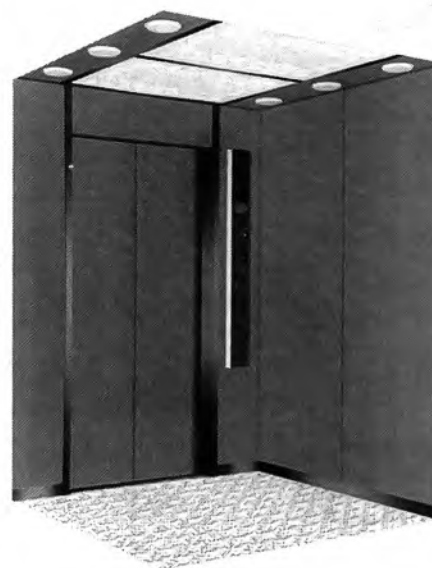
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Once Again, Al-Wahda of Sana'a Defeated by Al-ansar

After a competitive and zealous match between the two teams, Wahada of Sana'a was defeated for the second time and the outcomes were 2/0 for Al-Ansar in Lebanon. The scoring came after six minutes of starting the match, the first was scored by the Nigerian professional player Mohammad Musos and the second scoring was by the Iraqi professional player Laith Huessein.



Al-Wahdah Team

Everything Was Ready But Prime Minister Apologized !



It is an extraordinary thing that witnessed the Building of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. All were ready to welcome the prime Minister Dr. Bin Ghanim but he was not able to come due to being busy. The visit was something of great importance for the ministry. It is a fact that the premier gives concern to sports sector but if the visit came as a sudden without preparation, it would have been much better and he could have been able to know more about the ministry of youth and its activities.

concern to sports sector but if the visit came as a sudden without preparation, it would have been much better and he could have been able to know more about the ministry of youth and its activities.

The Institute of Physical Education - A New Start

Tens of students gathered before the Institute to have their exams which qualifies them to join the Institute. It is to be noted that the Institute is the sole academy in Yemen specialized in training and qualifying the youth in the field of sports.

Opening of The Advanced Course for The Basketball Coaches



Aden witnessed the opening of the courses of basketball for the coaches organized by the Yemeni Olympic Committee in coordination with the International Association and financing of the International Olympic Solidarity Association. The course will be held during the period 21 September up to 3rd of October. The course aims at qualifying and improving the performance of this game in Yemen.

Activities In Lehaj

In coincidence with the festivals of the September/October Revolution, Lehaj governorate has held a number of sports activities in soccer, matching and athletics. All the clubs participated in the activities rejoicing the festivals of the revolution.

Taiz: a Bright Start for The Military Sports

The military sports Association in Taiz organized various athletic activities in the governorate under the patronage of the governor Ahmad Al Hijri and Dr. Rashad Al Uleimi security director of the governorate. The festival started with a parade covering various activities such as Tekwandu, karate, and fighting parades and all showed skills. A tag-of-war was also held among the various military units. At the end medals and prizes were distributed among the winners.

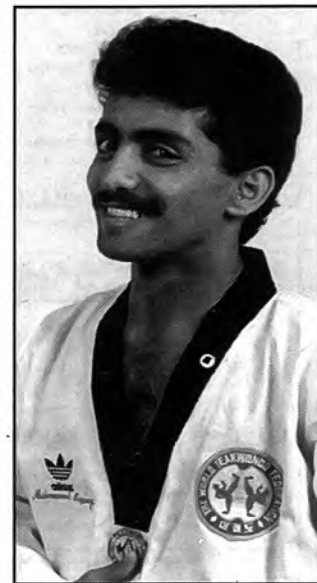
In Basketball Tournament- Al-Tilal Club Defeats Al-Mukalla

For the second time Al Tilal is exposed to defeating and this comes due to weakness of physical training and weakness in body building. Al Mukalla played according to the strategy man to man facing and was able to score 12/0. Then there was a draw 21/21.

The first half of the match ended 24/21 for Al Tilal. In the second half of the match, Al Tilal continued its advance through changing the method of maneuvering to end up the match scoring 58/47.

Yemen Times Finances Taekwondo Championship

Taiz governorate will witness a championship of Taekwondo at the beginning of October being financed by YEMEN TIMES in cooperation with Taekwondo Branch in the governorate. The sports editor in the paper will organize/supervise this activity in Taiz. Such kind of sports attracts a great number of people to see the art which is paraded. The international trainer Mohammad Is-haq will be responsible for training and managing the game.



Conclusion of Emad Championship for Table-tennis

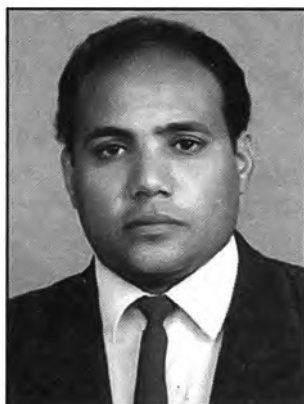
Youth House witnessed championship of ping-pong matches in which a great number of players participated belonging to various clubs in the capital Sana'a. The activities were financed by the Yemeni Olympic Committee and Al Ahli club. It is to be noted that El-Emad was regarded one of the champions in playing the game and has gained many medals. He died last January and he was in his prime youth of life and not more than 21 years of age. In memory to his activities, this match was held.



Dr. Abdo Shayif Salem; Yemeni Champion in Judo & Karate

By Anwar Maghram *

Dr. Shayif is one of the prominent athletic figures and well known for his activities and participation's abroad and in the country. He has a B.Sc. and M.Sc. in veterinary medicine from Pakistan. He has been trained in martial arts by the Japanese Zetokreta. As a young man Dr. Shayif practiced his hobby of martial arts within the activities organized at the Ministry of Education in Sana'a.



traing more than 100 Pakistani girls.

Q: Have you any medals?

A: Yes, I have been granted the international medal for refereeship in 1992 from New Delhi, rank-B in judo.

Q: When and where have you started practicing karate?

A: I have started practicing this game in Taiz in 1975 under the guidance of the trainers Ahmad Imam and Abdul Hamid Mansoor.

Q: What are your contributions and activities regarding karate?

A: I played for the Lahore team and got the first rank in Punjab in karate and received the black belt of second rank. My participation covered nearly all the regions in Pakistan.

Q: Why have you been given such chances in Pakistan and not in our country? What is your position now in Yemen?

A: As I have mentioned these games have not received any attention in Yemen. There is not much awareness of their importance. During 1979-1980, I was an assistant trainer of taekwondo for Al-Ahli club of Sana'a. I was training under the guidance of the trainer Salem Al-Baidhani who was the first to bring this game to Yemen. Now, I am back home to participate and develop all these games. To tell the truth, the Minister of Youth and Sports is quite concerned for the status of sports in Yemen. So he appointed me as a judo trainer of youth and junior teams. At the same time, I am the head of the referee committee of judo.

Q: How do you see the future of such games in Yemen?

A: If there is concern and encouragement, the performance will be much better. Such games require training, experience, techniques, skills and competence.

Q: Has any official organ granted you any kind of help to improve your performance in this sort of activity?

A: The only help came from Japan to qualify us technically and scientifically on the methods of performing this game through training courses in Japan.

Q: How have you involved yourself in this activity in Pakistan?

A: At the end of seventies, I traveled to Pakistan and got involved in the Punjab Judo team under the weight of 86 and got a number of championships in Punjab. I didn't face any difficulties regarding the game and the Pakistanis are really friendly.

Q: Have you participated in introducing judo to certain institutions?

A: I can say that I am the first to introduce this game to the university sports activities. I won a number of championships at the university. In 1986-1987, I became a trainer of Punjab team and a member of the Judo Association in Punjab and at the same time a president of the committee of judges. I have the honor to say that I participated in training the Pakistani police in the region together with the military team for more than five years. I also worked in the framework of a committee of organizers and supervisors to spread the judo game in the other regions. I successfully participated in



Q: Have you made any suggestions to the relevant ministries to develop such activities?

A: Yes, I have presented suggestions for expanding and spreading judo among juniors and the youth and to cover the female sector as well as the military sector. I suggested to make it part of school curricula. The Ministry of Youth and Sport should play a larger role in introducing these sports to the Yemeni young men and women. Sports clubs also have a big role to play in this respect.

Q: What are your future projects?

A: I have no personal project. I try to spread these games all over Yemen, and I'll exert efforts working on the programs that improve performance of the

games. What we need is only boosting from concerned bodies.

Q: How do you advise young people wishing to learn judo and karate?

A: First, they must not think of these games as means of aggression. They are primarily for self defense. They must also be patient and respect the rules and ethics of the games.

Anwar Maghram is a trainee in Yemen Times. Graduated from department of sociology—Sana'a University.

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Shibam—Old city in Hadhramaut governorate. It was built during ancient times, and is now included in the world heritage list of UNESCO. Water-color painting by the Yemeni artist Nizar Mazher

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