

Hertz

The world's #1 car rental company now in Yemen
NEW CARS (SEDANS, LAND CRUISERS)
Self drive - Chauffeur drive

Tel: (01) 268 748
Universal Building, 60 M. Road - Sana'a

Always new products at
mutarreb

01-269303/ 01-278222

AEI Quality Worldwide Logistics

ATCO - Yemen Office
Arab Trading Company Ltd. Tel: 967-1 285540
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Fax: 967-1 285538

Your Reliable Logistics
Partner



FedEx
Federal Express
The World On Time

Sana'a: 412604, 412605, 413051, fax 412603
Hodeidah: tel/fax: 03 247422
Aden: tel/fax: 02 232911, tel/fax: 02 235172
Taiz: tel/fax: 04 232838
Mukalla: tel/fax: 05 302641 Email: falcon@y.net.ye

Watani Bank
For Trade & Investment
WB
البنك الوطني
للتجارة والاستثمار
The Bank you can depend on and trust
Tel.: 206613 Fax: 205706/215579 Zubairi Str.
e-mail: watani@y.net.ye P.O. Box 3058 Sana'a, RCY

ALAMERY
العامري
Fax: 03 234860
Showroom phone: 03 246526
Office phone: 03 253311
Home: 245234
BASF Plant Protection Products
MAIN DISTRIBUTOR in Yemen

Emirates

Lufthansa
Around the world
at the click of a mouse
Nonstop information - on-line bookings:
With InfoFlyway, Lufthansa's Web site,
you can contact us direct any time
(www.lufthansa.com)
Lufthansa German Airlines,
Tel. Nr. 213400 - 206349 - 344166

التمتع للتأمين
UNITED INSURANCE
حمايتكم هي سر نجاحنا
Your SAFETY is our Success
Tel: Sana'a: 214232; Taiz: 215012
Hodeidah: 217292; Aden: 240971
Mukalla: 304173

COMPAQ
Has Better Answers
WITH
Al-Salam Est.
Tel: 274851/2/5/6/7 Fax: 274990

ALSAEED TRADING CO.
LEADERS OF YEMEN EXPORT
Tel: 00967 - 4 - 232727
Fax: 00967 - 4 - 233081
P.O. Box 5351
Taiz, Yemen

YEMEN TIMES

• SANAA • November 9th thru 15th, 1998

Vol. VIII, Issue No. 45 • Price 30 Riyals



A. Shamsan Speaks about
Informatics for Government.
Page 3.

Yemen and Russia Mark 70th
Anniversary of Bilateral Relations.
Page 5.

VIAGRA:
Experts Give the Whole Story.
Pages 8+9.

Silver Jewellery
Gains Circulation in Yemen.
Page 10.

Dollar Inflow Over the Last 20 Years: WHERE DID IT GO?

\$22,500,000,000

Not many people can readily read the above number?

It represents the total amount of hard currency the Yemeni authorities have received over the last twenty years. The US\$ 22.5 billion or YR 3,260 billion, yields an average of nearly one and a half million riyals for every Yemeni family.

The main question Yemeni citizens ask is where did all that money go? Of course, some of the money was used for development projects. There is visible evidence to that all around. But a good part of the money was pocketed by crooked government officials and military/security officers working for the state. Also dipping into the bounty

Main Sources of Revenue to the State Over the last 20 Years in million US\$

Cumulative Revenue from Oil	10,000
Saudi Arabia	2,400
The World Bank	1,160
Germany	720
Japan	586
The Netherlands	541
Un Bodies (UNDP, WFP, etc.)	453
Kuwait	362
International Monetary Fund	350
Abu Dhabi Development Fund	297
The European Union	256
Others....	5,375
TOTAL	22,500

are tribal sheikhs and other civilians who are part of the entourage of our political leadership.

The largest source of dollar revenue to the state during this period has been the export of oil. Total Yemeni oil output, so far, is roughly one billion barrels. On average, if the Yemeni authorities' net income is US\$ 10 per barrel, total revenue for the authorities from oil exports is roughly US\$ 10 billion.

From the donors' side, the largest donor is Saudi Arabia. Though Saudi aid to Yemen stopped some nine years ago, it is still the largest, representing over 10% of the total inflow of hard currency to the country.

Today, the West (Germany, the Netherlands, Japan) as well as the UN bodies and multilateral donors (e.g., World Bank, EU, etc.) are the largest and most important donors to Yemen. Total annual revenue from Western bilateral and multilateral loans and grants nearly match the annual revenue of US\$ 600 million the country gets from oil exports.

The issue of how the resources available to the Yemeni state is used is expected to be a major issue in the 1999 presidential elections, although it will not affect an already predetermined result. But it will no doubt touch a few nerves here and there within the ruling oligarchy.

1,000,000,000 Barrels So Far

Last week, Yemen's total oil production topped one billion barrels. Since Yemen Hunt Oil Company started pumping in 1986, the company has produced until November 6th, some 660,000,000 barrels of oil. Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen has similarly produced another 322,000,000 barrels.

In terms of revenue, if the Yemeni Government netted an average of US\$ 10 per barrel, which is a low estimate for the period until 1996, that means a total income of US\$ 10,000,000,000.00.

While most Yemenis think the oil age has yet to dawn, oil production is falling.

Eritrean Leader Asks Yemen to Mediate in Ethio-Eritrean Dispute:

Yemeni-Eritrean Relations: A FRESH START

Eritrean President Asaias Afewerke completed a 3-day visit to Aden last week. He held several meetings with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and other officials on bilateral relations, and regional security and cooperation. "Differences and disputes exist among family members. The point is not to let such disputes get out of hand," the Eritrean

President told the press. He indicated the leaders of the 2 countries desired to overcome the Hunaish problem and re-launch stronger ties and cooperation. The Eritrean President also asked the Yemeni leader to use his good offices with Ethiopia in search of a negotiated settlement to the border dispute between the two African neighbors.

Yemen & Saudi Arabia: CHANGE OF HEART?

There has been a considerable growth of goodwill between the leaderships of Yemen and Saudi Arabia over the last few months. Many observers have called it a genuine change of heart. Are they too hasty?

The leaders of Yemen and Saudi Arabia exchanged six letters in two months. In addition, there have been four delegations headed by minister-level officials. The flurry of contact does show there is a new mood.

One Yemeni opposition politician found the warming up between the leaders of the two countries disturbing in light of recent Saudi denunciation of Yemeni opposition media. "Are they ganging up on us?" he asked.

EL SOFFARY
السفاري
صيانة سيارات المرسيدس
تلفون ٢٣٠١٦١ (٠١)
Mercedes Automobile Maintenance
Phone: (01) 230-161

PBF
Prefab Building Factory
Steel structure with high quality and standard.
Coded procedure, and very short delivery time.
Aden: tel/fax: 232827
Sana'a: tel/fax: 243179, P.O. Box 3519

Yemen Drugs Company
الشركة اليمنية
لصناعة وتجارة
الأدوية
Tel: 234250/3
Fax: 234290
P.O. Box 40, Sana'a

Now that Compaq and Digital are one, the way the world approaches computing will be changed forever.

Any questions?

Engazat Trading Co. - Information Systems Division
Villa 74, Hadda St., P.O.Box 2526, Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Authorized Systems Reseller Tel: 264662 / 260272 Fax: 247921
Authorized Service Provider Tel: 214505 / 214 589 Fax: 214719

HIGHEST QUALITY • FASTEST DELIVERY • BEST SERVICE

ZAMIL STEEL

The Largest Manufacturer of Pre-Engineered Steel Buildings in Asia

OVER 20,000 BUILDINGS SOLD SINCE 1977

ISO 9001 CERTIFIED

FACTORIES
WAREHOUSES
SPORTS HALLS
AIRCRAFT HANGARS
SUPERMARKETS

ALMOST any ONE, TWO or THREE STOREY BUILDING

Mr. Ali Hussain, Resident Sales Executive
• Phone 23-6635, 23-6636 • Fax 23-5901
E-Mail: ZSYemen@ZamilSteel.com

HIGHEST QUALITY • FASTEST DELIVERY • BEST SERVICE

OUR VIEWPOINT

HANDICAPPED YEMENIS Who cares for them or about them?

It is estimated that some 12% of the Yemeni population suffers from one handicap or another. Basically, there are three kinds of handicap representing almost equal groups.

These are:

1) The physically handicapped:

These are individuals who are unable to use their limbs properly either because of a defect at birth, an accident (car accident, anti-personnel mine explosions, falling off trees, houses, etc.), due to a disease (like polio) or other causes.

2) The sensually impaired:

These are individuals who have problems with one or more of their senses. As examples, they include the deaf, dumb, blind, etc.

3) The mentally-disturbed:

These are individuals whose brain does not control properly or fully their body movement leading to such illnesses as paralysis, seizure, etc. This group also includes crazy people whose brain does not function fully or properly leading to legally irresponsible behavior.

In the traditional Islamic community, society used to attend to the needs of these people through an effective network of social arrangements. Responsibility fell jointly on the state as well as on the community. In addition, the extended family relations system provided the responsibility to care for such vulnerable groups in society.

In today's Yemen, which is fast losing some of its Islamic-based values, people's responsibilities and duties are steadily being narrowed down to include only members of the nucleus family. At the same time, the state has not yet developed the institutions that should attend to the needs of such groups. Even if such institutions were to be created, they would exist only on paper, given that the resources of the Yemeni government do not enable it to cater for the needs of this group. In addition, in a tribal system that is ostensibly being democratized, the distribution of the pie (state budget) is based on the influence of various groups and sectors, which almost certainly leads to the total exclusion of groups like the handicapped who do not exercise much influence.

What is the solution?

One possible solution is the creation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based on extensive grass-roots level voluntary effort. The nation should retain the concept of shared responsibility regarding vulnerable members. This is also important for our democracy to work because all members should feel the need to interact positively for the public good. For example, such an attitude is indispensable to protect the environment.

Such NGOs will then receive contributions which can be channeled from the government, private Yemeni donations, and of course, external assistance. But, for such a solution to work, the people (who are elected) to run these NGOs must be both honest and highly motivated.

There is no point in throwing blame here and there for the sad state of affairs of Yemen's handicapped persons. It is more important to find solutions, and fast. This is not just a moral duty, in the sense that society has to take care of its own. It is also a legal duty in the sense of human rights as well as economic optimality.

The Publisher


YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Yemen Times Contact Address:
Telephone: + 967 (1) 268-661
Facsimile: + 967 (1) 268-276
Post Office Box: 2579,
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

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

General Manager: Walid A. Al-Saqqaf
Managing Editor: Dr. Salah Haddash

Aden Bureau Chief: Mr. Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf,
Phone: + 967 (2) 347-057; Fax: + 967 (2) 347-056

Websites: <http://www.yementimes.com>
<http://www.y.net.ye/yementimes>
Email: yementimes@y.net.ye
yementimes@yementimes.com

Lufthansa Brings European Travel Editors

Lufthansa German Airlines is flying in several journalists from Europe specializing in tourism. They come from Germany, the UK, Italy, France, Switzerland and Austria.

Local partners co-sponsoring the efforts are Sheraton Sanaa Hotel, Yemenia Yemen Airways, Yata, UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism and others. Of course, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture is also fully involved.

According to the program, the group will arrive at night on 11th November. They spend the next day in Sanaa, then drive to Mareb. They will spend their 4th day in Wadi Hadhramaut, before they fly back from Seiyoun to Sanaa on November 15th. Nari Shahani of Lufthansa says his company's work to present Yemen as a good tourist destination is bearing fruit.

EC Food Aid to Yemen

A food security study, commissioned by the EC in early 1997 suggests that as many as 3 million people in Yemen may be food insecure and that this number is likely to increase to 4.7 million by the year 2010 given current economic growth and government expenditure on food security related programs. In view of the magnitude of the problem and its underlying causes, the Commission decided to discontinue its traditional Direct Food Aid Deliveries to Yemen and replace these with the more systematic and powerful instrument of Food Security. Under this facility, the EC has thus far allocated 34 million ECU in support of food security relevant activities inscribed in the government investment programs 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Ethnic Fashion & Dance Show

A fashion show and other cultural events on Friday, November 6 were held at the Holiday Restaurant, Sanaa. Yemenis, Ethiopians, Iraqis, Palestinians and Sudanese Attended the show.

At the end of the program the Holiday Restaurant presented gifts to the performers and raffle winners.

Mr. Mesefen, one of the organizers, said: "This is our first step. We have a plan to organize with more regional cultural events in the near future."

Furthering Cooperation Between Yemen and Germany

As result of the Government Consultations on Development Cooperation between Yemen and Germany, which took place in Sanaa on October 28 and 29, it was agreed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation and to continue with projects in priority sectors such as water and waste management, vocational training, basic education, family health and agriculture as well as advisory services to key government institutions.

Dr. Volker Ducklau, Director General in the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, who recently visited Yemen, said that Germany regards Yemen as a strong and reliable partner with whom it is a pleasure to work.

Al-Murshidy Honored

Organized by the Al-Afeef Cultural Foundation, an honoring ceremony to the famous Yemeni singer Mohammed Murshed Naji will be held on Tuesday, November 10. The event will be attended by many poets and singers such as Dr. Saeed Al-Shaibani and Jaber Ali Ahmed. Mr. Al-Murshidy, who is now a member of the parliament, is not merely a singer and composer rather he is a writer and a political activist who was one of the first to sing for the Yemeni unification. That is visible in his book "From our Folklore Songs".

Bad Debts in Yemeni Banks Seminar

Organized by the Banking Studies Institute, a three-day seminar on bad debts in Yemeni banks will be held during November 14-16. The event will be attended by many representatives of public and private banking and economic institutions, arbitration centers, lawyers, economic experts as well as representatives of the World Bank, EC and UN.

The seminar aims at discussing the different aspects of the problem and finding the possible solutions.

80th Anniversary of Poland Independence

The Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Sanaa will celebrate the 80th Anniversary of Independence of Poland on November 14th.

In the result of favorable international situation and the persistent endeavor of the Poles, in 1989 Poland once again regained its full sovereignty, this time from the imposed communist rule.

National Day for Agricultural Research

Yemen will celebrate on Tuesday, November, 10 the national day of agricultural researches. On this occasion, the preparatory committee of the agricultural researches national day held a meeting to discuss a number of relevant topics.

Aden University Honors Distinguished Students

The University of Aden held yesterday an honoring ceremony for its distinguished and meritorious students. Fifty four holders of diploma and bachelor and 11 master degrees holders were honored.

At another level, Aden university admitted 7556 students from 12000 applicants for the academic year 1998-1999.

Indian Embassy Honors Yemeni Students

The Embassy of India in Sanaa intends to honor scholars/trainees alumni who were educated and/or trained in India. A reception is planned at the embassy on November 11th at 7.00 p.m. This is seen as a good opportunity for the embassy to start and consolidate contact and acquaintance with former Yemenis who have a link with India.

Another UK Trade Mission

A 17-member Middle East Association Trade Mission will arrive in Sanaa on November 21. The delegation members will meet Yemeni businessmen and officials in Sanaa, Aden and Taiz. The mission will be led by Mr. Laurie Walker who has over 20 years of commercial experience in Arab countries. The mission will be offering a wide range of goods and services.

WANTED

Wanted on rent, for the residence of the Ambassador of India, a house with spacious reception area and spacious dining hall and kitchen. The outer area also needs to be spacious with attractive garden. Sufficient place should be available for parking the cars inside the compound of the house, as well as outside the precincts. The owners of such houses may please contact Mr. E. Martin, First Secretary at office phone No. 264873 directly.

The reliable exporter of used Japanese vehicles.
You can Import directly from Japan.

RIGHT HAND DRIVE VEHICLES

Used Japanese vehicles

TOYOTA NISSAN
MITSUBISHI HONDA
MAZDA SUZUKI
ISUZU SUBARU
HINO



LEFT HAND DRIVE VEHICLES

Used Korean vehicles HYUNDAI DAEWOO KIA

PAPERA TRADERS CO., LTD.



2F 3 20 11 Takada, Toshima Ku, Tokyo 171 0033 Japan
Tel: 81-3-5979-6271 Fax: 81-3-5979-6281
E-mail: papera@papera.co.jp

CONTACT US AND GET STOCK LIST!

*Performing every night
except Saturdays*
at
NOUR AL NEGOUIM RESTAURANT



4 U
FROM
POLAND

*it's all happening
at Sheraton!*

For Reservations:
Call Tel: 237 500
Ext. 135



فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

Abdulkarim Shamsan:

"There is a great hunger for information in Yemen."

The difference between advanced and backward societies can be gauged by the flow of information. In most developing countries, including Yemen, not many government organizations or private companies publish any kind of data. And if a person wants information, he/she is asked why it is needed, and is often asked to produce an official letter authorizing the release of such information, however, unimportant it is.

But the flow of information does not only measure economic progress, it more importantly measure political openness. It is dictatorships that try to limit information flow in an effort to control the factors that shape public opinion.

The Republic of Yemen, which is trying both - to modernize and democratize. It seemed setting up the National Information Center (NIC) would serve both purposes.

Before Mr. Abdulkarim Shamsan was named as Executive Director of the NIC, he had worked as advisor to the Minister of Industry from 1992 to 1995. He was also a member of the Banking System Council, the Supreme Committee for National Economic Planning, etc.

Ismail Al-Ghabiri of Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Shamsan.

Q: When was the National Information Center established and why?

A: The National Information Center (NIC) was established by Republic Resolution No. 155 of 1995, aiming to establish, develop and manage an integrated national information system. It connects several information centers in various sectors in a national network, which provides information and data to decision makers and relevant government agencies.

Aiming to diversify information sources and optimally utilize available data, NIC also assists economists, researchers, investors, and other interested people. This helps in developing the efficiency of organizational administration, the optimum use of available resources, guaranteeing sound decision and policy making.

By establishing data-basis, NIC also effectively administers information on a national level, sectoral and unit levels.

Q: To what extent are NIC's services utilized by researchers and decision makers?

A: Huge changes and development have recently taken place within Yemen society. Social and cultural public awareness has risen markedly. The economic and cultural development processes have been accompanied by official and public interest in economic reform and structural re-adjustment. University education is increasingly becoming available for more people. Research and other scientific activities are more accessible now to scholars. All these positive developments have created a hunger for information among people in this country.

Information is now vital for decision-making and policy formulation. Lack of data is a real, insurmountable obstacle impeding any form of research or strategy making. All these factors have made it absolutely necessary to establish a specialized information center.

Due to rapid world develop-

ments, people who control information command the future. A people's level of development may now be gauged by the information it has and the extent to which this information is utilized in the economic and social development process.

Q: How does NIC fair in all this?

A: NIC has a big and complicated task in hand. Its establishment came in response for the necessity to methodically manage and dispense information. The awareness of the need for information in policy-making was realized into an establishment - NIC.

NIC is laying sound foundations for informatics in Yemen, according to scientific criteria.

Q: What are NIC's main tasks?

A: The center was founded on the premise of establishing, administering and developing a national information system. This is primarily done through establishing data-basis; organizing information systems on national and sectoral levels; and collating, processing, analyzing, storing and retrieving information on various fields.

NIC makes this information and data available to decision makers, investors, researchers and other interested people. The center also establishes information units and networks on both national and individual institutional levels. In addition, NIC provides technical advice on informatics to interested parties.

Informatics awareness is promulgated through various publications issued by NIC, in addition to regular training courses for NIC's and other organizations' cadres.

Q: What are your future plans?

A: One of our major interests is to establish a modern national library to provide information and reference books for researchers. One of the modern methods of information dissemination will be remote



within the various ministries, public corporations, etc. This means all bodies, starting with the Presidency Office down to the most basic administrative unit will be included in the proposed national information system.

Q: Can researchers obtain information from your center freely? Or do they need special permission?

A: It is our main duty to provide information and every possible assistance to advance scientific research in this country. Researchers are not obliged to get prior permission or a license to have access to information stored by NIC. There is certainly no law or rule stipulating that there should be such permission.

Anybody wishing to obtain data and information can go directly to the center. A special system is set up to facilitate easy access to information. A researcher just has to fill in a special form, stating the required information. No prior permission by anybody is demanded beforehand, neither do we charge any fees.

reading or what is known as the 'electronic book.'

Networking will be organized with similar establishments and information organizations abroad.

Q: Is all information stored at the center available to researchers, or is there official red tape on some?

A: NIC's main purpose of existence is to provide information without any reservations. The world, as is often said, has become a global village. The availability of information to all has become the world's main feature. Secrecy is now meaningless. If you cannot get information from a particular source, you can get it from another.

The dissemination of information is conducted through three major channels. The first channel is publications, through which selected data is promulgated.

Then there is the Internet project, on which we are now applying the final touches. A web-page has already been designed; while the preparation of the relevant topics and subjects is underway. Hopefully within the next two weeks, researchers will be able to access our web-site. Information will be available on all fields of interest.

NIC's third channel of information promulgation is an advanced one. Data is provided by networking with NIC. Anyone with a computer and a modem will be able to have access to information stored by NIC, even if he or she does not have an Internet subscription.

Q: What is NIC's relation with other government agencies?

A: We strongly encourage the establishment of information units in all government bodies. Establishing a national information system - NIC's main target - can only be done when there are information-gathering units

It is our duty to help researchers. A special system storing information needed for scientific research is organized by NIC solely to assist students and researchers. I call on all academics to supply NIC with copies of their researches or theses so as to enlarge its information base and help other researchers.

Q: What departments does NIC consist of?

A: There are two main sectors at NIC: Information and Studies and Analysis. The Information sector is the main technical part of NIC, comprising a number of important directorates. There is a special directorate for programming and informatics, another one for computer networks, publications and information awareness, data collection, data provision, etc. These directorates are subdivided

into smaller departments with particular duties and specializations.

The Studies and Analysis sector, on the other hand, also consists of various directorates dealing with information on politics, the economy, social issues, labor, etc.

Q: How large is NIC's labor force?

A: There are 47 employees working at the center, 17% of whom are females.

Q: Would you like to conclude this interview with a last comment?

A: I hope that the mass media, official and independent, be more involved with raising public awareness of the importance of informatics. This issue is of major importance to us at NIC.

Think **BUTLER**

Pre-engineered Steel Building Systems

Juffali

World's No. 1
for High Quality,
Low Cost and Speedy
Construction



e-mail: nasher-yc@y.net.ye
http://www.arab.net/saudibuilding

Our steel buildings are ideal for:

- Offices
- Factories
- Farm Buildings
- Service Centers
- Car Sheds
- Grain Storage
- Aircraft Hangars
- Power Plants
- Commercial Centers
- Recreation Centers
- Showrooms
- Warehouses

الشركة السعودية للمباني الحديدية
Saudi Building Systems

HEAD OFFICE / JEDDAH TEL. 637 0036 (8 LINES) FAX. 635 2173
RIYADH TEL. 464 7695 465 9212 FAX. 464 7695
DAMMAM TEL. 827 5306 827 5324 FAX. 827 5324

Agent: Yemen Trading Corp., Sana'a P.O.Box 71 - Tel. 275 336 - Fax 271 638

THERE ARE RESTAURANTS & RESTAURANTS...



BUT
THERE IS ONLY ONE ON THE
HORIZON RISING AGAIN
WITH A BRAND NEW LOOK AND
A SPLASH OF COLOUR



'BILQUIS'



Tel.: 272372

تهانينا بقدوم عمر المختار

يتقدم

حسين النوبي وحرمة، وعلي الويس وحرمة، ومحمد العزي وحرمة،
ومحمد النوبي وحرمة، وأم نضال الأصبحي

وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

بخالص التهاني والتبريكات للاستاذ

مختار حسن النوبي وحرمة

بمناسبة ارتزاقهما المولود البكر الذي أسمىاه

«عمر»

جعله الله قرّة عين والديه، ونفع به البلاد والعباد

STAR ATTRACTION . . .

PERFORMING EVERYNIGHT

EXCEPT SATURDAY'S
AT
NOUR AL NEGOU M RESTAURANT

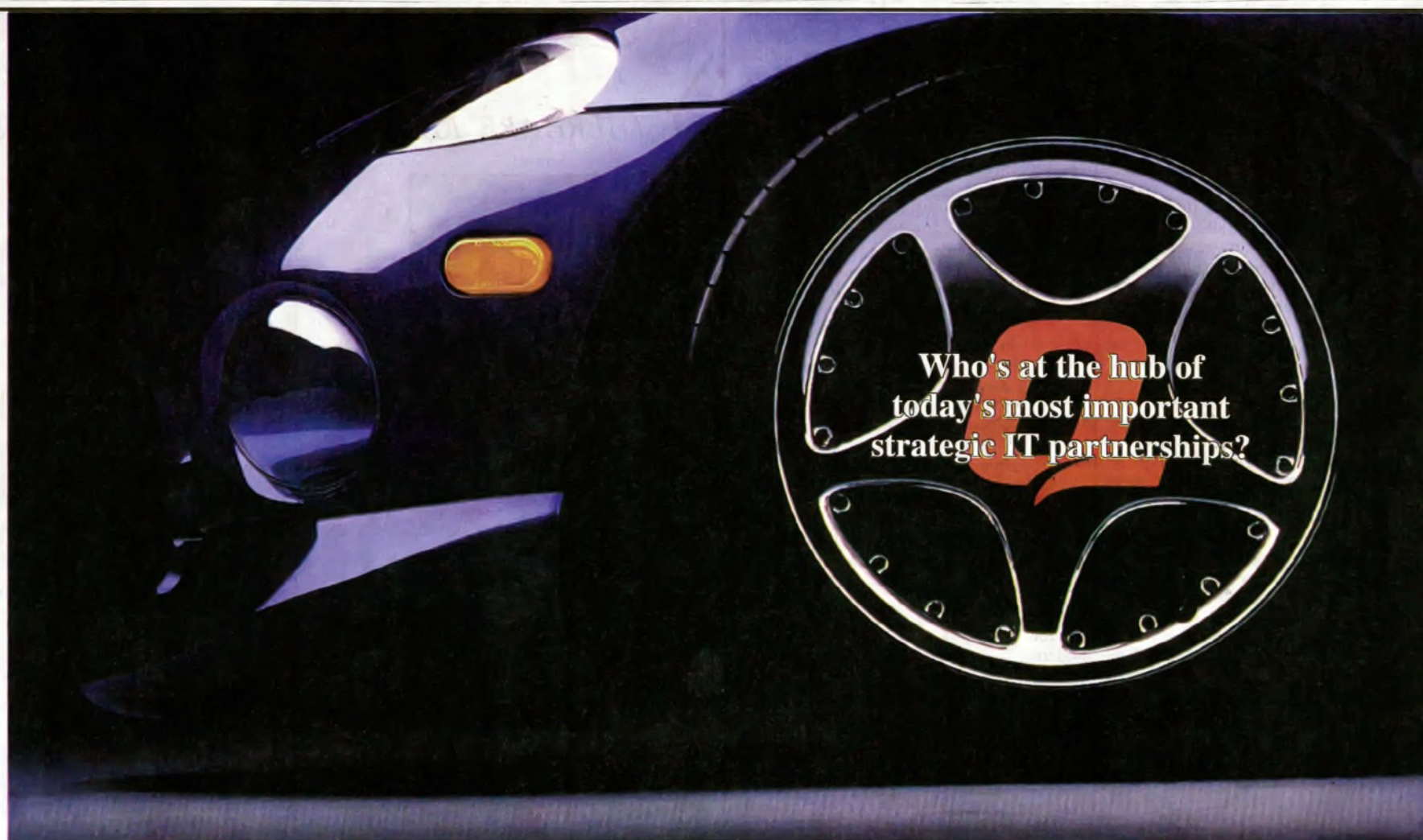


*Afaf
from
Lebanon*

For Reservation
Call Tel: 237500
Ext. 136



فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL



We are. And whether it's working technology partners, channel partners or our customers, it's a true collaboration in which we help innovate, develop and fine-tune the best solutions. Leading the way in partnering has always been part of who we are. And today we proactively seek the best minds in our industry, so that together we can find the best answers - in everything from Internet commerce to mission-critical applications in finance, communications, manufacturing and more.

Engazat Trading Company
Information Systems Division

COMPAQ Authorized systems reseller
Authorized service provider

Tel: 264662 / 260272 Fax: 247921
Tel: 214505 / 214589 Fax: 214719

Yemeni-Russian Ties: 70th Anniversary



Mr. Nikolai Gribkov, the Russian Ambassador to Yemen, first joined the diplomatic corps in 1971. He worked for ten years in the Arab Maghreb countries.

Gribkov, 50, is a man of languages. He speaks half a dozen languages fluently, including, of course, Arabic. He worked as a liaison and PR man in the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, following four years of service in Africa.

He started his service in Yemen in 1995. Nikolai is at the end of his tenure here in Yemen, having started in 1995. He plans to leave in 2 weeks.

Marking the 70 anniversary of relations between Yemen and Russia, Mohammed Bin Sallam of Yemen Times talked to Mr. Gribkov and filed the following interview.

Q: How do you evaluate the present Yemeni-Russian ties?

A: The relations between Yemen and Russia are quite strong, historic and distinguished. Moscow and Sanaa first signed a friendship agreement in 1928.

Since then our countries bilateral ties went through very active and not-so-active periods. Unfortunately, there is not much of activity at present.

The somewhat unstable period through which Yemen passed during 1990 to 1995 had something to do with the slump in commercial relations. Not only that, but also Russia's conditions after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the beginning of the democratization process were not exactly helpful to activating its relations with Yemen. This has also cooled down trade and commercial exchange.

Russia is now going through a difficult transitory period, which is affecting both its internal conditions and foreign ties. This is one of the main factors for Russia not putting foreign ties at the top of its priorities.

Q: There is some improvement now, isn't there?

A: During the last 3 years, things have started to improve. The first and most important step in this direction came with Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani's visit to Russia in October 1996, during his tenure as Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. He met with many Russian officials, including the then Foreign Minister - now Prime Minister - Yevgeny Primakov. With that visit, a new chapter in Yemeni-Russian relations was opened.

Dr. Al-Iryani was followed by a Yemeni parliamentary delegation, headed by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, in December 1996. In March, 1997, a Russian parliamentary delegation came to Sanaa, headed by the Speaker of the Duma.

A short but very important meeting was held by President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Mr. Primakov about a year ago in Amman, Jordan. Discussions

touched on all issues of mutual concern for our two friendly nations.

So political ties are excellent, and always have been. Contacts, consultation, and coordination between Yemen and Russia - whether on bilateral relations or regional and international issues - have continued in an exemplary manner.

These ties are being consolidated day after day.

Q: Do you see commercial ties improving in the near future?

A: Several Russian businessmen have been visiting Yemen to look into the future prospects for trade exchanges between the two countries. The potential for trade relations to be restored to their former levels is rather good.

Q: Could you briefly enumerate the various stages which Yemeni-Russian ties have gone through?

A: Our bilateral relations were mainly characterized by commercial cooperation. It started with Yemen importing oil from Russia. Things then developed further with Russia importing cotton, hide, coffee and other raw materials from Yemen. While Yemeni got most of its manufactured goods from Russia.

The turning point, however, came with the Yemeni September 1962 Revolution. All the Yemenis I have met highly appreciate the huge and unlimited assistance provided by Moscow during the Revolution.

When Sanaa was besieged for 70 days, arms, food, medicines and clothes were airlifted directly from Russia into Sanaa. This aid played a big role in the Yemeni Republicans' victory. Without Russian help, Sanaa would have fallen into monarchists hands, and all Yemen plunged into darkness again.



Dr. Mohammed Saleh Al-Hilali is Director of East and Central Europe Department in the Foreign Ministry. Mohammed Bin Sallam talked to him.

Q: When did contacts with the former Soviet Union start?

A: Contacts were first initiated in 1926 when several meetings were held in Anqara between the Imam's Ambassador to Turkey, Qadhi Ahmed Al-Anisi, and the Soviet representative there. Al-Anisi expressed Yemen's wish to establish diplomatic relations with Russia. The first Soviet ship docked at Hodeidah in May, 1928, carrying food supplies.

Q: Could you tell us something about the now famous agreement between the two countries?

A: The "Friendship and Trade Agreement" was signed in November, 1928, by the Imam's representative, Yahya Al-Qadhi and the Russian, Ginady Stakhov. That agreement was the basis for all Yemeni-Russian cooperation. Diplomatic, cultural and social relations were then established. Since then, about 50,000 Yemeni citizens studied in the former Soviet Union. We can confidently say that the former Soviet Union greatly contributed to establishing the base for Yemen's development process. It also opened the door for more cooperation between Arab countries and Russia. Yemen was the first to start the process.

The agreement acquired added importance in view of international circumstances that prevailed after the WWI. Western colonial greed and designs on the region became apparent immediately after the collapse of the Ottoman empire. Britain was aiming at occupying all of Yemen with some competition from Italy on the western shores of the Red Sea.

The Yemeni-Russia agreement made Britain seriously reconsider its position. The colonialists tried

officers themselves pointed to where changes are needed.

The problem that has been identified by the prison wardens is, first of all, a very high degree of overcrowding. Then, there is lack of recreational facilities and rehabilitation work. There is no library. There is a marked lack of financial allocation.

I admire the prison officers because they themselves have identified the problems and they want solutions. But they can't do that without resources.

Q: What about juvenile prisoners?

A: Personally, the thing that shocked me in the prison was to see a juvenile section in a room with 55 persons where six of them were without mattresses. They are kept there for 20 hours and leave the room for only 4 hours a day.

all sorts of machinations to disrupt the implementation of the agreement.

Q: How did the agreement help the former Soviet Union?

A: It helped alleviate the Western embargo imposed on the former Soviet Union, and it lessened the British influence in the region. Although the agreement was renewed twice in 1939 and 1955, Russia did not place much hope on it due to the backward nature of the Imam's regime. The Russian trade delegation was withdrawn from Sanaa in 1938.

Some improvement in relations did take place in the 1950s when Imam Ahmed started a rapprochement process with the Eastern Bloc. This was done in order to face an increasing American and British influence in the region.

Crown Prince Al-Badr visited Moscow in 1956. A Russian military team came to Sanaa in 1957 to train the Yemeni army.

Q: What was Russia's role in the Yemeni revolutions?

A: Russia's role in protecting the September 1962 Revolution was crucial. It was the first non-Arab country to recognize the new Yemeni republic. They built the Sanaa airport in 1963.

Field Marshal Abdullah Al-Sallal first visited Moscow in 1964, and signed another trade cooperation agreement.

Q: What was achieved by this agreement?

A: Projects started during the Imam's reign were completed and new ones were initiated. The port of Hodeidah was modernized, the Hodeidah-Taiz road was constructed, Al-Thawra General Hospital was established, schools were funded in Sanaa and Taiz, Bajil Cement Factory was completed, a military airport was built in Hodeidah, and prospecting for minerals was begun. The 1967 arms deal was instrumental in defending Sanaa during the 70-day siege.

Q: What about Russia's role in the October 1963 Revolution in southern Yemen?

A: Even greater Russian support was given to the revolution to dislodge British occupation of the south.

Q: When was the agreement renewed last?

A: The Friendship and Trade Agreement was signed for the third time during President Ali Abdullah Saleh's visit to Moscow in October, 1989.

Q: How do you assess the present ties between the two

These children must receive a school education. Juveniles must receive special care. Some of these children have been there for over one year. Juveniles must not be kept with adults.

The other thing is that they were kept there and haven't been brought before a court. The last thing that shocked me was that when people were due to be released, they were not released. Sometimes they serve more than a year longer than their term.

In conclusion, I think that with this seminar, Yemen is on the right track. A dialogue has been started now and a concrete project has been initiated. So now it is up to the prison system and the senior officials to collaborate in order to change this system. Prisons have to be more transparent and prisoners have to be treated with dignity.

Any Country that Tolerates Torture Cannot be a Democratic Country

In cooperation with the International Penal Reform Organization (Paris), the Yemeni Interior Ministry and the Human Rights Information and Training Center (Taiz), a workshop was held in Sanaa during October 25-29. The effort was funded by the British Council and British Embassy in Sanaa.

The event aimed to train five teams from three different prisons in Sanaa, Taiz and Aden. The other aim was to formulate a workable action plan to drastically modernize the prison system.

The participating teams are to meet in three months to report the progress they made.

Dr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen is Medical Consultant in the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT). He is also a member of the Committee for Prevention of Torture in the Council of Europe. He was one of the lecturers in the workshop. He was interviewed by Dr. Salah Haddash.



Q: Could you tell us more about the IRCT?

A: The IRCT is an NGO which has a special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council. An international NGO based in Denmark, IRCT was founded in the early 1980s. It has 29 council members coming from 26 different countries around the whole world.

The objective of this organization is to help create rehabilitation centers for torture victims. There are many torture survivors that live with a scar and receive no treatment. Our tasks is to work together with all rehabilitation centers to attend to their needs.

Our other objective deals with the preventive side of rehabilitation work. It is better to prevent than to cure. We have quite a good knowledge of treating torture survivors. In this respect, I want to stress that torture is an international crime. That is because it has destructive effects on human beings. That is why a country in which torture takes place cannot be a democratic country.

Torture is the most visible weapon against democracy. We want torture to be included in the curriculum for medical and psychology students. They should know international conventions. Another aspect of prevention is the activity with which I've been involved here in Yemen. It is the preventive work at prisons and police stations. We want the police to know that they must not engage in torture. They must deal with prisoners without violating international standards.

Q: You have visited the Sanaa Central Prison. What observations do you have?

A: I had only been in this prison for one hour. I have a very superficial impression from the visit. But, during the workshop, prison

تهانينا الحارة
خالص التهاني والتبريكات نتقدم بها للشباب الخلق
«محمد صالح الشامي»
بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف، ألف مبروك.
المهندسون: د. أحمد مطهر الوجيه، ا. أحمد عبده الديلم،
عبدالحكيم المطيري، عقيد. محمد علي معصار،
فؤاد المطيري، عبدالحكيم ردمان، عبدالله الرضي،
خالد علوي السقا، رمزي علوي السقا،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



MARK November 10th in your calendar NOW!

The Grand Opening of The Sana'a Expo Center



This is an **OPINION** page.

Every week, a different intellectual writes a **FOCUS** on a pertinent issue!

The Making of the October 14th Revolution

By Ali Ahmed Al-Salami,
Foreign Ministry

Britain occupied Aden on January 19, 1839, and from there, its influence expanded to cover all Yemen's southern areas. From the very start, the Yemeni people resisted the occupation and maintained incessant struggle.

The strategic position of Aden had made it a target of foreign ambitions across various eras. The British Governor of Bombay had described Aden in a message on February 27, 1838 to the board chairman of the East India Co. as "priceless". He wrote, "It can serve as a store for coal in all four seasons of the year and it can be a gathering point for vessels using the Red Sea. In addition to being a strong military base to protect commercial routes from the Arab Gulf to the Red Sea and the coast of Egypt."

"Aden, similar to Gibraltar, if captured becomes difficult to subdue from either land or sea," the Governor said. He indicated that two countries would block Britain's ambition in Aden - Czarist Russia and France.

"Both countries wish to wipe out British influence in the east," he said, noting that "Russia was heading towards British interests through Iran while France was advancing through Egypt."

Britain's launch to occupy Aden was met with strong, though spontaneous, resistance in which 139 Yemenis were martyred in defense of their country. Many more were injured.

The first organized resistance came in November 1839 when 4,000 tribesmen grouped themselves and attacked the British forces in Aden, but were forced to retreat after heavy shelling by British artillery. They lost 200 men. Then for over a century, there was a lull.

The Egyptian Revolution of July 23, 1952, was one of the most important events that triggered Arab nationalism.

Aden became a center for spreading national Yemeni and pan-Arab ideology, as political parties and cultural and sports clubs flourished. They were followed by trade unions and finally the labor conference of 1956.

Britain's formation of the Southern Arab Union was a big effort to derail the ambition of the Yemeni people, who saw it as a scheme to divide Yemen. It was strongly opposed.

When the September 26 Revolution broke out in Sanaa, it changed the momentum of the struggle against colonialists in the south especially with the support of the Egyptian Revolution.

The September Revolution triggered in Aden and other southern regions the outburst of the glorious October Revolution. That is why, in just a year after the September Revolution, the people revolted against the British occupation hence giving birth to the revolution on October 14th, 1963.

The people in the south were filled with nationalist feelings and enthusiasm thus feeding the October Revolution with fervor and patriots.

Soon, increased political activity led to the formation of political parties such as the League of the Sons of Yemen. It called for the establishment of a state in the south. Other organizations included the People's Socialist Party, the Unionist National Party, the Nation's Party, the Liberal Democrats, the People's Congress Party and others.

There were also the pan-Arab

nationalists such as the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the National Front and the People's Democratic Union, which adopted socialism as the basis of its doctrines and ideology.

In addition to the political parties, there was the General Federation of Trades Unions, which grouped all Aden's trade unions and led the unionist movement. Most parties were active within Aden only and could not expand their activities outside it. The only exception was the Arab Nationalists' Movement, which had an underground presence in all southern regions enabling it to organize and lead the October Revolution in 1963.

A summary of the parties that were formed in Aden after 1952

1. The People's Congress Party was established in 1954 under leadership of Ali Mohammed Luqman, and called for an independent Aden state that would join the Commonwealth.

2. The Unionist Nationalist Party was established in 1954 under chairmanship of Hassan Ali Bayumi and called for Aden's independence then to form an official union with other southern regions.

3. The League of the Sons of Yemen was established in 1951 and called for an independent state in the south. It was led by Mohammed Ali Al-Jiffry with Shaikhhan Abdullah Al-Hibshy as its secretary general.

4. Popular movements such as:

a) The Hadhramaut Unity Movement called for the unification and reform of Hadhramaut. It was led by Shaikhhan Abdullah Al-Hibshy and Mihdhar Omar Al-Kaf, but did not succeed in achieving its aims.

b) Al-Awaleq called for administrative reform by replacing foreigners with national cadres. It was led by Ali Bin Mohammed Al-Jiffry, but did not succeed.

c) The Sultan of Lahj movement was led by Sultan Ali Abdulkarim Fadhl against British interference in the sultanate's affairs. It rejected the consultative treaties imposed by Britain on the colonies.

5. The People's Socialist Party was founded in July, 1962, led by Abdullah Abdulmajid Al-Asnaj and his deputy Mohammed Salem Ali Abdu. Its slogan was 'unity, freedom and socialism,' just like the Baath Party. It called for liberating Yemen from colonialism and reactionsim and for unifying it on a social democratic basis.

6. Tribal movements were formed to fight colonialism in individual areas. These included Al-Robaizi movement in Al-Awaleq, Al-Dammani movement in Abyan and the Sultan Mohammed Al-Afifi in Yafi' Bani Qassed.

British Colonial Relations with eastern and western protectorates

1. In Aden colony, Britain ruled directly as a colonial power.

2. Britain imposed protection treaties on the sultanates, emirates and sheikhdoms. These were "eternal" treaties restricting the freedoms of the rulers in running their regions. A sultan had no right to make contacts or correspond with other foreign governments without the British authority's permission in Aden.

Moreover, a ruler had no right to rent out, sell or bestow a piece of 'his' land to any other state without the prior permission of the British High Commissioner. A sultan also had to pledge adherence to the treaty by him, and by his heirs and successors.

3. Treaties were imposed by Britain on the rulers of the south in order to protect its interest in the region. They certainly were not entered into willingly. Britain then favored protection to direct annexation so as not to arouse nationalistic fervor. It was also too costly to annex these statelets.

Position of the Imam's regime in the north

1. Britain was quite keen on imposing its protection on southern Yemen so that the Imam in the north would not have any claims on these regions.

2. Britain had agreed with the Ottomans in 1914 to demarcate the border between the Yemen Wilayat (province) and the nine regions in the south.

3. Following WWI, the Imam refused to recognize the 1914 agreement. This was countered by a British rejection to annul the agreement.

4. The Imam rejected Britain's attempts in 1919 and 1926 to reach an understanding, and persisted with his claims in the south.

5. When all failed, Britain used its bombers on two occasions against the north - in 1927 and 1928. Sectarian sentiments were also fully exploited by the British. 6. Britain later succeeded in signing a treaty with the Imam in February, 1934, by which north-south border and security matters were stabilized.

The above treaty had the following main clauses:

a- Britain fully recognized the north's independence.

b- The treaty's third article stated: 'Settling the issue of Yemeni borders is to be postponed until negotiations are carried out before the treaty expired. The settlement will be reached in a friendly manner and in full concourse by both sides. The two signatories agree to preserve the prevailing status quo on the border. They pledge, with all means at their disposal, to prevent any military incursions or interference by their followers into each other's territories and affairs.'

* The treaty is valid for 40 years.

* The British presence in south Yemen must never be interfered with.

* Disputed southern regions are to remain under British authority throughout the treaty's duration and until such time when a satisfactory settlement is reached.

7. The Imam's relations with Britain continued on the same line following the signing of the 1934 treaty; Britain consolidating its gains in the south and the Imam retreating.

8. An agreement was signed by the Imam and Britain in 1951, forming a joint border committee to study the disputed areas. It was agreed to keep the status quo until the committee finished its work.

9. The borderline remained basically as it was.

10. By signing the 1934 treaty, the Imam had recognized British colonial presence. His son, Imam Ahmed, honored the status quo for Britain's advantage.

Arab Nationalists Movement

The October 14, 1963, Revolution was started by the Arab Nationalists' Movement through the formation of the National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). Cooperation with the Egyptian forces present in north Yemen was quite evident.

1. The Movement strongly believed in armed struggle to liberate the south. Men and arms were secured accordingly.

2. The Movement also believed in liberating the north from the Imam's theological regime before

the liberation of the south.

3. Secret organizational cells were formed all over the south during 1959-1964 (the true launch period of the revolution).

4. Arab Nationalists Movement was the real leader of FLOSY.

5. FLOSY was able to successfully lead the armed struggle against colonialism due to two major factors:

a- its general secretariat's regular contacts and meetings with President Nasser of Egypt, who provided ample support;

b- its sound underground organizational structure and wide popular base, which took five years to fully establish.

6. Led by FLOSY, people in the south revolted against the British. War was declared in all regions.

7. Sanaa, Taiz, Al-Baidha, Qa'ataba and Ibb became centers for recruitment and other support for the revolution. Revolutionaries in the north provided great logistic support for their brethren in the south.

8. After two years of incessant

armed struggle, FLOSY opened up to other movements. FLOSY and the Liberation Organization merged on January 13, 1966, to consolidate national unity.

9. On December 12, 1966, a splinter group was formed by some former FLOSY men, under the pretext that the movement was infiltrated by colonial and reactionary figures.

10. Britain was very disconcerted by Egypt's support for the revolution in the south. President Nasser saw the struggle in southern Yemen as a "fight against the last British bastion in the Arab east."

11. Britain tried to exploit some disputes within the national movement to divide it.

12. The Army of South cooperated with FLOSY, but it was opposed to the Liberation Front.

13. On November 7th, 1967, the Army of the South fully recognized FLOSY, preparing for it to assume power upon the declaration of independence on November 30, 1967.



Republic of Yemen Ministry of Education Coordination Unit (CU)

INVITATION FOR BIDS (1)

1. The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development in various currencies towards the cost of Education Sector Investment Project. It is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract for supply of and installation of computers with their accessories for central EMIS alongwith the necessary training and delivery in different governorates.
2. The CO-ordination Unit now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply and installation of computers with their accessories alongwith training on their use and delivery to the respective sites.
3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the office of Co-ordination Unit, Tel. 235919, Fax 236005, Bir al-Shaif, between Almustaqbal Al-Jadeed and Al-Risala schools, Building no. 61.
4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of written application of the above address and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$100/- for all packages.
5. The provisions in the Instructions to Bidders and in the General Conditions of Contract are the provisions of the World Bank Standard Bidding Documents: Procurement of goods.
6. Bids must be delivered to the above address on or before 10:00 a.m. on 7/12/98 and must be accompanied by a security of 2.5% of the total amount of bid price.
7. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 11.00 hrs and date 7/12/98 at the same above address.

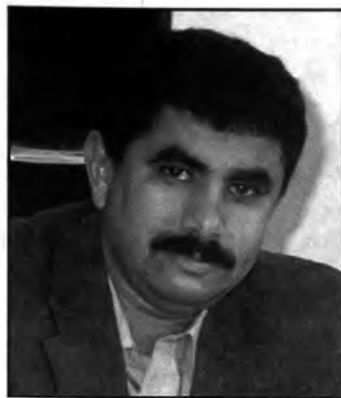
N.B: Supplier represents and warrants that the Hardware and/or software being acquired is designed to be used prior to, during, and after the calendar year 2000 A.D. (Year 2000), and that the hardware and software will operate during each such time period without error relating to date data, specifically including any error relating to, or the product of, data which represents or references different centuries or more, that one century and the correct treatment of the year 2000 as a leap year.

INVITATION FOR BIDS (2)

1. The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in various currencies towards the cost of Education Sector Investment Project. It is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payment under the contract for supply and transportation of laboratory equipment for schools.
2. The Co-ordination Unit now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of Physics, Biology, Glass-ware, Chemicals and Charts for 40 school laboratories in different governorates.
3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the office of Co-ordination Unit, Tel. 235919, Fax 236005, Bir al-Shaif, between Almustaqbal Al-Jadeed and Al-Risala schools, Building no. 61.
4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the above address and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$ 150/-
5. The provisions in the Instructions to Bidders and in the General Conditions of Contract are the provisions of the World Bank Standard Bidding Documents: Procurement of goods.
6. Bids must be delivered to the above address on or before 10:00 a.m. on 12/12/98 and must be accompanied by a security of 2.5% of the total amount of bid price.
7. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 11.00 hrs and date 12/12/98 at the same above address

Second Follow-Up to a Yemen Times Article:

CONDITION OF OUR ROADS



The Republic of Yemen has today some 5,000 kilometers of asphalted roads, and nearly 20,000 kms of feeder roads. The conditions of our roads are not good. They often fall into disrepair long before the end of their life-span.

Yemen Times published a story on the condition of our roads in its issue of October 26th. Last week (issue of 2nd November) it ran the views of the Highway Authority.

This week, we are running the views of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Urban Planning. Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi, Yemen Times Assistant Managing Editor, talked to Engineer Faisal Hizam Al-Hammady, General Road Director at the Ministry. Excerpts:

Q: What is the mandate of the Road Directorate?

A: The Road Directorate's main job is to control and supervise road projects all over Yemen. In the past, the Highway Authority was responsible for doing this job. They used to design, construct and monitor road projects. It was even self-financing and self-monitoring.

By the beginning of this year, all those tasks were transferred to the Ministry. Now the Ministry supervises the work, and even has responsibility for designing our roads. We are now in charge of constructing highways and roads inside cities.

Q: Construction on some highways was interrupted for a long time. Why?

A: That is true, but since we have

taken over, construction on many projects has been resumed. Some examples include Dhalé-Shuaib, Saada-Saqain and other roads. The Hajjah-Khushm, were handed over to the Highway Authority for execution.

But the Ministry did stop some construction. When we took responsibility for the job, it stopped the contractors because work was not done according to specifications. The contractors are working again and correcting the shortcomings.

Q: What is the annual budget allocated for road construction?

A: The budget allocated for roads this year by the government is about \$6.4 million. There are, of course, some projects which are financed

through foreign donors like IDA, the Islamic Bank and the Arab Fund. This year's total external financing is about \$4 million.

Q: In your expert opinion, why are roads falling into disrepair in a relatively short time?

A: Not all our asphalt roads fall into disrepair before they finish their life-span. But when that happens, and it often does, there are reasons, though not wholly due to bad construction. These are some other factors:

1- Drivers of trucks and other heavy vehicles don't abide by the weight of the cargo specified for them.

2- The piling up of earth and rubbish on the sides of the roads block rain water gutters and proper drainage.

3- Citizens construct bumps thus blocking drainage of rain water, and often damaging the asphalt.

4- Side streets and pavements are not asphalted leading to an influx of stones and earth on to the asphalted streets, badly affecting them.

5- Shop and house owners break

the asphalted streets as they dig sewerage channels in the streets and don't re-pave dug areas. This makes the damaged areas expand further and further.

6- Construction material is often left on the side of streets after the completion of work. Sometimes, the construction work itself is done on the asphalt.

7- The flow of sewage on the asphalt surface damages it before the end of its life-span.

In general, the surface of the asphalt should be kept clean and free of any materials which shorten the road's life-span. This is the responsibility of the local authorities and communities.

When we finish our work, we hand over responsibility for road maintenance to them and it is they who should take care of, and



maintain the roads.

Q: Recent flash floods damaged some roads. Have you finished repairing them?

A: It is not the rain only. There are other factors at play. There was lack of maintenance. In the past, maintenance was the responsibility of the Highway Authority. But since it had no money, that job was not done.

The rains damaged some roads because water conduits were totally clogged and not clean for the flood water to pass through. But from now on, we issued instructions to the Highway Authority to carry out regular maintenance work. We are supervising their work.

Q: Do you have any plans to expand the narrow and congested roads connecting Sanaa, Taiz and Hodeidah?

A: Yes, these roads are narrow and congested. If it had been our responsibility, we would have long done something about it. Now the Ministry is considering improving these roads.

We are considering constructing tunnels in Sumarah and Manakhah in collaboration with private investors. This means that drivers will have to pay fees or tolls if they want to use these tunnels. The construction of the road and the safety factor will evidently be superior.



Vacancy Announcement

FAO Office in Yemen has the pleasure to announce for the post of National Project Director for project YEM/97/300, "Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation"; WFP - Local Initiative in Support of Household Food Security. Duty station will be Sana'a/Al-Mahweet cities. Incumbent will be appointed as National Officer on long-term basis for project duration i.e. 18 months. Incumbent will work under the direct supervision of FAO Representative in Yemen and in close collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme in Yemen and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Incumbent will ensure the implementation of the technical assistance activities and will be responsible in particular for training, extension, and community organization activities. He will also ensure that the approach designed for the project is being adhered to, and, to that effect, will provide necessary guidance.

Essential Qualification: Advanced University degree in Agricultural Science (Extension, economics), or Community Development.

Essential Experience: At least five years in managerial positions. Good knowledge in computer skills. Ability to draft reports in English and Arabic languages.

Deadline of Applications: 21 November 1998.

For further information kindly contact FAO Office, Tel: 207331/906.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN UNIFEM



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM) in Yemen is inviting interested individuals to submit applications for the following two posts with the project implementation of the Post Beijing Follow Up Operation Project Phase II. This project aims at strengthening the capacity of the national women's machinery to follow up the implementation of national work plans developed under Phase I.

National Project Manager

Under the general supervision of the Regional Project Director, the national project manager will provide professional work in close collaboration and under the supervision of UNIFEM RPA.

The project manager will undertake the following responsibilities:

- Formulate the project's overall workplan and financial plan.
- Initiate the recruitment of national project staff and local consultants.
- Supervise and monitor the work of national consultants
- Organize and coordinate the project activities.
- Follow up the day to day operation of the project at a national level.
- Establish contact with local experts, ministries and project counterparts.
- Represent UNIFEM in all the meetings related to coordination and implementation of the activities of the project.
- Consult with counterparts for convening of steering committee meetings.
- Ensure the participation and coordination among all parties including the civil society, line ministries, UN agencies.
- Provide technical support to project counterparts as deemed necessary.
- Propose project ideas for formulation by project counterparts according to needs.
- Identify need for technical expertise and communicate need to regional director.
- Prepare regular progress and financial reports as necessary.
- Liaise regularly with the regional director on matters related to project planning, progress, and relation with counterparts and consultants.
- Perform other duties and deemed necessary.

The incumbent must have a university degree and relevant qualification as well as professional experience in project management, organizational development, training, and gender and development. Preferably, she/he must have a post-graduate degree in the Social Sciences and at least five years experience in various aspects of project management in the field of gender and development. She/he should have a general familiarity with the UN and with other donor institutions in addition to very good computer, communication and inter-personal skills as well as possessing excellent English and Arabic (both written and spoken).

Administrative Assistant

Under the general supervision of the National Project Manager, the Administrative Assistant will provide professional secretarial and administrative support for the National Project Manager.

The Administrative Assistant will perform the following functions:

- Assist the Project Manager in preparing the project's activities and manage routine communications including the collection of needed information and data on institutions involved as well as the preparation of final technical and financial reports.
- Organize the collection of selected reference materials for the project.
- Maintain and update the project's working files and other project materials for dissemination to different target audiences.
- Coordinate the On going logistics related to different project activities.
- Assist in assembling briefing materials, documentation and correspondents or the use in official meetings or missions.
- Prepare answers to routine cables and letters for the project coordinator.
- Document the project activities, reports, in English.
- Assist in the monitoring country activities to ensure that the executing agencies submit expenditure reports and other necessary reports.
- Take notes in meeting as required.
- Perform other tasks as required.

The incumbent must have a university degree and at least three years of experience in office management/administration, preferably with a United Nations agency, and must have a good command of English and Arabic (both written and spoken). The jobholder will be expected to work long hours.

NOTE

All applicant should specify the position applied for. The applications should be received in the UNDP office in November, no later than 30th November, 1998 in an envelope marked "Post Beijing Phase II Project". Short-listed candidates will be expected to appear before an interview panel.

OUR CIVILIZATION'S HOTTEST WORD

VIAGRA

Pfizer Launches Sales Campaign of Viagra in Yemen

The topic beckons! Hundreds and hundreds of men and women swarmed the convention hall of the 8th floor of the Sheraton Sanaa Hotel. Doctors, pharmacists, government officials, media representatives, businessmen, diplomats, intellectuals, and general laymen were there to get first-hand information on sildenafil citrate, which goes under the trade name of *Viagra*.

To introduce Viagra to Yemeni doctors and pharmacists, a special seminar was held in Sanaa on Saturday, November 7th. Organized by Viagra's sole distributor in Yemen, Natco, the event was attended by the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, several senior officials of the ministry, and Mr. Nabil Hayel Saeed Anam, General Manager of Natco.

"Viagra is a pill used to treat erectile dysfunction (impotence) in men. It is only for patients with erectile dysfunction. It is not for newborns, children, or women," reads an information circular issued by the manufacturer - Pfizer of the US. Viagra was administered to over 3,700 patients (aged 19-87 years) during clinical trials worldwide. Over 550 patients were treated for longer than one year. Nobody knows the long-term effects of large doses of the pill, especially on men who take it for the wrong reasons. Although it is a relatively safe drug, there is a possibility that users will become psychologically dependent on it, unable to achieve an erection without Viagra.

1. Dr. Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, Minister of Health,



I took the decision of legalizing the sale of Viagra for many reasons.

First and foremost, it was already available in the black market. So, be bringing it in the open, we have a better chance of monitoring its use. Second, the pill has been legalized in many countries, including the USA, Europe and other nations with a better track record of protecting their population.

Finally, we are interacting with this matter with caution. You can see we are in a trial period, hoping that our people will use the drug in a responsible way and only as needed.



2. Dr. Abdulnasser Al-Munaibari, cardiologist and heart surgeon, General Director of Al-Thawra Hospital:

The American Society of Heart Surgeons has issued a preliminary permission for use of Viagra, while a final decision is expected on December 8. The drug is completely prohibited to angina patients who use any type of nitroglycerine compounds.

There are certain precautions for patients who use other drugs such as antihypertensives (drugs for high blood pressure), some stomach medicines, antibiotics. These drugs multiply the effect of Viagra.

affects other parts/functions of the body. Viagra must only and strictly be obtained by prescription so as not to be abused. A patient should also undergo extensive medical examination before the drug is finally administered. Viagra is a new medicine and its use is limited to a relatively short period of time. Thus it is not possible to fully assess its side-effects.

3. Dr. Hany Sulaiman, Pfizer Marketing Manager, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf - :



The manufacturing company - Pfizer - was started in 1849 in America by two German immigrants. One of its main product for a long time was citric acid. Pfizer actually developed a new method of producing citric acid by a process called defermentation. There are already many Pfizer medical products being satisfactorily sold in the Yemen market. The Ministry of Health, the Yemeni consumer and our agent all report full satisfaction. Our most recent addition is Viagra.



4. Dr. Ibrahim Al-Nounu, urologist and surgeon:

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is defined as inability to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual performance. A problem that increases with age, ED is estimated to affect as

many 30 million men in the US alone. However, ED is not an inevitable consequence of age. In addition to old age, ED may also be caused by chronic illnesses, surgery, certain drugs, alcohol, smoking, etc.

The social implications of ED are, of course, quite significant. The issues are further complicated because the problem is under-diagnosed due to various social and traditional taboos.

Diagnosing erectile dysfunction requires the doctor to know the patient's medical history, sexual history, and to carry out a full physical examination, psychological appraisal, laboratory measurements, and other health evaluations before prescribing a drug.

The ideal character of treatment for erectile dysfunction should be effective, available, simple to administer, and affordable. Viagra seems to satisfy some of those requirements.

In our own society, we have a local complication - qat. Unfortunately, there are no studies on the effect of qat on sexual function. Thus, the possible interaction between taking Viagra and chewing qat is yet to be researched.

5. Dr. Mohammed Khattab, Pfizer Medical Director, Middle East:



Research on Viagra started nine years ago at the Pfizer laboratory in Sandwich, UK. On March 27, 1998, the US Food and Drug Department approved Viagra as the first and only medical treatment for erectile dysfunction.

EMERGENCY VIAGRA DISPENSER



WWW.OHMYGOODNESS.COM

About half a billion US dollars were spent on researching and testing Viagra. There were 21 different researches and tests done on it. The drug has proven its efficacy and safety throughout these tests.

The European Union approved Viagra in September, 1998. It is now distributed in 15 European countries. In the Arab World, it is available in Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, and Bahrain. Now it is available in Yemen. It is also available in several Latin American countries.

Erectile dysfunction negatively and drastically affects the quality of a person's life. Viagra is an innovative drug - the first and only to treat this malady. No medicine existed before to deal with erectile dysfunction.

Viagra is effective, but needs natural sexual stimulation to work efficiently. It certainly does not increase the libido.

Viagra helps dilate blood vessels and allows blood to gush through, leading to erection. With an effect lasting for at least four hours, a 50mg Viagra tablet is taken one hour before sexual activity. Its effect actually starts 25 minutes after intake.

Evaluation of Viagra's efficacy was done through an 'event' log filled by the patient and through the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). The latter is a questionnaire to demonstrate the patient's response to the drug. Cultural differences between countries within a particular society are taken into account when drawing out the IIEF.

IIEF is published in 30 different languages. In the Arab World, there are three different versions of IIEF. The first version is printed in Morocco and is used in North African countries, the second is published in Egypt and used in the surrounding region, the third is for Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf countries.

Viagra does not affect or increase sexual desire. It is not an aphrodisiac. Extensive medical tests have shown that Viagra increased the ability to achieve and maintain an erection. It is found to normalize sexual function over a period of four months.

Partner rating is very important in the process of assessing improvement. Long-term data in a one-year study have shown an almost 90% improvement in the ability to achieve erection, as reported by partners. While an improvement of about 107% was reported regarding the ability to maintain an erection.

Among the elderly, 92% reported marked improvement in achieving an erection. As far as the ability to maintain an erection among the elderly is concerned, there was 120% improvement. Other encouraging results were reported by diabetics, people on anti-hypertensives or anti-depressants and those with spinal-cord injuries.

Viagra is very safe and tolerable. Adverse effects such as headache, flushing, dyspepsia, and nasal congestion

are rather mild to moderate and transient, i.e., they disappear with time. About 2.7% of side effects is altered vision - increased sensitivity to light or seeing a blue halo around objects.

Viagra's main contra-indication is not to take with any form of nitrate oxide, e.g., antihypertensives. The pill restores erectile function only with sufficient sexual stimulation.

are rather mild to moderate and transient, i.e., they disappear with time. About 2.7% of side effects is altered vision - increased sensitivity to light or seeing a blue halo around objects.

Viagra's main contra-indication is not to take with any form of nitrate oxide, e.g., antihypertensives. The pill restores erectile function only with sufficient sexual stimulation.



6. Zaki Qasmo, Area Sales Manager, Middle East Arab Group, Pfizer:

Our expectation regarding Viagra sales in Yemen, considering its cost, is small. This is really connected to the actual number of patients with erectile dysfunction. As the number

What to Tell Your Doctor before You Begin VIAGRA

Only your doctor can decide if VIAGRA is right for you. You will need to have a physical examination to diagnose your erectile dysfunction and to find out if you can take VIAGRA alone or with your other medicines.

Be sure to tell your doctor if you:

- Have ever had any heart problems (angina, chest pain)
- Have ever had any kidney problems
- Have ever had any liver problems
- Have ever had any blood problems, including sickle cell Anemia or leukemia
- Are allergic to sildenafil or any of the other ingredients of VIAGRA tablets
- Have a deformed penis, Peyronie's disease, or ever had an erection that lasted more than 6 hours
- Have stomach ulcers or any types of bleeding problems
- Have a rare inherited eye disease called retinitis pigmentosa
- Are taking any other medicines



increases, sales are liable to rise.

Viagra is a great service by Pfizer for people with this sexual problem. About 4.8 million men have been prescribed Viagra in the US.

Viagra was registered in Yemen two months ago. It has now arrived in the country. Within one week Viagra will be available in Yemen pharmacies. I don't exactly know how it will be priced. In most Arab countries, Viagra costs about \$12 per pill. When Viagra was registered at the Yemeni Ministry of Public Health, one of the conditions stipulated was that it can only be administered by a doctor's prescription. Pfizer actually insists that

Viagra should only be available through prescription. Thus it will only be available to the people who really need it.

Viagra is a patented drug. It is protected by international patent rights. No other drug company has the right to produce it. So any other drug with purportedly similar effects is an imitation.

We work in Yemen through Natco, which has highly trained employees dealing with Pfizer products. These specialists will be able to give advice to anyone on Viagra.



Dr. Abdullah Nasher, Minister of Health

Mr. Nabil Hayel Saeed Anam, General Manager of Natco

Yemen Times also attended the seminar to witness an event where a major social taboo - male impotence - was openly discussed by Yemeni and Arab specialists. Completed with diagrams and detailed anatomical drawings, the lectures gave a lot of insight on this sexual problem, its causes and possible cures.

Here is what some of the specialists had to say about this revolutionary and controversial drug.

Cardiac patients, especially after a stroke, are strictly prohibited from taking the pill. The number of cardiac patients in Yemen has been steadily increasing. Most of these patients are in their sexually active life period.

Sexual dysfunction is quite common among cardiac patients and some of those on antihypertensive drugs. Sexual activity can sometime trigger acute myocardial infarction.

In the beginning, Viagra was intended for angina patients. Researchers, however, discovered that it



Silver Gains Circulation

Silver as a metal has its own attractiveness and magic. Through centuries, Yemen has been famous for making silver jewelry of nice and distinguished traditional designs. This jewelry is bought very commonly by expatriates as well as Yemenis.

Nowadays, Italian-fashioned silver jewelry have become the fashion here. Ladies prefer their modern designs of Italian silver jewelry rather than the original Yemeni designs.

To shed more light upon this topic, I met **Al-Hamdi Ghalib, a silver shop owner:**

Silver and gold are different only in price but they are equally beautiful and each has its own magic. About 20 years ago, I used to sell gold in my shop. Seeing that silver began to be the fashion, I turned it into a silver jewelry shop. People look for change and so they buy silver jewelry of modern designs. But, still, there are many Yemeni ladies and expatriates who prefer the traditionally-designed jewelry. Of course, most of our customers are young ladies. They buy jewelry more than men because they care more about such things.

Yemeni men buy valuable rings. Foreign men buy rings and bracelets. For children, we make chains and amulets, on which verses of the Holy Qura'an are written.

A gram of silver jewelry sometimes costs 100 to 200 riyals. The most valuable pieces made for women in my shop are bracelets. A bracelet costs YR 500 to YR 7,000. The cheapest pieces are rings. The most costly pieces made for men are rings ornamented with precious stones. A ring may cost YR 8,000 to 10,000 and the cheapest pieces we make for them are chains.

1. A housewife, 23, with a diploma degree:

It is true that silver jewelry are available in the market in new and beautiful designs; but, in my opinion, gold is still more

popular

I see that many shops are open for selling silver jewelry in Sanaa and every shop offers different things. People used to buy silver pieces because they were cheaper, but now they are expensive. Pieces like rings and necklaces ornamented with precious stones are too expensive. Personally, I buy silver pieces, sometimes expensive ones, when I find them nice. There is no similarity between silver and gold pieces. I wear gold at big occasions like wedding and engagement ceremonies, and silver when I gather with my friends.

2. A single lady, 24, holds BA in Administrative Sciences:

I'm happy to find silver ornaments of different designs available at last in Yemen. In the past, I had to ask my friends in some Gulf countries to send me the jewelry I like. But now I can get them easily here, no matter if they are expensive.

When you go to goldsmith shops and then you go to silversmith shops you find totally different designs. This makes me buy both gold and silver ornaments. Usually, I wear gold at wedding ceremonies and silver at evening parties.

Ahlan Al-Khawlan, Yemen Times

VACANCY

We, A Leading Pharmaceutical Company, Worldwide need a

Dynamic Sales Supervisor

for our Yemen Market.

If you are:

- A Pharmacy Graduate
- A Result Oriented, Self Motivated, Team Player with Initiative
- Having minimum 5 years of handling people with excellent knowledge of Yemen market and fluent in Arabic & English

Then, please forward your C.V. along with passport size photograph to:

The Manager,
Ref: Position of 'Sales Supervisor'
P. O. Box 23630,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

A Good Package is offered to the right candidate.

All Applications will be treated in strict confidence.

تهانينا القلبية

في ليلة من أحلى ليالي العمر تم زفاف الشاب الخلاق
«زكريا العليمي»
وبهذه المناسبة نتقدم إليه بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
ونتمنى له حياة زوجية سعيدة.
المهنؤون: حافظ طربوش، عدنان السقاف، نصري السقاف،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

Hertz Yemen Honors a Good Employee

On October 27th, 1998, Hertz, the world's largest and longest established car rental company, recognized the dedication of one of their best customers, DHL Yemen's courier, Mr. Hassan Zubair Ali Mahdi.

Mr. Hassan Mahdi has been given a financial reward as a token of appreciation for his excellent track record of safe driving and for maintaining his vehicle in a neat and clean condition.

Speaking on this occasion, General Manager of DHL Yemen and Vice Chairman of Universal Group, Mr. Omar M. Omar, expressed his hope that "other couriers will be motivated to follow his example".



"A job well-done should be recognized. That will encourage others to follow suit," said Hertz

Yemen's Country Manager, Mr. Ibrahim Nalkhande.

Mareb Mineral Water

Fresh and Pure



Gift of Yemen Nature



Flood Victims Seek Aid

Some of the 13,000 families displaced by floods in Budalang'i constituency of Busia District, Kenya, have appealed to the government for food and medicine. A spokesman for the group said some of the families, now camped on the high grounds at Port Victoria, require food, medicine, clothing and proper shelter. The families were displaced after River Nzoia broke its banks following heavy rains at its source last month. The flood victims received little help from the government and non-governmental organizations. The group asked the Government to repair a road linking Port Victoria with Bumala and Siaya to facilitate transportation of fish from Marenga beach.

No End to Afghan Crisis

No progress can be made in resolving the Afghan conflict until Afghanistan's neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, decide to cooperate, the UN special representative said. "They have more influence than everybody else, and more responsibility than everybody else, and their cooperation is really needed," Lakhdar Brahimi, who has just returned from the region, said. He said the group was deciding whether to include the Taliban and other Afghan factions in the talks. Russia and the Uzbeks have said that all factions could be included, Brahimi concluded.

Mandela to Attend GCC Summit

South African President Nelson Mandela will attend the annual GCC summit in Abu Dhabi next month. The announcement was made in Riyadh by South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, who said Mandela "will be the first foreign head of state to attend the summit."

The GCC is scheduled to hold its annual summit on December 7. On Tuesday, the two countries agreed on a "strategic partnership" in sectors including trade and defence. Diplomats said the talks also included negotiations over an arms deal worth an estimated \$1.5 billion for the sale to Saudi Arabia of G-6 supercannons and anti-aircraft missiles.

Israel Suspends Peace Deal After Bomb Attack

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu indefinitely postponed a key cabinet vote on the latest peace accord with the Palestinians last week after bombs ripped through a crowded market in west Jerusalem. The only dead in the attack were the 2 bombers, but the Israeli cabinet immediately suspended its debate on last month's Wye River land-for-security accord and officials toughened their demands of the Palestinians. A total of 24 people were wounded in the attack. An Israeli decision to start work on 6,500 homes at a West Bank site led to a complete breakdown in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks in March 1997.

US Lifts Some Sanctions on India, Pakistan

US President Bill Clinton has decided to use new authority granted by Congress to waive some sanctions on India and Pakistan, because of progress on arms issues. "Steps taken recently by both South Asian countries represent real progress to which we propose responding by lifting some of the Glenn (Amendment) sanctions. In light of the above, the president has decided to make use of the waiver authority in a limited and targeted way," said a White House official.

Pakistan Rejects India Siachen Truce Proposal

India and Pakistan last week failed to agree on a comprehensive ceasefire on the Siachen Glacier, following Pakistan's refusal to accept an Indian proposal to end the current clashes in the Saltoro range in Kashmir.

Indian Defence Secretary Ajit Kumar said: "Frankly speaking we are disappointed by the stand taken by the Pakistani delegation." Rejecting the Indian ceasefire proposal, the Pakistani delegation led by Defence Secretary Iftikhar Ali Khan insisted that New Delhi should accept the June 1989 agreement between the two countries on the deployment of forces on the Siachen glacier in the Saltoro range and withdraw its troops to 1971 position. It also accused India of violating the 1972 Simla Agreement between the two neighbors, which prohibits any redeployment of forces. It also said India had violated the Simla Agreement by changing the ground situation in the area.

US Strike Against Iraq

The US is quietly priming itself for military action against Iraq, lining up access to bases in the region and seeking diplomatic support to force Baghdad to yield to UN arms inspections. Unlike a similar confrontation last winter, Washington has refrained from public displays of saber-rattling and blustering threats of military action, opting instead for low key diplomacy in the Gulf, at the UN and with European allies. Pentagon officials say the US military has sufficient forces in the Gulf to act now, and back up forces in the US have been on alert since May for possible action in the Gulf.

LAN System Operator

The American Embassy announces an opening for a **LAN SYSTEM OPERATOR** position. The position is located at the Information Management Office, under the supervision of the American Information Management Officer.

Duties & Responsibilities:

1. Assist the System Manager in the proper day-to-day operation and maintenance of the unclassified LAN system. This includes regular backups, maintaining the MS Mail Post Office, installing Norton Anti-virus update files; and updating InfoExpress installations when needed.
2. Under supervision of the Systems Manager, provides support to LAN system users, using a thorough knowledge of all the applications used on the Embassy's LAN system and of standard troubleshooting procedures. Use Microsoft TechNet to resolve hardware and software conflicts when necessary and use experience in computer operations to solve problems on an ad hoc basis.
3. Under supervision of the Systems Manager, repair hardware problems. Will have to identify faulty components and arrange for their repair or replacement using Department of State guidelines. When hardware and software upgrades are received, will perform upgrades with little or no supervision once directed to do so by the System Manager.
4. Responsible for training users on use of LAN hardware and software. Identify levels of experience of users and tailor a training program to ensure a continuity of hardware and software knowledge across the Embassy. This requires a thorough knowledge of the Microsoft suite of operating systems and software.

Education:

Completion of secondary school is required. Additional computer technical training is desired.

Prior Work Experience:

Two to three years of progressively responsible experience in a combination of clerical and computer operations.

Language Proficiency:

Level III (good working knowledge of English) English required.

How to apply:

Interested applicants should collect application form (OF 174) from the Embassy's gate and attach to it a C. V. and any kind of certificate related to the same field, at any time between Saturday and Wednesday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Application will not be accepted after November 22, 1998.

P.S. Applicants who had applied before for the System Management position are not required to reapply

Orbit Weekly Programs

Orbit		Orbit		Orbit		Orbit		Orbit		Orbit		Orbit		Orbit													
America Plus 09 November 1998 1330 Murphy Brown 1530 Babylon 5 1320 Hangin' with Mr Cooper 10 November 1998 1800 The New Adventures Of Superman 1900 The New Adventures of Robin Hood 2000 Moesha 11 November 1998 1900 FX The Series: 2000 Friends 2030 Martin 12 November 1998 1900 *Love Boat The New Wave 2000 Friends 2030 Cosby Love Boat: Thu 12 at 1900 Tonight, one of the most popular long-running series in television history returns: Set in the glamorous surroundings of a luxury cruise ship where passengers and crew become involved in romantic adventures during each star-studded voyage.				10 November 1998 2100 NBC Dateline 2200 CBS 48 Hours evg. 2300 ABC Nightline 11 November 1998 1400 CBS Morning News Live 1430 NBC News at Sunrise Live 1500 NBC The Today Show Live 12 November 1998 0900 CBS Evening News 0930 ABC Nightline 1430 NBC News at Sunrise Live 1500 NBC The Today Show Live 13 November 1998 1000 CBS Up to the Minute Live 1400 CBS Morning News Live 1500 NBC The Today Show Live 14 November 1998 1400 ABC 20/20 1500 NBC Weekend Today Show Live 1900 CBS 48 Hours (Thu) 15 November 1998 1500 Wall Street Week 1530 NBC Nightly News 1600 NBC Weekend Today Show Live 1700 CBS Sunday Morning Live				Open Semifinal Match 1730 NBA Action 1800 Latin Football Weekly 1830 World Football Report 1700 Go!E 11 November 1998 1330 NBA Basketball: Los Angeles Lakers at Atlanta Hawks 1600 Planet Speed 2330 Gillette Sports Special 12 November 1998 2000 European Football Weekly 2100 World of Rugby 2130 Boxing ESPN Boxing Series 13 November 1998 1300 WWC Wrestling 1430 European Football Weekly 1530 English Horse Racing Cheltenham Live 1800 Motoworld 14 November 1998 1300 NFL Blast 1330 W.U. World Soccer 1400 Dutch Football: Vitesse v NEC 1600 English Horse Racing Cheltenham Live 15 November 1998 1100 Freeride Snowboard Tour 1200 Sportcenter 1300 Liga Live Teams Tba				with (a)convnwith.../chainrt3 Thu 12th at 1830 (A) A conversation with...Rajaa Belmlih Rajaa Belmlih is Music Now's Spotlight Artist of the Month. The famous artist visited Rome where Music Now filmed her new music video "Nissa Ismi". 13 November 1998 1400 R.s.v.p. 1600 Egos And Icons Kate Bush 1700 Dandana 14 November 1998 0900 Retro 1100 Vital Soul 1500 Cosmix 1900 Méditerranée 15 November 1998 1200 Rock Raiq 1400 Indimage 1700 Dandana 2100 Awtar				the Move 2100 Love Boat 2150 Doris Day 14 November 1998 1735 Batman 1800 Power Rangers 1825 Tattooed Teenage Alien Fighters 1850 Animaniacs 15 November 1998 1940 Anti-Gravity Room 2005 Beast Wars 2030 Reboot 2100 Love Boat Hollywood 09 November 1998 1430 Uncut: Ben Kingsley 1500 E! Behind The Scenes 1700 E! Coming Attractions 2130 Uncut: Jeff Goldblum 10 November 1998 1430 Uncut: Morgan Freeman 1500 Mysteries and Scandals 1730 Mai NFL oor 2230 Uncut: Danny De Vito 11 November 1998 1430 Uncut: Elle Mc Pherson 1800 The Price is Right 1600 Jeopardy 2130 *Travel Special: Roads of Africa Travel Special: Roads of Africa Wed 11 at 2130 This travelogue, shot on the move, follows the adventures and mishaps of a group of friends travelling across southern Africa earlier this summer. Covering a staggering 7,400 km in just three weeks, the party visited Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Highlights include fascinating encounters with friendly indigenous tribal peoples and some of the region's most exotic flora and fauna. Views of breathtaking panoramas compete with comedy when the group's minibus breaks down in the desert.				13 November 1998 1400 E! Gossip Week-End 1530 E! FYE 1700 Videofashion 1730 Arts & Minds 14 November 1998 1530 E! Extreme Close Up 1600 Travel America 2100 Celebrity Profiles 2330 Late Show with David Letterman 15 November 1998 1430 Uncut: Keanu Reeves 1500 True Hollywood Stories 1600 Travel America 2130 Uncut: Pamela Anderson Lee 2000 Fashion TV Super Movies Schedule 09 November 1998 1500 The Pelican Brief - 2VL 1910 Joe's Apartment - 2L 2100 Mad Max 2 - 3VL 10 November 1998 1500 Green Card - 2 1700 Before Sunrise - 2L 1900 Paydirt - 2L 11 November 1998 2030 E! Extreme Close Up 2100 Robocop 3 - 3VL 2300 The Client - 3VL 12 November 1998 1700 Grumpier Old Men - 2L 1900 A Weekend In The Country - 2L 2030 E! Coming Attractions 13 November 1998 1500 Cry, The Beloved Country - 2V 1830 E! Uncut 1900 Nobody's Fool - 2L 2100 Bio-Dome - (Premiere) 14 November 1998 2100 Deadly Voyage - 3VL 2230 E! Coming Attractions 2300 Terminator 2 - 3VL 15 November 1998 1800 Pure Country - 2 1700 Police Academy 3 - 2L 1830 E! Behind The Scenes 1900 House Arrest - 2				The Disney Channel 09 November 1998 1400 Gummi Bears 1425 Talespin 1500 Bill Nye the Science Guy 10 November 1998 1700 Aladdin 1930 Brotherly Love 2000 Movie - Million Dollar Collar 11 November 1998 1900 Boy Meets World 1930 Sidekicks 2000 Movie - Shaggy Dog 12 November 1998 1730 Ducktales 1800 Brand Spanking New Doug 1830 Flash Forward 13 November 1998 1500 Sing Me A Story 1530 Jungle Cubs 2000 Movie - Freaky Friday 14 November 1998 1540 Ducktales 1605 Darkwing Duck 2000 Movie - Girl Who Spelled Freedom 15 November 1998 1700 Aladdin 1900 Boy Meets World 2000 Movie - Mighty Ducks Freaky Friday Fri 13th at 2000 Annalee is hassled by her mother, & Mrs. Andrews is annoyed with her daughter. One Friday morning, both complain about each other & wish they could have the easy life of their daughter/mother for just one day & their wishes come true...			

CONNECT TO YOUR AUTHORIZED ORBIT DEALER:



Tel: (967) 1 273 992.
 280 280
 Fax: (967) 1 274 850
 P. O. Box 11309 - Sana'a

Royal Jordanian is Royal *all the way*



**Our Crown Class
is First Class Business Class.**

We fly from where three continents converge. Our home hub is what any airline would consider premium location. So conveniently connected to major destinations in Europe, the USA and the Far East. You'll spend less time in airports and have a more productive business travel day. We know you'll enjoy time onboard, lounging, on really roomy seats with all the legroom you can stretch out on. Aboard wide-bodied aircraft, experience First Class service down to the last detail. Choose from a selection of 15 international films on your Personalized Video System. All these First Class comforts at Business Class fares.



Gracious Service from the Ground Up

You'll enjoy cheerful and prompt personal attention from Royal Jordanian representatives and lots of customer conveniences worldwide. Guaranteed seat assignments and advance boarding passes are issued by selected sales offices in Jordan and Europe. If your trip takes you through Jordan, our Amman City Terminal allows Royal Jordanian passengers to swiftly complete most departure formalities, shop duty-free and catch an express bus to the airport.



QAIA Amman: Comfort & Efficiency

The modern Queen Alia International Airport in Amman is our "home hub", and an increasingly popular transit point for world travelers and international air freight. Jordan's gateway to the world smoothly welcomes as many as five million passengers a year, with plans for expanding capacity to ten million passengers. Passenger facilities include exclusive first class and business lounges, an extensive duty-free shopping mall, and a variety of handicraft displays and restaurants.

When we say 'Ahlan Wa Sahlan' on board RJ, we also mean to say 'Ahlan Wa Sahlan' to Jordan. Royal Jordanian is our national airline and more than anything else it symbolizes it's belief in our country, our people and our future. We are more than an airline, more than our country's most visible ambassador of goodwill; we are a dynamic force in the development of tourism.



RJ History

Royal Jordanian Airline was established in 1963. In its 33 years of service it has developed into a multi-purpose aviation conglomerate contributing to the social and economic development of its own country while projecting Jordan's dynamic image abroad and has become a truly international enterprise.

On December 8, 1963 His Majesty issued the Royal Decree establishing Jordan's national carrier. He named the airline after his daughter Princess

Alia meaning "high and exalted one" and stipulated that its flight operations should begin one week from that date. Royal Jordanian started with a fleet of two Handley Page Dart Heralds and one super DC7 inaugurating weekly service to Lebanon, Egypt and Amman/Beirut, Kuwait was the first flight. Against numerous odds of the uncertain political mode of the Middle East region and in spite of the challenges that faced Jordan during the last 33 years, Royal Jordanian has achieved a very healthy growth in its route network and operations.

At the same time it was considered one of the leading airlines of the Middle East in Air transport development and technology Royal Jordanian contributed to a large extent to the promotion of air transport in the Arab world. It was the first Arab Middle East airline that operated non-stop to the United States of America, and the second Arab airline to operate to the Far East.



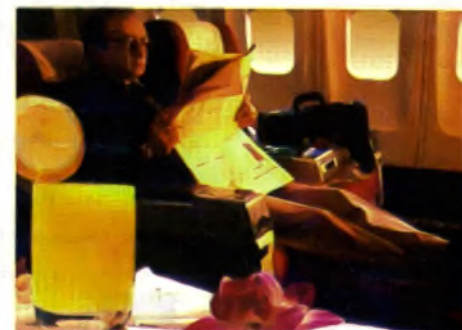
In-flight Passenger Pleasures

Your comfort is our top priority. Every passenger will remember the exceptional hospitality of our multinational crew. We'll keep you satisfied with tasty snacks and meals. You'll be entertained by an array of media programs, including lively video variety spots, current films and a selection of Oriental and International music channels. Enjoy a good read with our in-flight magazines--or just curl up and sleep, if you like! If you are flying First or Business Class, enjoy a movie of your choice on our personalized video system service. You'll also find your trip passing most pleasantly and comfortably with more spacious seating, gourmet cuisine and personalized service.



Reliable, Expert Maintenance

Our state-of-the-art engineering and maintenance facility, supported by highly qualified staff, operates around the clock to ensure that every Royal Jordanian aircraft performs at peak safety and efficiency on every flight. We help keep other airlines in shape, too, by providing US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Bureau Veritas France certified services to other carriers from around the region and the world. Such recognized expertise puts your mind at ease, and earns Royal Jordanian our international reputation for safety and reliability.



Frequent Flyer Privileges

Our Frequent Flyer Program provides privileges towards upgrades, discounts and free tickets, plus bonuses for flying first and business class. The more you fly, the more VIP privileges you'll earn.

Complimentary Mobile Phone Rental for Passengers to Amman

Royal Jordanian offers a new service for passengers traveling to Amman by offering them free of charge rentals of high quality mobile phones during their stay in Jordan.

Passengers will only be charged for insurance fees and the cost of phone calls, in addition to the local sales tax. The free rental period will be offered for 21 days for First and Crown Class passengers, and 7 days for all other passengers.

The phones can be obtained by calling Mobile Zone co. in Amman at Tel 962 6 5857534 or the airport branch at 962 4451626, provided that they produce a valid credit card and Royal Jordanian Boarding Pass. Mobile Zone co. undertakes to deliver the phone to the passenger's address free of charge if he stays in Amman.



- RJ operates three flights from Sana'a on Mon/Tue and Thu and one flight from Aden on Saturdays with convenient connections to the US, Europe and the Far East.
- RJ's new destinations include Shannon and Algier effective January 1999.
- RJ has plans to increase frequency to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Aden.

Aden

RJ717 Sat Dep 0205 Arr Amm 0500

Sanaa

RJ709 Mon/Tue/Thu Dep 0500 Arr 0715

 ROYAL JORDANIAN 



Great Connections

You can fly Royal Jordanian to more than 45 major cities in the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, North America, the Indian subcontinent and the Far East.



Hello, World!

Welcome to the world of Royal Jordanian, the international airline with the experience, connections, facilities and services to speed you around the world in safety, comfort, and style.

Ist Yemeni-German Medical Congress, Another Phase of Bilateral Relations

The Ist Yemeni German Medical Congress was held from November 3 - 4 at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences in Sanaa. The opening ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Health, the Health Deputy Minister, the German Ambassador and others. More than 130 German and Yemeni professors participated in the congress of whom about 30 German professors and medical physicians represented more than 7 universities and academic hospitals in Germany. The congress included three workshops and presentation of more than 28 papers. Twenty two of those papers were presented by German professors. The papers dealt with certain medical problems in Yemen and Germany. In addition, issues like the structure and organization of the health system in Germany were discussed. The congress focused upon subjects of radiological diagnostics and surgical therapy of selected



Dr. Ahmad Al-Haddad



Dr. Ali H. Al-Gamrah



Prof. Dr. Kogel

clinical pictures. It shed light on the modern theories of surgery by using the microscope.

With this congress, Yemenis and Germans are starting a new way of promoting bilateral relations in the field of medicine.

"The Yemeni German relations are growing stronger everyday. In education, housing, construction, roads, transports, vocational training, culture, water and electricity and, at the top, health where German support has been outstanding," The Health Minister, Dr. Nashir said. "Your congress plays a leading role in the process of continuous medical education. It will allow many of our Yemeni physicians to become exposed to more German medicine and recent medical advances," he added.

"In my residence in Sanaa for the last 36 years, I know that no other bilateral relationship has engaged me and pleased me or been more fruitful than the Yemeni German bilateral relationship" Dr. Al-Iriani, the Prime Minister, said.

in the fields of esophagus and liver surgery and in blood-vessels surgery. It will also give Yemeni physicians ideas about surgery by using the microscope. The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences' staff as well as physicians in Yemeni will benefit a lot from the event. Some of them

to validate these ideas in the field of medicine," said Prof. Dr. Karl Otto Kogel, head of the German delegation.

This year, the Germans gave Yemen an X-Ray Tumomography, a diagnostic machine for breast cancer. "The next time, I hope we bring an Ultra-Sound

machine to Yemen for the Hodeida area," Dr. Kogel added. All members of the German delegation were very happy with this experience. "We like to be here and to exchange ideas. It was good to know about the problems you have and to tell about problems we have" Prof.

Dr. Lingemann, one of the German members said.

Worth mentioning - the 2nd Yemeni German Congress has been already appointed for next year from November 2 to 4.

Nadwa Al-Dawsari,
Yemen Times

ودايي

الأولى في عالم الإطارات

توفيق عبد الرحيم مطهر

TEL : 218887, 332233

FAX : 218891, 331764

تـعـز

GOODYEAR

#1 in Tires

ماس للإعلان



هيسكو
HESCO
ALHOWAISH

شركة الهو إيش للصناعة المحدودة
ALHOWAISH INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
TEL 966-2-6378000 FAX 966-2-6364566 JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

INSULATED PANELS
FOR COLD STORES, HANGARS,
PORTA CABINS, OFFICE BLDGS.

P. O. Box 4534 (Crater)
Tel: 243751 Fax: 243751
MA'ALLA ADEN, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

AL HAYATT INTERNATIONAL TRADING OFFICE

After the opening ceremony, Dr. Al-Iriani launched the German medicines exhibition. Dr. Ahmad Al-Haddad, Head of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, was one of those who greatly contributed to the success of the congress. Regarding the benefits to the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences from the congress, he said: During this congress, the participants will present the latest researches will be given short courses in Germany to get training in such kind of surgeries. This will help our physicians receive good experience in medicine in general and in surgery specifically. Dr. Ali Al-Gamrah, Professor of Surgery at the Faculty of Medicine, Head of the Preparative Committee of the Conference as well as many German physicians arranged for the congress. The congress was supported by the deanery of the Faculty of Medicine and the Ministry of Health from the Yemeni side. All the German delegation members came to Yemen at their own expense. About this congress Dr. Al-Gamrah said: If this congress is successful, we will try to make it an annual and international event. The congress will focus upon medical issues that Yemeni physicians lack experience in. In the future, we will try to tackle other medical issues. "In Yemen I see people have new ideas. I think it will help us a lot

Available in Yemen

GOLIATH® Gel

The Professional's choice
for cockroach control

RHÔNE-POULENC

- **GOLIATH® Gel** is applied with an easy to use, precision dosing gun.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** contains a new active ingredient.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** works at very low doses. One drop of 0.03g per sq. meter can kill more than 1000 cockroaches of all kinds.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** is effective on the 3 main species of cockroaches.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** can be applied in sensitive areas such as electrical control boxes, kitchen appliances, computers, etc., where sprays cannot be used.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** is an odourless insecticide gel for professional cockroach control
- **GOLIATH® Gel** is a highly attractive, food based gel, which can draw cockroaches to feed on it from up to 1 meter. The formulation is stable even after exposure to light and varying temperatures.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** is perfect for hospitals, hotels, restaurants etc.
- **GOLIATH® Gel** is a real alternative to sprays.

Contact us now ... don't be hesitated!

Yemen Green Oasis
واحة اليمن الخضراء



SANA'A - TEL : 207470/ 71 FAX : (967 1) 205960 HODEIDA-TEL : 212760 ADEN-TEL : 256480





Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Sameer Farawna

الرأي العام

AL RAY AL AAM
Sanaa, weekly 3/11/98
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

-Sappers in Mukala have detonated a time bomb one hour before its explosion last week. The 2,000 grams of TNT bomb was put in a garbage dump near the Military Intelligence Headquarters there and was discovered by municipal workers.

-The Ministry of Supplies and Commerce insists on distributing expired foodstuff despite a court order. The court had ordered the withdrawal of the Chinese made canned peach from the market to check their validity, yet the Ministry continued marketing the product.

-A group of outstanding secondary school graduates have complained to the paper that the Occidental Petroleum Co. was biased in its distribution of scholarships, claiming that they were distributed to students from the central and southern areas of the country and not to those who really deserved them.

-The Belgian tourist and his wife were released on 29/10/98 after a few days of their abduction by a group of tribesmen who were objecting, in their own way, to a capital sentence passed against one of their tribe.

-The defamation campaign against the Coca Cola Co. in Sanaa is aimed at blackmailing it and smearing its international reputation, according to a group of Yemeni businessmen and economists, who called for punishing those behind the campaign. They added that the big loser would be our national economy since other investors would refrain from investing in the country.

الصحف

AL WAHDAMI

Sanaa, weekly 3/11/98
(People's Nasserite Unionist Organization)

Main Headlines:

-Eritrea demanded compensations for a number of installations it had erected on the Greater Hunaish island including a water desalination unit, water tanks and a number of military fortifications which delayed for a while the official takeover of the island.

-In a constitutional violation, the parliament last week voted on two loan agreements to Yemen without discussing them.

-The malaria epidemic is spreading in Taiz governorate of children and elderly in addition to many cases of coma and people there appealed to the concerned authorities to intervene, yet to no avail so far.

-The Islamic Nationalist Conference has condemned the Wye Plantation agreement between the Palestinian Authority and the Zionist entity and addressed messages carrying that meaning to the Yemeni government and others warning against its reper-

cussions on the region.

-World Bank officials, in a seminar for Yemeni journalists this week, said bureaucracy and corruption were the main reasons behind impeding a number of bank projects in Yemen.

-A 15-year old girl was kidnapped in Ibb near her house, she managed to drop a letter that revealed her predicament.



AL SHOURA

Sanaa, weekly 1/11/98
(Federation of Popular Forces)

Main Headlines:

-A number of prison mates in Hodeida central prison have appealed to the concerned authorities to form inspection committees to become acquainted with their suffering in jail, which was built to accommodate 300 prisoners but which is currently jammed with 1,000 inmates.

-At the request of the Yemeni Ambassador, Sudanese police beat up a number of Yemeni students who were staging a sit-in at their country's embassy in Khartoum demanding the payment of their financial allocations which they have not receive. For the past three months.

-On the occasion of the 20th Yemeni-Dutch cooperation, the Netherlands government earmarked 60 million guilders for water and sewage projects in addition to 108 millions for various others in fields of health, education, culture, etc.

-Malaria, typhoid and diarrhea were sweeping through Al Dale governorate killing 130 people so far and the medical teams could not cope with the increasing numbers.

Artillery Exchange in Marib
An Article Summary

Well informed sources told AL SHOURA that armed troops from the seventh brigade two weeks ago unleashed artillery barrage against villages of Tuaiman tribe, a branch of the Jaham tribe, in Marib.

The sources said that the tribe responded likewise and the indiscriminate exchange of fire takes place every night for a few hours. The army fire, including projectiles, injured one person and damaged a number of houses, the sources said, adding that the bombardment came in retaliation to the armed attack by a number of Tuaiman tribesmen against a military vehicle which killed two soldiers and wounded four others. Tribal sources in Serwah said that the attack on the village followed the seventh brigade's constant harassment of the tribe.



RAY

Sanaa, weekly 3/11/98
(League of the Sons of Yemen)

Main Headlines:

-The Defense Ministry sent reinforcements to Greater Hunaish island shortly after its return to Yemeni sovereignty to boost pro-

tection of the archipelago.

-A Yemeni soldier drowned while on his way to Hunaish after his boat capsized due to overloading and high waves.

-A young man randomly fired his machine gun in Al Najd Al Ahmar, Ibb a few days ago killing four people on the spot and injuring three others. The incident, in the area's main market, followed a quarrel.

-A bomb expert died in Al Dale a few days ago while trying to dismantle a bomb in the governorate's water project. The bomb blast wounded four others, including the deputy director of the project, who were standing by.

الطريق

ATTARIQ

Aden, weekly 3/11/98
(Independent)

-The deficit in the country's general budget so far has reached around 100 billion Yemeni rials, Consultative Council Member and Chief Editor of "Yemen Times" said in a workshop organized by the World Bank this week.

-The bodies of 17 youths from Hadhramut were ran out of water and food supplies during their attempt to cross the border into Saudi Arabia to win its citizenship, as reports indicated that a Saudi committee was formed for this purpose on the other side of the border.

-People in Ataq, Shabwa have recently complained about the deteriorating security situation in the city which has turned into a scene for tribal clashes, spreading terror and fear among the inhabitants.

-Al Houta bakeries are demanding their share of wheat for the months of September and October, saying that the two persons responsible for carrying the supplies to the city were selling them at night in the outskirts of the city.



AL THAWRI

Sanaa, weekly 5/11/98
(Yemeni Socialist Party)
Drainage and Pollution Threaten Yemen's Water Reservoir

An Article Summary

Officials in the country are tight-lipped about the water problems in Yemen. However, despite the official silence, the water crisis has reached a red line which necessitates the launching of information campaigns by the government to spread public awareness among the people on the reality of the water situation in the country. Such campaigns should guide the citizens into the best means of ending unnecessary water wastages.

The governorate of Aden, for example, is on the edge of a real water shortage and pollution problem. Aden, named the

country's economic capital following the reunification of Yemen, is witnessing random demographic expansion without linking that to similar expansion in necessary infrastructure.

Government sources affirm that there is no such thing as environmental pollution in Aden, but they express fears that demographic expansion towards water wells in nearby Lahj might lead to such a possibility.

Specialists in water resources admit that the distribution of water in Aden faced difficulties due to old age of the network and the expansion in the city's various industrial and housing units. They say that the network cannot stand more water pressure which is a must in face of growing demand. They also say that, due to such factors, water was being pumped to certain areas at night and to other suburbs in the morning. It is difficult to imagine the future of a promising city like Aden in the light of those factors.

It is noteworthy that only 39% of the Yemeni population benefit from the official water network while merely 11% benefit from the sewerage services.



AL HAQ

Sanaa, weekly 9/11/98
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

-The University of Sanaa is currently preparing to open a section for teaching Hebrew language in its Arts College within a year.

-The people of Aden governorate are complaining of a soaring increase in prices of vegetables and fruits that amounted to 50%

over the past week, noting that no other governorate in the republic had witnessed such an increase.

-The electricity project for the Al Subaih village, Abyan was still unfinished despite directives by the Vice President. It is worth mentioning that the village was the only one without electricity in the region.



AL JAMAHEER

Sanaa, weekly 5/11/98
(Socialist Baath Arab Party)

Saudi Military Build Up Along the Yemeni Borders

An Article Summary

The Saudi authorities are continuing to mobilize army troops along the common border with Yemen backed by heavy military equipment and advanced ones.

Eye-witnesses, returning from Saudi Arabia, said that they have seen columns of Saudi armed forces heading to the joint borders in a number of areas.

The Yemeni-Saudi military committee convened a few days ago in Hajja to discuss setting border marks. However, information leaked pointed out that the meeting was tense due to Saudi demands.

Saudi obstinacy had returned bilateral relations to the point zero which might shift the border from direct negotiations to international arbitration.

Meanwhile, according to a London-based armament institute, Saudi Arabia had topped the list of countries buying weapons from various sources.

The report revealed that Riyadh had spent nine billion dollars on arms purchases mainly from the

U.S. and Britain in 1997.

The Saudi purchases came at a time when the Kingdom was passing through a financial crisis forcing it to borrow three billion dollars from the United Arab Emirates to pay salaries of its civilian employees and the military cadres.



AL UMMA

Sanaa, weekly 5/11/98
(Al Haq Party)

Main Headlines:

-Strict security measures were visible in the Governorate of Aden during the Eritrean President's visit which came shortly after the hand over of the Hunaish island to Yemen. Yemeni soldiers demanded the return of their comrades' bodies who were killed in the Eritrean occupation of the island, while others called for the return of Yemeni fishing boats and for compensations.

-Malaria and other epidemic diseases are spreading in Aden from the nearby governorates of Dale and Shabwa, according to medical sources, who added that 150 persons died in Dale while 8,000 people were plagued by malaria in Shabwa.

-Al Haq party has denounced the Palestinian-Israeli Wye Plantation agreement, saying it reflected the concession march that started with the Oslo agreement.

-Representatives of the so-called "Islamic Army" have tabled 28 demands in return for evacuating the Hattat camp in Abyan including providing basic services such as water and electricity to Yafe region and granting political asylum to the Afghan Arabs in Yemen.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL SCHOLARSHIPS

7 Students Leave in January 1999, 3 More Later in 1999

The Steering Committee for the Scholarships financed by Canadian Occidental Petroleum

is happy to announce awards for the first batch of ten students. Seven of these students have been admitted for study in Canada starting in January 1999. The remaining three will leave as soon as they satisfy admission requirement

The following students will commence their studies in the fields shown against their names in January 1999 at the University of Calgary

1) Ms. Muna Ali Hamshari	Commerce / Accounting
2) Mr. Ahmed Mustafa Al-Absi	Commerce / Accounting
3) Mr. Hisham Khalid Al-Omeisy	Computer Science
4) Mr. Rezkullah A. Sufian	Computer Science

The following students will commence their studies in the fields shown against their names in January 1999 at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology

1) Mr. Mohamed Banajah	Computer Engineering Technology
2) Mr. Tarik A. Al-Sharafi	Computer Engineering Technology
3) Mr. Tarik S. Mumenm Saeed	Petroleum Engineering Technology

The scholarship offers all students a four-year financing package leading to a bachelor's degree provided adequate academic performance.

All students will be given a chance to fly home following the successful completion of their second year. The program also pays for the initial travel to Canada, and the ultimate return after four successful years of education in Canada.

The Prince's Latest Match: Outcome Unexpected by Yemeni Fans

Feather-weight boxing champion Naseem Hamid has made his fans accustomed to his achieving speedy victories through almost magical skills and adroitness. In his last match in New Jersey, US, against the Irish boxer Wayne McCullough, however, Naseem failed to give his usual enjoyable performance. The victory was hard to clinch, with only a 4-point difference. Naz kept his world boxing title. He is seen by many as a legend of the boxing ring, just like Mohammed Ali in heavy weight.

Yousuf Saleh Mohammed, boxing coach:



Naseem really gave a good performance, but it wasn't his usual high level of professionalism. Maybe this was due to the stiff resistance by McCullough.

Naseem resorted to defensive and evasive tactics.

He was trying to seize a good opportunity to deliver a knock-out. But McCullough's fast reflex actions made it harder and harder for Naseem to decisively end the fight to his advantage.

I think Naz will find it more difficult in his future fights to achieve a clear-cut victory.



Mokhtar Hameed Saif, karate coach: When I started watching the game, I thought that Naseem will win in the third round, as he promised before the fight. Rounds followed each other and Naseem was unable to defeat his opponent, who showed a very good ability. I really became worried about his future. Is his recent marriage the reason behind this mediocre performance?



Abdulhakeem Aaish, boxer:



I think the main cause of Naseem's relatively below-par performance was his opponent's perseverance and stamina. It is only normal that Naseem should face a challenger with similar abilities. In the end he came out the winner and kept his world title.

I think Naseem will be able to win in future challenges.

Nasser Al-Taweeli, kung fu player:



I was shocked by the Prince's bad performance. It was totally unexpected. But our admiration for this champ will not waver. I hope he will be better in the future and back to form.

Tareq Al-Boraq, footballer:



Naseem has become rather slow in delivering his punches. Gone were his lightening attacks, which used to end with his opponent on the ground. Many people believe that Naseem is facing some problems which he did not disclose to his fans. His opponent's stiff resistance also had something to do with it.

Yemen Times' Sport Editor

Naseem faced a very stubborn opponent with excellent physical fitness and good boxing skills that are almost similar to his. This made it difficult for the Prince to deliver a decisive knock-out. Naseem tried several times to end the fight to his advantage. The Irish opponent was on the offensive. However, by all standards, our champ was the better contestant due to his speed and skills. It was just a little regression.



Exemplary Activity at Hadda Taekwondo Center: Five Players Gain WTF Black Belt

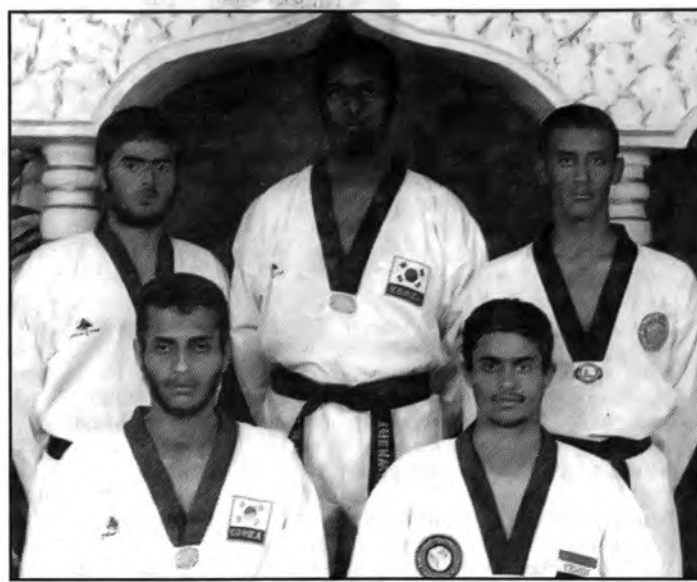
The Hadda Taekwondo Center is considered one of a few sports establishments that have achieved major successes. It has strong ties with the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF). All this thanks to the immense efforts made by the Yemeni international coach and referee, Mr. Kamal Owaidh Omar. He started coaching taekwondo players in 1987, and opened the Sanaa Taekwondo Center - first of its kind in this country - in 1989.

In 1995, Omar established the Hadda Taekwondo Center at the Hadda Residential City. He took part in several Arab, Asian and international championships, and is now training to gain the Black Belt - 6 Dan.

Kamal Owaidh Omar's great efforts and continuous training have come to fruition. Five Yemeni taekwondo players have each gained the Black Belt - 1 Dan. They have recently received their certificates endorsed by WTF.

Thus the Hadda Taekwondo Center has become the first private sports establishment to develop this game in Yemen with an eye for international participation.

Yemen Times visited the center to report its activities and congratulate the five lucky players.



continuous training, I'm sure I'll do a lot. More black belts, hopefully.



Ammar Mohammed Hussain, Black Belt - 1 Dan:

Gaining the Black Belt - 1 Dan was the result of excellent coaching

by our international referee and coach, Kamal Owaidh. I feel that the WTF certificate I got has officially pronounced Yemeni youth as being more than capable of winning international acclaim. But there must first be adequate facilities, funds and, above all, determination.



Ahmed Mohammed Al-Jahdari, Black Belt - 1 Dan:

After winning the Black Belt, I hope to continue my

taekwondo training with Mr. Kamal Owaidh. The number of young Yemeni men interested in this sport is gradually increasing. If this center continues at the same excellent level, more Yemeni sportspeople will become champs in the future.



Hany Abdu Mosleh Shaalan, Black Belt - 1 Dan:

I'm very happy to have gained the Black Belt - 1 Dan. This will make me aspire for greater achievements in the future. With perseverance and

Nabil Abdullah Al-Motawakil, Black Belt - 1 Dan:

I'm very proud to get the much coveted Black Belt. This is the outcome of years of training and determination.

Excellent coaching has been given the seal of approval by the World Taekwondo Federation. Yemeni youths are not less able than their peers in other countries, despite the hard economic circumstances we're going through.

Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mashdali, Black Belt - 1 Dan:

The frustrations that face a Yemeni youth are many, in terms of funds and facilities. It has become difficult for a sportsman to train and develop himself.

I felt very happy when I got the Black Belt - 1 Dan. I felt that I have overcome many obstacles. I hope to achieve more in the future.

Yemen Times congratulates these young Yemeni champions and praises the efforts made by people at the Hadda Taekwondo Center. Although being a private establishment, the Hadda Center does not only aim to make profit, but also to bring about international sport renown for this country. If the private sector invests in sports activities, a lot can be achieved and sports can be all the better for it.

CONDOLENCE

We have, with grief and sorrow, received the news of the expire of the late Nabil Abdul Samad Mutahar, who was involved in a traffic accident. Kindly, accept our heartiest condolence for the heavy loss. May Allah give his parent and other relatives patience.

Your sad friends

Ansaldo Industria Head Office
Genoa - Italy, and
Yemen Branch Office - Taiz
Teneb Vrabcg Ifuce - Sana'a



BRITISH EMBASSY CHEVENING SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

This scheme funds young dynamic professionals to undertake short-term training/study from three months to one year in the UK.

Candidates must be Yemeni citizens. The ideal candidate would:

- be aged 25-40 years,
- have a key job in one of the following areas:
 - politics,
 - government,
 - civil service,
 - economics/finance,
 - the media,
 - business,
 - primary/community health,
 - primary education.
- have a good working knowledge of spoken and written English (the equivalent of IELTS Band 6.0 or TOFEL 580),
- have a University degree or equivalent, and
- have a clear and detailed idea of what sort of training or study he or she would do (and where) under this scholarship scheme.

Candidates should collect the application form from the British Council in Sana'a or Aden, and then deliver it in person (covering letter, application form, copies of qualification certificates, and two references) to the British Council by Tuesday 15 December. The addresses are:

Sana'a
As-Sabain Street No. 7
Tel: 01 244121/2; Fax: 01 244120

Aden
Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar
Tel: 02 232027; Fax: 02 234868

For help in choosing a suitable study course please consult the British Council Library in Sana'a or Aden. For advice on filling the application form contact: in Sana'a Abdulla Al-Duraibi, Tel: 01 244121/2, in Aden Mr. Araf, Tel: 02 232027.

Karate's 1st Week Concluded in Hodeidah

Activities of the Karate First Week were concluded in the indoors hall in Hodeidah. The event was attended by General Director of the Hodeidah Youth and Sports Office, Mr. Nabil Al-Hobaishi and the chief of the Judo Association branch in the governorate, Mr. Tareq Sorour. During the conclusion ceremony, speeches were given to praise the success of the Karate First Week, which consisted of training courses for both junior and adult players.

Director of the Hodeidah Youth and Sports Office called for "intensifying such activities which benefit Yemeni Karate players and develop this game in Yemen." An overall evaluation of the Week

was also carried out, indicating the complete success of its activities. This was especially so in terms of attendance and turn out. The Week's organizing committee highly commended the great efforts made by Mr. Nabil Al-Hobaishi in providing all necessary facilities and assistance to hold such an event. The committee also praised Mr. Al-Hobaishi's efforts in cooperating with various sports associations.



تعزية

نتقدم بخالص العزاء والمواساة لآل الجرموزي بوفاة
مطهر احمد الجرموزي
تغمد الله الفقيد بواسع رحمته، وأنخلة فسيح جناته،
والهم اهله الصبر والسلوان، وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون.

الاسفون:

جمال العواضي، عبدالإله الجرموزي، محمد الجرموزي،
عبدالكريم حمادي، أحمد أمين الجرموزي



The Center for Arabic Language & Eastern Studies

offers diverse courses in

Arabic as a foreign language

group courses start on the 1st & 15th of each month.
Individual courses can start at any time. Classes take
place at the Center or at students' sites or residents.

For more information, please contact us at:

Telephone: (967-1) 286-776, 287-078, Tel/fax: (967-1) 281-700

E-mail: cales@ust.edu http://www.ust.edu/cales

P. O. Box: 15201, Azzomor Street, Old city of Sana'a, Yemen

Birth of the Modern Sanaani Song

Saleh Abdulbaqi,
Arts Editor

The great artist Ahmed Al-Sunaidar was born in Sanaa to a family holding a distinguished position in society and having an inclination for music, art and poetry.

A star is born

Al-Sunaidar appeared, as other artists, after the September 26, 1962 Revolution. The backward monarchy that ruled the northern part of Yemen forbade performing arts of any form. The revolutionary leaders supported artists and opened the way for them.

Al-Sunaidar and the Yemeni Mouashaha:

Al-Sunaidar excelled in Yemeni Mouashaha or Sanaani song which is in harmony with the Sanaani dialect and expressions. Only Sanaani people can understand the pronunciation of their dialect, a thing which made the Yemeni Mouashaha unique to the Sanaa region.

Music Bands & Sanaani Songs

Al-Sunaidar is considered to be one of the first northern Yemeni artists to travel to Cairo and Beirut immediately after the September 26, 1962 Revolution to record his songs on gramophone discs. Also, he was the first Sanaani artist to get his

songs released on record. One of his most famous songs is "Ana Al-Shaah Sawt Infijjar Al-Shouab," (I am the people the voice of the people's revolution) as well as other songs which were recorded with the help of musical bands in Cairo and Beirut.



Aden Music Band

Al-Sunaidar welcomed the first southern Yemeni band to arrive in Sanaa in 1966. Coming from Aden, it was led by the famous Mohammed Saad Abdullah. Other members of the band included Ahmed Takreer - the maestro - and myself as violinist. Al-Sunaidar as well as other artists, helped the band organize its concerts at Bilquis Cinema on Ali Abdulmoghni Street in Sanaa in 1966.

For its distinguished performances at that time, the band was employed by Sanaa Radio.

Al-Sunaidar & Ali Sabra Modernize Yemeni Music

It goes without saying that Sanaa has embraced a galaxy of artists who enriched the Yemeni song and were its torch-bearers. Thus, the poet Ali Sabra and some other poets managed to introduce new artistic forms that are in harmony with the Yemeni poems and lyrics. The first modernized song is "Ya Man Bahuboh Qad Balani," (I am suffering because I fell in love with him). It

was written by Ali Sabra and set to music and performed by Al-Sunaidar.

1st Folk Arts Club in Sanaa

Al-Sunaidar is one of the founders of the Folk Arts Club which was the first of its kind in Yemen. A former royal palace at Al-Bonya quarter was allocated for the club to conduct its activities.

This club was established while the Aden band was performing in Sanaa. That made various artists and writers join the club; and, therefore, many artistic works were produced for great Yemeni artists. The club aimed to activate the cultural and artistic movement in Yemen.

After Al-Sunaidar achieved a wide fame in Yemen, he was invited during the early 1970s by the Arab Music Band to Aden to give a series of concerts.

Al-Sunaidar in Aden

It was the first time a Sanaani artist had stood before an Adeni audience at Harken Cinema in Crater, Aden. Huge audiences came from various areas in order to watch and listen to Al-Sunaidar. Our great artist said, "I will never forget the hospitality I received from the Adeni people and I will benefit from my relations with Adeni artists in developing the Yemeni song."

Participating in South's Independence Anniversary

Al-Sunaidar made numerous artistic contributions through patriotic songs and participated in many celebrations in the southern part of Yemen. He recorded for Aden Radio many of his Sanaani songs as well as new poems written by Abbas Al-Mutaa, Al-Hadhrani and others.



Computerizing Government Payrolls

On 5th November, a six week training program for employees of the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform (MCSAR) was concluded at the National Institute for Administration Sciences (NIAS) in Sanaa. In attendance were Mohammed Al-Junaid, MCSAR Minister, Mohammed Dhaiban, Dean of NIAS, Dr. Linda van Gilder, and Onder Yucer, Resident Representative of

the UNDP in Yemen. "We are embarking on an effort to computerize the government bureaucracy," the minister said. The World Bank helps the Government of Yemen get rid of ghost workers and/or employees who collect multiple salaries. The 40 trainees who came from 10 governorate branches of the ministry received technical training as to how to operate computer payroll programs. "By putting all names of employees on computers, we



expect to catch all multiple entries," the minister added. Mr. Dhaiban indicated that all trainees were Yemenis. He added, "NIAS regularly

carries out manpower training programs"

By: Khairiyah Shabibi,
Yemen Times

اكتشف مكان الكنز مع روثمان كينج سايز واربح سيارة لاندروفر ديسكفري أو إحدى الجوائز الذهبية الأخرى.

الأمر في غاية السهولة. ما عليك سوى أن تضع علامة (X) على المكان الذي تعتقد أنه يحتوي على الكنز في الخريطة المرفقة. ثم إصلا قسمية المشاركة وأرسلها مع 10 أغصنة علب سجائر روثمان كينج سايز قبل 14/11/1998 إلى أحد العنوانين أدناه:

نوع	عنوان	المكان	صنعاء	الحدية
مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	حي السلام	شارع سعيد أعم وشركة	شارع البناء
مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	حي السلام	شارع سعيد أعم وشركة	شارع البناء
مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	مائل سعيد أعم وشركة	حي السلام	شارع سعيد أعم وشركة	شارع البناء

الإسم: _____

اللقب: _____

ص.ب: _____

المدينة: _____

المحافظة: _____

الهاتف (نهاراً): _____

نوعية السجائر التي تدخنها عادة: _____

الإجابة لا تؤثر على فرصتك في الفوز: _____

أنا مدخن وعمرى 18 سنة أو أكثر: _____

التوقيع: _____