



YEMEN TIMES

hp HEWLETT PACKARD
 HEBEL 52220 2126 60. LTD
 SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
 TEL: 245345. FAX: 267796. Sana'a

First Class BUSINESSCARDS

Lufthansa
 Operates flights twice weekly.
 Sana'a / Frankfurt
 every Wednesday & Sunday.
 For further inquiries please contact
 our GSA: Tihama Travel - Tours
 Fax: 272583
 Tel: 272667-8, 272731 Sana'a

ENRON

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

ALYEMEN

AMAN INSURANCE COMPANY
 THE PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA
 Tel/Fax: 209452; Tel: 214104-214093
 Hodeidah Branch: (03) 240354

MIDDLE EAST TRADING CO.
METCO
 شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة
 Taiz - Tel: 04 - 210576 - Sana'a - Tel: 01-204227
 Hodeidah - Tel: 03 - 245910 - Aden - Tel: 02-21225
 Mukalla - Tel: 7950209

AL SHAREEF
 Trading & Contracting Co. Ltd.
 P.O. Box 19663, Sana'a, Rep. of Yemen

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

ATMA
 Al-Ahwal General Trading
 Partnership Co.
 Sana'a. Tel: 206201
 Show room: 219121
 IQ + ♥ = SKODA

SKODA
 SKODA CARS. They Love You. SKODA

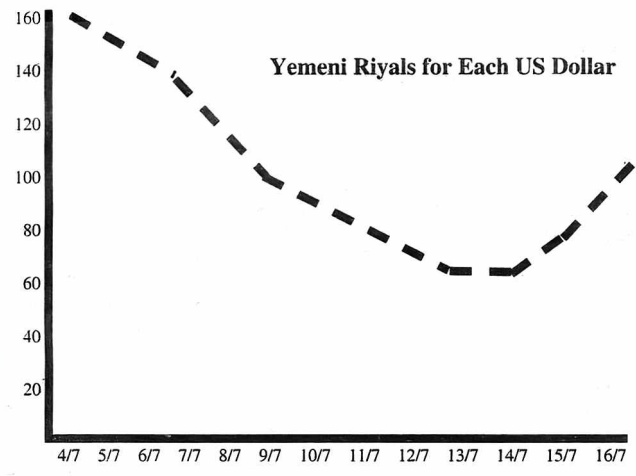
• July 17th through 23rd, 1995 Volume V, Issue No. 29 • Price 10 Riyals

INSIDE	Ambassador Topkov Urges Yemen to Sign the CITES. Page 3.	On Yemen's Economic Reform. Page 7.	Arabic Words Carried over into Hindi. Page 10.
---------------	--	---	--

EL SOFFARY
 السَّفَارِي

How to Explain the Recent VOLATILITY of the Riyal Exchange Rate:

The Rise & Fall of the Riyal



Many of the speculators and money changers are pulling their hair. Even ordinary citizens who ventured into the risky business of speculation in the money exchange rate business and transferred savings have sustained a tremendous loss as the US dollar took a nose-dive. Many were at a loss to explain the dramatic fall, and subsequent rise of the Dollar vis-avis the Yemeni Riyal.

"It started with a \$ 27 million in cash that was pumped into the economy. That came at a time when the overall situation was relaxed and optimistic as political uncertainty subsided," explained one businessman. The plunge was further helped by new developments such as the successful completion and transformation of the 5th general congress People's General Congress, the improvement of Yemeni relations with the Gulf countries notably Saudi Arabia, the approval of the World Bank to release new money to finance projects, the high profile visit of the Vice President of the World Bank, the positive impact of the President's visit to countries of the region, and other factors.

The plunge of the US dollar finally levelled out on Thursday July 13th. The exchange rate had fallen to YR 70-75 on that day, before it started taking an upward movement. By the beginning of this week, the rate has climbed to just over YR 100 per US Dollar.

But the volatility of the exchange rate, falling to less than half its value in less than ten days, brought havoc to the market. "That is unreal. How can the price fall by half overnight!" was an expression repeated by many individuals.

Speculators, money changers, and other persons and companies who have been engaging in the money changing business have been hit hard. At the very least, most are holding off, until 'the market makes sense' if it ever will. That is why the supply of dollars was far less than the demand. Only those individuals who are forced to sell their dollars do so, while others are playing the waiting game.

A first class Yemeni entrepreneur insisted that the volatility is harmful to the economy. Traders, investors and other people active in the economy are unable to plan their activities. "The main thing is for the price to stabilize within a certain range so that businessmen can work out their costs and price structures," he said. But that is not an attainable goal, simply because the few people who control the formal economy are those very same individuals who control the informal economy. They exhibit an oligopolistic behavior, and benefit from the inconsistencies between the two economies. The massive fluctuations of the last two weeks is one of the manifestations of such behavior.

President Saleh's Regional Tour

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has just returned from an important one-week tour of the region. He visited Doha (Qatar), Damascus (Syria), Amman (Jordan) and Alexandria (Egypt).

"The visit marks the full return and rehabilitation of Yemen in the Arab fold, and enabled it to play an important role in regional politics," according to a government source. Most people agree the purpose of the visit was to streamline and consolidate Yemen's bilateral relations with those countries, and to bring Yemen within the range of active, direct and

positive interaction with the Middle East peace process. An additional benefit to the Sanaa government has been to seek to minimize the possibility for those governments to host any of Yemen's opposition in exile.

The people of Yemen did not directly relate to the visit as it is not seen here as an event with an immediate bearing on the local situation. That is why the people have not interacted with the visit with any significant enthusiasm.

In the end, however, the visit definitely enhances the stature and place of Yemen.

Here Goes PSO Again

At 7:00 o'clock in the morning on Friday, July 14th, I returned to Sanaa on Egypt Air. It was a long night, as my flight had originated in Rome, with a four-hour layover in Cairo. I was exhausted and needed to rest.

Unfortunately, the Airport Branch of the Political Security Office (PSO) had plans for me. First, my luggage was checked piece by piece. There was nothing, except for a few personal items and clothes. Then, Major Ali Al-Qufly took my passport and asked me to find a seat and wait. I asked what it was all about, and he simply said, "We needed to check up on you." I told him what he was doing was both illegal and unconstitutional.

"I know that. And believe me I don't enjoy doing this. But I have my instructions. The senior officials make us do the dirty work, and if we don't do it, we are penalized," he said.

He and six other PSO agents went through their records but could not determine what to do. So, they started calling Mohammed Al-Surmi and any other

senior PSO officials asking for instructions what to do. Unfortunately, it was early Friday morning, and they could not reach anybody by telephone. They called on a couple of hot-lines, but to no avail. Our Security Apparatus was fast asleep, except at the airport, that is.

I used the opportunity to tell everybody at the airport what the PSO was doing. The idea was to mobilize the general public against their illegal behavior and to embarrass the PSO officers. It worked, even if after some time.

Two hours after my arrival, the PSO officer gave me back my passport, and asked for my full address, in case they wanted to "reach" me.

What the PSO gang at the airport has done on Friday was illegal, shameful and outright stupid. It achieves nothing except making more people angry with the regime. I sometimes wonder if they try to make enemies for the state on purpose. Don't you?

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

ZAMIL STEEL
 YOUR FIRST STEP TO ANY BUILDING PROJECT
 HIGHEST QUALITY • LOWEST PRICE • FASTEST DELIVERY
 THE LEADING MANUFACTURER OF PRE-ENGINEERED STEEL BUILDINGS IN MIDDLE EAST

ZAMIL STEEL BUILDINGS CO. LTD.
 Sales Executive: Ali Hussain
 Phones: 01-236-635/6; Fax 01-235-901
 P. O. Box 883, Sanaa, Yemen

AGENT:
 Arwa Industry, Trade & Contracting Co.,
 P.O.Box 883, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
 Phones: 01-236-635/6; Fax 01-235-901

- Factories
- Supermarket
- Workshops
- Hangars
- Warehouses
- Showrooms
- Sport Facilities
- Schools
- Any 1 or 2 Storey Buildings

ATMA
 Al-Ahwal General Trading
 Partnership Co.
 Sana'a. Tel: 206201
 Show room: 219121
 IQ + ♥ = SKODA

Computer Engineering World
 There are so many Power Protectors, but only one will surely guarantee the protection of your Electronic / Electrical equipment!!
Automatic Voltage Switchers (AVS) from Soltatek, UK
 When the main power supply fluctuates outside tolerances (nominally 180V and 255V) the electricity is disconnected, the AVS monitors the input voltage for a short period to ensure the power has stabilised before re-connecting.
 TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF YOUR EQUIPMENT, CALL 414-177, 414-180 OR FAX 414-179

OUR VIEWPOINT

When UN Inefficiency Helps Islamic Extremism

"We told you so. How can you trust a 'Christian' UN Security Council will come out in favor of Muslims against Christians?"

Those and similar sentences continue to ring in my ears as they were repeated to me in my recent travels through London, Rome and Cairo. Many individuals expressed their frustration with the new Serbian onslaught on Srebrenica and the area around it. As a result one of the UN safe-zones has fallen into Serb hands, rendering over forty Dutch UN soldiers hostages and some 30,000 Bosnian Muslims refugees.

The humanitarian situation was described as "extremely precarious". General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian army commander in charge of the offensive, showed no interest in what the world community or the UN had to say. He knew UN threats were hollow. Thus the ethnic cleansing process continues relentlessly. There was ample evidence that nothing will be done to help the Bosnians. These include the shy UN efforts, the ineffective air strikes, the lack of muscle of the UNPROFOR, the French President's suggestion to use force to regain the captured area, the sheepish attitude of the UN Secretary-General's representative Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and many more.

The end result is logical. Many Muslim societies feel they have to take a decisive action themselves. Hence, the call to recruit volunteers openly, the call to arm the Bosnian Muslims, and the need to coordinate efforts at the level of the Muslim World.

Can the UN reverse the humiliation in Srebrenica?

Yes, but it would take more than the empty pledges of UN Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali. Already other safe zones are directly threatened by the Serbian offensive, especially Zepa. Last week, the Rapid Reaction Force was completed, and it could be used to give credibility to the UN military muscle. At the same time, air strikes should be applied more effectively to deter Serbian advances into the safe zones.

Unless the world community, and more specifically the UN, puts its act together and shows it can help the Bosnians, there is very little moral persuasion to stand in the face of growing Islamic militancy which uses this issue as a rallying point.

I want to stress here that the Bosnian Muslims need to be supported because they have been wronged. The UN Security Council must show it can mount an effective campaign to redress Muslim communities when they are wronged, not just to penalize Muslim communities when they transgress.

Unless that happens, there will be more pressure among Muslims to radicalize and to trust the world system.

The Publisher


YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Yemen Times Contact Address:
 Telephones: + 967 (1) 268-661/2
 Facsimile: + 967 (1) 268-663
 Advertisements/Classifieds: 268-276
 Post Office Box: 2579,
 Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

Sanaa Office: Phone/Fax: + 967 (1) 268-259
 Aden Office: Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 345-653
 Taiz Office: Phone/Fax: + 967 (4) 231-590

UK Office, Phone: + 44 (171) 625-8065
 Fax: + 44 (171) 625-8004

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

Sanaa Bureau Chief: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
 Aden Bureau Chief: Shaher Mu'abain,
 Taiz Bureau Chief: Abdul-Qadir Mughallis

UK Bureau Chief: Mohamed Abdulhamid Abdulrahman

Interest Rates on Deposits Tripled

The Central Bank of Yemen has decided to triple the interest rates paid on deposits. On Thursday, July 13th, the CBY instructed banks to pay interest of 20% (on three-months deposits), 21% (on six months), 21.5% (nine months) and 22% on one year deposits. These rates are increased from an average of 7-7.5%, which had prevailed previously.

With this action, the CBY is trying to correct the negative saving rates of the past. Unfortunately, even the new rates still yield negative saving rates because the annual inflation rate is much higher than the 22% to be offered by the banks. Even then, this decision is a good step in the right direction.

Seminar on Political Pluralism Today

The twice-postponed seminar on Political Pluralism, being jointly organized by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the coalition partners ruling Yemen (PGC and Islah), starts in Sanaa today, Monday, July 17th. The seminar will address theoretical and practical aspects of a multi-party political system and will highlight the Yemeni experience. An NDI delegation has arrived in Sanaa for this purpose.

Ittihad Al-Qiwa Asha'abiyah Held Its First General Congress

The Ittihad Al-Qiwa Asha'abiyah (Federation of Popular Forces) - an opposition political party - held its first general congress on Saturday and Sunday, July 15th and 16th. Mr. Ibrahim Ibn Ali Al-Wazeer was re-elected as the Secretary-General of the Party, while several of the former senior officials lost their posts in the elections.

"It is just normal that some members of the former leadership continue to command the respect and loyalty of the rank and file, while others do not. That is why people have elections," explained Mr. Abdullah Sa'ad, Chief Editor of Al-Shoura newspaper, mouth-piece of the party. Political leaders, especially from among the opposition parties, and many senior public figures attended the inauguration session of the events. Yemen Times will run a full report next week.

More Yemeni-Saudi Meetings

The Yemeni-Saudi Committee on the Border Demarcations started a new round of talks in Sanaa last week. This is the fourth meeting of this committee.

The Economic, Commercial and Cultural Committee had concluded its first round of talks in Saudi Arabia earlier this month. The two countries are inching closer on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding which has brought to end the tense situation between the two neighbors.

World Bank Vice President Visits Projects

Mr. Caio Koch-Weser, Vice President of the World Bank for the Middle East and North Africa, paid visits to projects in various governorates. He and the accompanying delegation visited the northern parts of Sanaa governorate, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden and other regions.

On several occasions, the World Bank official expressed that the Bank is eager to help the country overcome the present economic difficulties, and put Yemen back on the path of growth.

Advertisement Price Card as of 1/7/1995:

Cost of Advertisement by Size	Yemen Edition	UK Edition	US Edition
	In Yemeni Riyals	In Sterling Pounds	In US Dollars
One Square Centimeter	100	4	8
9 x 10 cms	10,000	400	800
10 x 14 cms	13,000	500	1,000
Quarter page (13.5 x 18 cm)	20,000	800	1,600
Half page (28 x 18 cm)	35,000	1,300	2,500
Full page (28 x 36 cm)	50,000	2,000	4,000

Color Advertisement

For full color advertisements, add 40% to above rates

Front Page Advertisements:

Business Card (4.3 x 3.2 cm)	10,000	400	800
------------------------------	--------	-----	-----

Last Page advertisements:

One Eighth page	20,000	800	1,600
Quarter Page	30,000	1,200	2,400
Half page	50,000	2,000	4,000

DISCOUNTS ON ABOVE RATES:

10% Discount on 4 Consecutive Repeat Advertisements,
 20% Discount on 8 Consecutive Repeat Advertisements,
 30% Discount on 16 Consecutive Repeat Advertisements,
 40% Discount on 26 Consecutive Repeat Advertisements,
 50% Discount on 52 Consecutive Repeat Advertisements.

1. If you need it, Lay-out and Design is done Free of Charge by Yemen Times.
2. Please confirm order and supply text by Thursday to make sure advertisement is printed on the next Monday.
3. All payments are to be made in favor of Yemen Times by crossed check.
4. Please contact the Marketing Department for assistance at:


Telephone: 00 (9671) 268-276

Fax: 00 (9671) 268-663

P. O. Box No. 2579, Sanaa, Yemen

Sheraton Sana'a goes Asia

CARPARK '95



Dine and Dance
at the
Far Eastern
Fair

at the POOLSIDE
Sheraton's own
Food Fun Fair

every Sunday
8pm to 12mn


• EXOTIC FOOD

• FUN & GAMES BY THE POOLSIDE


• MUSIC BY THE IN-HOUSE BAND

• WEEKLY RAFFLE DRAW

For Reservations
Please call Tel. 237-500
ext. 286 or 361



فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL



AFTER THE RAIN
NOW AGAIN
FAR EASTERN LIVE
COOKING
ON THE POND
FANTASTIC ATMOSPHERE

Tourist Advisor Kim:

"Yemen has the potential for a great tourist industry. But it will take some doing."

Zohng-Chill Kim, came on a short mission as Special Advisor for the Republic of Yemen on Tourism Policy and Development. He was seconded and financed by the government of Korea (South or Republic of Korea).

He is the founder, in 1972, of the Korean Folk Village (Yong-In) which aimed at conserving/preserving historic, cultural and traditional heritage. The idea was to operate a Living Open Museum. Mr. Kim is also a former Executive Vice President of the Korean National Tourism Corporation.

The Republic of Yemen has a significant tourist potential which could be used to generate income, especially in the form of badly-needed foreign exchange. The ancient sites, and the old cities such as Sanaa, Sa'adah, Shibam, Seiyoon, Tarim and others, hold the prospect to apply the concept of Living Open Museum. Hence, the handy nature of the expertise of the Korean expert.

Once in Sanaa, Zohng-Chill started to work. He developed many ideas About what could be done and how to go about it. He even worked blue-prints for certain projects.

Yemen Times went to speak to Mr. Kim at his office in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. He was interviewed by Ismail Al-Ghabri, Sanaa Bureau Chief.

Excerpts:

Q: Tourism should logically play a major role in Yemen. Yet, we are unable to kick it off. What do you think?

A: First of all, I would like to mention that your country has thousands of years of history, culture and heritage. You have an indigenous character or identity. There are many things that evoke awe and fascination. Just mention the name of Queen of Sheba, the Marib Dam, the Incense Trade Route, and the many relics of the past. So the potential is there.

Yemen also is well-endowed with geography, good climate, a long shoreline, high mountains, deep gorges and valleys, and vast deserts. There is another potential there.

The handicrafts, the folklore, and the many other



aspects of socio-culture give a romantic notion of Yemen. There is more potential there.

What I am saying is that, 'Yes, Yemen has a great attraction as a tourist destination'. But that is not enough.

You need the infrastructure - the hotels, the airlines, the operators, etc. You also need a system. There should be facilities for visa processing, and other documents. You also need the overall ambience. People who visit Yemen should feel they are safe, and they are welcome.

So it takes a lot to kick off a tourist industry. In my opinion, Yemen can do it.

So, tourism means of kindness, hospitality, friendliness and services.

Q: What is in it for Yemen? I mean what can Yemen expect from the tourist industry in real terms?

A: Of course it is not possible to give specific numbers before hand. But remember there are countries which attract millions of tourists every year. If

Yemen attracts enough tourists, it can generate employment, taxes, and revenue.

Q: You are here advising. What exactly do you do?

A: Yemen's tourism organization is a government authority. It needs some information on how to promote tourism. There are some technical services like financial services for tourists, like tour guide systems, like advertizing techniques on how to sell a tourist destination, etc.

Your country is not well promoted yet to the outside world. But before promoting your tourism to the world community, it is important to have an awareness of the importance of tourism for your own people. Because if you don't have a full appreciation, you will soon stumble over many issues. One that keeps coming back is security. Another is cultural 'erosion'.

Tourism is like a great orchestra, which consists of many different players. If one person makes mistakes, the whole thing is destroyed. Tourism is an orchestra which includes people from top man - president - to the ordinary person in the streets. They all have to support the industry.

So I am here to advise. I ask your officials what is the slogan you use? What is the image of Yemen you promote? What is the special theme that gives your country uniqueness?

Yemen has a mystic value of its own. Its identity is like a time capsule which combines the ancient and modern. This is a good theme, and we are working on it.

People living in big cities like New York, Paris, Tokyo, London, Seoul, etc., know modern life and they are fed up with it. They want to come back to their origin. In a way, Yemen offers that. But you have to package it well!

Q: Do you think the investment is there to package this product?

A: That is part of the job of the tourist authority. I think the money is there, and the willingness to invest is there. It takes creating the system and ambience to tie the knot.

Q: Where do you think Yemen's tourists would come from?

A: Of course, you have your traditional markets - mainly Europe. Germany, Italy, France, and the

United Kingdom. There are other Western countries as well.

But then again, you can tap new markets in the Far East, notably Japan. There is also Korea. This year, some 3 million South Korea will travel abroad.

At the moment, Yemen attracts less than 50,000 tourists a year. This is nothing. Yemen can easily attract ten-fold that number. But it takes some doing to tap these markets.

Q: How can Yemen tap those markets?

A: I think the first step is to place Yemen along an on-going tourist track. This means you link up with other destinations such as the Gulf, Egypt, Jordan, East Africa, etc. With time, then you stand as a destination by your own right.

But first, a commitment needs to be shown. I would like to suggest to your government to make tourism as a national strategic industry. Is the will there to do this?

Also remember, it is not just a question of numbers, it is a question of optimizing. You can get a large number, but of very low-spending tourists.

Q: What is your assessment of lodging facilities (hotels) in Yemen?

A: Hotel accommodation in Yemen is very inadequate - both in quality and quantity. Only in the main cities does one find good hotels. Even here, the quality is way high up, and the majority are very poor. There is very little in the middle range. In the small villages, which are attractive for tourists, lodging is inadequate, if available at all.

Q: What is the main impression you are going away with?

A: I would not be surprised if there is a tourist boom in Yemen over the next few years. But, I want to warn of the need for preserving quality of service.

At this time, I would like to quote a statement made by former US President Jimmy Carter, who I believe, visited your country in 1993. He said, "I never saw such a tourist attraction like Yemen. I think Yemen is an "Open Air Museum" and a fantastic tourist destination.

Every inch of Yemen is a museum. But that is not enough to bring tourists. You need to work on it and develop the atmosphere to attract the visitors.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PLUS !

ONLY AT THE TAJ SHEBA HOTEL

CHRISTMAS EVE - 24TH DECEMBER, 1995
ABU NAWAS BANQUET HALL
A PACKAGE FULL OF JOY

If your Christmas is spent with those you hold dear bring them all to the Abu Nawas for fun and good cheer. While you enjoy our Christmas specialities the Hertz band will enthrall you with their music.
8 p.m. Onwards

BILQUIS COFFEE SHOP

If your Christmas is elegant and steeped in tradition. The Bilquis Coffee Shop is the perfect rendition. A traditional buffet with Christmas specialities which include Ragout of Brecon Venison, stuffed roast Turkey. Yummy desserts like Xmas pudding, Strawberry Yoghurt cheese cake and many more...
7.30 p.m. Onwards

CHRISTMAS DAY 25TH DECEMBER, 1995
 Bring the whole family. You won't have to slave in front of a hot stove. You won't have to do the dishes. All you have to do is eat and enjoy our great Christmas buffet.
12.30 p.m. onwards.

FESTIVELY
DANCING
CELEBRATION
GIFT TERRIFICATES!
EXOTIC DESTINATIONS
PRIZES - SURPRISES
HERTZ BAND
EXTENSIVE BUFFETS
DANCING & ROMANCE
AIRLINE TICKETS
HAPPY 1996

TAJ SHEBA SPECIAL PACKAGE OFFER

1) Xmas & New Yr. eve din for two HAVE US\$ 35 /-
 2) Xmas eve din for two + overnight at Sheba + Xmas lunch \$ 280 /- per couple.
 3) New Yr. eve din + overnight at Sheba + New Yr. lunch \$ 280 /- per couple.

NEW YEARS EVE - 31ST DECEMBER, 1995

ABU NAWAS BANQUET HALL
START 1996, ON THE RIGHT NOTE

Toot your horn tip your hat. This is where the fun is at. Continuous dancing with the Hertz Band. Our irresistible buffet which includes Baked Virginia Beef leg, Chuchi Mit- Talay and many more. Exotic desserts like Schokoladen Strudelen, Blackberry Yoghurt mousse and many more, adds a delicious note to the evening.
8 p.m. Onwards

BILQUIS COFFEE SHOP

Have your last meal of 1995 at the Bilquis Coffee Shop. Choose from a wide variety of exotic local and international delicacies
7.30 p.m. Onwards

NEW YEARS DAY 1ST JANUARY, 1996
BILQUIS COFFEE SHOP
 Break your resolutions deliciously with our Gala New Year Day lunch
12.30 p.m. onwards.

Hurry make your reservations :
Tel. 272372 Ext. 131 / 132 / 5

COSPONSORS
 YEMENIA, KLM, LUFTHANSA, ROYAL JORDANIAN, GULF AIR, EGYPT AIR, ALYEMEN AIRLINES, AIR TANZANIA, ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES, UNIVERSAL TRAVEL & TOURISM, ARABIAN HORIZONS AL- MAMOON TRAVELS, BAZARA TRAVEL & TOURISM, Y.A.T.A

Yemen: Virgin Country of Arabia

We know that some of our friends and colleagues have limited information on Yemen. Some of them may not even know where Yemen is. This is a fact I have discovered during my discussions with some of our partners in the two worldwide meetings in which I participated since we became a member in the Hellmann Group.

Certainly it is not their mistake, it is really a fault of our own historical evolution. The political regimes which ruled Yemen before September 1962 were isolationists. Thus information about one of the oldest countries of the Arabian Peninsula was not available. Yemen is located on south-western corner of the Arabian Peninsula, bordering on to the Red Sea in the west, the Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea in the south, Oman to the east, and Saudi Arabia to the north. The principal cities are the capital city, Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, Ibb, Mukalla, etc. The population is approximately sixteen million with some 12 million in the countryside.

The country had been divided into two separate states, but were re-united in 1990. The northern part of the country was ruled by one of the most repressive regimes under the Imam. He closed the whole country for more the 70 years. There was no development. On September 26th, 1962, the Imamic Regime was brought to an end by a Revolution.

The southern part of the country was under British colonial rule for more than 120 years. It was a little more developed than the north. On October 14th, 1963, a revolution was started to dislodge the British, who finally left on November 30th, 1967.

Two separate republics thus existed until May 22, 1990.

During the period until unity, the people of Yemen, especially in the southern part, suffered enormously. Many southerners, including myself fled the southern part of the country to many places, but mainly to the northern part.

The unity of the country was not easy or smooth. Talks on re-unification started in

1967 and many agreements were signed. The most famous agreements were in Libya (1972) and Kuwait (1978), but the problem was that those agreements were never implemented. Although both Sanaa and Aden had been repeating that unification of Yemen was their priority, they actually meant re-unification in their own vision. The situation often degenerated leading to two wars between Sanaa and Aden.

Those were the days of the Cold War. But with the collapse of Communism, Aden lost its traditional protectors and supporters, the former USSR and its allies. Thus, the regime faced extinction. In the same way, the complications of Sanaa were catching up with it. So, re-unification was seen as a way to salvage the politicians on both sides.

The breakthrough was arrived at when the President of North Yemen, General Ali Abdullah Saleh visited Aden (the former capital of South Yemen) and finally an acceptable unification agreement was achieved on May 22nd, 1990. That is really a historic day! It is the re-unification day of Yemen, which is officially called "Republic of Yemen".

Many people cannot appreciate what re-unification means to the people of Yemen. That is why all Yemenis were against the secessionist efforts of last year. Observers have noted that the people of Yemen wholeheartedly supported President Ali Abdullah Saleh's drive to preserve the unity of the nation.

The capital of the unified Yemen is the oldest city of the nation, Sana'a. It is unknown to the much of the world because we have not been good at telling the world about it.

I never wrote any article for the newspapers before. But I felt that I should give some information on my country, and this is the proper vehicle to carry it.

Reprinted with author's permission from: Hellmann partner Magazine, Germany.

By: Ali Sheikh Al-Makdi

شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

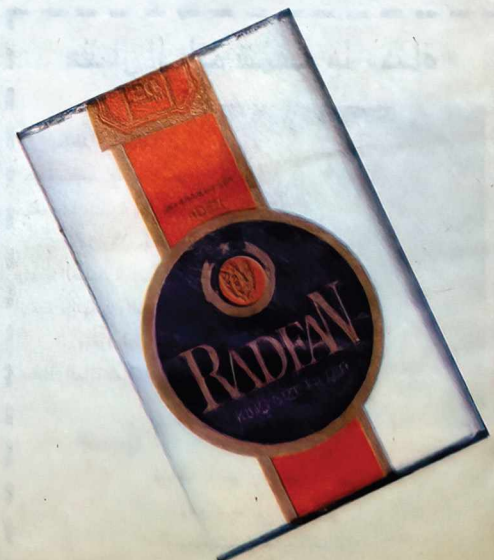
متمثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة وجميع العاملين فيها

تتقدم إلى القيادة اليمنية الحكيمة بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح وإلى الشعب اليمني الذي أثبت أنه أقوى من المحن بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات بمناسبة الذكرى الأولى لإنتصار الوحدة اليمنية (٧ يوليو) وكما تهنيء المؤتمر الشعبي العام بمناسبة نجاح أعماله متمنية لليمن كل التقدم والإزدهار.

National Cigarette & Match Industries Co. Ltd.

presents

its heart-felt felicitations to the people, government and political leadership of Yemen headed by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, on the anniversary of the 7th of July UNITY VICTORY DAY, and on the successful completion of the general congress of the PGC which is a turning point in our country's growth and stability



Ambassador Jazim on Yemeni-European Relations

Al-Izzy Asselwi,
Yemen Times.

Dr. Jazim Abdul-Khaliq Al-Aghbari is one of the rising star in this country's diplomatic community. Jazim, 45, a native of Taiz, has a graduate degree from the LSE, London, is Yemen's ambassador to Belgium and the European Community. Mr. Al-Aghbari exhibited his abilities and built his reputation as the Chief of Protocol during the crisis and war years.

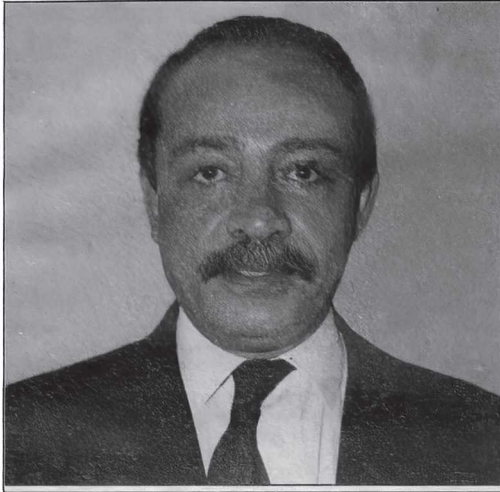
On the occasion of his recent visit to Yemen, the Yemen Times talked to the ambassador as follows:

Q: You were in charge of our embassy in Paris until recently, and now you are ambassador to Brussels. How do you see relations with Europe?

A: I have to say that Yemen's relations with Europe must one of the key aspects of our country's foreign policy. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of Europe to us. I sincerely believe that it is easier for Europe to understand our aspirations and hopes that other major world powers. We also share with Europe a sense of history and past association.

Q: How do European countries see Yemen's transformation?

A: Both at the official and people's levels, there is considerable sympathy for what the Republic of Yemen is trying to do. They realize our democratization process is a Herculean task, and even then we are pushing ahead.



Such sympathy, I must hasten to explain, is translated into various forms of support and assistance. You will note that the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and other European countries have on-going aid programs in Yemen.

Q: What can Yemen do to further strengthen relations with Europe?

A: I am sure keeping on the democratization path is an important component to a sustained and strengthened relationship. I think it would also be useful if our aid association is gradually transformed into an economic association based on trade, joint investments, etc.

At a third level, we need a more dynamic media that will inform the outside world on Yemen. At the moment, the only viable window is the Yemen Times, and I would like to say, it is doing a good job. But more needs to be done on this count.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I want to say that we should expand the level of interaction at all levels, especially in the cultural fields. We should work to expand tourism. We should work to expand educational and scientific exchange. There is a lot of room for cooperation between Europe and Yemen, and I am sure the scope and quality of our relations will see further improvement.

Amnesty International's Annual Report Details Human Rights Violations in 151 Countries

MASS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS MARK 1994

The genocide in Rwanda last year was the most shocking example of the changing face of human rights violations throughout the world - with mass killings, "disappearances" and torture increasingly taking place against a backdrop of civil conflicts and government breakdown. Amnesty International said as it released its 1995 annual report.

"Amnesty International has documented in this report a changing pattern of human rights violations," said Pierre Sané, Secretary General of Amnesty International. "In 1994, what we have seen are gross, massive violations of human rights taking place in the streets more than in the prison cells."

In its annual report - covering human rights violations in 151 countries during 1994 - Amnesty International highlights such abuses in all regions of the world in countries such as Afghanistan, Algeria, Bosnia Hercegovina, Peru and Sierra Leone. And increasingly, these abuses are taking place with impunity, with the violations seldom investigated and the guilty rarely brought to justice.

"What we want is to create a climate where impunity will prevail no more. What we want is for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. What we want is for the victims to be given back their dignity as human beings," Mr. Sané said.

In the introduction to its annual report the organization also highlights the extent to which women continue to be targeted for state repression. In the run up to the first United Nation's Conference on Women for a decade - to be held this September in Beijing - Amnesty International is calling on governments to restate their commitment to women's entitlement to all human rights and to take concrete measures to protect those rights.

Global Highlights in the Report

- prisoners of conscience are held in at least 78 countries
- political or criminal detainees were tortured or ill-treated in 120 countries and died if such treatment in 34 countries
- government agents carried out extrajudicial executions or possible extrajudicial executions in 54 countries, and people were known to have "disappeared" in some 29 countries
- executions were carried out in 33 countries, and prisoners in some 57 countries remained on death row
- armed opposition groups in at least 36 countries committed human rights abuses, such as torture, hostage taking and deliberate and arbitrary killings.

Regional Highlights in the Report

1. Africa

Throughout the continent, political killings by governments and armed opposition groups continued to claim hundreds of thousands of lives in deadly conflicts. In Rwanda, the genocidal attack on the minority Tutsi ethnic group and massacres of members of the Hutu ethnic group left over half a million people dead. More than a million others fled the country in fear for their lives. In neighboring Burundi, thousands were killed in politically and ethnically motivated massacres by security forces and armed civilian gangs - killings that continued in 1995 in the context of almost complete break down of law and order in the country.

In Sierra Leone, there is an ongoing conflict between government soldiers and insurgents. The soldiers have tortured, ill-treated and extra judicially executed captured insurgents or suspected insurgents, while rebels killed and abducted unarmed men, women and children.

Following the first non-racial elections in South Africa, political violence subsided in KwaZulu Natal (formerly Natal Province) with at least 75 people killed in December amidst continuing allegations of police complicity.

2. Americas

Extrajudicial executions continued to mar the human rights records of half the countries in the region, including Guatemala where such killings increased significantly over the previous year. human rights workers, indigenous activists, suspected government opponents, trade unionists and journalists were among the nearly 300 victims. In Colombia, the armed forces or paramilitary groups operating with their support extrajudicially executed more than 1,000 people and 140 were reported to have "disappeared".

The widespread torture and ill-treatment in the region was evident in Mexico, particularly during the uprising in the southern state of Chiapas. Hundreds of people - most of them Indians - were arbitrarily arrested for short periods and scores were tortured or ill-treated before erupted being released without charge. Similar treatment was meted out to detainees when tensions erupted again

in early 1995.

In the United States of America - one of the few countries in the region to retain the death penalty - a total of 31 people were executed during the year, and the death row population increased to close to 3,000.

3. Asia/Pacific

People continued to be behind bars as prisoners of conscience in more than a dozen countries in the region, often following peaceful demonstrations or because of their political or religious views. In Indonesia and East Timor, hundreds of people were arrested and held briefly without charge or trial after demonstrations in East Timor during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit meeting held in Jakarta in November.

In Pakistan, more than 100 prisoners of conscience were charged with religious offenses, including blasphemy, for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of religion, and despite government announcements of reforms to curb the abuse of blasphemy laws no action was taken.

In China, thousands of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience arrested in previous years remained in prison and information on several hundred cases of previously unknown political prisoners came to light. Executions in the country again continued on a massive scale, with 1,791 people known to have been executed.

In Afghanistan, thousands lost their lives in the continuing civil war, with hundreds of unarmed civilians deliberately killed by factional fighters on suspicion that they supported rival armed groups.

4. Europe

Military conflicts in the region were the context for political killings and other human rights violations during 1994, including in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Hundreds of deliberate and arbitrary killings were reported, mostly committed by Bosnian Serb forces, and hundreds of prisoners of conscience were held by various parties to the conflict. Other human rights violations included "disappearances", bombing or shooting at houses, and attacking people in their homes.

In December, Russian troops launched a military assault in the self-proclaimed Chechen Republic - thousands were estimated to have been killed in subsequent fighting and there were many allegations of human rights by Russia troops. In one case, 10 people were said the have been shot dead by Russian troops while trying to flee the fighting.

In Turkey, hundreds of people suspected of supporting Kurdish separatism were arrested, many were held in police custody as prisoners of consciences and dozens were sentenced to prison terms. The number of "disappearances" doubled from the previous year to at least 55 and the torture and ill-treatment reported in some 29 countries in the region was also rife in Turkey, where there were at least 29 reported deaths in custody as a result of torture.

5. Middle East

Political killings continued in some countries in the region, while arbitrary detention, unfair trials, and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience were widespread throughout the Middle East.

In Algeria, the civilian population was frequently caught between the security forces and groups calling themselves "armed Islamic group", as armed attacks and clashes continued during the year. This resulted in thousands of deaths and injuries, and in hundreds of civilians being extrajudicially executed by the security forces or deliberately and arbitrarily killed by these armed groups.

In Israel and the Occupied Territories, more than 6,000 Palestinians were detained on security grounds by the Israeli authorities and at least 82 were shot dead by Israeli forces, some in circumstances suggesting they may have been victims of unlawful killings or extrajudicial executions. In the areas under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority, hundreds of Palestinians were detained by Palestinian security forces following mass political arrests.

In Bahrain, at least 30 political prisoners, including possible prisoners of conscience, continued serving long sentences imposed in previous years after unfair trials. Arrests of demonstrators which started in December 1994 escalated in early 1995 with unconfirmed reports suggesting that thousands have been detained, some of whom were sentenced after unfair trials before the State Security Courts. Dozens of lawyers and a number of journalists detained in Egypt were also prisoners of conscience, and thousands of suspected members or sympathizers of banned Islamist groups were administratively detained under State of Emergency legislation in force since 1981.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

يا أيتها النفس المطمئنة أرجعي إلى ربك راضية مرضية ،
فادخلي في عبادي ، وادخلي جنتي
صدق الله العظيم

إلى جنة الخلد يا فادي

يقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره ، تلقينا نبأ الفاجعة ب وفاة الطفل

فادي محمد النصور

فحمدنا الله وأثنينا عليه ، وعلى مشيئته وعلى ما قضاه وقدره .

ونحن إذ نتقدم بأحر التعازي والمواساة

إلى أوبوه أبو وأم خالد ، وإلى كافة آل النصور في الأردن الشقيق بمصابهم الجلل،

ندعو الله أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته

وأن يهلمنا جميعاً الصبر والسلوان

وأنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

الأسيفون :

عن جميع الأهل والأصدقاء

عزيزه وعبدالعزیز السقاف

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Passports Without Exit Visa

On the taxi station to Rawdha, at the beginning of Airport Road the taxi driver paid the 10 Riyals "fee" to the station caller, who did have to call loud or for too long to get the taxi over-filled with passengers to the Rawdha passport office.

"How long does it take to get a passport issued?", asked the passenger sitting next to the driver, who seemed to have trouble figuring out how to sit without blocking the driver from being able to shift gear, since he and the guy to his left are sitting in a seat make for only one passenger.

The driver answered, "It should not take more than 2 or three days..." "...especially if you dish out the right amount of money to the right persons," added the passenger on the front right window seat.

"The manager of the passport office there in Rawdha seems to be enforcing the law in his area of authority. Yesterday, people were paying YR 20 - 50 just to get the application from. Once the manager arrived, all of a sudden they stopped taking money for the applications!" said one of the passengers, sitting behind the driver, who seems to have proceeded well into the much simplified routine of getting a passport. "As for the time, it takes at most three days, if all your papers are in order, if not less".

A middle aged man sitting behind the poor guy, who is having trouble sitting comfort-

ably in the middle of the front row and who asked the question that started the conversation, asked: "why do you all want to get passports?" He seemed to be the only passenger who was not going to Rawdha for a passport.

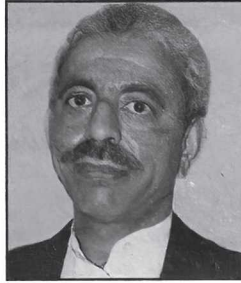
The passenger on his right who could not move back beyond the edge of the seat, because the back seat could only sit two comfortably and three if only the middle passenger is a child, yet the driver insisted on stuffing it with four passengers, excitedly answered: "We are all anxious to take advantage of improved relations between our government and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we are going to work in Saudi Arabia!".

"Oh," said the middle aged man, "I did not hear of anything that indicates that Yemenis can return to work in Saudi Arabia. So I am still confused by this mad rush to get passports by people like you, when nothing definite has been announced regarding Yemeni labor in Saudi Arabia, by either the Yemeni government or the Saudis".

"The news is that they will allow 100,000 to enter within a month's time after the President's visit and 700,000 over the next three months!" pointed out the driver.

"You see, what did I tell you?", said the passenger on the edge of the back seat. "The only way for us to get out of our miserable conditions here is to go to work in the kingdom. As you heard from the driver, it is possible".

"But for a month now, we have



not heard of any Yemenis who have successfully crossed the northern border in Haradh. Those who have gone to Haradh, thinking that they were going to make it, have either camped up there with no definite sign that the green light to cross the border will light up soon, or have gone home until the "next news" is given by the shadowy grapevine that gave you the news you heard from our good driver," pointed out the middle aged man.

"The government would not be issuing passports to people like us, if what you say is true", remarked the guy to the left of the middle aged man, while at the same time trying to figure out how to dispose of his finished cigarette, as he is too hemmed in, not having any freedom of movement of his arms.

He was rescued by the guy to his left, sitting behind the driver, who also said: "the crowd scene you have at the Rawdha passport office is repeated in every passport office throughout the country. All those people can't be wrong, can they?"

The middle aged man didn't want to disappoint his fellow passengers, but felt that perhaps they should exercise more caution when getting information that may be intentionally misleading: "The government is only granting you a right as citizens

by issuing passports to any citizen who requests one. Besides the government stands to gain by generating badly needed revenues from the fees related to issuing passports. The government can't be blamed, if no Yemeni crosses the border, as no official government announcement has ever been made".

"Look, the government must know that most of us have sold our wives' jewelry, or our land or have had to borrow the money to make the trip, so they surely can not be playing with us," said the passenger on the front right window seat.

"Chances are that they are just finalizing arrangements in Saudi Arabia", the driver was again volunteering helpful information, "since they must receive hundreds of thousands of Yemenis all at once".

"The question then arises, what are the jobs that Yemenis will be working in, in Saudi Arabia, since the kingdom already has laborers from Egypt Bangladesh and other countries who replaced the Yemenis that left Saudi Arabia during the Second Gulf War. Moreover, the Saudi labor market has no need for additional labor, since the construction market there has stabilized," said the middle aged man.

"The Saudis want the Yemenis back, as they did not find they same reliability and good conduct from those that replaced us", said the guy next to the driver, who has not wavered in his optimism, along with his other colleagues, despite the pessimism which the middle aged man tried to instill.

The driver also said: "We need Yemeni laborers back in Saudi Arabia to add a boost to our economy", remember how Yemen benefited from exported labor before the Gulf War".

"On that I agree with you!" said

the middle aged man as the car approached the Military Academy driveway and was forced to detour, since this inlet to Rawdha was closed for security reasons as one of the ruling parties in the ruling coalition was having a General Membership Meeting in the Military Academy.

"Sorry you guys, the fare will now be YR 40 for each passenger, since the other entrance is much farther to the north and the road is rougher", said the driver after changing back the direction towards north again.

"Four times the fare! That is embezzlement!" said the middle aged man.

"Look, if you do not want to pay the YR 40, you can pay YR 10 and get out here" said the driver, stopping the car, confident that the passenger can not find any other way to get in to Rawdha, especially with the intensified security around the area. A landcruiser pick-up armed with a mounted anti-aircraft machine-gun and a squad of fully armed men, including one manning the a. a. gun rushed to them and the squad leader shouted to the driver, "Do not stop, keep going!"

The driver of the taxi apologized to the officer and continued his journey.

The middle aged man exclaimed: "This general meeting has been a nuisance to the residents of Rawdha. The children are frightened by the sight of so many lethal weaponry all over the place. At first, they thought that we have another war, remembering how it was during the first few days of the war against the SECESSIONISTS last year. Any way, (he continued talking, facing the driver) "you should have told us the fare in the beginning".

"Nobody asked!", said the driver, somewhat sarcastically.

"That brings us back to what we were talking about before the detour. Yemenis never ask before rushing into situations which they have very little information about. That was the case, when Yemenis should have questioned our government's position during the Gulf War, before rushing back from the Gulf states, without making sure that it did not conflict with their interests, nor did they ask questions about the disputes between our ruling parties during the Transitional Period, before those dispute lead to a violent power struggle and why these rulers failed to consider the people's fate by just sticking to and abiding by the Unity Agreement and the subsequent agreements, including the Document of Pledge and Accord, nor did they ask the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party on the reasons for wanting to break-up the country, and they also failed to ask the government why so much corruption and mismanagement continue to exist in the government, despite the assurances of the government that once the war with the Secessionists was over, all the things will improve and corruption and mismanagement will be eliminated-based on which the people supported the government in its campaign to maintain unity - and finally the failure to ask the rulers what is the crux of the "understanding" reached with the Saudi and what are its tangible effects on the people, especially people like you who are seemingly following the information of unsubstantiated rumors, and in the end coming up with passports that do not even have an exit visa stamped on them."

Bon voyage!!!

Announcement

Sana'a International Preparatory School is a new private English medium institution following the American system of education. At Sana'a Prep we offer classes from kindergarten to twelfth grade. Our teachers for core subjects are recruited from the most prestigious American universities and there is a well rounded program on non-core activities including various sports, art classes and musical education. French and Arabic will be taught as foreign languages for non-native speakers and Classical Arabic and Islamic studies will be optional. For an appointment or additional information, please telephone 414-342/4.

Sana'a Prep announces courses for the summer.

Register now for the following:

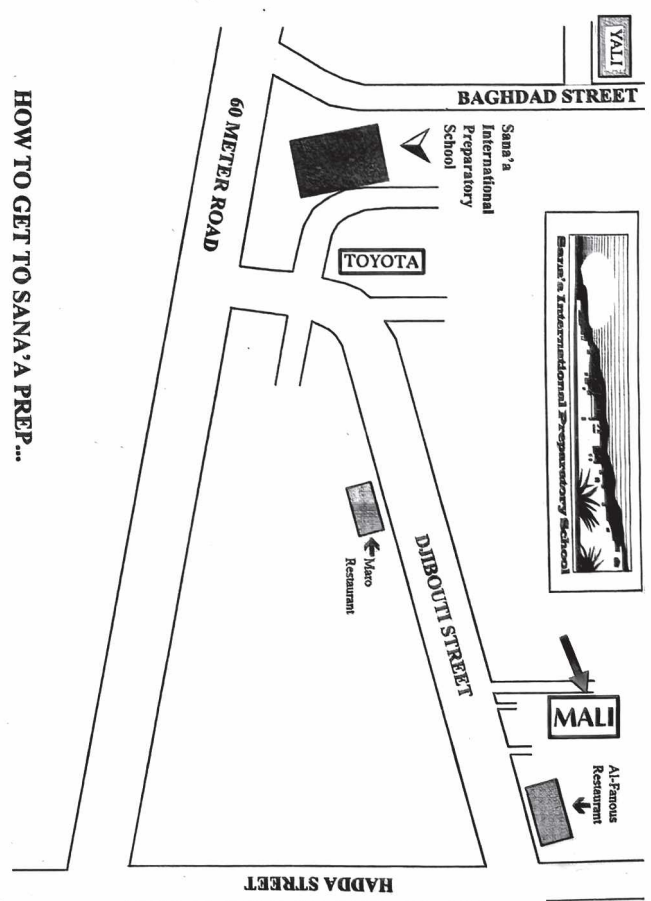
- Kindergarden
- Beginning Spanish
- Drawing & Painting
- Horseback Riding
- Musical Education
- Solfege
- Singing
- Violin
- Guitar
- Piano
- Organ
- Qanoun
- Oud



Starting in August, Sana'a Prep will also offer German, Italian and French as well as aerobics for ladies.

Please telephone or come by and see us today.

HOW TO GET TO SANAA PREP...



Applying a Sustainable Human Development Package in Yemen

Sustainable Human Development (SHD) is a conceptual framework. It would be ideal to make it part of a system concept; however, when operationalizing it in given any country, the economic, social, environmental and cultural categories to which SHD is applied are in reality non-harmonious, and un-equally developed. Thus, when applying the concept, these categories tend to evolve differently. The evolution of those categories can be directed towards meeting SHD requirements if its operationalization is guided by appropriate strategies and policies that target economic growth, poverty eradication, social justice, democratic governance, and environmental protection. These being defined according to Yemen's national conditions, it is possible to mobilize and harmonize interaction of the social actors, making the state's role compatible with the SHD concept, and the private sector and market forces subjected to SHD regulatory and long term development

requirements. Such strategies and policies will have to encourage and enhance mutual sustainability of the SHD economic, social, political and environmental conceptual pillars. In particular, organizing people's participation at community level is the catalyst that will interlink SHD components. The Government may wish to interject the SHD concept first into the planning framework, and then into the five year plan itself. Such insertion can serve economic growth, generate jobs and alleviate poverty. One main application of SHD in the concrete case of Yemen, is its operationalization through social and economic planning. A. At a Global Level. SHD applied to the process of planning, constitutes a first phase of SHD operationalization. Such application can help define long-term concise and coherent economic, social political and environmental objectives and make the planning process more comprehensive and integrated.

By deriving mid-term planning objectives from the long-term ones and by simulating short to mid-term scenarios and related government policies, SHD planning can become more impacting on the national economic and social management process. SHD operationalization requires a strategic framework that can be directed towards meeting requirements by building appropriate scenarios around strategies and policies targeting economic growth, poverty eradication, social justice, democratic governance, and environmental protection. At the global level, SHD conceptual framework can be applied to the new national planning framework being initiated by the Government with UNDDSMS and UNDP assistance, towards the formulation of a five year development plan (1996 - 2000). The first planning process aims by definition at generating growth in the economy and at expanding social services. Whereas the economic reform program cannot produce

immediate growth, it will very likely accentuate the recessionist trends presently prevailing in the Yemeni economy. The Government may wish to insert SHD concept components and objectives first into the planning framework, and then in the five year plan itself. Such insertion can serve the growth purpose of planning through SHD constitutive concepts of effective economic growth, generation of jobs and alleviation of poverty, as well as through the action against income disparities. Under a structural adjustment process, democratic governance is retained but implicitly, as a pre-condition to the achievement of the reforms; only two social and development actors are recognized, namely the State and the private sector; the privatization process is set mainly in schematic and optional terms and economic objectives remain to be finalized. The recent decentralization of administrative and financial management is made on the public

administration side. On the people's side, decentralized and democratic participation and control by empowered popular organizations over local administrations and local financial resources remain to be defined. The SHD constitutive concept of democratic governance at central and local levels can be incorporated in the new national planning framework and in the forthcoming development plan. The insertion will involve recognizing and upgrading a third and potentially important social and developmental actor, civil society represented by local communities, community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The introduction of SHD's concept of democratic governance, especially in the case of least developed countries, does not only involve the recognition and activation of the social actors; it also involves rehabilitating while specifying the role of the state in correcting market imperfections; in developing the human resources; and in sustaining global economic and social development, as well as in encouraging the role of the private sector.

and executed for environment and Development. Economic recovery is a priority objective to Yemen. So is to safe-guard the national environment. These two imperative objectives need to be reconciled, and precisely, SHD adoption as a conceptual framework to national planning in Yemen will enhance the awareness for the need and operational conditions of such reconciliation. Applying this SHD component can also allow defining a transitional phase for facilitating economic growth during the economic reform period, while preparing for adequate environmental protection strategies and policies. SHD can become an appropriate conceptual and operational planning framework, and its objectives and dynamics part of SHD in the country's national strategies and policies. The insertion should aim at facilitating economic growth in the mid-term being immediately needed both socially and economically, and at submitting in the longer term, quantitative growth to social development and environmental sustainability requirements.

Thus by including the SHD constitutive concept of democratic governance in the planning framework and the five year plan, the government can define more concisely and determine more effectively the respective roles of the state and the private sector, while maximizing and optimizing the contribution to economic consolidation and growth recovery.

Above all, it will make the economic reform process more humane, while deterring recessionist trends and consecutive adverse social effects on the vulnerable sectors of the population and the poorer regions of the country. The advantage of liberating and activating people's participation at the local community level, through CBOs and NGOs, reside in their facilitation of development of the human and natural resources and expansion of domestic production and services in multiple sectors and regions of the country at low costs and to the benefit of more people than what is possible under conventional investment. This is of particular relevance to Yemen, first because of the wide-spread and deep rooted-national traditions of community solidarity and community participation, and second, because of the present shortage of domestic and external investment capital funds.

Finally, the SHD constitutive concept of environment protection can be inserted in the basic philosophy and framework of national planning and the coming development plan. Yemen being a Least Developed Country, the environment is mainly defined by its natural resources. An environmental accounting for the oil exported over the past five years will further reduce the figure of national economic growth. By inserting the SHD environmental concept in the national planning process, vital economic growth can be reconciled with indispensable environmental sustainability. Such reconciliation needs to be urgently defined not only because of long term considerations, but also in view of two immediate challenges. The first challenge lies with a very possible accentuation requirement of the economic reform program. The second one resides in the recent formulation by the World Bank of a national environmental strategy for the country as part of a coming project to be funded by UNDP

SHD constituting an appropriate conceptual and operational framework, the SHD proposed insertion can be made to avoid in the mid term tot secure in the longer term, through pre-planned phases, a submission of environment sustainability requirements of quantitative economic growth, immediately and durably needed.

B. Sectoral Application. SHD can be operationalized in Yemen, through its application to selective formal and/or informal sectors of the economy. Thus, the SHD concept can be integrated and operationalized through the adoption of a national emergency program of public works. Such program goes beyond the conventional notion of social safety net. It can mobilize, at relatively low cost, considerable numbers among the unemployed and poorer sectors of the population, in sensitive regions and in remote areas of the country. It can also help to re-activate the development process in physical infrastructure, despite the background of economic depression in relation to the reform process (already un-folding). Another eligible sector within a scheme for SHD operationalization in Yemen could be agriculture. By operationalizing the SHD constitutive concept of people's participation through (CBOs and NGOs), such application of decentralized and local democratic governance, can encourage and enable a significant expansion at moderate costs of agricultural production. Such expansion can be focused on producing more basic food commodities in diverse regions and areas of the country.

This would mean re-vitalizing expansion trend in the economy and would consequently help to reduce adverse economic, social and environmental effects of economic structuring and policy reforms. Other economic activities like maintenance can be evaluated for a similar application of the SHD concepts. A sectoral operationalization of the SHD conceptual framework through insertion in the planning and management processes, calls on identifying, then prioritizing the sectors which can most benefit of SHD framework application. But such operationalization will be the prerogative of Yemeni planners and decision makers. By: Issam El - Zaim, UNDP, Sana'a



**THE NEW RANGE ROVER.
NO OTHER CAR CAN TAKE
LUXURY AS FAR.**

What distinguishes the characteristics of one luxury car from another? Style and sophistication? Its combination of comfort and performance? In a world where most luxury cars do much the same job in much the same way, one vehicle stands alone.

On the road, the new Range Rover offers an unrivalled blend of sophistication and driveability. Its elevated driving position instantly places you head and shoulders above the others. Its four wheel drive capabilities set it apart from the start. And its electronic air suspension system and

safety features (including twin air bags) put it in a world of its own.

And the end of the road doesn't mean the end of the journey when you're driving a new Range Rover. Your adventure begins where others are forced to stop, because the new Range Rover has already been to the ends of the earth. And back.

Which is why, only in the new Range Rover, can you confidently take luxury to its limit.



RANGE ROVER



AI Rowaishan
INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

SANA'A: Tel 272775/6

Rain Harvesting & Sustainable Agricultural Development

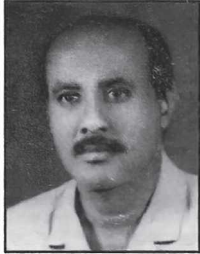
By: **Abdulkadir M. Al-Arifi**
Environment/Development Consultant,
Sanaa.

Rain harvesting or flood harvesting is the collection of run off water for productive use. This is not to be confused with rain-making for fertilizing clouds. Although sometimes it could be used even for drinking purposes, water collected that way is often used for irrigation purposes.. Water may be harvested from roofs and ground surfaces as well as from intermittent or ephemeral water courses.

Water harvesting schemes or techniques which harvest run-off from roofs or ground surfaces are called "Rain Harvesting (RH)", while those collecting discharges from Wadis are called or termed "Flood Water Harvesting" (FWH). These techniques are mostly used in arid areas where rainfall is intermittent. When water is used for agricultural purposes, it is stored in the cultivated soil itself. The storage of the water in the land depends on soil characteristics mainly the structure of the soil. For example structureless soils, such as clay, can severely restrict the downward movement of both water and roots. There are many ways of counteracting the problems of density in structureless soils, but the main ones are:

- a) Slowing down the movement of water across the surface of the soil, and
- b) Encouraging the growth of strong cereal crops, the roots of which open up channels for both water and subsequent crops.
- 3) Tillage or breaking up of the top few centimeters of soil by ploughing.
- 4) Adding sand and other soils with porous properties.

In Yemen, our ancestors used some of these techniques effectively, and for this reason they earned for the country the name of "Arabian Felix" - Happy Arabia. Since they have addressed well the issue of fertility, water problems and shortages through increasing the productivity and stability of cropping systems and by experience they knew how to increase the retention and storage of water from natural existing precipitation, thereby minimizing run-off, erosion and evaporative losses. This process led to the sustainable development of their natural resources (water And soil) based on community involvement in any activity mainly for Agricultural purposes. They have developed an effective rain harvesting systems such highland terraces, spate breakers, hydraulic diversion structures which have been part of Yemeni farming systems to generation. This system focused on unique tillage tools and technique to maximize moisture conservation and fertility in the soil, controlled grazing, using animal and plant wastes (manure, wood, ash, etc.) as fertilizers. But most important of all is the local community involvement and self-reliance which played a great role in



supporting individual farmers, for example: farmers had access to community credit at low or zero rates of interest, and in addition they could take advantage of have hold and community storage facilities for crops in drought years.

Thus the farmers in Yemen at that time reached to self-sufficiency or food security which protected them from draughts and famine that affected most of the population

living in the peninsula (Gulf areas specially). However, the threat of the total collapse of the traditional Yemeni farming systems. Many terraces are destroyed or eroded trees are cut for fuel wood, thus huge fertile lands and soil swept away forwards the red sea, consequently causing widening of the Wadis thus small rainfall causes flush and destructive flood in due time increasing the rate of water draining into the sea.

This phenomena was noticed mainly after the migration of the last decade of the younger of the rural population from the countryside to the urban centers, in addition to the migration from Yemen to neighboring countries. Before rehabilitating the eroded and destroyed terraces and wadis, another method of stabilizing the soil should be sought to avoid that all the abandoned terraces collapse. Agro-forestry or planting trees may be a viable alternatives, especially if it could become part of the already existing farming system. Some consultants proposed to plant trees for the purpose of fuel, timber, or provide fodder for animals. Others proposed to plant Vetiver grass on the edge of the terraces as a part of soil conservation.

In fact, presently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources is implementing a big project with the name of "Land and Water Conservation Project" funded mostly by world bank. If this project is managed adequately with well-experienced local experts in management such projects the result would had to a sustainable management of soil and water. There are many proposed guidelines for anti-erosion, reforestation and anti-deforestation measures, however guidelines alone are not sufficient if not followed by an implementation phase. To avoid duplication, there is the need of clone coordination of all concerned agencies in the project of Land and Water conservation, notably with the pilot projects component. Emphasis should be given to water conservation aspects especially, priority is given to research on rained and dry farming system. And expansion of irrigated areas should only proceed when and where water availability on the long run is guaranteed. In addition attention should be paid to identify the potential recharge areas and adjustment of cropping patterns which needs less water requirements.

Singapore Arabs' Search for Identity Leads Them to their Ancestral Home

MORE than 150 years have passed since the anarchic conditions of the Hadhramaut Valley, in the southern province of Yemen, resulted in the greatest migration of its inhabitants to Singapore and the rest of the Malay archipelago.

Today, the descendants of these migrants - Singaporeans of Arab descent - are making trips to their ancestral home in what appears to be an "identity and soul-searching" experience.

No official figures have been reported to show the numbers of these people visiting their homeland. However, with the recent establishment of an honorary Yemeni consulate in Singapore, over 10,000 Arabs of Yemeni origin living here are expected to make the trip.

Mr. Helmi Ali Salim, newly-appointed honorary counsel here, said: "The majority of the Yemeni population in Singapore have strong family ties in Yemen. The new honorary consulate makes it easier for them to visit the country".

In the past, Singaporeans intending to visit Yemen had to obtain entry visa through the Yemeni consulate in Kuala Lumpur or Jakarta.

Is the current flurry to visit Hadhramaut by Singaporean Arabs a bid to revive their Arab and Islamic identity?

"Not at all, but they are becoming more curious their origin", said Dr. Farid Alattas, a sociologist at the National University of Singapore.

He said, "However, that doesn't mean they lack a sense of identity.

"Their curiosity is partly due to the reunification of both the North and South Yemen and the end of Communism in the South, which for decades was responsible for the bread-up between Yemenis abroad and their ancestral home".

Teacher Yasmin Abdullah Ja'afar said, "Our fathers have told us stories about how their forefathers came to this island from a land far away.

"So it is natural that we want to see our motherland".

According to Dr. Alattas, the sudden desire to visit Yemen may have been triggered by the Singapore Government's ethnic revival campaign, reinforced by the establishment of community self-help groups.

It was during this time that an Arab newsletter, Al Shorouq, was launched in Singapore which further aroused Arab and Islamic sentiments, he said.

in terms of business opportunities. Arab businessmen have not been encouraged to visit South Yemen, preferring to "wait-and-see".

"South Yemen has to keep abreast of the north which has long dominated the business scene" said Mr. Mohammed Ben-Talib, managing director of Sinitrade, a business consultant firm and purchasing agent for the Middle East.

He said that North Yemen's steady economy is due to the establishment of various industries, such as cement manufacturing, palm-oil and soybean refining, dairy products and manufacturing of car parts.

To keep pace with the North, the new Yemen government has adopted a free-trade policy almost identical to Singapore's. It came about after a visit by a delegation of the Yemen Free Trade Zone in 1991, on a feasibility study mission.

The country has opened its doors to tourism and, apart from Arabs from neighboring countries, has drawn Japanese and European tourists.

This is not surprising as one of the most breathtaking sights in Hadhramaut to this day is its

architectural achievements. These include the towering houses that date back more than 500 years, which stand between 29m and 36m tall. They are all on the world Heritage List-and safeguarded for their preservation.

On the recent "identity search" trend. Sinitrade's Mr. Mohammed said, "The sudden interest in Yemen by Singapore Arabs is, in my opinion, an artificial move. As we see Singapore Chinese going to China, automatically it has stirred an ethnic reaction from the rest of the communities".

Mr. Mohammed, who speaks fluent Arabic, noted that there is a marked difference between the outlook of Arab-speaking Singaporeans and non-speaking ones.

"those who are fluent in the language do not suffer from an identity problem. Their visits to Yemen are purely for economic reasons. Those who do not have a command over the language are more prone to seek their roots there", he explained.

he suggests the learning of the Arabic language in Singapore, which is rare. "Although this has been mooted many times, it has yet to transpire. Is it due to the lack of finance or expertise?" he asked.

While sharing Mohammed's sentiments, Dr. Alattas believes that the bigger issue is not the question of identity, but whether Singapore Arabs will remain loyal to the Republic.

"They know that they are not - and can never be - the same as their kinfolk in Yemen, which is not to say that they are less Arab. But I believe they know themselves to be Singapore Arabs".

KHALED TALIB

The author writes for a lifestyle magazine.

THE NEW FORD CONTOUR

LIVE SECURE IN A WORLD OF
POWER, COMFORT AND SAFETY



A WORLD CAR FOR YOUR WORLD

Have you driven a  lately?

National Trading Company Showroom: Tel (01) 2677916 Fax: (01) 267800 Workshop: Tel (01) 612768

FRIDAY MORNING AT SANAA AIRPORT

Handing over my ticket, the reservations clerk said, "Be sure sure to check-in two hours before the flight," and then, with a meaningful look on his face, he added, "It is a Friday morning."

So, at six o'clock the next day, under a clear blue sky, we drove to the airport. Our first problem was to arrive at all. The entrance road, only two vehicles wide, was crammed with taxis, vans and soldiers as agitated families unloaded their worldly goods.

Surely all this could not be going on the aircraft? But once inside it was clear that at least that was the intention. Several hundred people, some climbing on to mounds of sacks and bundles and shouting to their friends on the other side of the barrier were trying to force their baggage up through the X-Ray machine, ineffectually supervised by a couple of harassed policemen. Surely it is easier for a camel to pass through the scanner. Anyway, why are people sending washing machines to Paris?

At one point, a furious supervisor was throwing cases back over the barrier onto the heads of the crowd on the other side. Ruthlessly I squeezed forward, trading on the misplaced respect afforded to grey hair and a flannel suit, pretending not to notice as small boys trod on my shoes. Finally, after half an hour of shoving and squeezing, my case went through, and I fought my way through another half open door and was allowed to book in.

And then on the aircraft a smiling Yemenia hostess handed me a survey card. The final question? "What can we do to improve our service?"

Michael Moore

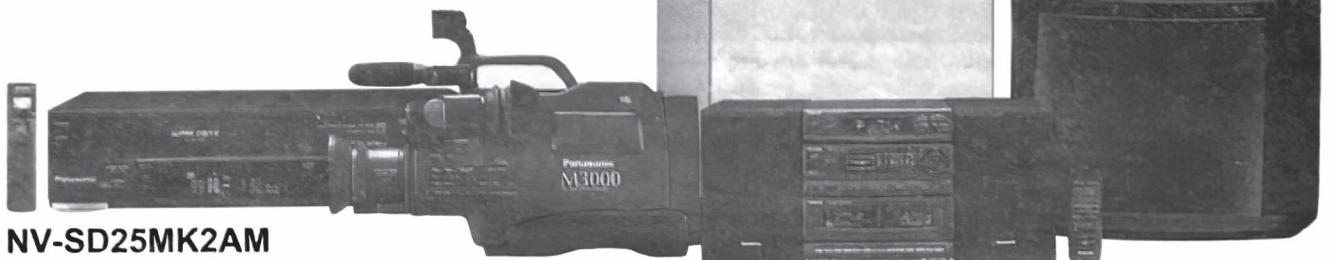


**CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO VISIT
THEIR NEW SHOWROOM OF
National AND Panasonic
PRODUCTS, AND ENTER**

THE GRAND DRAW PROMOTION



NR-B28E2



NV-SD25MK2AM

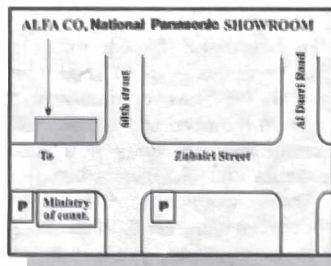
NV-M3000EM

SC-CH46

Televideo
TC-25GV10R

100s of prizes are waiting for you!

Alfa Co. Ltd. the sole distributor of the state-of-the-art National and Panasonic products in Yemen, are pleased to invite you to their new showroom. Visit the Alfa Co. Showroom located at Zubairi Street, Sana'a, spend more than



YR. 15,000 on any purchase and you will be eligible to enter the Grand Draw that will take place on September 12, 1995 in Alfa Co. Showroom. And the first 100 visitors to spend YR. 15,000 will also receive complimentary gifts.

The closing date of the promotion is September 10, 1995 ● The winners will be announced in the local newspapers.

National / Panasonic

The Influence of Arabic Language on Hindi

A large number of words have entered the language called 'Hindi' over a long stretch of time. This language is spoken in the northern part of India, mostly. The number of its native speakers runs into millions and they are spread over a large area. In fact, 'Hindi' is the official language of the republic of India.

At this point it is well to bear in mind that while in modern Arabic 'Hindi' is the name of a nationality, it means 'India', in India itself it is the name of a language.

The Arabic loan-words in Hindi that we intend to talk about here are mainly two garib and amir. Admittedly, ganrib and amir are words of Arabic origin. Long ago, nobody seems to know exactly when these and similar other words drawn from different word-classes, like lakin (=but), wa gaerah (= et cetera), jawaab (= answer), sawaal (= Question) were carried to India, maybe by their native speakers, maybe by Persians most probably by the latter and 'loaned' to the speakers of Hindi thereupon accepted the 'loans' with out demur, it seems, but promptly set about changing the words, in letter as well as in spirit. However, a detailed description of these changes stage by stage, will not be attempted here.

We will very simply and briefly state the changes that have occurred in the meaning of garib and amir, just these two Arabic loan-words in Hindi. Garib is an adjective in Hindi, it is an adjective in Arabic, too. But in Arabic it means 'strange', where as it means 'poor' in Hindi. In Arabic garib is a noun as well, and its meaning is 'stranger', it has a synonym in Arabic, viz, ajanabi. Ajanabi has also been borrowed into Hindi, and its meaning in Hindi is the same, roughly speaking, as in Arabic.

But garib in common Hindi, popular Hindi has absolutely lost its basic, original Arabic meaning of 'strange' and 'stranger'. It has been sharply severed from ajanabi, and its meaning has changed radically. It has been firmly integrated into Hindi in the sense of 'poor' as would be evident from the meaning of garibi 'poverty'. Garibi is an abstract noun in Hindi derived from the stem garib (+ - i) = garibi 'poverty, like (khosh 'happy' + - i) = khosh 'happiness'.

The broken plural of garib in Arabic meaning 'stranger' is gurba 'strangers', but in standard cultivated urdu texts produced in India, gurba is used as the plural of garib 'poor'; that is to say, gurba in such texts means 'the people who are poor'.

We have cited these examples to show that garib, a word of Arabic origin with the original meaning of 'strange and 'stranger' has radically changed its meaning to 'poor' in Hindi; and this meaning has been thoroughly assimilated into the semantic structure of Hindi. However, there is one word in cultivated high Hindi-urdu, ajibogarib, and only one such word to the best of my knowledge, in which garib has the meaning of 'strange'. This word consists of two parts ajib + garib joined together by means of -o-, both parts meaning 'strange'. But this is a relic a kind of fossil, which shows that at one time garib and ajib were synonyms, even in the borrowing language, that is in Hindi, but perhaps occurred only in standard high Hindi - urdu.

Next on our list is the word amir. It is admittedly a word of Arabic origin and its prototypical meaning is, of course, chief, prince in Arabic. It is commonly used to designate high rank and position of dignity in Arabic society. Notice, amiraal 'general', amiral 'admiral', amirulmuwminin 'caliph' etc.

However in Hindi generally speaking the word amir has come to mean 'rich'; it is used to refer to a

person who is wealthy. The person referred to through this predicate may not enjoy high status in the society or hold a position of high dignity in it. To be sure, in the medieval period in India, this was a hereditary title of high honor and nobility, no matter how rich he was could have used the title of amir for himself. It was the privilege of the king to confer the title of amir on someone to honor him in recognition of his services rendered to the state or to the king personally.

To the best of my knowledge, amir in Arabic even today, may be used to refer to a person, regardless of his wealth, to show respect to him and to record one's appreciation of his elevated position, dignified and graceful behavior, in society. To repeat, riches a person amasses and holds do not determine the use of amir to describe or identify that person in Arabic society.

To come back to the change of its meaning in Hindi. In Hindi it simply means a rich person; an amir is a wealthy man. This in Hindi today it is the opposite of garib 'poor' in meaning. Garib and amir are antonyms, or quite so. Many social conflicts characteristic of the Indian society today are generally depicted as the result of the intense conflict between garib 'poor' and amir 'rich' that is the conflict between the poor people and the rich people. The most urgent social program for the development of the present day society of India is aimed at the eradication of poverty, that is, to mix the lodes a bit, in the removal of garibi 'poverty' from the society.

Garib and amir have indeed traveled a long way, not only in terms of the physical space, but more truly in terms of the semantic space. There are several other Arabic words which have undergone similar radical semantic changes after being borrowed into Hindi. A short list, without comment, of such words is appended here.

Some Arabic words, the Meanings, and Arabic loan-words in Hindi and their Meanings:

lakawa = facial paralysis, lakawa paralysis in general
dam = blood, dam = breath strength
makaan = place, makaan = house
faqir = poor, faqir = a religious person
fikr = thought, fikr = anxiety
kharif = autumn-time, kharif = crops grown in autumn
rabi = spring-time, rabi = crops grown in spring
sherab = drink, sherab = alcoholic drinks

This list can be extended to include many more of such words. But we do not propose to do it here, not now, anyway. This list however should be enough to open our eyes to the need of carrying out a systematic and comprehensive study into the formal and semantic shifts and changes, adaptations and calquing of Arabic words into Hindi. So many words in Hindi have undergone dramatic changes in meaning. By the same token, so many words have also kept their original Arabic meaning. Some examples of words from Arabic borrowed into Hindi which have preserved their meanings intact or nearly so include the following:

khema = tent, dukaan = shop, ishaara = sign, nazar = sight, shama = candle, dawa = medicine, adaat = habit, khatama = end, nihaayat = end, aulaad = children, wakt = time, sahal = easy, shak = doubt, kerab = in ruin, and of course that wonderful word, mahbooba = lover, etc.

By: Dr. K M Tiwary
 Department of English,
 Taiz University, Taiz.

Continued from page 16:

Making a Film in Yemen

It traces the experience of alienation in our modern civilization as compared to the relative peace and calm of the past. The film combines - through a dialogue bringing together the city of Paris with the desert of Marib, it joins the Eiffel Tower with the Pillars of the Queen of Sheba Palace, it contrasts the New York skyscrapers with the tall Shibam buildings and many other scenes.

The shooting of the film is expected to take fifteen months and commands a budget of six million dollars.

Last December, the French director has signed an agreement with Ministry of Culture and Tourism drawing the guidelines of the cooperation.

The local artistic community in Yemen is exceptionally enthusiastic about the film. "It is a milestone in the country's progress in the field of the fine arts. It will give us a chance to enter into this important and growing domain," explained the Director of the General Corporation for Cinema and Theater.

تاهانيايا محمود



إزدانت سماء تعز ،
 وإكتست معالمها
 بخمائل الفرحة والبهجة
 والسرور، حين قر الأبح
 الشاب الخلق
 محمود عبدالجليل المغلس

تدشين مرحلة إستقراره الأسري
 بعقد قرانه يوم الخميس الماضي بين أهله
 وذويه في تعز على إحدى بنات عمه الفاضلات
 من الأعماق، نتمنى للعروسين
 حياة هنيئة سعيدة وبارفاه والبنين
 المهنؤون :
 الشيخ عبدالوهاب مغلس، وعبدالقادر مغلس

Public Electricity Corporation, SANA'A, Republic of YEMEN INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR ELECTRIFICATION

PEC invites Bidders to submit proposals for the Furnishing and Delivery (CIF port of entry) of materials, equipment and supplies for the 1995 investment programme for Electrification funded by investment program 1995. Bidders could obtain the tender documents from the PEC Head Office at the following address:

Public Electric Corporation
 P. O. Box 178, Haddah complex block (B2)
 Telex No. 2879,2880,2619 YEGEC YE
 Fax No. 967 (1) 263115 or 215670
 Telephone No. 967 (1) 215683/6

The cost of the mentioned Bid is 100 USD non-refundable. Latest date for submission of Bids is on 10 o'clock A.M. (Local time) on 15-08-95 on which time proposals will be opened and read publicly. The purchaser reserves the right to reject any bid which is not deposited according to the instructions. All bids must be accompanied by a surety of not less than (2) percent of the total amount of the Bid and shall remain valid for a period not less than one hundred and eight (180) days from the date of opening.

PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION

نتقدم

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

بأعطر التهاني وأحر التبريكات

إلى شعبنا اليمني المناضل ، وقيادتنا السياسية الشجاعة وحكومتنا الرشيدة
بمناسبة حلول ١٧ يوليو - ذكرى إعادة إنتخاب الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح



مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

(١) شركة الألبان والأغذية الوطنية

(٢) شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة

(٣) الشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة

(٤) الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون

(٥) الشركة المتحدة للصناعات (روثمانز)

The Hayel Saeed Group of Companies

present their heartfelt felicitations
to the Yemeni people, our political leadership, and government
on the 17th of July,
anniversary of the election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh

The Hayel Saeed Group of Companies:

- 1) National Dairy and Food Company
- 2) General Industries and Packages Company
- 3) Yemen Company for Industry and Commerce
- 4) Yemen Company for Soap and Ghee Ind. Ltd.
- 5) United Industries Company (Rothmans)



Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Difficulties of the Poor in Yemen

Nowadays in front of government and corporate offices, at street intersections, and in front of mosques and even inside them, you will see people telling their sad stories and miseries which they encounter in their lives. In short, they are there to beg for money.

Unfortunately, you will quickly notice that these people are not normal day to day beggars. They are decent people forced to request money and food due to their financial conditions. They have run out of resources to purchase the minimally required food rations, clothing and medicine for their loved ones and themselves. That is why many of these individuals have travelled long distances in order not to let their acquaintances see them. That is also the reason some of the women are fully covered up. Some of them have been known to starve to death because they do not have the courage to beg or ask for assistance. What caused the increase of the population of poor people? Before the Gulf War, Yemen had three distinct economic classes: the rich, the middle class and the poor. The middle class was formed of mainly government employees and the private sector employees. Many people used to give money willingly to the non-beggar poor families in unnoticed ways in order not to hurt their feelings. The money was received with gratitude by the poor families. Others were also sending food and goods to the poor families.

As the years progressed, and the expatriate Yemenis were forced to return, the situation changed dramatically mainly due to the loss of

income from remittances. This was coupled with a high inflation rate and the devaluation of the local currency. This has ultimately led to the reduction of the standard of living. In addition to that, employees' salaries did not increase compared to the high inflation rate. The end-result is alarming. The middle class was wiped out and it impoverished and transformed into a poor class.

Yemen today, therefore, has two classes: the very rich and a large impoverished poor class. The high unemployment rate compounded the problem, which unfortunately caused some people to steal. This was rather rare a few years ago. Cars were left unlocked and shops open. Many of today's "thieves" would have never thought of stealing, had it not been due to their conditions. The demonstration effect and the lavish lifestyles of the rich makes them feel entitled to pick up some belongings of the rich people. The fact that many of the nouveau riches have obtained the money through unlawful channels has reduced the moral pressure against stealing. Of course, stealing is stealing, but the urge and need do extract our sympathies.

But the rich people should help. For thing, they should pay their taxes. It is sad that the rich people are not enjoying their wealth. You can see the number of their bodyguards and the precautions they are forced to take which make their life-style rather cumbersome and enjoyable.

By: Khaled Mohamed Saleh, Sanaa

No Way Out But Trying !

At any time in one's life, problems may arise which make him feel like he/she was in a prison cell. This should not discourage people from proceeding on, as life is full of new experiences. Therefore, the first step is to recognize the source of the specific problem - and to have faith and to see any disaster as an act of fate. From this follows the logic that humans should fight to create a different path in life.

Each human being is created to play a certain role in life which is compatible with his/her experiences, abilities and relations.. This way, one can develop one's character.

I am writing this long introduction to comment on the two articles written regarding akhdams. I found both interesting, and no doubt you would ask "Why?"

I believe that the first writer wanted to introduce those dark-skinned Yemeni citizens and wished to emphasize the humanitarian needs of those forgotten people. They are living among us, but we are oblivious to their needs. Yet, I think she has to finish her article, and I think her investigation will provide some answers to the so called akhdams.

The second article exposes the writer as an angry person. It has strong feelings which focussed on the discrimination against akhdam. I feel the important thing is that both writers have exposed the issue to the public.

In fact, nobody hates those people. We are by commenting on issues pertaining to human rights.

Human values are diverse, and they change from one person to another, and from one society to another. The values and feelings of individuals depend on the surrounding environment which differs from place to another. In some environments, one could lose his/her very "self".

A good example is what happened during the Nazi regime which was based on the idea of the supremacy of a certain variety of the white race. A dictator sold the idea to the whole population which absorbed it without thinking about the rights of others. Their humanity has inevitably lost the values entrusted upon them by God.

Most leaders depend on military force to support them stay in power. Unfortunately, they realize too late, if at all, that the oppressed people have rights which must be granted to them.

In order to live in peace, people need to know exactly their needs and ways to obtain them through lawful means.

As I learned from the articles, there is no democracy without human rights. That would be a contradiction. In many countries including ours, the constitution and laws could not safeguard the rights to all people equally.

The democracy process of this world is only based on promise, but disappointing in reality. But we have to continue to strive for it.

Abu Baker Thabit
Former staff of YCB,
Mukalla

FOURTEEN HOURS OF HARD WORK

Nowadays, the high cost of living has pushed many Yemenis to moon-lighting. Most government employees, for example, have another job, simply to make ends meet and to satisfy the basic needs of the family.

For example, I am working more than fourteen hours a day. I have to work at a national company as a senior accountant for YR 8,000 per month. That takes up my mornings. At the same place, I often work overtime, and that takes my afternoons.

A month ago, I got myself another job. I now plug into a

computer a lot of information. I used to be afraid of computers. I did not know what they are.

Now I think of myself as a person who works hard, and in deed that I do. But, just think of the foreigners who really sweat it out.

I remember I used to pass in front of offices where foreigners sit nicely behind the screens of computers. I would often stand for a while in front of one office. The guy in there would not pay attention to me.

One evening, I accidentally met him as he was collecting

some of his things. I went to say "Hello". and I was surprised that he works from around 8:30 till later than 10:00 p.m. every day. Now that is hard work.

We Yemenis have a lot to learn about real work. Most young people have yet to have an encounter with sustained hard work, what I call sweating it out. It is only through hard work that people can get things done.

I hope that we Yemenis will learn from the foreigners how to work hard and to the best of our abilities.

By: Hassan Abu Ali, Sanaa.



Subscription Rates

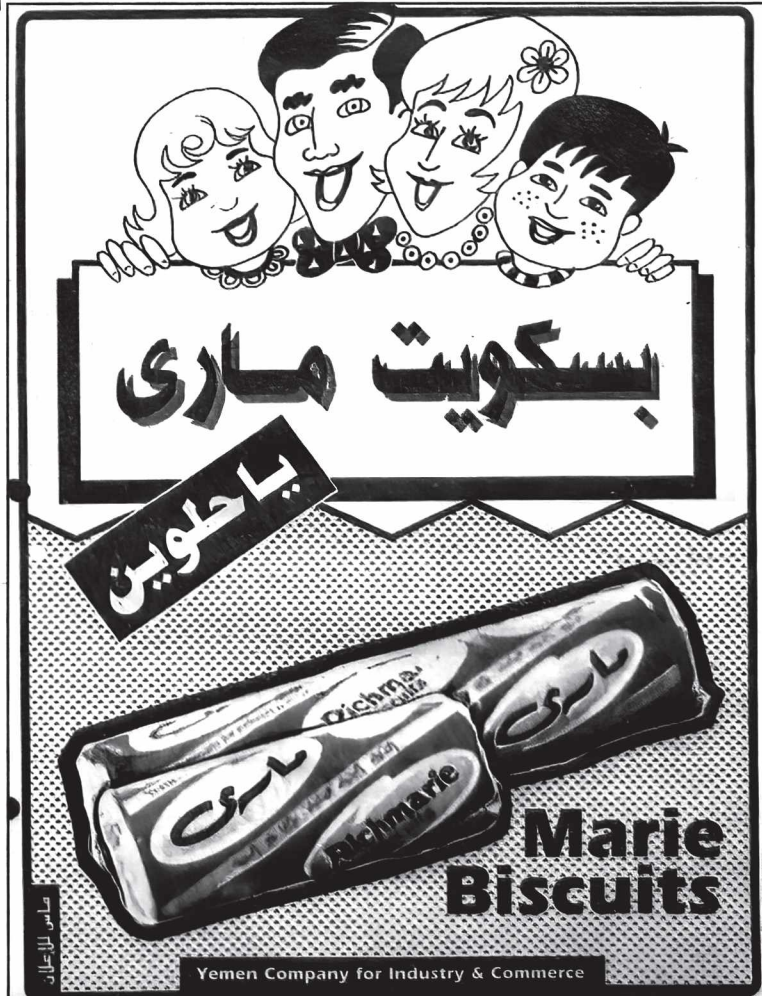
Yemen Times welcomes new subscribers to join its long list of subscribers The subscription rate, for one year, which also includes in addition to the price of the newspaper, the handling and delivery/first class postage costs, is:

For Subscribers in Yemen = \$80,
Arab Countries = \$150,
Rest of the World = \$250

Interested persons may kindly make out their bank transfers in favor of Yemen Times and send the address to which they want the newspaper to be delivered/mailed.

Please contact/write to:

The Subscription Department,
P. O. Box 2579, Sanaa,
Republic of Yemen.
Telephone: (967+1) 268-661/2;
Facsimile: (967+1) 268.663



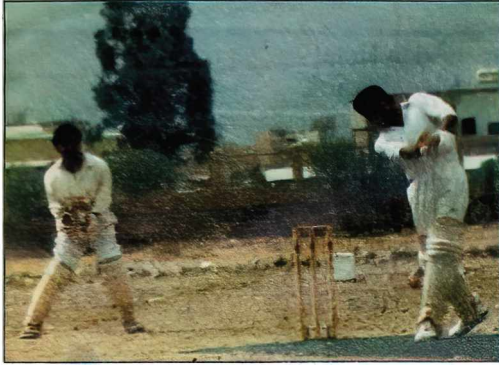
بِسْكَوَيْتِ مَارِي

يا طويين

Richmarie

Marie Biscuits

Yemen Company for Industry & Commerce



Yemen Cricket League Tournament: 1995

A TREMENDOUS VICTORY FOR PCC AGAINST IECC

Pakistan Cricket Club (PCC) defeated the Indian Embassy Cricket Club (IECC) with 14 runs in a thrilling and exciting Yemen cricket cup tournament fixture at Al-Thawra stadium on Friday the 14th of July. With this win P.C.C. has claimed 8 points after playing its 4 matches in the first round and proved that P.C.C is really a hard nut to crack.

P.C.C after winning the toss elected to bat first both the openers Abid and Arif started well and played some fine shots. But I.E.C.C got their first break through, when Arif (19) was bowled brilliantly by Anthony in the sixth over when the total score was 38 and in the same over he claimed another wicket of Abid (13) clean bowled on a fine delivery at this stage P.C.C came under pressure and their middle order batsmen went back to the pavilion with Masood (1) L.B.M by Abbas and Shafaat (7) caught behind of the bowling of Abbas. Salman was bit unlucky runout at (2) scores at 5 wicket down P.C.C scored merely 58 runs. But then Nasir and Shafaq took control of the batting and by putting their heads down they managed to stay at the wicket and played some fine knocks. When the total score was 99, Shafaq (25) was bowled by Tahir as he came out of his crease for a big hit and was stumped superbly by I.E.C.C wicket keeper chowdary. Then Babar (1) was bowled by Shrivivas. Then came in the P.C.C captain Masroor and hit some fine shots with Nasir who was Aunbeaton at the crease and collected (135) runs in 25 overs with Nasir (29) and Masroor (18) both not out.

After the break I.E.C.C started their innings. But with the fiery spell of P.C.C quick bowlers Salman and Arif the pressure was on and no batsmen could play with any ease. In the very first over of Salman I.E.C.C Agnihotri (2) was L.B.M. Then came in Joshi but soon was retired hurt by a speedy delivery of Salman. Tahir came into the crease and started well but caught superbly at slips by Abid after he struck 3 boundaries in his (14), Narindar the other opener was still at his crease when Anthony joined him both the batsmen played confidently and displayed some good shots including cover drives. At that moment pressure was on the P.C.C bowlers and it seemed as if last ball will be the decisive ball but Anthony (20) was L.B.W. BY MASROOR and just after that Naridar (21) was clean bowled by barber with a superb delivery. the rest of the innings was carried on by Abbas and Viyas. Although they played well and also the targeted was within their reach but Shafaat bowled extremely well in his second spell and claimed 2 quick wickets in his 4th over of Viyas (21) caught behind by Shafaq and Shrivivas (2) was clean bowled. Then Abbas (23) caught at the mid on boundary by Salman of Shafaat. Salman took this difficult catch brilliantly by standing just inside the boundary and stretching his hands up. finally when I.E.C.C score was (121) Brindar was clean bowled by Arif. Nasir of P.C.C was declared the man of the match by scoring (29) runs not out. Chowdary of I.E.C.C was awarded 10 points for the fielder of the match.

طيران اليمن

ممثلة برئيس مجلس إدارتها وموظفيها وعمالها
بأجر التهاني والتبريكات إلى الشعب اليمني وإلى زعيمها وقائد المسيرة
الفريق علي عبدالله صالح
بمناسبة مرور الذكرى الأولى للإنصار وتثبيت الوحدة اليمنية
وكذلك بمناسبة انتخابه رئيساً للمؤتمر الشعبي العام

ALYEMEN

presents its heart-felt felicitations
to the people, government and political leadership of Yemen
headed by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic,
on the first anniversary of the 7th of July UNITY VICTORY DAY,
and on the successful completion of the general congress of the
People's General Congress

Drive home
the Mercedes - Benz E 220/200
at a price you would have
never dreamt.
20% discount



a special offer from Mercedes - Benz
for limited quantities



Mercedes - Benz

United Engineering & Automobile Co. Ltd.

Distributors of Mercedes-Benz for the Republic of Yemen.

Head Office: Tel: 223841/2 Fax: 226764

Dealers of Mercedes-Benz Genuine Spare Parts

A Professional Exhibition Center for Sanaa

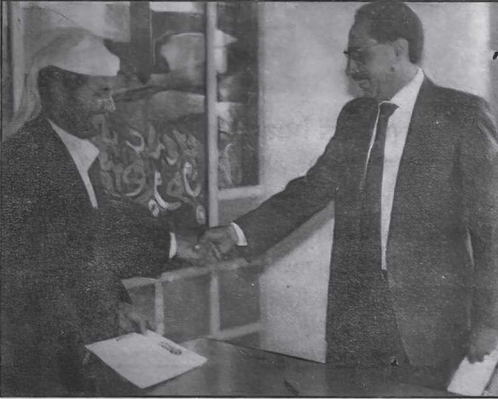
A contract to design and complete an exhibition/convention center was signed on Monday the 10th of July between Apollo Co. & Tarik Afif Engineering Co. The contract, worth approximately USD 1.5 million, was signed by Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmar, Chairman of Apollo Co. and Mr Afif, representing Tarik Afif Engineering Company. Also present was Mr. Tofik Al-Nihmi the General manager for Apollo. The center which lies on a 45 thousand square meter plot of land leased from the government is situated on the outer ring road (60th road) on the western side of the capital. The project, in its first phase, will include an exhibition hall on an area of 5,000 square meters and a park with a play ground for children. The center will include a large reception area, exhibitors offices, international communication & post offices, press offices, meeting rooms, convenience stores, etc. It will be equipped with emergency power supply, the latest in communications equipment & closed circuit TV monitors. Exhibitors will be able to get power supply, telephone and water supply & sewers to their booths.

According to officials from Apollo, the center will be expanded in the next phases to enable them to accommodate up to 10,000 square meters of gross exhibition space. Furthermore, a multi-floor trade center will be built to enable large conglomerates and foreign missions to have a permanent exhibition area and trade center. A conference hall that will be able to accommodate up to 300 people is also included in the plan.

The project was carefully studied by both companies, and regional centers were visited before the



Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmar and Tarik Afif sign the agreement (above), and exchange copies (below).



final agreement on the project was reached. Work on the project is planned to begin to coincide with the festivities of 26 September this year. It should be completed by mid next year. Apollo is expecting to organize international exhibitions in the center & negotiation is underway with international exhibition organizers to make use of the

facility. According to officials from the company, an exhibitions calendar will be published and distributed soon.

The company is also working on a similar project in the city of Aden. It is planning to set up another center in Aden adjacent to the Duty Free Zone. They anticipate to finalize the plan for the project by the end of the year.



Aden Hotel
Movenpick

Your Summer
2 nights and 3 days

	Foreign Residents	Yemen Residents
per person	US\$ 49,-	YR 4900,-
Single supplement	US\$ 36,-	YR 3600,-

Children: - sharing Parents-room are free
- additional adjoining room at 50%
(Children up to 16 years old)



- Free Movenpick Ice-cream on arrival
- The above rates are payable as per the above currency, per night, per person and including Movenpick Buffet Breakfast, service charge and taxes.
- The offer is valid with a minimum stay of 2 night on Thursday, Friday and may be extended for Saturday-night.
- Free entrance to the Nightclub "Abo Nawas" on Thursdays.
- Free use of Swimming pool and Tennis courts.
- The extra bed for a triple room is FREE.
- "La Veranda restaurant" with Italian specials, is now open on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Reservations minimum 48 hours in advance:

Call now pay later
tel : 02-232 911
fax : 02-221 255
fax : 02-232 947



See you
at Aden Hotel Movenpick

The Shaher Abul Hak and Brothers Group of Companies

presents its heartfelt congratulations
to the people, political leadership and government of Yemen
on the anniversary of the 7th of July,
and on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh
as Head of the People's General Congress.

مجموعة شركات شاهر عبدالحق و اخوانه

تتقدم

بأحر التهاني وخالص التبريكات

للشعب اليمني ، وقيادتنا السياسية المظفرة وحكومتنا الرشيدة

بمناسبة الذكرى الأولى للسابع من يوليو

وبمناسبة إعادة إنتخاب الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح على رأس المؤتمر الشعبي العام

My Experience during the Jabal Hadeed Explosions

I was at work in Ma'alla town early in the morning. Suddenly, I heard a deafening sound. The first reaction of my colleagues and myself was to say, "There is nothing to worry about. It is the usual dynamites used at Al-Ommal Island mountain where the president's castle is being built." For a minute we believed that story, but within seconds loud bursting sounds followed. We ran to reach the only available telephones. Surprisingly, the telephone was not working. We all panicked as this was one of the signs of the 1994 civil war. All of us moved towards the gate,

but some women were crying as they were too weak to move. The explosions still continued as we walked along the Ma'alla main road. It was obvious that everyone was frightened. Cars were moving quickly in various directions. People were running in all directions. Old women without the veil or even slippers, mothers carrying naked babies, old men dragged hurriedly by young men. All were cursing their life in Aden. Some were saying they were fed up of these continuous wars. An old woman remarked, "Our rulers are going to be punished mightily by God

for torturing us like this. Life is unbearable in Yemen, why not move to Israel maybe it is not as bad as it is here" Most of the shops closed down as people continued to rush to the few remaining open shops to get their needs. Unfortunately many were penniless as they were waiting for their monthly salaries. Actually, many more were jobless. Tap water stopped and people rushed to mosques and ground floor houses to fill plastic containers. Bursting sounds continued until 3:30 p.m. and the sky was filled with black smoke. Ash filled roofs and the

air we breathed polluted air. Shells were flying all over Aden. The explosions frightened the people of Aden enormously. What exactly happened, we still don't know. Nobody believed a single word of the official explanations given out by the government media. After all, Jabal Hadeed has been used as a depot for military ammunition since 1839. Also Aden has always been hot. The people of Aden have the right to know what exactly happened.

A few days after the explosions, the Aden governor issued a statement saying that all heavy arms will be pulled out of Aden. Is this really true? We were told the same after the 1994 war. They said Aden is going to be a city free of weapons. Look at what happened on 27, May 1995. I urge the government NOT to treat the Yemeni people as Imbeciles!

SECRETARY WANTED

A leading International Oil Service Company has a vacancy for a secretary in their Sana'a office. Candidates must have the following qualifications:

- 1) Yemeni national
- 2) Fluency in English - Written and spoken
- 3) Computer skills
 - a) Microsoft Word
 - b) Microsoft Excel
- 4) Good knowledge of office practices

-The successful candidate will be a highly motivated -Individual must be but capable of working in our team environment.

All applicants should write in the first instance to:

The Manager
P. O. Box 11995
Sana'a
Republic of Yemen

Enclosing their C.V. and a passport photograph, and contact address with telephone fax number.

Nagiba Shargabi, Aden

NOTE:



The numbers below are as up to-date as our records show. If your number has changed, please call us at (268-661/2) for a correction. This is a courtesy service to our readers.



Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumbury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sana'a	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Branches of Foreign Banks:	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

Government Offices:	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61

Insurance Companies:	
Life & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance Sana'a	206112/4
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General Sana'a:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance Co 01-272890-2	243475
Aman Insurance Sana'a:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

AIR LINES	
Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Alitalia	273655
Al Yemen (HO, Aden)	231339
Al Yemen (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways(Sana'a)	248151/2
British Airways (Aden)	243475
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
KLM	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
Hover Airlines Intl., Inc.	205779
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	285865/925
Sudan Airways	272503-5
Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel H.O.	275028/9/30
Universal -Zubeiri	267929, 273924

SANAA :	
1. Embassies:	
Afghanistan	217691
Algeria	209688/89
Bulgaria	217244
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
Djibouti	245792/265469
Egypt	275848/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	268888
Germany	413180/413174
Hungary	216250/216679
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/8
Iraq	216681/790
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	413275/6/7
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	268887/8/9
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	208815/6
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	78272/78275
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	414892
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A	238842/52
Vietnam	215985
2. Honorary Consulates:	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925
Canada	208814
Danish Trade Office	243433
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534
3. International Organizations	
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204

ADEN Consulates :	
China	233115
Ethiopia	231335
France	255896
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/232282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13
FAO Branch	233722/232146

HOTELS	
Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Shaha	272372/3
Plaza Shaha	209042/209903/205483
Hadda Hotel	215212/4/5
Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Marob	210350
Yazan	217997
Marib (063)	
Bilquis Marib	2666-2371
Sadah (051)	
Al Mamoon	2203/2459
Mukalla (05)	
Hadhramaut	2060
Al-Ictamad	552493

COURIERS	
Aramex / Sana'a	243-925
Aramex / Aden	255-683
Aramex / Taiz	213-489
Aramex / Hodeidah	218-168
DHL	248017-249878
Life Express	205696
Skypack	77310
American Express	272435/6

AL-FAROUK INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES & COMPUTER
معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

الف مبروك

Winners of the competition among 500 students from different levels
الفاروق بالمسابقة التي أجراها المعهد بين 500 طالب وطالبة من مختلف المستويات

Congratulation

Contest No.36 مسابقة رقم 36

Prepared by: Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer

إعداد: معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sana'a; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
ص ب رقم (3637). صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء - تليفون 209721 - فاكس 218231

Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouk Institute by Thursday morning. The winner will be announced in next week's issue of Yemen Times.
يرجى ملء المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى السجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس. سيعلن اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من "يمن تايمز".

Contest No. 36

Across

1. Whittier at a football game.
4. John -- British prime minister.
7. Looking glass.
8. Mischievous oil.
10. -- house: Building for drying hops.
11. Lubricate.
12. Abominable snowman.
13. Washing-line fastener.
17. Writing fluid.
21. Welsh vegetable?
22. Strange, peculiar.
23. Angel's head-gear?
27. Six-foot bag!
28. Vegetable that vampires hate!
29. Tropical fruit (anagram of ONKAA3).
30. Cover for a bus queue.

Down

- 1 & 5 Down. -- and --: famous play about 'star-crossed lovers'. (5,8)
2. Sherwood -- Robin Hood's woods!
3. Castle, at chess.
4. It shines at night!
6. SEE 1 DOWN.
8. Jogging.
9. Blend together.
13. Green vegetable.
14. Single number.
15. -- Shakespeare: author of 1 DOWN & 5 DOWN.
18. One-eyed admiral who sits on a column!
19. Increase.
20. Where a man keeps his money?
24. Film industry award.
25. Repeating sound.
28. Story.

Correct answer for contest No. (35)

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 35 IS:
Osama Al-Alas (Aden)

جائزة هذه المسابقة مقدمة من معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر
The prize of this contest is donated by Al-Farouk Institute

العالمية Universal

General Sales Agent for SAS That As Royal Jordanian Yemena

FOR PROMOTION OFFICE ONLY
 275-028 | 275-120
 275-029 | 275-129
 275-030 | 275-130

Plaza Suites Hotel

Nuukhouth Street Sana'a, Rep Y
 For reservation please call Tel (0867)305483 Fax 209750

فندق شيراتون صنعاء Sheraton Sana'a HOTEL

For reservation, please call 237 500

DHL WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

Don't just send it, DHL it

Sanaa: (01) 248017, 249878
 Aden: (02) 242128; Taiz (04) 225383
 Hodeidah (03)217490; Mukalla (05)354844
 Seiyoun: 0984-4288/3208

Producing a Film in Yemen

By: Salwa Sanabani, Social Editor, Yemen Times.

A press conference was held in the Yemena building to introduce the idea behind a film that will be produced in Yemen. The shooting of the film, entitled the "Sea Battle", is expected to take place in 1996. The press conference was attended by Mr. Yahya Hussain Al-Arashi, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Mr. Marcel Laugel, the French Ambassador, Mr. Alain Depardieu, the Producer, and Mr. Patrick Brunie, the Director.

Mr. Al-Arashi started by saying, "This film will be a great opportunity for the General Corporation for Cinema and Theater. It will mark its first try in the movie business. In addition, the Yemeni participants in the film will get their first-hand chance to participate in an international film and to apply their knowledge and study in shooting a film.

The film talks about two different civilizations, and in the contrast, it places Yemen in the heart of the world and the world in the heart of Yemen. This coincides with the country's decision to open more channels of communication to the world in the fields of literature, culture and economy. At the same time, it confirms Yemen's ability to open dialogue with other cultures.

The Minister concluded by stating that it was a good omen that Yemen was entering the film industry in a year when the world's celebrates the centennial birthday of movie making. "This can only be a good omen."



Then the French ambassador indicated that this enormous Yemeni-French cooperation can only be done by reputable and diligent people. Preparations for this ambitious project have taken two years of hard work, already. The film does not about a love story, but about two different civilizations and cultures - one old and the other new," the ambassador said.

Yemen is an old human civilization, and the West represents a modern one. The film presents the contrast and correlation between these two cultures. "I believe this film will not only prove successful through its beautiful scenery and imagery,

but also through the wisdom of those people participating in this film."

Mr. Brunie stated that the film was an important overture from the international film makers towards Yemen. "This (film) opens communication and cultural channels between the East and the West." Many important political, economical and cultural advantages will be provided to Yemen through this film. The relevance of the film to tourism, culture and antiquity, and other fields are readily visible. The film also shows the spirit of the desert life originated from Yemen, and the oil wells which is pumping life to the

western civilization. I would like to also mention that a Yemeni team will participate in this venture throughout the film". Mr. Depardieu re-iterated his belief that Yemen was the best scenery choice for the film. It is worth mentioning that the producer and director have toured the historical sites of Marib, Al-Hajar, Shibam and Seiyoun to select the best shooting locations for the film.

The story is written by Bernard Noel. The film attempts to answer philosophic questions about the origin of human civilization and the feeling of bewilderment and anxiety.

Continues on page 10

Yempac **الفضل في النقل والتغليف**

The Best in Cargo and Packing

LAND FREIGHT AIR FREIGHT SEA FREIGHT PACKING CUSTOMS CLEARANCE STORAGE DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES OIL FIELD SERVICES FULL REAL ESTATE SERVICES

الشحن البري
 الشحن الجوي
 الشحن البحري
 التغليف
 التخفيض الجمركي
 التخزين
 خدمات التوصيل من الباب إلى الباب
 خدمات حقول النفط
 خدمات عقارية متكاملة

TEL 208897 Telex 2662 Yempac
 P. O. Box 10421 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
 Aden Office Tel/Fax 233479

تلفون ٢٠٨٨٩٧ - فاكس ٢٦٦٦
 من ١٠٤٢١ - صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
 مكتب عدن تليفون/فاكس ٢٣٣٤٧٩

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

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

SANAA
 Phones: (967-1) 275281 (967-1) 272676
 Fax: (967-1) 272713
 Tlx 2720 CCIC YE
 P O Box 16110

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

Rothmans KING SIZE

WORLD LEADER

THE WORLD'S FIRST KING SIZE FILTER CIGARETTE

ROTHMANS OF PALL MALL LONDON EST. 1890