



# YEMEN TIMES

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## The Gas Project Is ON

By: Salwa Al-Sanabani,  
Yemen Times.

Discussions and studies are already underway by the newly-created Yemen LNG Company people to embark on the first phase of the gas exploitation deal. The company was created on the basis of the agreement signed on 20th September giving Total owns 70% and Yemen represented by the General Gas Company owns 30% of the new company. The project involves an investment of almost US\$ 3 billion. Raising this money is going to be one of the main factors of success of the project. Once the partners are able to secure a buyer, then the project becomes bankable. That will be clear only in 1996.

In the first phase, which will last for 18 months, the Yemen LNG Company will invite bids and select contractors to carry out the infrastructure work, secure financing, and generally launch the project. The second phase, estimated to last three years, will involve the implementation of the project, including a pipeline extending from the Mareb/Al-Jawf site to the Red Sea. The third phase will start in the year 2000, and will

witness the actual production and export of the gas.

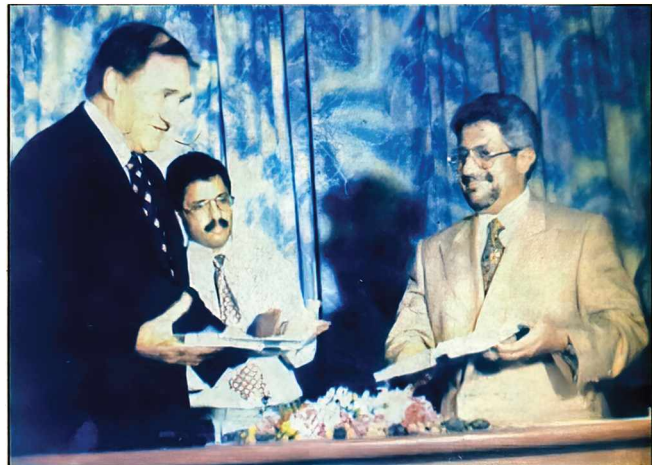
It is expected that the reserves are capable of producing 5 million tons a year for 25 years.

The potential market for the Yemeni LNG is the Far East, notably, Japan, Korea and China. Those three countries represent more than 75% of the total world demand of LNG today.

The Government of Yemen is expected to earn a hefty US\$ 600 a year, once production has started.

The three partners in the Yemen Hunt Oil Company - Hunt, Exxon, and Yukong - have still not decided whether they want to join in or not. The offer for them for a good 35% in the Yemen LNJ Company stands until 20th December, 1995. Mr. Moheddeen Al-Dhabby, Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, indicated they can join in as full partners.

With respect to the efforts at hand, Dr. Khaled S. Mohsen, Chairman of the Yemen LNG Company, said that the first job is to dig into the technical studies in order to complete bid files for the various subcontractors. "We should be ready to invite contractors by mid-1996," Dr. Mohsen said.



## Yemen Rides High in France

There is a lot of good will among the French public and government towards Yemen. No doubt, the image of the country had suffered enormously during the war and political crisis. But Sanaa has successfully overcome the fall-out. If there was any lingering doubts, last week's visit to Paris by President Ali Abdullah Saleh allowed a full return of the French *bonne volonte*.

Part of the reason to this, of course, can be attributed to the skill of the Yemeni leadership. But the full repayment of the Yemeni public debt to France, and the awarding of a number of high-valued

Yemeni contracts to French firms must have helped quite a bit.

Whatever the reasons, the unwavering French support for Yemeni unity during the war was indeed a strong base on which enabled an exceptional Franco-Yemeni cooperation and understanding to be built.

At the conclusion of the summit last week between Yemeni President Saleh and French President Chirac, both men spoke highly of the prospects for future bilateral relations. Those same sentiments were reflected by other senior French officials, journalists, and the general public.

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# OUR VIEWPOINT

## It Is in the National Interest of Yemen to Shore up Relations between PGC & Islah

Although the leaders of the two ruling coalition partners - the People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) - continue to announce that their relations are strategic and vital, there are many ominous incidents of squabbling and differences. These incidents, no doubt, are sporadic and unconnected. However, there is need to sit down and openly discuss how to bring an end to such incidents.

Over the last few weeks, the number of incidents have increased, and they have taken a violent twist. Most of the times, individuals with a specific interest try to cover incidents with party politics. Such individuals should not be allowed to drag their parties into fights that are basically a personal issue. The party bosses must strongly emphasize that they will reprimand any individuals who try to use their party connections and influence merely to make private gains.

It is in the national interest of Yemen shore up the relations between Yemen's two largest parties, and not to allow the incidents to grow out of control. The possibility of an escalation and open hostilities between the PGC and Islah will destroy any chance of economic reform and recovery. Nobody stands to gain from a confrontation between Yemen's ruling partners - not even the opposition parties, some of which try to add fuel to the differences between the PGC and Islah.

It is a source of hope that the two ruling parties have set up a high-level joint committee to study the points of differences and the incidents to which they led. It is normal to have differences, but it is crucial that they agree on acceptable means for handling the differences. Up to-date, the two sides have shied away from facing the realities, and sometimes, they continue to harbor a grudge because of what their cadres have filled them in with, while at the same time smiling to the other side. It is better to bring out the whole story and ask the other side to present its version, and then start discussing the issues together.

I am sick worried about what could happen if the one-year partnership between the PGC and Islah falls apart. The country cannot take another upheaval, and both sides, I am sure, are fully aware of the costs of any folly.

*The Publisher*  


### US Resumes Shipment of F5 Parts to Yemen

The US has informed the Yemeni authorities of its approval to supply Yemen with safety-related spare parts for the F5 airplanes. Of the twelve planes purchased by Yemen in 1981, only three are operational today because of lack of spare parts. This step, although rather marginal in that it is valued at US \$320,000, represents a shift in US policy towards Yemen. An American source told the Yemen Times, "We are monitoring the Yemeni policy. If the conditions improve, there is no reason why other spare parts cannot be supplied."

### European Parliamentarians Arrive in Sanaa

Four parliamentarians from the European Parliament will arrive in Sanaa on Wednesday, September 27th on a three-day visit. The delegates are from the UK, Germany, Ireland and Italy. The program includes meetings with the Speaker of Parliament and several ministers in order to assess the prospects for further cooperation.

### Kuwaiti Labor Delegation Receives High-Level Reception

A Kuwaiti delegation headed by the Chairman of the Kuwaiti Federation of Workers, Mr. Thabet Al-Haroon, has been given a red carpet treatment in Yemen. The group was received by the Speaker of Parliament Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani, Social Affairs Minister, Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Batani, and a number of other senior officials. This was the first visit by a Kuwaiti delegation to Yemen since the Gulf War. Yemen and Kuwait are inching towards each other in order to normalize relations. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar is said to be preparing to head a large parliamentary delegation to Kuwait before the end of this year. The Kuwaiti delegation held many meetings with Mr. Yahia Al-Kohlani, President of the Yemeni Federation of Workers. Mr. Al-Kohlani indicated that the two sides discussed ways and means to expand and strengthen cooperation.

### Second Phase of Economic Reform in the Dollidrum

The IMF delegation was expected to have arrived on September 11th. By request from the Yemeni government, this was postponed till the 23rd of October. At this moment, it looks like even this date may not stand. The initial indications are towards a second postponement.



An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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The first phase of the economic reform package was implemented four months ago, and the second phase was to come into effect immediately. A final package agreement was to be signed in October. The economy requires the full and undivided attention of the officials. Putting off the reform decisions will only lead to more complications and distortions, and thus to more stagnation.

### Yemeni Fashion Show

On Thursday, October 26th, 1995, Claire Goethals and Jacques Vermeen are hosting the "fashion show" of Ms. Maha Abdulaziz. The exhibit will include lots of local garments modified and altered to rise up to world standards of wear. Attendance is by invitation only.

  
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*Pool Side*  
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## Sudanese Ambassador:

# "Sudan is victim of an international conspiracy."

The Sudan is one of the few countries in the Muslim World in which Islamic politicians are trying to implement their vision of a modern state based on Islamic tenets. As a result, it is presently undergoing a major transformation.

Yet, at this juncture in time, the Sudan lives through a period of visible isolation. The West has brought a lot of pressure to bear on the regime in Khartoum. To compound the problems, the main neighbors of Sudan are at loggerheads with it. There are problems with Egypt. There are difficulties with Eritrea. There are differences with Ethiopia. There are complications with Kenya. There is open animosity with Uganda. There are uncertainties in relations with Zaire, Chad and Libya.

In addition, there is the military effort of factions of the Southern Sudanese, and there is the political opposition stationed abroad. To further compound the situation, there is considerable restlessness and volatility inside the country.

Yet, the Sudanese regime has good relations with Sanaa. Relations which the new Sudanese ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Abdul-Qader Mohammed, calls special. The ambassador is a career diplomat who has been in the foreign service for almost a quarter of a century.

Ms. Salwa Al-Sanabani of Yemen Times interviewed the ambassador and filed the following report.

**Q: Welcome to Yemen. Have you settled in?**

**A:** I am happy to be in Yemen. Let me mention that I had served in the Sudanese embassies in both Aden and Sanaa before. Therefore, I feel at home, and I still have many friends from those days.

**Q: Can you shed light on the demonstrations that had overwhelmed Khartoum and other cities in the Sudan?**

**A:** The demonstrations are incited by external parties. It started as a protest against the arrest of three students who were involved in illegal (political) meetings inside the university

campus. But the issue was blown out of proportion by the media and foreign elements.

**Q: What is the situation with the opposition abroad?**

**A:** I am sure you have heard of the general amnesty that was issued, even regarding those who had engaged in military activities against the system. As a result, many politicians have returned. Let me mention the name of Al-Hadi Bashri as one of the famous politicians who have returned to the homeland.

**Q: What is the economic condition like, these days?**

**A:** We work on the basis of a



long-term policy in all aspects of life. We have completed the first plan, and now we are implementing the second plan.

You will note that we are under an undeclared economic siege since the mid-1980s. The main component of this siege is that no economic assistance or credit is provided. So we are pursuing an economic policy of self-sufficiency. There are hardships associated with this, but its suc-

cesses are great. We think we are doing an annual growth rate of 11%, but the international economic and financial organizations estimate it at 8%. Even that is one of the highest in the world.

**Q: The Sudan seems to have problems with its neighbors. How do you explain problems with all your neighbors?**

**A:** I do not think we have problems with all our neighbors. The Sudan has nine neighbors, and there are some hot spots.

With respect to Egypt, it is the government of Egypt that is trying to create misunderstanding. They accuse us of harboring Egyptian terrorists. We told them to send their own representatives to investigate and search for the training camps that they mention. On the other hand, Cairo does host the Sudanese opposition.

The Egyptian authorities use the Halayeb border problem to push our relations to the abyss. You will also recall the Egyptian

accusation that the Sudan was behind the assassination attempt on the life of President Mubarak in Ethiopia.

The deterioration in our relations with Ethiopia and Eritrea, in spite of our support for those countries, makes me convinced of a conspiracy to isolate the Sudan.

Uganda is a similar case, and they are assisting the military attacks on my country.

The accusation that is often presented is that of hosting terrorists. I want one proof of this allegation. It is easy for the West to accuse, and use its powerful media to pass the word around. But where is the proof. This is a classic case of the big countries pushing around small nations.

**Q: What are the priorities in your work as ambassador in Sanaa?**

**A:** I am happy to note that Yemeni-Sudanese relations are excellent and special. At the official level, I have found warmth and support and I feel that Yemen and Sudan are one house. I simply moved from one room to another.

At the people's level, our two societies are very similar. So, there is a lot of sympathy and understanding.

I shall tirelessly work to improve the bilateral relations and extend our cooperation to new fields. Commercial and economic exchange will inevitably be a priority.

I think cooperation in sports, media and cultural activities will also play a dominant role. I am sure that our relations will witness much growth.

## نداء لمنع الفتنة

إن العدوان الأثم والمدمر الذي أودى بحياة المهندس/ عبدالغني عبدالله عبدالعزيز السقاف ، وأصاب المهندس/ وليد عباس عبدالمعين السقاف في الطريق العام لم يكن مقطوع المصلة بعمليات الإرهاب المتتالية التي تعرضت لها بعض قرى جنوب الشمامين (الحضارم وأديم) ، والتي تهدف إلى زج المنطقة في فتنة ونزاعات مسلحة لا يعلم أبعادها إلا الله.

أتت تلك المحاولات المريضة لتمنع العطاء المتميز الذي تقوده جمعية الحضارم الخيرية في المنطقة . فقد بذلت الجمعية السامعي المتواصلة لتوفير قاعدة من التعاون والتضامن والحوار بين الأهالي بهدف تنسيق الجهود لخلق تنمية جادة تكون مصلحة الناس هي المحك الحقيقي لها . كما سعت الجمعية إلى إيجاد روح التكاتف والتآزر بين المواطنين بغض النظر عن إنتمائهم القبلية أو الحزبية أو غير ذلك. وبالفعل ، تحقق نجاح كبير مما أثار حفيظة قلة متنفذة أدركت عجزها عن مواكبة هذا التطور والعطاء الذي ألفت من حوله غالبية الناس. وهكذا عمدت هذه القلة إلى مواجهة العمل والإنجاز بالمكائد وإثارة النزعات والفتن ، بل وتمادت إلى التسليح والتحرير على العنف وإفتعال الصراعات .

لذلك شكت الجمعية إلى السلطات بكافة مستوياتها وحذرتنا من مغبة السكوت عن هذه التصرفات . فصدرت الأوامر بدأ من رئيس الجمهورية ومروراً برئيس الوزراء والمحافظ إلى السلطات المحلية ، ولكن لم نجد من ينفذ الأوامر أو من يتصدى لهؤلاء المتنفذين الذين يبدلون الأموال والخمور لشراء الذمم الميثة . وهكذا كانت الغلبة مؤقتاً للشيطان ، ولكنه الله سبحانه وتعالى قد أكد بان الباطل كان زهوقاً .

ومع ذلك ، نريد التيقن عن شيء واحد . إن عدم تنفيذ الأوامر وعدم قيام الأجهزة بواجبها في منع تصادي القلة المنتفذة قد أوجح للكثيرين بأنه ربما تكون هناك أيادي خفية هي التي تدير الأمور ، وأنها تسعى لتدفع بي أمام الفتنة والإيقاع بي ومن ثم تحويلي إلى طريد تلاحقه أجهزة الدولة تحت ذرائع مختلفة . أيها السادة ، إنني لن أتحوّل إلى طريد .

في نفس الوقت ، أقول بان العدوان الأثم الذي أودى بحياة أحد أبنائنا وإصابة آخر ، والإعتداء على منزلي في قرية الحضارم ، يجعلني أتسك بالحق والقصاص في معاقبة الجناة ومدبري الفتنة طبقاً للشرعية السمحاء والقانون وذلك درءاً لفتنة أكبر يراد للمنطقة أن تنساق إليها وقد تقودنا إلى هاوية التناحر والتآزر والعصية البغيضة . وأؤكد سلفاً باننا سنتعاون بكل الصدق مع إخواننا أهالي المنطقة جميعاً بدون إستثناء - وكذلك مع السلطات الرسمية - على الحق والقانون ، وعلى رفض العنف والعدوان ومنع الفتنة والتصدي للحررضين لها . ولكنني أيضاً أشير بأنه بقدر سير إجراءات السلطات على أساس العدل والقانون إنصافاً للحق بالحق ، بنفس القدر سيكون حسن تجاوب المواطنين مع الدولة والنظام .

لقد سعينا ونسعى دائماً على أن إجتهداتنا في تبني المشروعات لمصلحة المنطقة كلها وعلى قاعدة الخير للجميع والتضامن والإخاء بين الجميع وذلك من خلال البحث عن الأفضل بالتشاور والتفاهم . إن قلة قليلة - لم تجد سوى الخداع والمكر واللجوء إلى الشر وإتباع أساليب الدس والفتنة هي التي هيأت المساحة بجاذب العدوان. وبالرغم من وجود كافة الأدلة ضدهم ، إلا إنهم ما زالوا يطلقاء للإستمرار في عدوانهم ، بل وفي تغيير الحقائق والمعلومات.

فهل من رشيد يعيننا على منع الفتنة والتصدي للظلم والعدوان ؟ اللهم فاشهد .

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## PRESENTATION BY PROFESSOR ABDULAZIZ AL-SAQQAF TO THIRD CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE UNESCO ON THE STATUS OF THE INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN YEMEN

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Paris.

### BACKGROUND

I would like to start by expressing my gratitude to Mr. Alain Modoux, Director of the Communications Division of the UNESCO, his colleagues at UNESCO, as well as the friends from the UN and other regional and international organizations for inviting me to come here today and speak on the status of the media in Yemen.

Following the reunification of Yemen, on May 22nd, 1990, there was an outburst of newspapers and daring journalism. The independent media was - and still is - limited, however, to the written press. But it was an encouraging sign to see the number of newspapers of various colors and political inclinations grow to reach 162 at its peak moment. But that proved to be, as one ambassador noted, the farthest distance to which the pendulum swung. The swinging back of the pendulum started with the end of the war. Yemeni officials, notably, Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, continue to give assurances even today that there is no turning back to the old days. According to him, the shrinking volume of the media will simply bring the outburst to a manageable level. The same sentiments are echoed by the Minister of Information, Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Akwa', a young man who invites new ideas and cooperation.

As of September 15th, 1995, there were 48 newspapers in circulation in Yemen, which are as follows, distributed by ownership/orientation:

Government Newspapers :	12
Ruling Party Newspapers :	9
Opposition Party Newspapers :	10
Private (sponsored) Papers :	11
Private Independent Papers :	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

The condition of the Yemeni media today can best be described by using a metaphor. It is like a toddler trying to stand up and walk. The baby stands up, falls, stands up again, and falls again. Unfortunately, the falling of the baby (independent media) is not caused just by its own inabilities, but it is often pushed by forces within the system and society. The hope is that with time - the baby will be able to stand up, walk, and even run; and hopefully it would also be able to defend itself against those who push it.

But the baby or independent media will need much caring and nurturing during its early stage of growth. The UNESCO/UN seminar which will be held in Sanaa, will be an important factor in this nurturing and caring process.

### OBSTACLES

What are the main obstacles we face in the proper evolution of an independent and pluralist Yemeni Media? There are many, but let me enumerate some of them:

#### 1- Forces Opposed to Media Freedom:

There are some powerful individuals and groups that are opposed to an independent and free media. Some of these are in government; others are in the security apparatus; and still others are among society's power centers and whose interests could be jeopardized by investigative reporting. There are many persons with shadowy businesses and who routinely break the law and transgress. These persons oppose the evolution of a free media. Stronger and more visible commitment from the rulers will go a long way to remove this obstacle. One way to do this is by introducing a clause in the constitution that guarantees freedom of the media.

#### 2- Printing Facilities:

Printing is a real headache for independent news-

papers because all printing-publishing houses are owned/controlled by the state. Indeed, there are many private printers, but these are either too small; or they are pushed around by the authorities and power centers.

New, private investments in this sector would help a lot. But assistance in setting up a printing house associated with the independent media and/or the journalists syndicate would be an ideal solution to this problem.

#### 3- Shortages of Paper/Ink/Etc.

One of the major arm-twisting techniques of the state is the sudden shortage of printing paper (newsprint), printing ink, film, and other inputs. The bottlenecks are not only limited to the scarcity, but also to the cost of such inputs.

The only way the independent media can protect itself against this hazard is to provide its for own needs. This means they have to keep a large inventory, a responsibility which requires a substantial capital - in addition to the other burdens such as warehousing and administering.

### WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

It is clear that my assessment of the condition of the independent Yemeni media is one of guarded hope. There are some specific steps that can be taken, and which I would like to suggest below. At risk of repeating myself, let me say that holding the UNESCO/UN media seminar in Sana'a is in itself a great help. In addition, there are the following:

#### 1- Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate:

The Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate can serve as an important forum for the growth and blossoming of a professional media. In the very near future, there are going to be elections for the governing body of the syndicate.

It is important to have correct and proper elections. Hopefully, independent-minded journalists will be able to succeed in the elections.

#### 2- Other forms of Independent Media

Today, the only form of independent media in Yemen is the written press. It is vital to encourage other forms of media, notably a private radio to come into existence. There have some applications to start a private radio station in Sanaa. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Information says it is unable to approve such projects because it says there is no law to regulate the non-press private media. So, the country needs to enact a law to allow the coming of private radio stations.

#### 3- Supporting Regional/International Media Presence in Yemen:

Yemen offers a rare opportunity in the Arab Region to push towards the creation of an independent and pluralist media. Here is a model that needs to be supported.

This model can be evolved by establishing a regional monitoring unit for the region in Yemen. Also, regional organizations like the IOJ and others need to be supported through efforts to enable the region benefit from each country's experience.

Finally, let me say that the Yemen Times will be happy to serve as your active local partner in the endeavor create an independent and pluralist media

### تهانينا الحارة

نزف أحر وأجمل التهاني للشباب/عبد السلام صالح سالم بانواب بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي فالف ميرك وعقبال البكاري.  
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26th of September



# Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## 26 September 1962: Yemen Joins The World

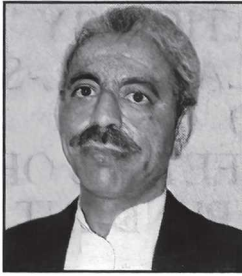
Thirty-three years ago, on a quiet Thursday evening in Sana'a, in the square called Sharara, (or Liberation Square, as it is now called), six tanks rolled towards the palace that starts the "Albonia" Street, in the Bir Al-Azab area of Sana'a. The 6 tanks represented the entire tank force of the Mutwakelite Kingdom of Yemen. The palace was occupied by the very same person who negotiated their purchase from the former Soviet Union in the mid 50's! He was the third in line of a dynasty that had ruled Yemen since the final days of Ottoman Turkish rule, bearing the title of "Emir Almunineen", Leader of the Faithful or Imam. This is a title which the caliphs, the leaders of the Muslim Nation, assumed, along with most of the Prophet Mohammed's mundane authority after the latter passed away..

This Imam was also the weakest of the three, thus reigning only for seven days! He was also the most inclined to progressive ideas, but he was the most gullible. He became king simply because he was the only male adult descendant of the late Imam Ahmed, who had ruled for 15 years before him. This young Imam, Mohammed Al-Badr decided to resist the advancing tanks, and the battle that ensued was perhaps the last thing expected by the young officers who decided to risk their lives to achieve what so many attempted coups over the previous 15 years (1948-1962) had failed to do:

bring Yemen into the world of the 20th Century. The Imams of the Hamid-aldin family had stubbornly resisted progress. In fact, Imam Yahia, for example, never visited any other place beyond "Shahara and Sana'a during his half a century reign!

The ammunition and fuel of the tanks was approaching "EMPTY" and one was put out of service. It seemed that the aspiring rebels were going to go the road of their predecessors, who lost their heads for trying to overthrow the Imams Ahmed and Yahia. The nearness of the tanks to the palace and the destruction they brought on it instilled enough fear in the young and war inexperienced Imam, to convince him to run away. He had hoped on making a comeback like his father, when the latter overwhelmed the 1948 rebels that had killed his 90 year old father (Imam Yahya) and declared a Constitutional Imamate that could not hold out for more than three weeks. But 1962 was not 1948, and the Imam Mohammed was not Imam Ahmed!

The 1962 rebels consolidated their hold on the capital and the other main towns, especially the area between Sana'a and the former border of the "South Arabian Federation", which was then under British control. Egyptian encouragement of the revolt was to change into direct support for the new regime in Sana'a - a Republic was declared - as thousands of Egyptian troops became bogged down in a guerrilla war waged by the fleeing



Imam and his tribal guerrillas.

The Egyptian troops withdrew in the wake of the 1967 Arab - Israeli War after a settlement worked out by the then Prime Minister of the Sudan, Mr. Mohammed Mahjoub, between President Jamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, backers of the Republican and the Royalist forces respectively. The Republic miraculously withstood the pressure of the Royalist forces which had hurried to besiege Sana'a. After seventy days, the undisciplined and poorly organized Royalist paramilitary forces were incapable of breaking through the last defenses of the determined and well entrenched Republican Army forces, supported by irregulars from the southern part of the country, which had recently gained independence from the British. The Royalists disintegrated as the Saudis kept their part of the bargain with the Egyptians and cut off money and supplies to the Royalists.

Eventually, a reconciliation was worked out by representatives of both Yemeni sides in Jeddah in 1969, and all the Royalists were allowed to return except for the Imam's immediate family. Yemen finally took on the appearance of a true Republic as Qadhi Abdul-Rahman Al-Iriani steered the regime towards constitutional lines and weakened the role of the military in the affairs of government.

For seven years, the Iriani regime gave Yemen its most liberal and democratic form of government with an active parliament that was able to institute many laws that truly governed the country - with the interest of the nation above all interests. Yemen finally joined the world and opened up its doors to a new era of moderation and national awareness.

However, the delicate balance of power centers in the new regime inevitably brought about some corruption and slow decision making process. Nevertheless, this period is still considered by many Yemenis, to be the closest that Yemen actually had come to being a "Republic".

The military decided that the negative aspects of the system were gaining too much of an upper hand and decided to intervene to reform the government and to set it on the right course. Under the leadership of Ibrahim Al-Hamdy, a bloodless military coup d'état was engineered. It was popular and instilled a strong sense of national pride that significantly pushed progress in Yemen and increased the regional importance of the country.

Moreover, the Al-Hamdy period coincided with the oil boom of the Arab Gulf States, from which Yemen derived maximum benefit. If the Iriani regime had given Republican Yemen its first successful political development, the Al-Hamdy regime can be said to have given Yemen its best economic development effort, in addition to enhancing the Cooperative Movement that fostered the participation of citizens in the development of their regions.

The success and popularity of the Al-Hamdy regime relied on the unique character of Ibrahim Al-Hamdy, President during 1974-1978 and his populist platform, which was greatly strengthened by his personal adherence to the highest standards of integrity and honesty.

But unfortunately for him and for Yemen, he was going too fast against the clock and the inter-

national scene. He had almost achieving full unity with the South and thus incited many forces, inside Yemen and outside to put an end to such drastic transformation on the regional scene. He was stopped short by a mysterious and bloody assassination that kept the military in power, but ended the dynamic national momentum which Al-Hamdy had inspired but was sadly not able to guarantee any continuity thereof.

With the tragic death of Al-Hamdy, the armed forces still had full control of the political process in Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) under the leadership of Colonel Ahmed Al-Ghashmy, who could not arrive to the level of popular appeal of his predecessor, Al-Hamdy. His presidency was short and it ended abruptly and even more mysterious than his predecessor's. Eight months after he took over as President, a bizarre explosion was engineered for him in his office at the military command headquarters (now the Ministry of Defense).

The engineering work was said to have taken place in Aden as a presumed expression of disapproval at the assassination of Al-Hamdy, but the presumed engineers were soon overthrown also and the President, Salem Rubayaa Ali, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) was not to outlast Al-Ghashmy for too long, as he met his death less than one month after Al-Ghashmy passed away. The fiery fever of South Yemen's power struggle caught on to end the rather liberal and more independent line from Moscow which Salem's regime had followed.

Yemen's long chain of transformation entered a new era when the People's Constituent Assembly voted to transfer the Presidency from the temporary hold of Abdulkarim Al-Arashi (less than three weeks), the then speaker of the Parliament of the YAR, to the new president, Major Ali Abdulla Saleh.

Yemen's volatile history ended and a sense of stability began in the North. This has lasted until the unity of the country.

With unity, Yemen's role changed from the role of follower to that of an initiator of its own regional and foreign policy. In fact, Yemen began to be recognized as an important influence in regional affairs.

The rest was a matter of record: oil, unity, democracy, political pluralism, parliamentary elections, a free press, an attempted secession that failed quickly, the end of the Yemeni Socialist Party as a holder of sovereign authority and as a political power determinant, the downhill economic transformation, the fallout of the Gulf War, the Document of Pledge and Accord, the inability of the Opposition to make constructive use of the democratic environment and the unclear direction of the present coalition between the People's General Congress and the Yemen Congregation for Reform.

If the experience since the end of the unfortunate civil war and the previous alliance between the PGC and the YSP can serve as indicator for the future, then Ali Abdulla Saleh will continue to surprise both friends and foes. He can work out of any situation, no matter how tough it is. After all, he is a product of the 26th of September Revolution and Yemen has certainly come out of its walled existence and traumatic and unstable political rule.

It is time for Yemen to now start reaping the harvest of a long rough journey. It can be done if the leadership sticks to democracy, moderation and if it concentrates on the implementation of effective reforms. The harvest is plenty for all Yemenis to share in. After all, that is how the men who were in the six tanks that heralded the Revolution 33 years ago meant it to be.

**Happy anniversary of the September and October Revolution to all!**



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# THE VIRUS OF CORRUPTION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Historically, in its narrow sense, the term corruption means to pecuniary benefits or bribe. However, in its wider sense, it covers a whole host of vices attributable to the misuse of public office or authority for private ends.

Corruption, in fact, is endemic to the Third World ruling systems

where leader's daily words are more than their deeds; where poor people are neglected to live in a happy manner. Isn't that fun? This corruption exists because a large number of individuals have to handle vast sums of money and a quantity of material which does not specifically belong to any definite person, but to the public in general.

The problem is more acute in the developing nations than in the developed nations. There, it is not only more widespread but it is also causes more harm to the ruling system and the poor innocent masses who are its first victims.

Historically speaking, there are certain factors that enabled the Third World leaders to put into practice the realization and utilization of embezzled public funds. These causes are as follows:

1. Historical

2. Environmental
3. Economic
4. Procedural
5. Special

## HISTORICAL CAUSES

In Africa and Asia, for instance, the root of corruption in public service is the legacy of their colonial past. Evidently, the erstwhile rulers who belonged to Western Europe built the system of administration to reserve all the superior and important positions for their own nationals who were paid very lavishly. On the other hand, the lowest position of the civil servant, who had to come in day to day contact with the people, was reserved for the poorly paid natives. The result was that these natives who occupied the low paid positions in the civil service, had to extract money and provisions for their subsistence from the people they went to serve. This example is

presented to show a contrast between the morality of the rulers and that of the ruled.

The longer period of scarcities during the World War II spread the virus of bribery and corruption among all ranks of the civil service. The disease became more poignant and widespread when, after attaining their independence, the National ruling systems of these developing countries undertook programs of economic development. Development is a simple word which stands for growth, but in recent years it has acquired a highly complex meaning. This definition changed not only because the modern age was passing through a process of rapid growth, but also because the social sciences had gone deeper into the sociological, psychological, economic, political and administrative processes of development. In fact, to write about development has become a

symbol of modernity for social scientists.

With scarce money and resources, the Third World ruling systems attempted to telescope the development of centuries into decades. For this end, they had to control goods and services and to ration their supplies to the consumers and producers.

In the wake of these regulations came the system of permits, licenses and quotas which opened up possibilities of black-marketing. The black market money was thus earned by unscrupulous persons also had its repercussion over the behavior and morals of the civil servants. Therefore, what was independence became petty bribery and later became a large-scale racket of wholesale corruption.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES

The second cause of corruption in public service is the environment of the fast urbanizing and industrializing civilizations, where material possessions, position and economic power determined the status and prestige of a person in the developing nations. This factor is as applicable to a developed society as to a developing one, but in a developing society, the environment is more susceptible to corruption.

The contact between the official and party bosses and the very clever, far too clever, businessmen, combined with a tremendous amount of money expected in the business, produces the national malady we call corruption.

Unless we minimize official intervention and ministerial power making or marring the fortunes of businessmen and industrialists, trade and exchange pressures, we are bound to suffer this newly-introduced and widespread malady of corruption at the ministerial and secretarial levels.

## ECONOMIC CAUSES

Corruption in public service also arises due to rapid economic growth. When a lot of money is collected through various means from both inside and outside the country and it is rapidly poured into an economy which for centuries had been stagnant, its wheel begins to crumble under the weight of this pressure. It seems that the easiest and best

way to grease such crumbling machinery is through bribery and through pulls and pushes. Inflation and foreign aid on a large-scale are particularly responsible for increasing corruption. Increasing development of the financial resources of the businessmen and the industrialists is also a factor tending towards corruption in public service.

## SPECIAL CAUSES

Due to the low standard of political civic consciousness among the people in the developing countries, there is great public apathy, ignorance, and indifference in venting their grievances. This attitude is taken advantage of by public servants since it helps the anti-social elements in rationalizing their illegal behavior and also encourages public officials to engage in nefarious activities without any fear of public reprisal.

## PROCEDURAL CAUSES

Another cause of corruption in public service is the weakness of anti-corruption laws and procedures with which the legal systems of developing countries suffer.

It is not enough for the broad masses to say that if bribes are not given, their work will not be done and they will be harassed. Citizens of a free country have the right and the duty to insist that public servants render due services for whom they are paid for public offers. Our democracy in the New World Order will not function unless there is honesty and efficiency in administration. Citizens themselves should be vigilant and they must insist upon their rights. They should also be prepared to pay, if necessary, the price of such insistence with some temporary loss or inconvenience to themselves.

In conclusion, corruption is a visible virus in Third World countries that usually brings about social commotion, genocide, political suicide as well as political scandals among leaders whose interests supersede those of the poor people who live in shacks. Broadly speaking, a strong public opinion must therefore be created and a determined effort made to withhold payments of all illegal gratifications. Let us put this campaign into action.

By: Mohammed Ali Shidle.

## Arab Countries' Economy

The economies of most Arab countries have gone from boom to bust. I am sure that we all remember the prosperity supported by high oil prices and foreign aid. Now, however, public sectors have stopped hiring. Labor opportunities in the oil-rich economies are stagnant, and growth in the modern private sector has remained marginal. The region seems stuck in a low-productivity trap. Workers have paid dearly in falling real wages, soaring unemployment, and shattered expectations.

The severity of the fall can be related to changes in internal and external conditions that have rendered the structures inherited from the boom period unworkable. Labor demand, especially for educated workers, was kept high through policies that protected and promoted the modern sector. However, the combination of declining public sector revenues, fast-rising labor supply, rapid urbanization, and large gains in education have rendered the old social contract unaffordable.

Unless private investment rises and its efficiency improves, the region will be unable to grow at rates that can sustain rising incomes and falling unemployment. This change will require more reliance on markets and the removal of distortions to allow for better use of the existing

human potential.

Changing international conditions makes such a shift more pressing but also more risky. Private capital has become more mobile and goods markets have become more global at a time when the traditional sources of foreign exchange are on the decline. Increased globalization means open access to larger markets, but the increased competition this growth unleashes will make it harder to find a suitable place in the international division of labor. In addition, the globalization of capital increases both the rewards and the risks associated with change. Success will attract capital and create a virtuous circle of investment and growth; but the costs associated with failure also rise since wages will fall and capital will flee unless workers keep up with global competition. More than ever, a credible and realistic strategy is needed to link the region to the world economy. The possibilities of reduced regional tensions and stronger links with the European Union offer a window of opportunity.

To support the transformation from state-led to market-led growth will require a new social contract. In the past, well-intentioned government policy ended up exasperating the distinction between modern and informal (including rural) sectors,

benefiting a small labor elite at the expense of other workers. This situation distorted incentives and encouraged rent-seeking. In the future, the state must commit to the rule of the marketplace in the interest of the majority of workers, but its commitment must be supplemented by public action to ensure that markets deliver socially acceptable outcomes. Labor regulations must guarantee some standards of fairness in labor relations yet preserve the flexibility of labor markets. Mechanisms to reduce market risk should be balanced against the erosion of incentives to perform on the job. Education policies must equalize opportunities and retrain people with outmoded skills. The role of independent unions must be recognized, and the conditions for efficient collective bargaining must be put in place. Policies to reduce inequality are important for national cohesion, but redistribution should be finely targeted. The government must abandon activities in which the private sector is more efficient, insist that its employees work harder, and pay them accordingly. Reform programs have been implemented very gradually in the region, but a vision for a more workable economic structure is starting to take shape. An important missing piece is how to get there, how to make the transition

to a new growth path. Shrinking public sectors and more open trade regimes will initially hurt the old labor elite. But lack of change will lead to rising poverty and social polarization. The region seems to be on a knife-edge between two equally undesirable outcomes—the status quo and botched reforms—both leading to social instability and international marginalization. The fickleness of capital and the bumpiness of the peace process magnify the risks. The region needs to find a third way to attract capital and profit from existing skills. The credibility of reforms rest on their social desirability. Mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of laid-off workers to new jobs, compensation for those hurt, and a policy framework supporting reductions in poverty will be important ingredients of a successful transition.

The report covers the Arab countries, emphasizing those for which more data are available. The economies of the Mashreq — Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank and Gaza, and of the Maghreb — Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia — are studied in greater depth than the others. But in almost all cases, lack of detailed data hampers the analysis. A better understanding of the complex forces at play in labor markets will require much more attention.

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"The rate is bound to go higher as the importers start scrambling for foreign exchange to finance the imports. At the moment, imports have been frozen temporarily in view of the volatility of the exchange rate market, thus dampening the demand for foreign exchange.

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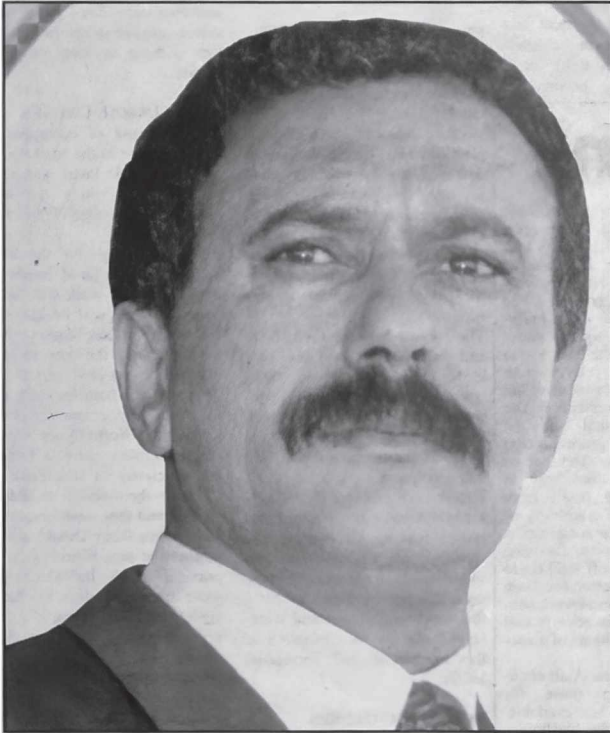
CIBAVISION is the first universal company in the field of optical lenses and related medicines. The company is well known in the research field. Its latest product is an eye drop named Voltaren-Ophtha, available in many other countries, will soon enter the Yemeni Market."

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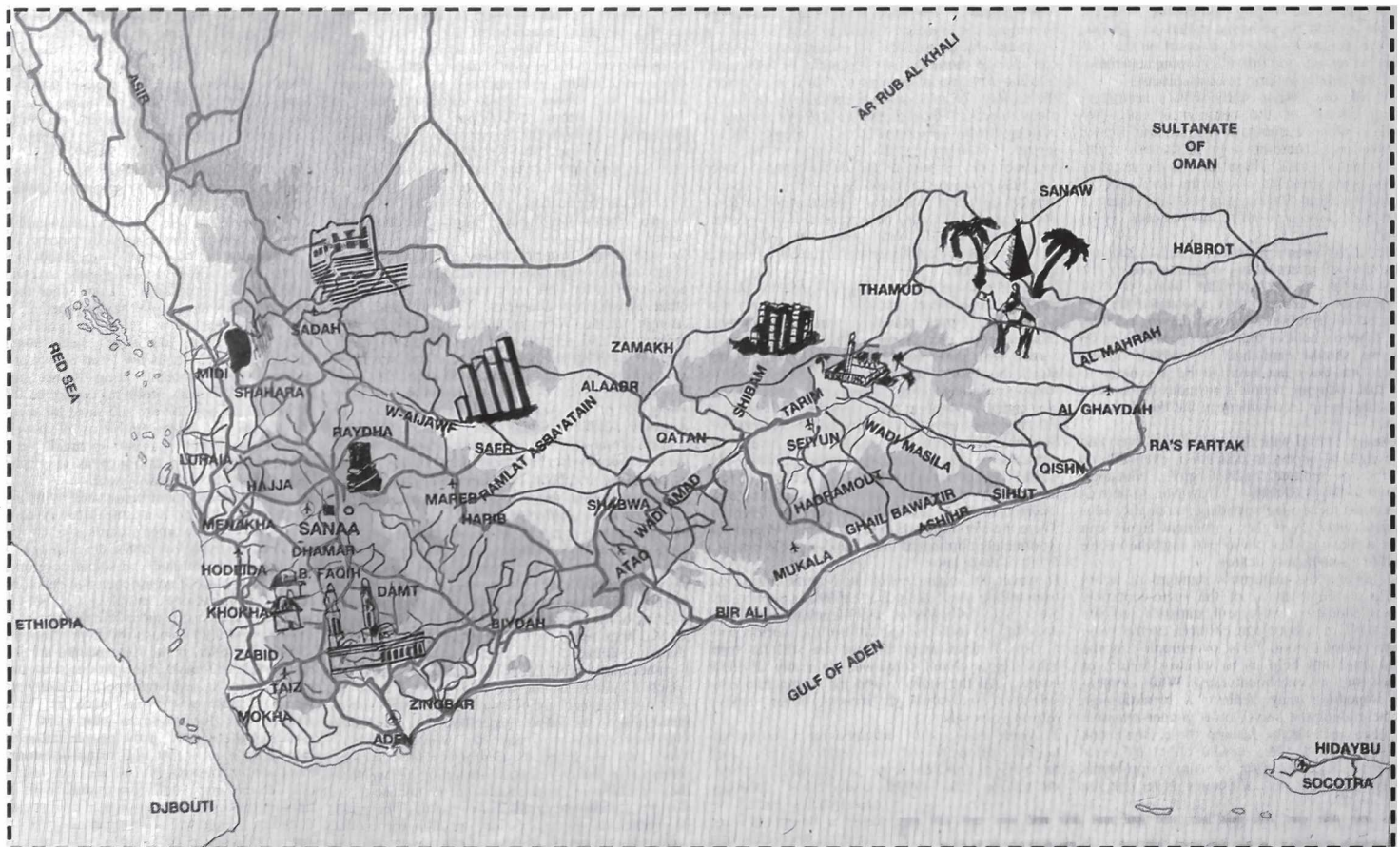
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# Women in YEMEN



I would like to comment on an article that appeared in the Yemen Times issue no. 36 of September, 4th, 1995, about the Beijing Conference. This was an article written by someone called Dr. Li Jun, which was not, as I expected, a report on the conference, but an outburst full of sweeping statements which I find totally lacking in central focus.

First of all, our author starts with a seemingly informed review of the conference, and then suddenly, without warning, jumps into unmitigated judgments like, "There are a lot of success stories in the women's sector. These are not the result of group or team work but due to the dedication of individuals such as Basma Alqobati and others ... She has been able to mobilize international organizations".

I wonder if the intention here is to tell us that the mobilization of international organizations is the success factor in development work or that Basma's work is being rightly applauded for her field-based contributions? Further on, we are told, "many scholars believe there are opportunities on which we should capitalize...". Which opportunities? One does not need to be a scholar to realize that changing people's attitudes is the most challenging, basic requirement in the development process.

We have no quarrel with the maxim that everyone has the right of access to education, even though more factors militate against girl's education compared to boy's education. However, to be realistic, Yemen faces a lack of adequate, quality educational services. A higher enrolment figure can only be achieved when these two ingredients are attained to a satisfactory degree.

Second, raising the majority's standard of living will help eliminate many of the socio-economic barriers to education. At present, statistics indicate at least 47% of school age children at the basic level are out of school. Thus, oversimplifying the problem does not help us to identify factors or remedies for low enrolment rates. While emphasizing something may achieve a breakthrough somewhere along the line (I know gender-sensitive issues have become the fashion these days), one could also achieve the opposite effect by over-emphasizing. To tackle girls' or women's problems separately from the rest of society is to risk the

further marginalisation of females.

Issues have to be viewed within the context of Yemeni society. Any short term or long term steps to remedy the situation should be done within the socio-cultural parameters. Advocacy and education can change attitudes, but it should be integrated into the educational process so that it grows from the society. To antagonize the people by imposing alien models on them is to sign a death warrant to partnership for development. For example, does it matter if women or girls wear scarves on their heads or not, as long as the development worker can help nourish them and help them to achieve better health and education? Attempting to level out cultural differences as a precondition to development is one of the blind spots when people mix development work with gender issues. I will come back to this later.

Following some of the side discussions in the Beijing Conference, complex issues were discussed like family planning, women's economic independence, etc. Some of the UN bodies concerned with these issues have often come under attack because - although they profess not to impose on governments - they are accused of single-mindedly pursuing their agendas without considering the issue of women's health as a whole. Sophisticated terms like "reproductive health" do not conceal the underlying contradictions. The Chinese government has also been accused of militarism because of the one-child family law, considered to be a curtailment of personal freedom. There are also reported cases of female infanticide (fortunately eliminated from Muslim societies) as a result of these laws.

However, the organizers of these conferences have been telling us all along that exploding populations are a major indicator of underdevelopment. China does happen to house one fifth of the world's population. It does seem that we are still far from achieving a global consensus on many of these issues. All the more reason for taking into consideration individual differences when making reform proposals.

To come back to the article, what I found particularly offensive was the negative portrayal of the Yemeni domestic scene, a fact which prompts me to ask if the author conducted an anthropological-social survey or were her judgments based on the limited views of a particular segment of the Yemeni female population? According to the author of the article, the Yemeni man is a complete barbarian, whose one interest in life is to limit women's development. Females are portrayed as the habitually weak, injured party. Sweeping statements like, "the groom ends up with a major financial burden... However, he has purchased almost a servant whom he does not pay for her services..." needs to be seriously questioned. Should we also consider women the world over who do the housework and look after their families as unpaid servants or does this apply only to Yemen where women have more domestic help due to the extended family system? If we want to discuss women's problems in a

global sense, women the world over work hard and many a domestic conflict is based on the delineation of roles and the division of labor. However, the type of labor may differ in degree and in kind. What I mean, is that instead of women in the rural areas in Yemen being overburdened with domestic chores and looking after animals, etc., the woman in New York whose husband leaves the house at 7.00 a.m. to return at 7.00 p.m., may be overburdened with both the housework and the child-rearing, and if she also happens to take on a part-time job, you may be sure that she will still have the major responsibility for running the home. Even in the West, many a career woman has been shunted from place to place to suit her husband's career.

Women everywhere are abused and harassed, and if this were not the case I might begin to think that these conferences are only meant for Yemen and other developing countries. I have lived long enough in the West to know that female subordination and exploitation can come in many forms even if the women in question happens to be a high-powered executive in a mini skirt. This case is a typical kind of stereo-typing that has been going on in the Arab World since the days of Burton's Arabian Nights. Just because Yemeni women are covered up is no reason to assume that they necessarily fit the image of swooning wimps, as portrayed in cheap literature like *The Lustful Turk*, etc. Behind those covers are some powerful, confident and dignified women.

Generalizations like these stand in the way of cross-cultural understanding and sharing of experiences. I also had the impression that weddings were celebrated everywhere with food, song and revelry. The inappropriate statement written about inviting hordes of relatives, friends and neighbours to weddings reads as if it were another minus in Yemeni culture.

I cannot understand the point made about divorce, which I believe is not favorably looked upon in most societies because of its association with social instability. Is the author suggesting that increasing the divorce rate will make the women happier? When two people get married, it is a serious commitment in many respects, including to weather their troubles unless problems are so intense as to warrant a complete break. Encouraging, "the grass is greener on the other side" through the media creates within people a dissatisfaction with real life and builds false expectations that reality can live up to the make-believe world of perfection. If we are to believe the poetry written throughout the ages, the male-female relationship has been difficult since Adam and Eve. In any case, some women can also make hell for men just as some men may make hell for women.

In discussing the problems of women in Yemen, there are other critical issues to address, like financial security for divorcees and widows, child custody issues, rehabilitation for women prisoners, etc.. The government needs to ascertain which laws are being implemented. To narrow down the problem to 'marital relations' limits the scope of core issues that need to be tackled. Like everywhere else, there are as many happy domestic scenes as there are tragedies which draw attention. I used to follow programs on television about wife-battering (I hear it is an increasing phenomenon in France) and child abuse while I was in England - alcoholism being a major factor attributed to both problems. I might have gone away thinking the British a nation of drunks and weirdos, had I not had perfectly sane friends who belonged to normal families. In rural areas, there are men who have never heard of feminism treating their wives in a very civilized manner.

Holding a job in the modern sector is also sold as the panacea for women. Women in developed countries have not yet resolved their many problems which are the by-product of a shift in values and roles in modern times. Expectations

have changed and female economic independence has made men defensive about their own territories and more covertly chauvinistic. In more sophisticated societies, this problem is not as obvious as it is in our society where one can at once pinpoint and say, "Aha. This is it. Women are subjugated. They are covered up." The women themselves are confused as to what is their ultimate goal. Is it the process of female empowerment, economic independence as an end in itself? Can the improvement in the quality of their lives be achieved separately from their families? Do they perhaps mourn the demise of old-fashioned values of chivalry and protection?

Everything has a price and it is up to each woman to decide how much she wants to pay and for what. The paradox of freedom is when freedom is not a matter of free choice but an imposed standard that is being sold wholesale and from which there is no escape. Let us face it. We have opened a Pandora's box and unleashed a variety of problems along with the goodies, like stress, heart attacks and domestic chaos. Let us not paint a rosy picture of ultimate bliss without tackling the accompanying problems. Women's problems cannot be looked at in isolation from society and must be seen within the context of larger problems of poverty and underdevelopment. It is not so much the case of women's oppression as much as oppression that applies both to men and women.

Instead of development being seen by us as a partnership with males, it is unfortunately being seen exclusively as a women's battle against males. In the final analysis, women's development is synonymous with national and social development. It cannot take place if comprehensive development at the national level does not take place. For example, while it is true that if more females get into parliament they will try to push for more reforms to their favor. However, if the right people are in parliament, male or female, the right decisions are likely to be taken to resolve important national issues which concern women as much as the rest of society, and they stand to gain from it. It is a matter of the quality of the people rather than the male-female ratio that will bring development to this country. In other words, we have to put down our female arms and join hands with men in moving towards the creation of a civil society populated by people with a strong civic sense.

An important part of this process is improvement of the educational system and giving more attention to children's issues, child-rearing and education which is sometimes neglected by the women in the process of demanding equal working rights, etc. This is a long and arduous process, but it has to take its own course for there are no shortcuts to development. After the last few decades, the Arab World should realize that true revolution is the revolution of the mind and not arms. Advocacy and education are basic ingredients, but they have to be accompanied by better planning and improvement of basic services.

For instance, it is no use educating rural women on health and hygiene when there are no provisions for fresh drinking water. You do not go to rural women and lecture them on female economic independence when the whole family is on the brink of starvation. Education goes hand in hand with the provision of services and facilities. Teaching people how to fish in the Dead Sea is also fruitless unless we put in a few fish to breed in the first place.

The creation of a civil society is not a job that can be achieved in a few conferences. Promoters of development can only be facilitators if they are serious in considering the people's real needs. Once the people of Yemen have started on the road to that civil society we will have taken definite steps towards development.

By: Samira Ali Bin Daair,  
Social Worker/NGO Personality.

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# TOURISM IN ETHIOPIA ON THE RISE

Ethiopia has great potential to be one of the most important tourist destinations in Africa. The country is endowed with unique cultural heritage, impressive scenery, suitable climate and important archeological sites.

its geographical location and its unspoiled scenic beauty make Ethiopia a prime tourist location. Ato. Zeyede Haile, Public Relations Principal Officer of the Ethiopian Tourism Commission said, "The new economic policy

Ethiopia reached 145,000. By viewing the increase in tourists to Ethiopia, we see an encouraging trend. This increase occurred because those factors which hindered the development of the industry have changed and now Ethiopia is a country which has started implementing of democratic principles. At present, tourists can travel to any tourist destination as long as they have a passport and a valid visa. He stressed another important factor, that the Ethiopian

satisfy the international tourists. The Ethiopian tourism industry is in a recovery period and in the very near future expecting to receive many more tourists. Ato. Zeyede said for the past 17 years of the Derg regime, the country never earned more than 20 million US Dollars annually from the tourism sector. At this time, however, it earns more than 40 million US dollars. Compared to the past, performance has increased by 500%, excluding the transportation income which comes through the Ethiopian Airlines and other expenditures which are not directly paid to the government hotels or travel operators. He said Ethiopia's geological past has played a crucial role in making the country a vast and beautiful natural haven for many kinds of wildlife and plants. More than 800 species of birds are found in Ethiopia, of which 23 are found exclusively in Ethiopia. There are also more than 100 mammal species, of which seven of the big mammals are endemic.

of Ethiopia - Axum, Lalibela and Gondar. Each of these places has lots of things to offer to the international tourists.

Axum, being the ancient capital, is the source of modern civilization in Ethiopia. The present archaeological sites in and around Axum are not yet exploited. Many historians and archaeologists believe the existence of Axum goes well beyond the present estimation.

Lalibella churches are so magnificent that they are acknowledged by UNESCO as the 8th wonder of the world. The eleven churches were not built, but were carved out of a huge rock and some of them are as tall as a three story building.

Gondar inherited political power in the 16th century after Lalibela. The city's unique imperial precinct contains a number of castles built by various kings and emperors as a sign of their power and regal magnificence. They are still standing in witness of their time of grandeur.

Concerning other tourist attractions, he said there are over 80 languages and dialects in Ethiopia and as many cultural variations. He added that the country has its own unique alphabet by which its thousands of years of history is recorded. He said the tourist attractions are protected by society. It is organized by the Tourist Regional Office because these bureaus are close to the heritage sites. At a national level, the Ethiopian Tourism Commission and other concerned authorities like the Orthodox Church, the Ministry of Culture and Information rec-

ommend policies and guidelines which go down to the regional offices. In this way the attractions are protected from pollution, deterioration, natural hazards and man made activities.

With regard to tourist accommodation facilities, at present there are about 56 government hotels and 30 standard private hotels. The tourism industry encourages foreign and local private investors. Currently, we don't have any shortage of tourist facilities concerning hotels and tour operators.

Before 1990 we had only one tour operator owned by the government, but at present more than 78 travel and tour operators have official licenses from the tourism commission.

By: Afrah Mohammed, Ethiopia Office, Addis Ababa.



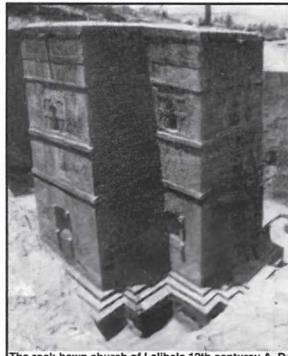
The castle of Emeror Fasiledes 17th century A.D.

At present, the development of tourism in Ethiopia is in its infant stage. This state is mainly due to the fact that the country has suffered from a long war and political instability. After the overthrow of the previous dictatorial regime in 1991, and a grass-roots reform which took place starting the same year, peace and social stability have been secured throughout Ethiopia.

The distinctive tourist attractions of Ethiopia arise out of its very unique historical and cultural heritage dating back over 3,000 years. In addition, its archaeological importance, its suitable climate, its rich flora and fauna,

of the transitional government of Ethiopia has transformed the country from a planned economy to a free market economic system. In general the recent political, social and economic changes in the country have greatly improved the country's image and economic performance. They have also created favorable conditions for the development of tourism by attracting more and more foreign investors".

He added that the international tourist arrivals from 1991-1995 has steadily grown by 20 percent annually. In 1993 -1994, 116,000 tourists visited Ethiopia. In 1995, the number of international tourist arrivals to



The rock-hewn church of Lalibela 12th century A.D.

Tourism Commission has restructured itself in-line with the present industry demand. Currently, the commission is working towards facilitating the movements of tourists within the country and assisting tourist service organizations like hotels, restaurants, travel and tour operations to raise their standard of service to the level that can

lakes and rivers have many fascinating features. There are some 25 mountains in central and Northern Ethiopia over 4000 meters above sea level; 60 mountains are over 3000 meters high. Ras Dashen, with its highest peak at 4620 meters is the fourth highest mountain in Africa. He said the historical route comprises the three ancient capitals



The stelae of Axum—3rd century A.D.

الشركة اليمنية الأسترالية لتكنولوجيا المباني  
 تقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني المغوار والحكومة الرشيدة والقيادة السياسية المظفرة بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح وذلك بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة والثلاثون لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة.

Building Technology of Yemen presents its felicitations to the people, government and political leadership of Yemen led by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, on the anniversary of the 26th of September.

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## Letters to the Editor

## Letters to the Editor

## Letters to the Editor

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### Advice on Privatization

I am a first-time contributor to the "Letters to the Editor" page. In this letter, I write about The Privatization Process. As you know, Privatization is a concept which refers to the selling of failed government factories, cooperatives, companies, etc. to the private sector.

In our country, the decision of the leadership to begin the privatization of the public sector should have good results for the national economy.

Like many other Yemenis, I know there are different committees formed for this purpose. These should have a high level of knowledge and experience from other developed countries.

In this regard, I believe the government needs to take strict measures to achieve the best results of our privatization. Will that happen?

By: Eng. Ali Kahtan Kassim,  
Aden.

### What Is Wrong with Sana'a University?

I wonder when will be the Second Coming prophesized by W.B. Yeats?

It seems that life continues in the same circle in our country and I see no promises for breaking from this cycle. There will be no change. Actually things are going for the worse with the bad guys gaining the upper hand. Some of these believe themselves to be one of elite in our country.

At Sana'a University, at the Language Center, a test has been recently carried out to choose teachers of English from among nine candidates. I was one of them.

Can you imagine the questions that were asked at such an occasion? As usual, the questions were concerned with nothing of importance. Their main purpose was simply to indicate that an exam ritual has been carried out.

The candidates took the test, and I came in the first place. But this was not enough, according to the man in charge. I am required to be fat, tall, with grey hair, yellow eyes and the like. This is their vision of the right person.

You have - as a candidate - to be a good looking person and a qualified fighter since you are not

going to teach English but to fight. That is what Dr. Abdul-Raheem at this center recommended. I think he forgot to recall when he was like when he first began as a student or even as a teacher. What was his experience in the field of teaching some twenty years ago when he started?

Finally, I want to invite whoever is interested to amuse himself/herself in listening to a man of musical language, to pay a visit to the language center and meet this gigantic man, the so-called Abdul-Raheem.

By:  
Mohammed Abdulgaleel Moh'd Hadi Al-Masry.

### A letter to President Ali Abdulla Saleh "Please stop racism in Yemen"

Dear Mr. President,

I have a few questions to ask you about the "muwalladeen". Even though I hate to use this word and don't understand its true meaning, I will allow myself to use it since it is a famous word among the Yemenis.

Nowadays, the government is pressing the issue of muwalladeen, and we don't understand why. As shown on T.V., a Yemeni committee from the Yemeni community in East Africa came to Yemen and met with government officials to discuss the problems of the Yemenis living in Africa. The President promised the committee to build a school in Dar-es-Sallam for the Yemenis and to issue them ID cards from the Yemeni Embassy there. That did happen, by the way.

Ironically enough, however, muwalladeen living in Yemen are not allowed to get ID's. Last month, six boys in Mukalla followed the government's procedures to obtain their IDs, but the immigration officers denied them the IDs based on Sana'a orders not to issue IDs to muwalladeen.

In Aden, the police work till late at night trying to arrest any illegal residents, mainly dark skinned people. In the process, they also arrest Yemenis holding ID cards, especially if they were born in Africa.

Mr. President, do you know what happened to me? Well, here is my story:

While I was coming out of a taxi in Sheikh Othman, I was stopped by a policeman. He asked for my ID, I showed it to him, and he insisted that it was forged. I was taken to Sheikh Othman Jail for seven hours and was then transferred to al-Mansoura prison where I was released around 8:00 pm, when the officers gave me back the ID and said I was free to go. I was surprised that the policeman didn't know what a Yemeni ID looks like and that it was issued through the immigration office in Crater, Aden.

My only fault is my dark skin.

I believe that it is the Ministry of Interior's fault if people can obtain forged IDs. This false arrest also happened to my brother who was taken to jail by a policeman, even though he showed his ID and his military service book. He had served for 2 and a half years in Aden. Still, there was no respect for him or his documents.

Another funny story occurred when I was at the police station. A policeman insisted that a Yemeni woman, holding a Yemeni passport issued in Tanzania, should pay a residence permit fee or face incarceration. Ironically enough, the passport shows that she is paying residence permit fees to stay in Tanzania.

Officers claim to have orders to arrest muwalladeen and check their IDs even if he/she is working with the government, which is an indication of the great pressure put on muwalladeen. This is a clear case of racism and discrimination. It is funny that some people claim Yemen is a democratic country when these things happen in broad day light.

Now Mr. President here are my questions are:

- 1- Do muwalladeen have any rights in this country?
- 2- Does muwalladeen refer to only those born in Africa - i.e., dark skin?
- 3- Can the ID issued out of Yemen be used just as any other ID?
- 4- Do you accept the muwalladeen as full citizens of Yemen?

That is all Mr. President. I would appreciate it if you would pass these answers to our brothers in the Ministry of Interior. The main thing, Mr. President, is for you to stop the racism against muwalladeen!

Thank you  
M. M. Saleh,  
Aden.

### "The Second Language or The International Language"

There are in our world, some 3,000 major languages and dialects. This high number did not matter in the Middle Ages, when communications between different parts of the globe were slow and difficult, and when in Europe at least, all educated men spoke Latin. Things have changed completely in our time.

While few men can now speak Latin, the telegraph and radio have made it possible to talk directly between continents, and a journey which might have taken several weary months then, can now be achieved in a few hours by air. It is not surprising, thus, that men have increasingly felt the need for a common language, and during the last century various solutions to the problem have been put forward.

The first of these was a suggestion for the creation of a completely artificial tongue, quite unconnected with any existing language. Although such a tongue might be difficult for people to learn, at least it had the advantage that everybody started on an equal footing. The second solution was the invention of a synthetic language based on natural languages, but without their numerous irregularities. Such languages as Esperanto, Volapuk and interlingua belong to this category. Since they are related to existing languages, they are easier to learn for European speakers.

The two remaining solutions to the problem of an international language are either to adopt as a world auxiliary some existing language already spoken by a large number of people or peoples (such languages as English, French, Spanish or Russian would be suitable), or to create a simplified version of one of these languages, in which the vocabulary and grammatical forms would be reduced to a minimum, an example of this is "Basic English".

It is most unlikely that the governments of the world will ever formally agree on an international auxiliary language. Meanwhile, whether we like it or not, there are signs that English is gradually becoming accepted as a second language by a majority of people all over the world.

By: Abdul-Ghafoor Ahmed Al-Naggar,  
English Department, Taiz.



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REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

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United Nations Children's Fund

## ANNOUNCEMENT

UNICEF Sana'a is looking for Yemeni nationals to work for UNICEF, Sana'a for the post of the following positions:-

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##### Job description:

To assist Health programme officer in tasks concerning nutrition programs, such as child proteino-energetic malnutrition, breast-feeding and micronutrients deficiencies in mothers and children. Administrative and financial follow-up as well as field trips will be undertaken.

##### Qualifications, skills and Attributes required:

- Bachelor degree in health science from recognized university is minimum.
- Graduate qualification and / or specialization in nutrition an advantage.
- 5 years of working experience in Yemen with local government and non-governmental organizations and related fields.
- fluency in Arabic and English - speaking, reading and writing.
- Analytical and advocacy skills essential.
- computer literacy and knowledge of word processing and data-base management desirable.

#### 2. Admin, Personnel Assistant:

##### Job description:

Under supervision of the operations officers be responsible for all the functions related to administration and personnel. Ensure smooth and efficient miscellaneous officer operation by establishing and maintaining effective control/ measures. Supervises and be responsible for the work of personnel.

##### Qualifications, Skills and Attributes required:

- Completed secondary education and diploma in Administration.
- Five years experience progressively respon-

sible in the field of administration and personnel.

- Good knowledge of written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Knowledge of computer applications, especially spreadsheets and word perfect required.
- Ability to learn new computer application.
- Knowledge of different types of office machine and equipment.
- Training and negotiating skills.

#### 3. Consultant for salt marketing:

##### Job Description:

Determine Prices of non-iodized salt in various containers practiced in supermarkets, neighborhood shops and at the Souk. Identify pricing factors for iodized and non iodized salt for both large factories and small producers. Determine specific and targeted strategies of reducing the price differentials were the exit in order to determine the degree to which the price factor can be eliminated or largely reduced. Identify all major small producers in each Govern- orates.

##### Qualifications required

- Knowledge of salt industry in Yemen would be an advantage.
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If you have the qualifications and background required, please submit your application to UNICEF, Sana'a office. P. O. Box 725 Amran road Al-Hasaba.

Deadline for receiving applications is  
15th of October 1995.

ممثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة وجميع العاملين فيها

# طيران اليمن

تتقدم بالتهنئة الخالصة للشعب اليمني والقيادة السياسية بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



**The Chairman of the Board of Directors and all Employees and Workers of AL YEMEN AIRLINES** presents its warm felicitation to the Yemeni people and political leadership on the anniversary of 26th September, the immortal revolution.

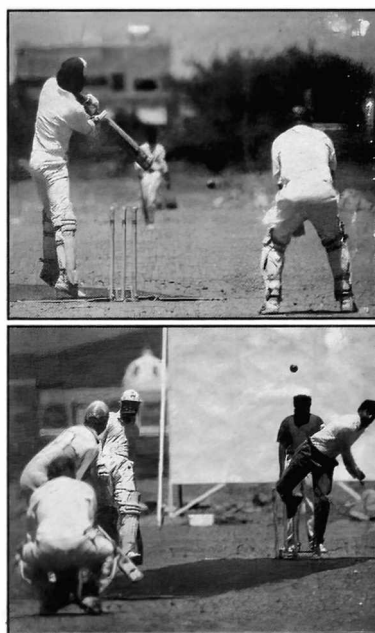
## Indian Embassy Cricket Club V/S YCC



IECC scored an easy victory over YCC in the second round of the Yemen Cricket League played at the Al Thowara ground on 22nd September 1995. IECC scored 152/6 in 25 overs. YCC were all out for 76 in 22nd overs. IECC captain Suresh, called the coin correctly and opted to bat. S. Chaudary and Srinivas opened the innings. IECC lost its first wicket as Srinivas was run out for 5, but Tahir and S. Chaudary showed very good show of 55 runs partnership. Tahir was trying for a big hit but Shabbir took a excellent catch in the boundary line. Fourth and fifth wickets fell down without adding any score to IECC. Then the all rounder Abbas, started hitting all round the wicket and showed a very good innings by hitting magnificent 40 runs. This really made big difference in the IECC score. Vyas also played very good innings by contributing 27 runs and remained not out. Initial overs of YCC from Gailal and Mobin were excellent, but in the latter stage especially Abbas, Tahir and Vyas started hitting all around the wickets. The openers of YCC, Nisar and Shabbir were trying to keep up the required run rate. But Nisar was clean bowled by Vyas on his first over. Towfiq and Zaffer were not able to do much to the IECC's bowler. Then came the hero of the previous matches Waris. With the introduction spinner Abbas, Waris was not able to repeat his previous good innings. Abbas clean bowled him on his last ball of the fourth over. Tahir and Vyas bowled very well and each got 4 and 3 wickets respectively.

Tahir was declared man of the match and 5 points each for best fielder of the match were awarded to Agnihotri (IECC) and Shabbir (YCC).

## MRF XI versus L&JCC: BEST GAME OF THE COMPETITION



In a thrilling high scoring game which was judged by spectators to be the most interesting to date in the 1995 League Competition, the MRF XI claimed victory off the fifth ball of the last over at the Haddah ground.

MRF won the toss and put the L&JCC in to bat. Phil and John opened well before Phil was bowled by Khan with the score at 30. John was Run Out with addition of only four more runs. Imdad joined Steve and at the water break they had brought the score to 82. Imdad was caught behind in the 16th over for a splendid 25 and a total score of 105. Habib was unfortunate to be given Run Out for 7. Ranjan was bowled for the same score of 7, and Ajay fell for zero to Mani. The exhausted Steve fell to Benson for a personal best of 70 at a total of 163. Don joined Andy and both were unbeaten at a final score of 170 runs. This was the highest score ever at Haddah.

Prem and Mani opened well for MRF and at the water break had brought the score to 90, a fractionally better score rate than the L & JCC. Prem fell LBW to Ajay for 46 and at a total of 102 runs. Mani was joined by Sheshadri who was Run Out for 10 at a total of 119. Mani fell one run later to Imdad for an excellent 43. Andy caught and bowled Benson for 20. Rueban was bowled by Ranjan for 10 and Khan was run out for 6 in the 24th over with the score at 165. Prakash was extremely lucky not to be run out taking a quick run on the fifth ball of the last over, the run which gave MRF a thrilling victory. The disparity in "extras" proved to be the all important decider between the two teams.

Steve Murphy was awarded Man of the Match. A cut, bruised and bloody Andy received 10 points towards the Fielder of the Season for an inspiring exhibition of bravery whilst fielding. Habib was awarded the L&JCC "Plank" Award.

## SCORES

IECC		YCC		L&J		MRF	
S. Chaudary	Bowled Zaffer 21	Nisar	Bowled Vyas 1	Phil, bowled Khan	8	Prem, LBW Ajay	46
Srinivas	Run out 5	Shabbir	Caught Srinivas 3	John, Run Out	16	Mani, bowled Imdad	43
Tahir	Caught Shabbir 34	Towfiq	Caught Madhukar 2	Steve, bowled Benso	70	Sheshadri, Run Out	6
Madhukar	Caught behind 0	Zaheer	Caught Agnihotri 9	Imdad, caught, bowled Sheshadri	25	Benson, c & b Andy	20
Abbas	Stumped 40	Waris	Bowled Abbas 9	Habib, Run Out	7	Rueban, bowled Ranjan	10
Anthony	Run out 0	Zafar	Caught behind 11	Ranjan, LBW, Mani	7	Imran, not out	10
Vyas	Not out 27	Shakil	Caught Rajeev 6	Ajay, bowled Mani	0	Khan, run out	6
S. Agnihotri	Not out 2	Rauzdk	Bowled Srinivas 3	Andy, not out	14	Prakash, not out	2
Suresh		Gillal	Not out 4	Don, not out	5	Extras	28
Veerendra		Mobin	Stumped 2	Extras	18	Total for 6 wickets	171
Rajeev		Haleem	LBW 2	Total for 7 wickets (117 minutes)	170	Did not bat: Augustine, Jeff and Maged	
Extras	23	Extras	24	Did not bat: Cedric and Peter.			
Total Score	152	Total Score	76				

### YEMEN CRICKET LEAGUE SPONSORS - 1995 COMPETITION

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Hasco Limited	Yemen Kuwait Shipping
Hawk Int. Fin. Constr. Co.Ltd	Yemen Times
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	Yemen Travel Agencies
Nabors Drilling	Universal Travel
Panalpina Gulf LLC	VOLTAS International Limited

Photographed by: Ganapathy Panamishwar



**Al-Thowra: Sana'a (Daily): 21-9-95**  
(Official)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Council of Ministers:
  - Ratifies the Establishment of the National Board for Water Resources
  - Approves the Development Credit for the Professional/Skilled Training Project Granted by the International Development Association (\$ 60 Million)
  - Approves Raising Yemen's Shares in the World Bank to 971 Shares
  - Approves the Organizational By-Laws for the Ministry of Interior
  - Approves the Year End Accounts of the Public and Independent Budgets (Autonomous Units)
- 2) Joint Session of Chambers of Commerce And Industry: Discussion on Search for an Instrument for Exporting Surplus Agricultural Output and on Vitalizing Investments in Agriculture.
- 3) In the Sana'a Civil Service Office: More than 4000 College graduates and 2000 grads of Technical Training Institutes In Search of Employment

**Article Summary:**

**Yemeni Researcher Discovers a Cure for Blood Cancer (Leukemia)**

A Ph.D. was granted to Samir Abdul Ghani from Koan University in France for his successful research work that resulted in finding a remedy that cures Leukemia. The research in Chemical Therapy, Pharmaceutical section took 3 years to complete.

**Development: Sana'a (Biweekly) 15-9-95**

**(Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) CONOCO Oil Co Drills for Oil in the Gulf of Aden
- 2) The Arrest of a Gang of Arsonists In Aden
- 3) The World Bank Predicts that the Middle East Will Have the Lowest Development Growth Rate over the Next Ten Years.
- 4) Total Overseas Japanese Assets Put at US \$ 688 Billion
- 5) Discovery of Gold in Commercial Quantities in Yemen.

**Article Summary:**

**World's Ten Best Cities**

Fortune Magazine published the List of the World's Ten Best Cities in which to Do Business, as follows:

- 1 - Hong Kong
- 2 - New York
- 3 - London
- 4 - Atlanta
- 5 - Chicago
- 6 - Singapore



## Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

- 7 - Toronto
- 8 - San Francisco
- 9 - Frankfurt
- 10 - Miami

**AL-HAQ: Sana'a (Weekly): 17-9-95**  
(Mouthpiece of Rabitat Abna Al-Yemen [The League Of Sons of Yemen])

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Central Bank of Yemen Returns YR 10 Billion and US \$ Account Balances of Government Corporations.
- 2) Mad Dogs Attack and Kill Five Citizens (Rabies) in Yaffa'a District
- 3) The Netherlands Finances and Constructs an Electric Power Station (70 Megawatt) In Mukallah
- 4) Security Protocol between Yemen and Egypt to Be Concluded.

**Article Summary:**

**The Liquidation of Kuwaiti Investment in a Yemeni Bank**

Two important developments occurred in the Yemeni Kuwaiti Bank for Trade and Investment at the same time:

- 1) The bank has become a fully Yemeni owned bank with the Kuwaitis selling all of their shares to Yemeni shareholders.
- 2) The bank has become fully owned by the private sector.

The bank's name will be unchanged and its capital will be increased to YR 150,000,000 (first to YR 100,000,000 by year end 1995, and to YR 150,000,000 by April 1996).

**AL-WAHDAMI: Sana'a (Weekly): 19-9-95**

**(Mouthpiece of Nasserite Unionist Party)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) In an Anti-Democratic Move, Mohammed Al-Maqalib, Deputy Secretary General of Al-Haq Party, Is Harassed and Intimidated at Sanaa International Airport
- 2) Elements of the Islah Attack the General Manager, Ministry of Education, Ibb Office
- 3) Differences among the Partners in the Ruling Coalition in Parliament over the Law on Islamic Banks.

**Article Summary:**

**Yemeni News Agency Staff Decided to Go on Strike**

Because of the refusal of the Ministry of Finance to pay the cost of living increment to the Saba News Agency staff, a strike has been called for to start on the 7th October 1995 and until the Ministry of Finance approves the increment to the relevant staff. The MoF has objected to the increment - which has been granted to all government staff - on the grounds that the agency is not making any profit.

**AL-SAHWA : Sana'a (Weekly): 21-9-95**

**(Yemeni Congregation for Reform [Islah])**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Consultative Assembly Of The YCG Will Discuss Its General Policy
- 2) The Call for National Reconciliation Is an Old Trick to Create a New Crisis
- 3) The Aden Bank: Call for Investigation on All Government Authorities Which Use the Beihany Building.

**Article Summary:**

**The Delay of a Tender for Chemicals Used in the Treatment of Petroleum Extracted from Mareb Costs Yemen a Lot of Money**

Yemen Hunt Oil Company applied a lot of pressure on the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources to delay a decision on the tender for the procurement of certain chemicals used in the treatment of extracted petroleum from the main oil fields.

Whereas the Technical Committee evaluating the tender has gone through the tender evaluation at least three times, and has chosen the bid with the lowest priced offer, Hunt Oil management insists that the deal should be given to the same company which has supplied the chemicals before. The bid presented by the latter was US\$ 300,000 more than bid offered by the company chosen by the technical committee.

The delay means that the work has to continue with the old chemical supply agreements which are higher priced than the new prices in the tender.

**AL-WAHDAM: Sana'a (Weekly) 20-9-95**

**(Official)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Founding of the Center for Future Studies
- 2) The Federation of Labor Syndicates of Kuwait Arrives in Sana'a Tomorrow
- 3) The Road Project Linking up Yemen and Oman Is Under Study for Implementation.

**Article Summary:**

**1) Discovery of Gold in Waraqa Village, Dhamar**  
The newspaper: Development (see above) disclosed that there is strong evidence that gold is found in considerable quantities in the area between Waraqa Village and Tamr Village in the eastern area of Ans District (Dhamar). The General Mining Authority has been making exploratory excavations there, which has also lead to the discovery of Zinc, in quantities that cover the needs of the Republic of Yemen and the rest of the Arabian Peninsula. Major efforts by Yemeni Engineers, headed by Yahya Al-Madani, led to the find.

**2) Confiscation of marijuana in Al-Malahiz Area (Sa'ada)**  
Five Kilograms of marijuana was found with a number of Eritreans who were in the process of smuggling the contraband material into Saudi Arabia. No details were given in the report.

**AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly): 20-95**

**(Independent)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Unusual Steps in Yemen Taken to Embarrass Hassan Sobhy (Chairman of the Board of Directors)
- 2) 5 Deaths and 10 Injured in Traffic Accident in Lahaj
- 3) Assault on a School in Seiyun and Honoring of Four Students.

**Article Summary:**

**Chairman of COCA Interview**

In light of the Administrative and Financial Reform Program announced by the government and presently under implementation, the newspaper interviewed Ahmed Al-Iriani, Chairman of the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) to determine the role of COCA in the reforms and the problems facing COCA in fighting corruption in the Government

Excerpts of what he said:

- "We are now investigating the Yemenia Lease of the Airbus Plane."

- "We are only an auditing organizations, we have no power to take specific action against violators. We just report them to the relevant authorities."

- "The President has given instructions to draft the Financial Responsibility Clearance Law (Declaration of No Conflict of Interest)."

- "The Central Bank of Yemen has not been under scrutiny for any violations by us. Neither do we auditors any other financial institution in the banking system."

- "We have transferred many cases to the courts. However, we are not at liberty to specify the persons involved in the violations by name, because of the rules governing the organization."

- "The media could play a vital role in assisting us in our work."

اكسون يمن

اكسون يمن للاستثمار

SEPTEMBER 26

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# FRUITS OF ICRC EFFORTS

By: Anwar Al-Sayyadi,  
Yemen Times.

Mr. Jean Delesmillieres, Deputy Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Dr. Jean Rey-Bellet, a psychiatrist at the committee, visited the Yemen Times last week.

The ICRC - a Swiss based organization that works in 65 countries, during war and peace times, including such hot spots as Bosnia, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Chechnya. "We are an independent and neutral organization. At war time, the Committee plays the role of a humanitarian intermediary in favor of the defenseless, mainly the unarmed civilians, the wounded and the prisoners. Our activities range from visiting and assisting prisoners to tending to the mine wounded or assisting the civilian populations with food and non-food supplies. At peace time the ICRC's work consists of visiting and assisting prisons, at the same time providing recommendations to the concerned authorities," explained Mr. Delesmillieres. The ICRC had no base in Yemen, prior to May 1994, but had two to three annual missions which came mainly to provide medical, hygiene or bedding materials to the prisoners. In May 1994, the organization set up several offices in the country which provided the following services:

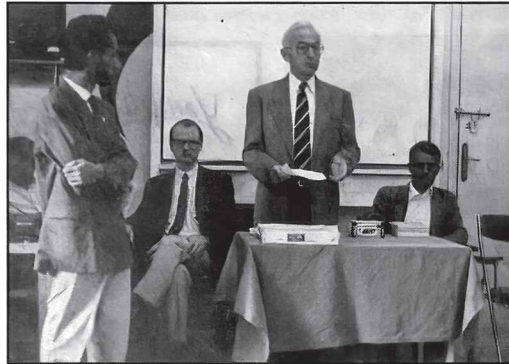
1. Medicines to the hospitals.
2. A medical team consisting of two surgeons, three nurses and a physiotherapist treating the wounded civilians during the war at Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz.
3. Water to the Adeni people through its big sanitation project.
4. A big generator to Bir Nasser.
5. Small water pumps for mosques.
6. Tabs on the streets for people to take water.

Currently, the water pumps and generators are still working in Aden due to water availability difficulties. It also assisted in moving 800 Somali refugees from Al-Kod Camp to Lowder where a new camp was quickly set up. The ICRC has also tried to provide postal services, especially for families that have been separated. The messages are taken to Geneva and then delivered to its intended destination. This has been a tradition of the ICRC since 1915. From the beginning of 1995 to date, 1500 messages have been exchanged between Yemen and foreign countries.

"After the war, and mainly due to the good relationships with the authorities, mainly the Ministries of Interior, Health and Justice, the ICRC decided to expand its activities, by providing sanitation development work mainly in Sana'a, Hodeidah and Taiz central prisons. We, also, provided small sanitation assistance in Mukalla and other small prisons, for a total amount of US\$ 180,000. We decided to go to the most needy areas, where the sewage system is broken down or did not exist. This sanitation program has brought improvements to the detention conditions of 75% of the detainees kept in all the central prisons of Yemen," Delesmillieres added.

The ICRC is particularly worried regarding the mines issue placed mainly in Aden, Lahj and Abyan Governorates. Today, there are 110,000,000 mines planted around the world, which would take 1000 years to clear based on the current demining pace. Those mines are mainly concentrated in Afghanistan, Mozambique and Cambodia. At the end of this month the International Community will organize a very important conference to review the UN Convention on Conventional Weapons signed in 1980, to tackle the mines issue.

The ICRC would like to push the authorities to forbid the production, selling and transfer of mines, or at least, set a number of conditions to the use of mines. For example, dsing maps to show where mines are planted, or mines equipped



Dr. Rey-Bellet (center) Making a Presentation and Mr. Delesmillieres (sitting to his right) in the ICRC Workshop for 30 Red Crescent Volunteers Working inside the Sana'a Central Prison.

with self-detonating device in order to limit the human loss due to mines. Since 1995, the ICRC has treated some 140,000 war casualties out of which one in five is a mine victim, where 80,000 artificial limbs were produced for those mine amputees. Therefore, the ICRC together with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society launched a mine awareness campaign in those concerned Governorate. From February to May 1995, 75 Red Crescent Volunteers visited 70 Schools and spoke to more than 60,000 pupils about the dangers of mines and unexploded war objects and to urge them to report to the concerned authorities is encountering any suspected object. Finally, I would like to point out that we're cooperating with our partners of the Red Crescent society as we're part of the same movement and sharing the same principles which are humanity, neutrality, Independence and Impartiality. Mr. Rey-Bellet stated: I came here in much, where I visited for four months most of the central prison and psychiatric institutions to see how things function, for two reasons:

- 1- To evaluate the health of the detainees, medical care situation and supply of medication.
- 2- To evaluate the psychiatric care of the prisoned patients, where some are legally changed detainees but mentally ill and others are mainly psychiatric patients brought to prison due to lack of psychiatric facilities and psychiatrists in Yemen.

The psychiatric patients are mainly found in Sana'a Central Prison with approximately 200 patients, Taiz Central Prison with approximately 65 patients and Ibb Central Prison with approximately 35 patients.

Therefore, the ICRC has decided to do something concrete to tackle the situation and assist the authorities to improve the situation and to come up with realistic project to be implemented. [We must realize that psychiatric patients are not accepted, any where in the world, therefore we fight for their rights for proper treatment and one consideration for human being. In women, there is a habit of the authorities and medical community to send them to prison. We don't understand why, but may be since it is an old habit especially since there is not other choice. Well; someone might say let's help and build a hospital, but we have examples in other countries where we notice it is not enough. We have to so step wise, and come up with a realistic and long lasting solution. Therefore, we need a gradual improvement and the first step is to treat them, where they are, in prison. We must provide the correct environment to treat the patients by providing them with a full time physician/psychiatrist, a head nurse, Red Crescent volunteers and prison nurses find by the ICRC, being one of the big problems, at the Sana'a Central Prison. Since, earlier those patients were already separated, but were not treated.

In August we had a two-week seminar to teach the volunteers methods of psychiatric patients care. We used a simple concept of

psychiatric care called the bio-psycho-social approach. That means each patient will be completely and accurately diagnosed to come out with a plan of treatment, a personal relationship will be established with everyone of them on the medical, psychological and nursing level. The basic nursing care of food, toilet and hygiene has to be provided, the time of the day organized in periods of work, leisure and physical activities, and contacts restored with the family and society in general in order to prepare his social and professional reintegration.

Especially since many patients are defenseless and aren't able to work and make a living, therefore, we shall teach them to make certain tasks. Earlier those psychiatric patients were treated like ordinary detainees by the authorities. They, also, suffered the most when encountering shortage of food, cloth or mattresses. We have two groups of patients, though treated equally by the ICRC, the first group being detainee patients who convicted a crime and are judged after treatment. The second group being brought in patients who will be returned to their families after treatment.

We, in the ICRC, have provided the first step and this program cannot be carried out by us alone, but most be a joint-venture. Therefore, the Ministry of Interior will ensure that the patients live in decent conditions and receive adequate food, mattresses and blankets. The Ministry of Health will provide a sufficient supply of medications and necessary medical equipment. The Red Crescent Society, will supply volunteers, occupation and leisure materials and clothing when necessary. We, also, want to call the attention of the population. Through the National Society, the press and television, on the situation of the mentally ill and thus help to alleviate the prejudices and biases they have to endure. I would like to stress one important matter the continuous and advancement of this project is a mission for the concerned authorities and National Society rather than the ICRC. Of course, if the project is successful, we hope to extend it to the prison of Taiz and Ibb. The reasons for choosing Sana'a are due to having the most psychiatric patients, renovating the sanitary facilities and refreshing all the premises. In addition a large court yard left unused was cleaned and converted into a pleasant garden to which psychiatric detainees will have a regular access. In Taiz, and since the Psychiatric Hospital And psychiatric prison units are for from the prison it self, we plan to move patients from the crowded prison to the almost empty hospital.

The ICRC hopes that this project will bring an impetus to the development of the Yemeni psychiatry, especially that there are only 30 psychiatrists in the country, of hospital and ambulatory institutions and very specially workers in Yemen. Finally, I would like to say that the contribution of the ICRC project for 1995, alone, is \$60,000 and we will continue in 1996.

# Factors Affecting Marriage

Marriage, social scientists say, is the most complex of all relationships and it can be crippled or destroyed by certain misconceptions that surround this institution. Here are the most common factors:

- A) Time Allowance.** The time you spend with your spouse is less important than the quality. Couples who consider their marriages "strong" and "close" mostly said that they spend a great deal of time together. Actually, those couples who choose quality of time over quantity are often simply avoiding genuine intimacy. Conversations simply can not be squeezed in to little snatches of time.
- B) Anger:** Anger has no place in marriage. A professor of Sociology at the University of Southern California, says that "anger works like a smoke detector. It warns you of problems so you can take appropriate action. Anger should be expressed, analyzed and resolved respectively. I see scores of marriages in which the partners simply contain their anger. They may think they have a good marriage. They may never say a cross word to each other. But neither do they have any warmth or sparkle in their relationship. Some couples go to the other extreme pouring out anger at the slightest provocation. Couples who vent their anger and do nothing to cure its causes are committing marital suicide. Resolving anger demands calm conversation. Guard against saying things you'll later be sorry for. Keep in mind will-igness to compromise.
- C) Family Tragedies.** Reflect that events such as the loss of job, a child turning to drugs, a family member suffering serious illness or death can adversely affect your relationship. Many marriage partners find it easier to flee than to struggle with the over whelming emotions that family tragedies generate. Ideally, partners should pull together giving each other consolation and encouragement when hard times hit. There are ways to keep these crises from destroying your marriage.

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Such couples are prepared emotionally for crises. Others cope by using outside help.

**D) Personal Concerns.** Happily married people never unload personal problems on their spouses. The leading concerns were money, health, job security and feelings of inadequacy. Obviously, the main problem is that people are afraid of appearing vulnerable to their mates. But the deepest intimacy grows out of opening up and letting your partner know you need him or her.

**E) The Last Option.** When all else fails, divorce provides a chance to begin new lives. Many divorced people hope for a second better marriage, but that is after wishful thinking. Marriage experts agree that divorce should be available for adults whose marriages are absolutely irreparable, but for the majority divorce is NOT the answer. If more couples realized this fact, perhaps they would shatter the myth about divorce and break through to develop a marriage based on realistic expectations and tolerance of the imperfections that all successful marriages have gained.

**By: Yassin Ali Al-Mas'ali Al-Jarabi, Hodeidah.**

## معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

### AL-FAROUK INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES & COMPUTER

# Contest No.45

# مسابقة رقم ٤٥

Prepared by:  
**Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer**

إعداد:  
**معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر**

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqqaq St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sana'a- Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231  
ص ب رقم (٢٦٣٧) ، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء - هاتف (٩٦٧-١) ٢٠٩٧٢١ فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

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 قطع المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس. سيعلن اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من "يمن تايمز".

### Contest No. 45

<p><b>Across</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flower: <i>Eastenders</i> character.</li> <li>Criminal.</li> <li>Royal little dog?</li> <li>Flower-seller.</li> <li>Eastern breed of cat.</li> <li>In this place.</li> <li>Siewart: pop singer.</li> <li>Manager at work?</li> <li>Twelfth of a foot.</li> <li>Psychic power, telepathy.</li> <li>Receive payment for work done.</li> <li>Cool character in a January garden?!</li> <li>Out of the ordinary.</li> <li>Permit.</li> <li>Swiss mountain call.</li> <li>Attractive.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Down</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blame in court.</li> <li>Spiralling wind.</li> <li>The whole of outer space.</li> <li>Large black bird.</li> <li>Popeye's girlfriend.</li> <li>Young cat.</li> <li>Make a proposal.</li> <li>Long-extinct animal (anagram of AIRSOUND).</li> <li>Castle of King. (1 across).</li> <li>and the <i>Bust</i>: fairy tale.</li> <li>Holy song from the Bible.</li> <li>street-single direction road.</li> <li>Shape of King. (1 across &amp; table).</li> <li>Male elephant.</li> </ol>
--	---

**Correct answer for contest No. (44)**

E	L	E	G	A	N	T	B	A	S	I	C
N	A	T	I	E	A	P	A	P	A		
T	U	T	O	R	N	E	T	B	A	L	L
R	O	P	N	H	G	A	L				
A	P	O	L	O	G	I	S	E	H	A	S
V	R	S	C	A	T	E	O				
D	L	E	A	T	S	C	A	R	T	O	N
E	R	S	B	E	T						
C	A	B	T	H	E	R	A	P	I	S	T
A	O	R	T	H	E	R					
U	N	A	R	M	E	D	D	I	S	C	O
S	R	E	E	O	E	L					
E	L	D	E	R	R	E	N	E	M	A	L

**WINNER OF CONTEST NO 43:**

Mrs. Sulochana Sharma

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