



YEMEN TIMES



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Riyal Trouble

The last few days witnessed violent swings in the exchange rate, as the Riyal continued to lose ground. In two weeks, the value of the Riyal fell by 40% - from YR 86 to the US Dollar on October 6th to YR 120 on October 20th. The trend in the near future is visibly against the Riyal.

There are major ups and downs which put many economic activities on freeze. For example, at this very moment, many manufacturers have suspended sale of their products until the exchange rate market settles down. Investors are also gripped with anxiety given the big swings. Tourist operators have sustained a large loss because of the volatility of the exchange rate.



As the Yemeni Government Moves to the Winter Capital - Aden; Opposition Politicians Flock to a Winter Camp for a London Conference

President Ali Abdullah Saleh is already in Aden, dispensing his duties from the Winter Capital. The Government is expected to convene in Aden starting from the beginning of November. This is the second year in which Aden is treated as a winter capital for Yemen. Meanwhile, also in November, many opposition politicians will travel to London. Whether intentionally or by accident, a conference on Yemen organized by the Geopolitics Centre at the School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS) of the University of London, will bring together most of Yemen's political opposition in one place. During the two-day conference (25-26 November, 1995), opponents of the Sanaa regime - whether from inside Yemen or outside - will come together "to discuss the Yemeni political and economic situation". However, Sanaa fears that there is a hidden agenda - an effort to regroup all

the opposition blocs and to create a new format against the present rulers of Yemen. As reason for these fears, the regime points to the source of financing of the conference. It says the money came from MOWJ - the foreign-based opposition led by Abdul-Rahman Al-Jifri. The conference organizers flatly reject these allegations. "Ruling political party members were invited to participate, but they have declined. They have put conditions for their participation. They insist to drop some names from the list of participants, which is acceptable to us," a conference source explained. "This is a simple academic conference which discusses a political issue. Divergent points of view are welcome and even encouraged," said a leading public figure in Sanaa who plans to attend. Leading public personalities and opposition figures confirmed participation. Yemen Times will run a full report.

Based on Jury's Verdict: "OJ = OK"

What Yemenis Think of the OJ Simpson Trial?

The O. J. Simpson trial dominated the American and world media over the last several months. Now that the trial is over, Yemen Times sponsored a survey of about 120 intellectuals and individuals who have had access to the trial. According to the responses, most Yemenis were unaware of the jury system and how it worked. Once having seen it, and given the verdict, they do not think

highly of it. Some 62% of the respondents felt justice has not been served with OJ's acquittal. Another 64% felt that racial considerations have blurred the dispensation of justice. A majority - 74% - felt that the American police system is prejudiced against Black Americans, and that the jury's decision was, in one or another, an effort to rectify this prejudice.

UNEMPLOYMENT is the First Priority

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Professor of Economics,
Sanaa University.

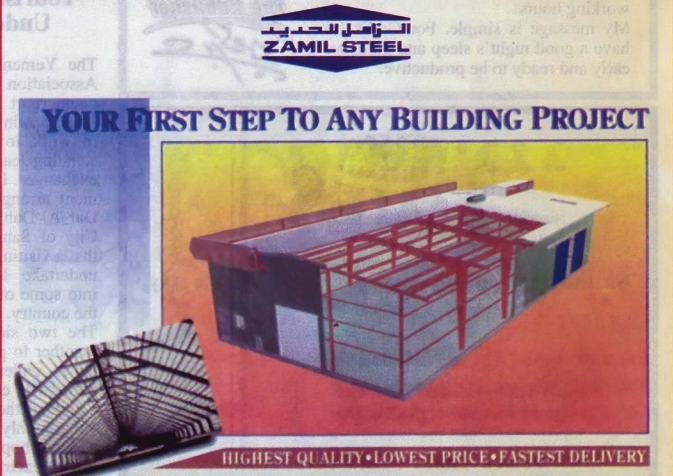
Our policy makers are obsessed today with price stabilization measures. The advice they get from international organizations, such as the IMF and World Bank, also supports this prioritization. I think this is unfortunate and does not serve Yemen properly. Let me first hasten to admit the importance of price stabilization measures. This is critical. But, more important is the need to achieve growth, and more directly to open up jobs and fight unemployment, which stands anywhere between 35-38% of the labor force. Some people will persist and argue that price stabilization measures are a prerequisite for growth. Yes, they do help, but we can make job creation a first priority.

At this juncture, employment issues must move to center-place in the deliberations on economic change. In the absence of progress in improving the unemployment statistics - coupled with the visible fall in productivity because of the mismanagement that prevails - the downward spiral of decay and stagnation will persist. The problem is demographic: the labor force is growing faster than the economic growth. The challenge comes



with the hundreds of thousands of unemployed young workers - increasingly graduates from schools and universities - expecting very much more from the future than is likely to be delivered. Hence the possibilities of social and political upheavals and turmoil.

Continues on page 7



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OUR VIEWPOINT

Start the Day Early !

Many of our officials are not as productive as they can be because they do not start the day on time. Starting the day on time is a key factor in having a successful and fruitful day. Most of our officials sleep late well into the day. The majority go to work around 10:00 a.m., or even later. Now, this is already a bad start. To add insult to injury, they often spend the first hour getting in shape: sipping coffee, eating breakfast, and making a dozen telephone calls checking up with friends - finding out if they have arrived for work, and where they will chew in the afternoon.

As a result, citizens are unable to process their paperwork quickly enough. The irony in all of this is that the officials feel they have a busy schedule, or even that they are overworked though they accomplish little.

Faced with this complaint, many officials point out that they work late into the night. This may or may not be true, but why the hell do they work at night and not during the day. Nobody has asked them to work at night, if they actually do.

We say that secret agents work at night. Has the secret agent mentality of night shifts crept into the government?

Three months ago, the government had initiated a campaign to make sure its employees came to work on time and stayed on the job until the end of office hours. The cabinet held many meetings, issued many instructions, threatened to take measures, and in general made a lot of noise about this matter. This campaign lasted for less than two weeks, and we are back to where we started.

Over the next five days, Yemen Times will send people to the offices of our cabinet members and governors to put down their time of arrival at the office. We will then provide our readers with a detailed print-out of when every one of them showed up at work. I am writing this in advance in the hope of motivating them to show up on time, if they care at all, that is.

We know there is a trick to circumvent this issue. Most ministers have multiple offices. When you go to one office, you are told, "He could be at the other." So, we will send our people to all the offices.

There is another trick. They will tell you he (the minister) is up and early on a field visit inspecting some project. We will check that out too.

Starting the day on time is a very important factor in getting one's work done. In our culture and religion, there are so many things that glorify the early starter. Yet, a lazy bureaucracy starts late, every day.

The point is, our officials are unable to organize their time productively because of their odd working hours.

My message is simple. For God's sake, have a good night's sleep and go to work early and ready to be productive.

The Publisher
عبد العزيز السقاقي

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An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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Painting Exhibition

At 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 23rd October, an exhibition of paintings by Hakim Al-Akil will be inaugurated at the Al-Afif Foundation in Sanaa. The one-week exhibition will extend till the end of the month, and will present colorful and artistic works of the young painter.

Al-Afif Foundation has issued invitations, but the exhibition is open to the general public.

Pakistani Festival

The Pakistani Community in Sanaa is putting together a four-day festival (23-27/10/1995). According to Mr. Masroor Alam, the Coordinator, every evening at the Taj Sheba Hotel, the festival will feature Pakistani food, music and dancing. "There will even be some staging of comedy scenes," Masroor added. Leading the musical entertainment is Mr. Syed Furqan Haider who leads the Asian Arts International band, which is being flown in for the event. Also flown in is Mr. Zulfiqar Ali, a famous Pakistani Chef, who will supervise the food preparation.

YAFA Elections

At 10:00 a.m. on October 26th, members of the Yemen-American Friendship Association (YAFA) will meet to discuss the financial report. The members will also elect a new board of directors to manage the association.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, which will supervise the elections, has announced over the television to all members to update their membership dues in order to participate in the events. The meeting will take place at the office of the Sanaa Chamber of Commerce.

Yemen-Germany Pledge to Promote Tourism and Better Understanding

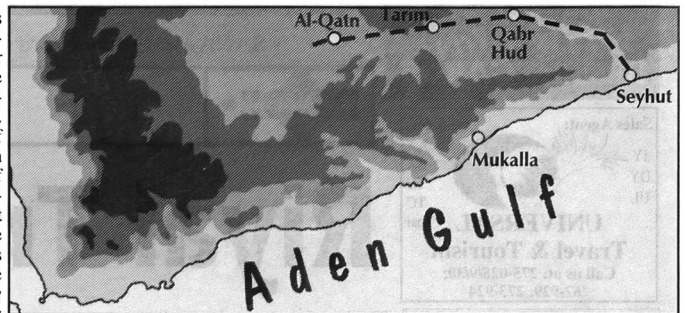
The Yemen-German Friendship Association in Sanaa and its counterpart in Germany held a joint meeting last week in order to work towards better understanding leading to more tourist exchange. In a lunch engagement, arranged by ABM Tours at Dar Al-Dahab Hotel in the Old City of Sanaa, it was indicated that a visiting German group will undertake a 21-day excursion into some of the remote parts of the country, including Socotra. The two sides agreed to work together to promote tourism and better understanding given the good will existing between the people of the two countries. "We value highly Yemen's friendship and we hope that there will be more exchange between us," said the German ambassador who attended the luncheon.

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وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون
الأسيفون:
جميع أعضاء
جمعية الحضارم الخيرية

Chris Walks Wadi Hadhramaut

Chris Bradley is walking somewhere near Seiyun in the giant Hadhramaut valley. "The idea of walking down the full length of Wadi Hadhramaut first came to me when I was researching the region's history for my new guidebook to the Yemen," said the British national. This journey replicates that of the Ingrams' in the mid 1930's which was a real adventure. Doreen Ingrams was, of course, the first Western woman beyond Tarim. Most travellers today make the 500-kilometer dash by a 4 x 4 vehicle in 2 to 3 days. "But that does not interest me at all. Where is the danger? Where is the local contact? Where are the sore feet?" Chris with challenge in his voice and tone.



His plan trek started at Henin, where Wadi Al-Kasr enters from the south. East of here the Wadi is well defined by a flat floor between 300 meter high cliffs, an erosion process which has taken millions of years to break through the horizontal limestone layers of the 'jowl'!

He will pass through Al-Qatn, Shibam, Seiyun, and Tarim - beyond which there are few opportunities for food supplies. The toughest section will be after Qabr Hud where, for an eighty

kilometer stretch, the availability of water will be a real concern. The final part leads to Seyhut on the sea. This is expected to be very spectacular because the wadi is only 100 meters wide between vertical walls.

"I estimate the journey to take me about five weeks, including side-trips," he said. The journey is dangerous and demanding, to say the least.

Watch this space over the coming weeks to see whether Chris has made it!

Taiz 7th ENT Medical Symposium

The 7th Scientific Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) Medical Symposium was held in Taiz last week under the sponsorship of LILLY & Co.

Specialists like Dr. Salim Khadir, Dr. Hassan Al-Udayni and Dr. Jamila Mansour gave presentations on various aspects of ENT diseases. They discussed the establishment of a hospital in Taiz for ENT medical care. Distinguished guests attending the symposium were Dr. Yassin Al-Qubati, Secretary-General of the Leprosy Eradication Society, Dr. Ismail Al-Sana'ani, General Manager of Al-Thawrah Hospital, Dr. Sultan Al-Doubayi, Chairman of the Taiz Medical Syndicate.

By: Waseem Al-Saqqaf, Taiz.





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Mobilizing Efforts to Help Yemeni Children

The condition of Yemeni children is indeed sad. The Yemeni government is unable to provide the very basic needs of the children. As a result, many voluntary and grass-roots organizations - some local and other foreign - are now providing for the children. Caring for children in Yemen gets a new boost this week. Forty three Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) concerned with children have come together to establish a Coordination Body for their work. A leading person working in this field is Ms. Basmah Mohammed Ali Al-Qubati, President of the Social Organization for Family Development (SOFD), and the newly named Coordinator for the new body. She has worked extensively with underprivileged groups, especially the urban Akhdam.

Al-Izzy Asselwi of Yemen Times interviewed Ms. Al-Qubati and filed the following report.

3076 children who are deaf or mute. Add to that a large number of other forms of handicap, especially mental retardation.

Q: Do you differentiate between girls and boys, or are they facing the same fate?

A: We do not differentiate, although we do realize that girls are in a worse position than boys. This is evident in schooling, for example.

Q: Is there anything you are doing to help the situation?

A: We are bringing to the attention of funding agencies and philanthropists the plight of our children. We have received very good response from international funding agencies such as UNICEF, Radda Barnen, Oxfam and others, including the UN bodies. Among the local companies, the Hayel Saeed Anam Group stands out, although there are others as well.

Q: Are you coordinating your work with the government?

A: Yes, of course. We work closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Often we join hands to meet a certain target, but at times we have different points of view. For example, our assessment of the situation of children in Yemen is different from that of the government's. That is why there are two reports on the status of children in Yemen, and both will be presented in the discussions of conditions of children worldwide.

Q: What is the purpose of the Coordination Body for NGOs working on Children?

A: It is exactly as the name indicates. We feel that there are many local and international voluntary organizations in this field. If we can coordinate our efforts, our productivity will increase. Thus, 43 NGOs met in Hadhramaut recently and agreed to establish this coordination body. I have been named as coordinator, and the coordination body will be officially inaugurated later this week.

Q: Could you tell us a little bit about the SOFD?

A: The SOFD is an organization that targets one of the under-classes of Yemen in the economic and social sense. These are the urban Akhdam, especially here in Sanaa. We provide to women basic training in sewing, knitting, tricot, basket weaving, etc. We also offer literacy classes to adult women. We also sponsor annually about 150 children who we send to regular schools. We provide for their uniforms, books, and other expenses, in an effort to integrate them into society. We provide some training to adult males. This is in the fields of carpentry, mechanics, etc. In addition, the SOFD offers limited medical treatment, including the supply of medicine. The SOFD plays a critical role in the lives of these people.

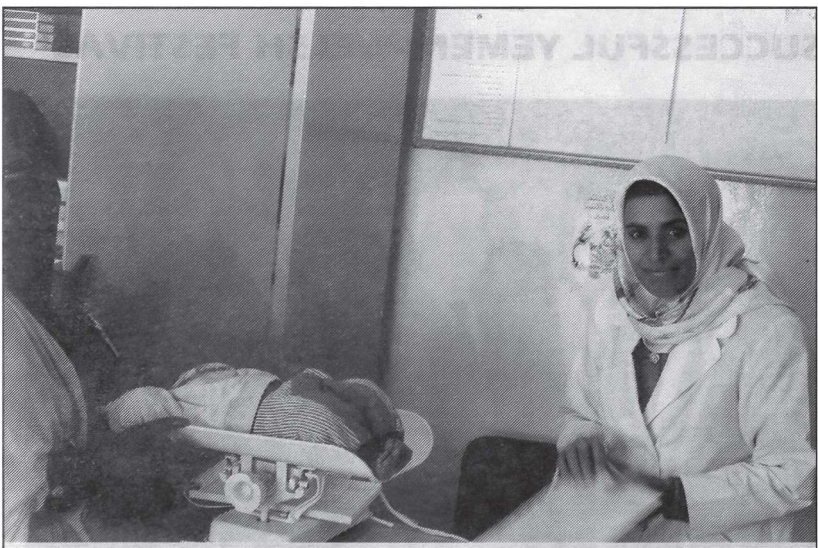
Q: Tell us in general about the conditions of Yemeni children?

A: Let me first note that the Yemeni government has signed the Children's Rights Agreement. So our efforts are oriented towards helping the Yemeni authorities and society adhere to this agreement, as well as to the constitution and laws of Yemen regarding children's and family rights.

I am sorry to point out that the conditions of Yemeni children are dismal, to say the least. We have child abuse, child labor, child imprisonment, etc. Yemeni children do not enjoy the amenities and facilities such as proper schooling, immunization, recreation, etc.

Q: Could you give concrete examples of the bad situation you are speaking about?

A: Let me give a live example. We carried out a survey of children's health in Taiz. Can you imagine that we discovered





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SUCCESSFUL YEMENI-WELSH FESTIVAL

Some of the participants in the Dar Al-Kutub Exhibition Opening Session: (from left): Prof. Yusuf Mohammed Abdullah, Deputy Foreign Minister Ghalib Ali Jameel, Lord Mayor of Cardiff Timothy Davies, UK Ambassador Douglas Scrafton

Last week witnessed a tremendous upsurge in Yemeni-UK activities, focussed on Wales, where there has been much cultural exchange and infusion. Starting with the second half of the 19th century, large numbers of Yemenis travelled and settled in various parts of Wales, but notably in Cardiff. Today, over a century later, a unique bridge exists that brings the two friendly nations together. This bridge was symbolized by the Yemeni-Welsh activities that extend from 18th till the 28th of October. On the 18th, Minister of Culture and Tourism Yahia Al-Arashi, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff Timothy Davies, and UK Ambassador in Sanaa Douglas Scrafton together kicked off at Dar Al-Kutub an exhibition of "Contemporary Welsh Crafts". The exhibition included artistic blacksmith products, pottery, stained glass works, furniture, handwoven cloth, willow baskets, etc. "I am very happy to be here and participate in these events. The importance of the festival here is in that it is a repeat of the festival which we held in Cardiff. There is a long historical association between us," stated the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. He also dwelled on the contribution of the Yemenis who had settled in Wales to the local economy and culture. "I would especially want to mention those Yemenis who died in defence of Britain during WW2," he said. Minister Al-Arashi was similarly upbeat. Britain and Yemen are both old civilizations with a rich culture. "Possibilities for exchange at this level are enormous, and there is so much we can learn from each other," he said. The British ambassador added, "Our relations are very good and we will work to make them even better," he said. Other aspects of the 10-day activities folk songs recitals in Welsh, along with exquisite food at the Taj Sheba Hotel. After one spectacular night, a Yemeni intellectual noted, "Here is a nation that is comfortable with its identity. In fact, the British are showing us the versatility of their nation, including the existence of languages other than English." The group will play at Sanaa University for the general public, before they go to Aden and Taiz.

The UN at 50

THE UNITED NATIONS was established in the aftermath of a devastating war to help stabilize international relations and give peace a more secure foundation.

Amid the threat of nuclear war and seemingly endless regional conflicts, peace-keeping has become an overriding concern of the United Nations. In the process, the activities of blue-helmeted peace-keepers have emerged as the most visible role associated with the world organization.

The United Nations, however, is much more than a peacekeeper and forum for conflict resolution. Often without attracting attention, the United Nations and its family of agencies are engaged in a vast array of work that touches every aspect of people's lives around the world.

Here, in brief, is a sampling of what the United Nations organizations have accomplished since 1945 when the world organization was founded.

1. Maintaining Peace and Security:

By deploying more than 35 peace-keeping forces and observer missions, the United Nations has been able to restore calm to allow the negotiating process to go forward while saving millions of people from becoming casualties of conflicts. There are presently 16 active peace-keeping forces in operation.

2. Making Peace:

Since 1945, the United Nations has been credited with negotiating 172 peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts. Recent cases included an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and an end to the civil war in El Salvador. The United Nations has used quiet diplomacy to avert imminent wars.

3. Promoting Democracy:

The United Nations has enabled people in over 45 countries to participate in free and fair elections, including those held in Cambodia, Namibia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Mozambique, Nicaragua and South Africa. It has provided electoral advice, assistance, and monitoring of results.

4. Promoting Development:

The UN system has devoted more attention and resources to the promotion of the development of human skills and potentials than any other external assistance effort. The system's annual disbursements, including loans and grants, amount to more than \$10 billion. The UN Development Program (UNDP), in close cooperation with over 170 Member States and other UN agencies, designs and implements projects for agriculture, industry, education, and the environment. It supports more than 5,000 projects with a budget of \$1.3 billion. It is the largest multilateral source of grant development assistance. The World Bank, at the forefront in mobilizing support for developing countries worldwide, has alone loaned \$333 billion for development projects since 1946. In addition, UNICEF spends more than \$800 million a year, primarily on immunization, health care, nutrition and basic education in 138 countries.

5. Promoting Human Rights:

Since adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the United Nations has helped enact dozen of comprehensive agreements on political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. By investing individual complaints of human rights abuses, the UN Human Rights Commission has focused world attention on cases of torture, disappearance, and arbitrary detention and has generated international pressure to be brought on governments to improve their human rights records.

6. Protecting the Environment:

The United Nations has played a vital role in fashioning a global program designed to protect the environment. The "Earth Summit," the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, resulted in treaties on biodiversity and climate change, and all countries adopted "Agenda 21" - a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.

7. Preventing Nuclear Proliferation:

The United Nations, through the International Atomic Energy Agency, has helped minimize the threat of a nuclear war by inspecting nuclear reactors in 90 countries to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted for military purposes.

8. Providing Humanitarian Aid:

More than 30 million refugees fleeing war, famine or persecution have received aid from the UN high commissioner for Refugees since 1951 in a continuing effort coordinated by the United Nations that often involves other agencies. There are more than 19 million refugees, mostly women and children, who are receiving food, shelter, medical aid, education and repatriation assistance.

Over two million tons of food are distributed each year by the World Food Program (WFP). Nearly 30

Boutros-Boutros Ghali's Address on UN's 50th Anniversary

"Today, the people of the United Nations mark the fiftieth anniversary of the only truly universal organization in humanity's history.

"Fifty years is a tiny drop in the stream of centuries. But no other institution in history has gathered together so many political communities.

No other has survived so many storms. No other has built such a promising foundation for the future as has the UN's.

"In the United Nations was born the concept of peace-keeping, a permanent contribution to the age-old search for peaceful solutions. In the United Nations was heard, proudly difficult issues of development have received the most productive attention.

In the United Nations the new nations of the world came to

take their rightful place as member states. Here sovereignty and statehood come together as the foundation-stones of an emerging international community.

"The people of the United Nations stand at a turning point in world affairs. On this anniversary we commemorate - and assess realistically - a half-century of United Nations existence. And on this day we are duty-bound to deliberate on the course to be taken by the world organization in its second half-century.

"Peace is an immediate concern. But the cause of development is essential to enduring success. It calls us to look beyond peace to recognize and take action in the fields of economy, the environment, and social justice

ratization.

"Let us learn from our setbacks. More importantly, let us build upon our success, for there have been many: successes in situations too complex or undramatic to gain wide attention; successes in the slow and diligent efforts to achieve progress visible only over long-term; and successes in major operations for peace, development and democracy which have not been given the recognition they merit.

"we are gaining momentum. The United Nations provides the focus for a common global effort. Here is the world organization created to serve all peoples. Here is the machinery we can transform into a responsive instrument essential to the realization of humanity's finest hope."



million people facing acute food shortages in 36 countries benefited from this assistance in 1994.

9. Promoting Women's Rights:

A long objective of the United Nations has been to improve the lives of women and to empower women to have greater control over their lives. Several conferences during the UN-sponsored International Women's Decade set an agenda for the advancement of women and women's rights for the rest of the century. The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the international Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) have supported programs and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries. They include credit and training, access to new food-production technologies and marketing opportunities, and other means of promoting women's work.

10. Providing Safe Drinking Water:

UN agencies have worked to make safe drinking water available to 1.3 billion people in rural areas during the last decade.

11. Eradicating Smallpox:

A 13-year effort by the World Health Organization resulted in the complete eradication of smallpox from the planet in 1980. The eradication has saved an estimated \$1 billion a year in vaccination and monitoring, almost three times the cost of eliminating the scourge itself. WHO also helped wipe out polio from the Western hemisphere, with global eradication expected by the year 2000.

12. Pressing for Universal Immunization:

Polio, tetanus, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis still kill more than eight million children each year. In 1974, only 5 per cent of children in developing countries were immunized against these diseases. Today, as a result of the efforts of UNICEF and WHO, there is an 80 percent immunization rate, saving the lives of more than 3 million children each year.

13. Reducing Child Mortality Rates:

Through oral rehydration therapy, water and sanitation and other health and nutrition measures undertaken by UN agencies, oil mortality rates in the developing countries have been halved since 1960,

increasing the average life expectancy from 37 to 67 years.

14. Clearing Land Mines:

The United Nations is leading an international effort to clear land mines from former battlefields in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia and Yemen that still kill and maim innocent people every year.

15. Protecting the Ozone Layer:

The UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have been instrumental in highlighting the damage caused to the earth's ozone layer. As a result of a treaty, known as the Montreal Protocol, there has been a global effort to reduce chemical emissions of substances that have caused the depletion of the ozone layer. The effort will spare millions of people from the increased risk of contracting cancer due to additional exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

16. Fertility Rates:

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA), through its family planning programs, has enabled people to make informed choices, and consequently given families, and especially women, greater control over their lives. As a result, women in developing countries are having fewer children—from six births per woman in the 1960s to 3.5 today. In the 1960s, only 10 percent of the world's families were using effective methods of family planning, the number now stands at 5 percent.

17. Fighting Drug Abuse -

The UN International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) has worked to reduce demand for illicit drugs, suppress drug trafficking, and has helped farmers to reduce their economic reliance on growing narcotic crops by shifting farm production toward other dependable sources of income.

18. Improving Global Trade Relations:

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has worked to obtain special trade preferences for developing countries to export their products to developed countries. It has also negotiated international commodities agreements to ensure fair prices for developing countries. And through the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade (GATT), which has now been supplanted by the world Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations has supported trade liberalization, that will increase economic development opportunities in developing countries.

19. Promoting Economic Reform:

Together with the World Bank and the international Monetary Fund, the United Nations has helped many countries improve their economic management, offered training for government finance officials, and provided financial assistance to countries experiencing temporary balance of payment difficulties.

20. Promoting Worker Rights:

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has worked to guarantee freedom of the right to association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, promote employment and equal remuneration and has sought to eliminate discrimination and child labor, and by setting safety standards, ILO has helped reduce the toll of work-related accidents.

21. Improved Agricultural Techniques:

With assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) that has resulted in improved crop yields, Asian rice farmers have saved \$ 12 million on pesticides and governments over \$ 150 million a year in pesticide subsidies.

22. Improving Air and Sea Travel:

UN agencies have been responsible for setting safety standards for sea and air travel. The efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) have contribute to making air travel the safest mode of transportation. To wit: In 1947, when nine million traveled, 590 were killed in aircraft accidents; in 1993 the number of deaths was 936 out of the 1.2 billion airline passengers. Over the last two decades, population from tankers has been reduced by as much as 60 percent thanks to the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

23. Protecting Intellectual Property:

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides protection for new inventions and maintains a register of nearly 3 million national trademarks. Through treaties, it also protects the works of artists, composers and authors worldwide. WIPO's work makes it easier and less costly for individuals and enterprises to enforce their property rights. It also broadens the opportunity to distribute new ideas and products without relinquishing control over the property rights.

24. Promoting the Free Flow of Information:

The allow all people to obtain information that is free of censorship and culturally unbiased, UNESCO has provided aid to develop and strengthen communication systems, established news agencies and supported an independent press.

25. Improving Global Communications:

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has maintained and regulated international mail delivery. The International telecommunications Union (ITU) has coordinated use of the radio spectrum, promoted cooperation in assigning positions for stationary satellites, and established international standards for communications, thereby ensuring the unfettered flow of information around the globe.

26. Empowering the Voiceless:

UN-sponsored international years and conferences have caused governments to recognize the needs and contributions of groups usually excluded from decision-making, such as the aging, children, youth, homeless, indigenous and disabled people.

27. Generating Worldwide Commitment in Support of the Needs of Children:

Through UNICEF's efforts, the Convention on the Rights of the Child entered into force as international law in 1990 World Summit for Children convened by UNICEF, more than 150 governments have committed to reaching over 20 specific measurable goals to radically improve children's lives by the year 2000.

28. Safeguarding and Preserving Historic Sites:

Ancient monuments in 81 countries including Greece, Egypt, Italy, Indonesia and Cambodia, have been protected through the efforts of UNESCO, and international conventions have been adopted to preserve cultural property.

29. Facilitating Academic & Cultural Exchanges:

The United Nations, through UNESCO and the United Nations University (UNU), have encouraged scholarly and scientific co-operation, networking of institutions and promotion of cultural expressions, including those of minorities and indigenous people.

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Without Security, Yemen Could Never Move Forward

From what this observer can detect, from the street scenes in Sana'a and from the reports of the exhausting efforts that come out daily in the news, it seems that the title is what has burdened the energetic Minister of Interior, Dr. Hussein Arab's mind. The latter has finally realized results that can really be felt, in perhaps the most important sector in the government, the general security apparatus. This has been a major factor in giving the citizens the peace of mind needed to start the climb from the abyss which they feel they have fallen into. This erstwhile dismal feeling had come as a result of a decade of a gradual deterioration of government functioning, which was accelerated by the political tensions and anxiety of the post unification period and which came to almost a complete stop during the unsuccessful attempt to turn back the clock of time and break the country in two again. No one should expect that the widespread lawlessness and chaotic disorder, that are still serious handicaps to any efforts by the government to proceed with executing any overall reform program which would bring the country back on the right course of nationhood and further development on all fronts: political, economic and cultural, can be ended overnight. This is especially so if it had taken a decade to arrive to this unfortunate state that the nation has arrived to. But when signs become apparent that at least the concerned authority has indeed

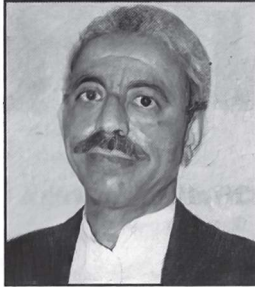
decided to start reinstating a greater sense of order and security within the citizen, the observer is bound to echo the reactions of the people and himself and to encourage the continuation of the Ministry of Interior in the positive direction that it seems determined to pursue.

What makes the efforts even more significant is that they do not take the form of whimsical or ad hoc campaigns in one or two areas that fall under the Ministry of Interior's authority, as public relations efforts that end before the ink of the press releases dries up. There is a horizontal approach obvious, where actual improvements are visible on several fronts of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior.

It might be worth it to look at some of the observable results of this effective overhaul in this vital ministry:

1) Image

In view of its vital roles in the everyday life of Yemeni citizens, it is most important that the image of the Ministry goes through some polishing. The Ministry, at least in Sana'a, first of all, took on the look of a modern police force though the acquisition of more civil looking police vehicles as patrol cars. The use of pickups or Land Cruiser vehicles modified as open personnel carriers with mounted automatic machine guns and even anti-aircraft guns looked somewhat terrifying in a "modern" metropolis, the capital



of the country. The fleet of modified Opels that is continuously on the move in the streets of Sana'a, is an immediate observable sign of a "new" police force monitoring the streets and pinpointing trouble-spots, or suspicious situations that could be dangerous or security hazards, if left unattended by the relevant security apparatus. The voice of the microphones on those cars has been heard on a number of occasions as the citizens move about in the city and those voices are creating a sense that there's a government out there and for once its doing what it is supposed to do! The blue and white colors are becoming familiar comforting signs to many a streetwalker or driver.

The citizens' pleasure is reflected by the drivers who yield the right of way to the blue and white as soon as they are "heard" or seen approaching, and the Opels face no difficulty in reaching a suspected traffic violator or an accident or a fight or any other incident that would require immediate interference from the police.

On the other hand, any report in the press or in the grapevine picked up by the Ministry of Interior, especially the Ministers Office, activates an alert signal there and the relevant matter receives immediate attention and gets the required remedy accordingly to the best possible treatment under the prevailing cir-

cumstances and available resources. The Ministry does not shrug off any negative reports, but clarifies the situation to the press admitting to the shortfalls and advising the press on corrective action taken (See YT report on the Central Prison Issue No.)

New Appointments

The capital city saw two important appointments that already seemed to have placed their marks on city life. The first is the appointment of Mr. Abdullah Al-Sanhany as General Manager of Sana'a General Security. A pious man, of high integrity, Mr. Al-Sanhany has a long experience record in the security of Sana'a. He has increased patrolling activities and tried to improve the operations in the local precincts, as the resources would allow. We are hearing of a lot less car thefts than we use to in the past and less robberies. This observer personally knows Mr. Sanhany and can assure the readers that the veteran cop will deliver good professional police work with a strong dose of justice.

The second is the appointment of Mr. Yahya Zahir as Chief of the Capital's Traffic Police Force. Mr. Zahir's input was immediately felt as two highly congested areas were suddenly opened up, thanks to organizing the chaotic taxi/minibus public transport system in the Liberation Square area and the Al-Hasaba area. The important thing here is that both the taxi drivers and their users are commendable of the steps taken. Moreover the drivers were met by the new Manager of the Traffic Police and he briefed them clearly on the procedures and even asked them to provide suggestions that could make the new arrangements more adaptable/convenient to all concerned: traffic police, drivers and user alike.

There is actually less congestion and an improved flow of traffic as enthusiastic traffic police, inspired by bonus and incentives

and increased penalties for violators are even determined not to allow any violators hinder traffic by stopping in incorrect locations or blocking rights of way. I have also heard that the city will start having clear traffic control sign boards that will designate illegal parking areas and taxi/minibus stops.

This observer can not give any light on the other aspects of the Ministry's work based on first hand knowledge but from the newspapers reports etc. , it is not hard to see that the Ministry is buzzing with activity. Recently the prisoners who have completed their sentences have been released and action is being taken to follow up on cases that are still pending trials /investigations where there are arrested suspects involved.

We have been hearing lately of more arrests of smugglers of narcotics, robbery gangs and even wanted killers. We are hearing of less roadblocks, highway robberies and other criminal activities on the main roads of the country.

Of course, one cannot say that everything is rosy, as far as security is concerned and a lot more could be desired. But there is comfort in realizing that the concerned authority is really trying and achieving positive results in many fronts.

While the Ministry of Interior is visibly trying hard to bring improvement to the general

security system in the country there are elements in the country that are challenging these efforts, especially in the remote areas and in the southern Governorates, where a vacuum resulted as the formal security apparatus of the Yemeni Socialist Party crumbled after the defeat of the secession attempt more than a year ago. No one can pinpoint the exact sources of this challenge, although most have been tied to religions extremists who are seeking political gains through the nozzle of a gun and through terrorizing of the general population. This is going to endanger the efforts of the country to achieve stability and overall peace and security, unless the government takes firm action against those who regard themselves above the law and who have appointed themselves as God's agents on earth, imposing their own interpretations of religions dogma by force. The ruling coalition must come up with clear plans to cease this vigilant type of religions activism, before these elements have a chance to spread violence and terror that will be difficult to bring under control. If there are foreigners behind these activities they must be deported. Moreover, the activities of these elements must be fully investigated to determine the organizers and funders of these religious hooligans, of whom the religion they claim to be standing for is completely innocent of.

الف مبروك

اجمل التهاني واطيب التبريكات نرفعها للاح الاستاذ/ طه محمد عوض الاديبي بمناسبة ارتزاقه المولودة التي اسمها «**الاسيل**»، فالف مبروك. المهنون: احمد عبدالله السقاف، عماد احمد عبدالله السقاف، خالد عبدالله السقاف، نائف عبدالله السقاف، وليد عبدالله السقاف، عارف احمد محمد الزريقي، رائد عبدالولي السقاف، خالد عبدالولي الاديبي، رضاه عبدالرحمن السقاف، نائف نور الدين السقاف، يوسف طاهر السقاف وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء.

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New Horizons for Tourist Investment in Yemen

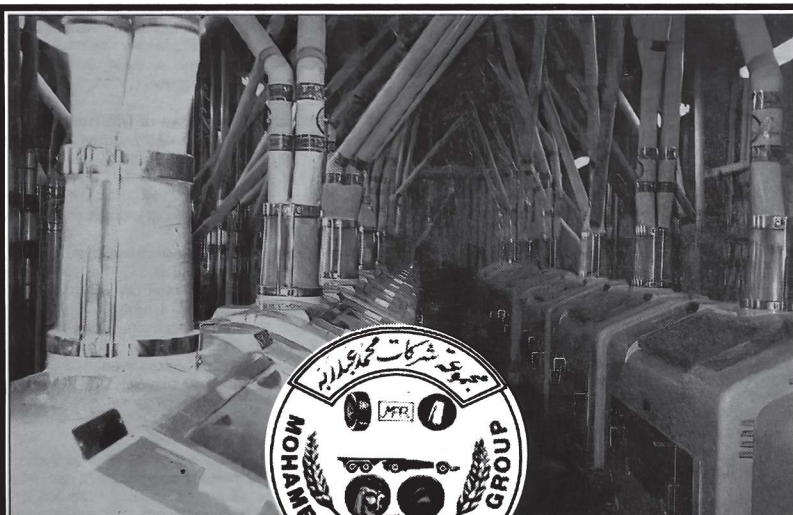
Dear Investor,

Regarding privatization of the following tourist establishments:

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| 2. Crescent Hotel/Attowahi | Aden |
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| 4. Arwa Rest/Crater | Aden |
| 5. Abian Coast Club/Khormaksar | Aden |
| 6. Addali Hotel/Addali | Lahej |
| 7. Ghalil Ba-Wazir Rest. | Hadramaut |
| 8. Dar Al-Hamd Hotel | Sana'a |

The Yemen Tourist Authority, further to its advertisement published by Yemen Times in its issue # 39 dated 25th September, and based on the demand of many investors and applicants, has decided to extend the deadline to open envelopes for bid offers until 11:00 a.m. of the 23rd November, 1995, at its premises.

For more information, and to obtain full details and conditions, you may approach the General Department for Investment at the Yemen Tourist Authority during work hours. You may also call at (01) 252-318, fax: 252-316, P. O. Box (129), Sanaa.



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Continued from page 1

UNEMPLOYMENT ...

The Problem of unemployment in the Republic of Yemen began to surface in the wake of the fall of oil prices in the early part of the last decade, when Yemenis began to find difficulty in finding work in the Gulf states. But the problem was confounded the more so in the wake of the stabilization of the construction sector, especially in Saudi Arabia, where the overwhelming majority of Yemeni expatriate labor was engaged in. But the real bombshell in the labor sector was exploded as the decade of the 90's commenced, and just as Yemenis were still dragged by the euphoria of the unification of the former Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which in 22 May 1990 became the Republic of Yemen. On 2 August 1990, the forces of Saddam Hussein entered Kuwait and the entire economy of the region took a sharp turn for the worse and no one could really predict how the future, from an economic point of view would be like in any of the countries concerned. For Yemen, the event signalled an economic catastrophe of unforeseen proportions, amidst the unsettled atmosphere Yemen still going through as a result of the unification of the former two sovereign states.

Not to go into the political background in too much detail, the international community and especially the regional neighbors saw in Yemen's position vis a vis the use of international forces to boot out the Iraqis from Kuwait a sign of support for the Iraqi regime, which Yemen denied as any applause for the invasion. In any case the misunderstanding meant that the Yemeni expatriate labor in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf states was to be sent immediately packing home. One can imagine the impact such a development was to have on the employment picture of the country in the wake of all these prevailing circumstances, as more than a million people are all of a sudden added to the unemployment rolls, all of whom used to make up the backbone of the Yemeni economy by the remittances they used to send. Accordingly the problem was two fold:

1) In terms of the effects on the employment situation as in an instance, we have 1,000,000 Yemenis looking for employ-

ment in an already tight labor market. 2) Since these Yemenis represented an important source of capital for the country, the rate of job producing investments fell to zero, almost, especially as capital formation in the country solely relied on the remittances of these laborers.

Thus it is easy to visualize how much of a shake up the economy went through as a result of miscalculated policy decisions.

In looking at the labor pool of the country -even the formerly exported labor, one will find the overwhelming majority are composed of unskilled or semi skilled laborers in an already depressed economy. The government had done very little to try to upgrade the skilled level of the labor force, and in most cases skilled jobs had to be filled by imported skilled labor, even with unemployment at such a high rate which is indeed paradoxical. Thus even when jobs were available the unemployed Yemenis were unable to fill the vacancies!

The problem now arises as to how to complete absorbing this large unemployed force in a continuously deepened economy.

The answer really still lies in increasing the opportunities for investment that will automatically create jobs. The Yemenis have the resources for investment, but again another paradox still exists whereby the Yemenis who do have the ability to invest are reluctant to do so in their own country at a level that will take a large chunk of the unemployed. Their reasons are the instability of the political environment, the bureaucratic difficulties encountered as a prospective investor tries to proceed with a project in Yemen, and the unusually high start up costs that are met accordingly.

The problem of unemployment therefore will not be resolved by economic efforts to stabilize the exchange rate or the prices of goods in the market. The problem really needs to be evaluated from all angles with a view towards coming up with solutions that involve upgrading the labor force and increasing job opportunities.

Economic Development and Planning in the Third World

Under modern conditions of social and economic world development, there is a need for more profound scientific analysis of balanced and planned development. This need is felt particularly acutely when considering the problems of state planning and programming in the Third World countries, where the choice of a future course of development is in some way connected with attempts to apply specific methods of state intervention in the economy.

Today, most countries in the world are making, at least, an attempt to plan their economies and there are very few that have not established a central planning agency of one kind or another. The place which is occupied by this body in the constitutional structure, its composition, internal organization, and relationships with other governmental agencies have become matters of great interest and importance to all who are concerned with the study of economic planning. Without consistent socio-economic transformation, no successful implementation of plans can be expected and, consequently, neither can economic backwardness be overcome and economic development take place without crises. The conditions providing the social basis for the organization of plan and program fulfillment are a result of the correlation of class forces, the trends and forms of the class struggle in each individual developing country at specific stages in its development.

The social conditions under which the plans are implemented, the scale of the public sector and the state's access to sufficient material and financial resources for exercising overall planned management are, undoubtedly, of major significance. At the same time, there are problems the successful solution of which furthers the fulfillment of programs even at the given level of socio-economic development in each developing country that setting out on independent development.

Although the Third World countries differ in area, level of development, economic structure, and so on, one can identify more or less common factors holding back the realization of economic programs and concentrate attention on the questions arbitrarily called the "Mechanism for Plan Fulfillment".

Some economists consider that under-fulfillment of the plans is mostly explained by bad planners. Others call for a decisive improvement in plan fulfillment. The experts of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa noted in the early 60s that economic planning in Africa was not satisfactorily implemented in even the most rudimentary form. Initially, the UN. Economic Commission, for Asia and the Far East considered that, although most Asian countries drew up plans carefully enough for them to be realistic and coordinated, they were implemented only partially, slowly and in many cases inefficiently.

The main aspects of the implementation of the developing countries' plans and programs can be divided into two groups of problems.

First, there are the socio-economic conditions determining the possibility, in principle, of implementing the plans.

Second, there are the problems of the practical implementation of programs under the specific conditions of the under-developed economy of a former colony.

It is self-evident that the economy of any country develops according to objective laws and has inherent development goals. In the newly-free countries, the goals of government economic policy or of plans and programs for economic development are:

- A rapid increase in the per capita income;
- A high employment level;
- Relatively stable prices;
- Balance of payments equilibrium;
- Elimination of inequality in the income distribution;
- Removal of the sharp differences in the well-being and development of individual regions of the Third World countries;
- The creation of a comprehensively developed economy.

Economically speaking, the world today is divided into two parts, namely, the advanced countries and the Third World countries. There are fundamental differences between these two countries and these differences affect not only the economic life of the people but also their social and political institutions. It is extremely very difficult to define an under-developed economy, although some UN experts have already define as one in which output per capita is relatively low and in which productive efficiency is increasing very slowly, if at all. All the same, an under-developed economy is poor and it finds it very difficult to get rid of its poverty.

The developing countries suffer from a vicious circle of poverty. The vicious circle operates on both the supply and demand sides. First, low incomes lead to low levels of savings and investment. The low rate of investment, in turn, leads to perpetuation of low incomes and the circles is completed. This is the vicious circle on the supply side. Second, the low rate of investment keeps productivity and incomes low. Thus, the purchasing power of people in real terms is low. This leads to a relatively low private marginal productivity of investment. Inducement to invest being low, low incomes are perpetuated. This is the vicious circle on the demand side.

Unlike developing countries, developed countries have a high level of per capita income and a relatively high ratio of saving to national income. In most of the advanced economies the rate of net investment ranges from 12 to 15% of the national income.

If population increases by about 10%, annual investment of about 15% would permit an increase in per capita income

of about 1 1/2 to 2% per annum. In fact, an advanced economy is highly organized and integrated. It is, in a true sense, monetary economy and is highly responsible to economic factors. It is, therefore, susceptible of being regulated and controlled by monetary and fiscal devices.

In advanced countries, the national income increases steadily from decade to decade even if the government does not interfere in the economic life of the nation. Not so in the Third World countries. The crux of the problem is usually given rise to:

- 1) A backward system of agriculture,
- 2) Lack of scientific knowledge,
- 3) Poor equipment,
- 4) Inefficient marketing,
- 5) And insecure tenure.

Such being the case, there are recognized remedies, such as an agricultural extension service, cooperative and other provisions of credit, cooperative and other re-organization of marketing. But they make little headway unless the interest and enthusiasm of the farmers is awakened. How to awaken and capture enthusiasm is the first problem of mass education. Furthermore, for these countries the first task in the sphere of agriculture is to arouse the enthusiasm of their people and find new ways of life.

Control of Exchanges ... economic problems of the developing nations. The new money then circulates at home and forces prices up. In an advanced country, this would cause entrepreneurs to take more labor and output would expand rapidly. But in the Third World countries, as likely as not, when prices rise, the farmers begin by consuming more of their own produce, thus reducing the amount available to the towns and raising the prices still further. They next go to the towns with their extra money to buy imported goods on finding that these are now in short supply. They may return home and reduce their sowings. This is, example, what took place in the Horn of Africa before the outbreak of the ongoing civil commotion that turned the whole Somali virgin land into necropolis.

In the developed countries, an increase in the quantity of money increases employment and output, but in the Third World countries, even when there is unemployment open or disguised, an increase in the quantity of money frequently reduces output. All the same, if governments of the developing countries attempt to finance their investments by borrowed money, they will definitely cause inflation.

The quickest way to ease the strain on the foreign exchange and to reduce the dependence on the foreign borrowing is to plan the new investment in such a way that its produce rapidly becomes available and adds to exports or can be substituted for imports. Export industries should have first priority. Next comes food. In most developing countries, output is low partly because people are undernourished or malnourished.

Investments which increase the output of food, such as irrigation or reclaiming lands or increasing manuring or livestock, are of the greatest urgency especially if they are such as to yield their results rapidly.

State planning is the only left for underdeveloped regions to advance towards prosperity and plenty. An unplanned system of production and distribution leads to lop-sided development of the resources and tends to concentrate wealth into a few hands rendering the vast majority of the people without any independent and stable means of earning. These factors lead to instability in the economic life of the broad masses as a whole and these, in turn, affect the economy of the world at large, hence, the first immediate aim of economic planning is to plug the loopholes and ensure an all-round and continuous growth of the national economy.

Another immediate aim of economic planning is to eliminate wastage and improve efficiency of production. This involves pre-thinking as to the objectives and targets of production, devising of effective means of work and constant oversight and evaluation of performance. Economic planning is also aimed at an equitable distribution of the increased national income.

No economic stability and efficiency of production is possible unless the management, labor and consumer share equitably in the earnings of the nation. Where this does not happen, there management-labor tussles with all the attendant evils of strike, affect the economy of the country. Some experts in the field of economic development and planning pinpointed that the objective of economic planning is to improve production to the greatest extent possible and raise the standard of living of the world broad masses. It is also to reduce and, if possible to root out inequality of wealth, occupations, opportunities and social status.

Rapid economic change in the world economy offers new possibilities for economic development. Yet, the multitude of poor people often find themselves left out of such bursts of economic development as occur. As technologies and demographics reshape economies, the underclass finds its skills increasingly peripheral to the urban economy into which it is drawn.

All in all, poverty comes in many forms and has many origins and can be eradicated only through universal access to economic development, basic social services, and empowerment.

By: Mohammed Ali Shidle, Sana'a



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The Seventh Conference of the International Federation of Flour Mills for the Middle East and East Africa.

As the Yemeni people celebrate the anniversaries of the two Yemeni revolts; the 26th of September and 14th October, and the 22nd of November (British withdrawal from Aden) and as the first year of the First Five Year Plan (1996-2000) for the Republic of Yemen approaches; and as the government executes its Economic, financial and Administrative reform program (since March of this year - the program that was long over due to rejuvenate the Yemeni economy from the deterioration it was undergoing - as all those festivities, project openings, layings of foundations of other new projects, on the 23rd of October, Sana'a will host the Seventh Conference of the Federation of International Flour Mills, especially those operating in the Middle East and East Africa. Red Sea Flour Mills, Hodeidah, established by the late Mohammed Abdo Rabo, God have mercy on his soul, are considered one of the founders of these conferences.

The International Flour Mills Federation - is a public association not affiliated to any government. The federation's constituent conference was held in Amman, Jordan in March 1989 and the First Conference of the federation of International Flour Mills, Middle East and East Africa region was convened in Cairo in November 1989. Other conferences of the Federation followed in countries of the federation members in the area. It is worth pointing out that the federation includes members from all the countries of the Middle East and East Africa. At last, after South Africa has abandoned the apartheid policy, and the termination of the international boycott imposed on the latter - South Africa will now join the federation and will participate in the Seventh Conference to be convened in Sana'a - alongside 150 representatives of the other members - in addition to the presence of representatives from representatives of biscuit, spaghetti and macaroni, yeast and batter manufacturers and wheat producers. Others who will be attending the Seventh Conference include leaders of wheat producers lead by the American Wheat Association or Council, the Australian Wheat Council and the Canadian Wheat Council.

The Board of Directors

The International Federation of Flour Mill has a board of Director composed of 10 members, representing 10 of the member countries in the federation. Every year a chairman is elected. For the Seventh Conference, the Chairman of the conference will be Abdo Rabo Mohammed Abdo Rabo, the Chairman of the Board of the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group of Companies.

The Objectives of the Conference

The Seventh Conference of the Federation of Flour Mills, being held in Sana'a, he capital of the Republic of Yemen, under the arrangement of the Red Sea Flour Mills takes on significance as can be seen from the heavy agenda of a large member of topics which the conference will deal with, which should, undoubtedly lead to the realization of many objectives and goals. Among the topics to be discussed are:

- 1) Development of the work related to the mills, collectively, which includes dealing with complimentary relationship and mutual exchange of benefits and a look at the latest update on advanced milling equipment and methods

President Salih as he laid the foundation stone for the flour mill in Hodeidah



- 2) Discussion a look at all that is new and modern in the use of by-products of flours milling
- 3) Discussion of the Relationship between the mills and the local authorities in all the countries, in view of the significant nature of the mills and their relationship to agriculture and the economy in every country.
- 4) Discussion of the issues related to importing

and exporting of wheat - types of wheat - prices

- 5) Discussion of training plans for milling personnel

6) Presentation of scientific of research and studies, supported by statistics and numbers and films on flour mills and the developments thereof and the latest technological updates.

7) Among the most important topics include The relationship between The International Federation of Flour Mills and the wheat producers, which is why during the Seventh Conference large wheat producers lead by representatives from the American Wheat council, the Australian and Canadian Wheat Councils will be also present.

This introduction on the Federation of International Flour Mills and its forthcoming conference (23-25 October

1996) - which is the first time it will be held in Sana'a - where the Republic of Yemen will be represented by the Red Sea Flour Mills, as a founding member, that giant of an operation - is bound to lead us into shedding light on this industrial pioneer.

The foundation stone for Red Sea Flour Mills was laid on the 26 September 1983 by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President, as one of the harvests of the Revolution and the Security and stability, and in keeping with the call for national investors/capital to participate in boosting the national economy, especially

MOHAMMED ABDORABBO (owner of Red Sea Flour Mills Group), who had set up many investments in the Republic of the Sudan, and who quickly rushed to respond to the president's call to him when he met the president.

Once the foundation stone was laid, the execution of the project proceeded quickly, day and night. The Flour Mills were officially opened in September 1985 becoming the first mass production flour mills in the Republic of Yemen. The mills produce 520 tons of flour daily and employed 640 men and women. But the late Mohammed Abdo Rabo was more keen on increasing the productive capacity of the plant since the palant represented a guaranty of the availability of essential flour for the country and at prices that bring the cost of flour to 80-100 US Dirrs per ton - which is less than imported flour.

This is in addition to providing thousands of jobs and plant investments that amounts to hundreds of millions of US Dollars. In view of the complimentary relationship between the flour mills and their industry, especially the extracted residue from the milled flour. The significance and the complimentary aspects and developments will become clear from lectures in the conference on these matters.

The result of this ambition and drive and the patriotic goal of the late Mohammed Abdo Rabo was that in the year 1988 work was started on expanding the Red Sea Flour Milling Plant in Hodeidah to reach 3 times the capacity of the original plant. Thanks to diligent and hard work, and in what may be considered as a record time, the new plant expansion opened and began producing in the year 1992. After the expansions, Red Sea Flour Mills in Hodeidah became the Third largest flour mill in the world with a productive capacity of 2000 tons per day and a total investment of US \$215 million.

President Salih with the late Mohammed Abdurabbu (right of the President) touring site of flour mill plant prior to construction



Among the things which give Red Sea Flour Mills more pride is that its founder - the late Mohammed Abdo Rabo and his sons after him, carried on where the others left off.

The Red Sea Flour Mills were run under the most modern international systems and were equipped with the latest equipment and instruments which perform all the various or different stages, beginning with automatic ship unloading directly to the grain silos-which have a capacity of 64,000 tons; going to the cleaning stages and removal of the dirt and agricultural waste and also the milling stages and packaging stages. It should be borne in mind that Red Sea Flour Mills produces all kinds and types of flour: normal - red - white - and super white which is used in biscuit manufacturing. The mills also produce coarse grain used by candy or sweets factories and used in soups and "harish", a local wheat meal.

Among the by-products of milling, the mills produce the husks, which are sold to animal resource developers.



The Mills And

The War Against Monopolization

In view of the faith in God, Almighty - and with a view towards serving the nations and the citizens of Yemen and to avoid monopolization of flour, which is a basic nutrient of the Yemenis; and in keeping with the self commitment made by the founder of the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group, and in return and in gratitude for all the encouragement and support which was given by the President, General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Red Sea Flour Mills - Hodeidah - which is one of the investment projects of the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group - and even before starting production in 1985 - refused to become a reason for monopolization of this product (flour) - and refused to bargain in its prices, which is derived from the blood of the sons of the Yemeni people - and refused even to take charge of distributing its own products, so that it does not give an opportunity or speculation of the price of this important commodity by rapid profit seekers or profiteers for all this, the Mills, since 1985 have complied with the instructions of the government, represented by the Ministry of Supply and Trade which itself sets the cost of producing the flour for the Mills and for the consumer. And as an additional precaution and for further guarantees towards meeting these noble goals and implementing these instructions, the mills have made contracts with a number of government corporations to take all of the output of the Red Sea Flour Mills and at the prices set by the Ministry of Supply and Trade.

For this reason the Red Sea Flour Mills and the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group can feel proud that they have been worthy of trust and were true to their commitment - and the promise made by its

founder to the President, General Ali Abdulla Saleh and all the concerned authorities in the government, who were able to detect and feel by themselves the sincere approach - even at times when speculation was at its peak - on the prices of wheat which boasted its prices to unreasonable levels, the Red Sea Flour Mills remained committed to continuous milling and selling for the government corporations at the same price. Perhaps these honest and patriotic positions of the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group has made the Group one of the encouraging factors that have boosted the Yemeni economy to better situation and has made it an important element in maintaining nutritional security and stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group's Future Projects

Among the large investment projects for the Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group - which are considered now ready for execution after completion of all the relevant project economic feasibility studies and the arrangement of all the required financing and the foundation stones there of have been laid are the following:

- First: Animal Feed Factory
- Second: Plastic Bag Factory
- Third: Automatic Central Bakery

The Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group

The Mohammed Abdo Rabo Group of Companies, is composed of many companies in addition to the Red Sea Flour Mills, amongst which are the following:

- 1) Sana'a International Trading Co. - Established in 1989 and in import/export of foods and nutritional goods, building materials - electrical goods
- 2) Saba Insurance Company - one of the most assuring reliable active and experienced companies in the field - Red Sea Flour Mills is also a shareholder.
- 3) The Yemen Islamic Bank for Investment and Finance: among the founders and large shareholders.
- 4) Mohammed Abdo Rabo company for Grain Mills Limited, Established in 1969 in the Republic of the Sudan.
- 5) International Company Factory - for the production and distribution Tires, Ltd., Port Sudan. Set up in 1978 with a capital of US \$120 million. Started production in 1980. The plant was expanded until invested capital reached US \$200 million with the participation of Daewoo, Korea.
- 6) International Textile Weaving Factory - also in Port Sudan established in 1978 and where production began in 1980 at an investment cost of Swiss Francs 84 Million. The factory was especially made for weaving lines of a high quality and this is attested to by the trophies of quality obtained in Spain and Singapore.
- 7) Segan Land Transport Co. "Port - Sudan"
- 8) Segan (?) Travel Agency - Yemenia Travel Agents in Khartoum.
- 9) The Sudan Engineering and Import Co.
- 10) Port Sudan Engineering and contracting Co.
- 11) Mohammed Abdo Rabbo Storage Facilities In Port Sudan

Museums In Yemen

Purpose

1. A national museum is normally intended to portray the past and present life of the country in question, as a means of recording facts and events for the benefit of the population and of interested visitors. As such, it is a tool for encouraging nationalism and for fostering identity with one's country, a citizen who knows the background and history of his country is in line to be a patriot, prepared to stand up in its defense in time of trouble. A national museum can also be a strong force in unifying a country that contains peoples of different backgrounds and outlooks. It can furthermore promote knowledge and sympathetic understanding among overseas visitors.

Museum building

2. It is wrong to assume that an old historic building is necessarily appropriate for use as a museum. Too often, it is totally useless. A prime example is the National Museum in Sana'a, housed in a multi-story former palace - full of windows. Museums should not contain windows, as the light reflects off glass cases and dazzles visitors. Exhibits are scattered haphazardly in small rooms over several floors, reached via a single steep staircase. There is no plan on the ground floor to indicate what may be seen, and where. The visitor is left to wander round trying to find his way. Unless dedicated, he is likely to lose interest quickly, apart from tiredness climbing up and down stairs. It is noticeable that almost the only tiredness climbing up and down stairs. It is noticeable that almost the only local visitors to the museum are courting couples seeking privacy. This can scarcely satisfy the purposes of the museum.

3. An idea national museum (e.g. The national museums in Cairo and Hong Kong) should be

housed in a purpose-built building that meets the detailed requirements for galleries showing history, geology, social background (clothing, habitation, domestic implements etc.) arts, music, economic factors, agriculture, fisheries etc. The architect designing the building should give priority to the interior design, not to the facade (which should be imposing but not at the expense of interior requirements). Normal features include a logical progression of visitor traffic from gallery and floor to floor, so as to avoid pedestrian conflict; adequate floor loading and ceiling height for the various exhibits; adequate storage space and easy access thereto; adequate provision of electrical fittings for display cases; security features to avoid illegal entry and to provide theft alarms; a museum shop sited near the entrance, particularly to catch visitors on their way out; lecture rooms and studios; a cafeteria for refreshments; a panel of Museum Friends prepared to act as honorary guides, especially for schools; a proper accession register of all material to be regularly checked to ensure that nothing goes missing.

Financial Commitment

4. Obviously a national museum that meets these criteria will be expensive, not only in capital expenditure but also in recurrent costs (the largest being staff salaries). To some extent, this may be offset by net profit from the museum shop and cafeteria. It is up to the Government to decide whether the benefits to an emerging nation in establishing a good national museum (ahead of many other Arab countries) are worth the expense and are not just a costly mistake. It might help considerably if UNESCO could be persuaded to meet some or all of the capital costs, but this should not be a condition of

going ahead with the project.

Museum Policy

- 5. (a) A national museum should exhibit only material relevant to the county, even declining to accept material germane to other countries.
- (b) No admission charge. Admission should be free, so as to encourage local visitors, in particular school children. Charges may however be levied for special exhibitions
- (c) Not all the material should be displayed at once. Otherwise people who have visited once may be discouraged from visiting the same old thing again (like a cinema showing the same film continuously). The material should be rotated from time to time to encourage repeat visits.
- (d) Gallery space should be provided for special exhibitions (admission chargeable) from local or overseas sources so as to attract the public.
- (e) Museum authorities should be provided with an annual acquisition vote to purchase new material. The public should be encouraged to donate suitable material or to provide it on long loan with credit captions.
- (f) No material of doubtful origin or provenance should be accepted, i.e. no stolen or possibly fake material.
- (g) Senior staff should be required to undergo a course of training at a reputable museum elsewhere.
- (h) The new museum should be well publicized, not just once only but constantly throughout its life: schools should be encouraged to visit.

Conservation

6. A trained conservator and laboratory should be

provided. Unless material is properly preserved and given the necessary treatment, it may be useless. For instance, it is understood that, in the storerooms of the present national museum, are a number of Jambiyas and their belts; most show signs of green mould. This is surprising in the dry climate of Sana'a and indicates lack of supervision. Someone should have long ago installed a portable dehumidifier to ensure that the material relating to the important social of Jambiya did not deteriorate.

Loans

7. No material from the museum should be loaned to individuals or to government offices, because of the risk of loss or damage.

Oral history

8. A section of the museum should be devoted to the recording of oral Yemeni history in fields such as music, song, story-telling, and regional customs. This section can be of immense value in the years to come to researchers, students and the public, bearing in mind the current rapid sociological changes and the disappearance of elderly persons who remember the customs of the past.

Museum curator

9. A successful National Museum depend to a large extent on the early appointment of a well-qualified museum curator whose initial responsibility will be to help draw up the schedule of accommodation and obtain collections of material for the new museum. It is essential that the curator has a big say in the planning of the new museum and in its subsequent running.

FAO: 50 YEARS OF COMBATING WORLD HUNGER



On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (16-10-95), the Sana'a office of FAO, conducted a special briefing to some of the representatives of the official, partisan and inde-

pendent press organs in Yemen on the 15th of October in the UN Press Office in the Sana'a. The briefing was given by Dr. Sayyid Shahid. Mr. Shahid gave a brief background on the establishment of FAO by pointing out that initially the FAO comprised of 44 members. He also stated that at present the FAO has 170 members, all of whom will send representatives to the 50th anniversary celebration which will be held in Quebec City, Canada, the place where it all started in. Expected attendance will be 1500 guests (including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (ROY).

The FAO director in ROY than discussed the objectives of FAO which are:

- 1) To raise the level of nutrition and standards of living of member state citizens;
- 2) Improve productivity of food in the world;
- 3) Improve rural conditions; and
- 4) Contributing to development of member states through enhancement of self-sufficiency with regards to food and protection and improvement of forestry, etc.

To achieve this the FAO:

- 1- Provides technical assistance, advisors, studies etc.
- 2- provides capital for investment in agriculture;

- 3- Gives helpful information;
- 4- Gives policy and planning advice to developing countries;
- 5- Serves as a neutral forum to discuss and exchange ideas on global food and agricultural matters or issues.

Developments in food and nutrition (30 years back) on a global basis have yielded an increase of agriculture production by 100%, in addition per capita availability of nutrition has increased from 2300 calories /day/ man (woman) to 2700 calories/day, despite the increase of the world's population by 2.4 billion over the same period.

That is the bright side of it. On the dark side, Mr. Shahid sadly pointed out that these increases are not equitably spread over the entire world. In fact, 800 million people in the world suffer from malnutrition of which 200 million are children under 5 years of age.

The future outlook is challenged by a further population growth of at least 2.4 billion over the next quarter century. Tentatively, the FAO has scheduled for a World Food Summit to be held in Rome in November 1996 to solicit support of both developed and developing countries for FAO.

With regards to Yemen, the FAO first came in 1962, but the development process in Yemen did not get under way until the 1970's. Mr. Shahid pointed out that the agricultural sector in Yemen is in need of many improvements to maximize output and to increase scope and area of agricultural production. Though 75% of Yemenis live in the countryside and 50% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, Yemen should not have to import more than 50% of its nutritional needs.

The trend so far has not been good as the growth rate in agricultural production is actually declining! FAO hopes that the proposed First Five Year Plan for the Republic of Yemen will give the agricultural sector its deserved attention, as Yemen's resources in the sector do hold promise.

The FAO in Yemen works in conjunction with the relevant ROY government authorities on specific programs which are executed by the latter. Some of these projects are:

- 1) Training in Dhamar and Taiz for land reclamation and water conservation with the participation of the World Bank;
- 2) 8 years forestry project;
- 3) Land use planning in Dhamar;
- 4) Fisheries studies and development;
- 5) Area development programs in Wadi Hadramout and Abyan;
- 6) Preparation of investment prospects to be funded by other international agencies or bilateral cooperation agreements;
- 7) Marketing of agricultural products.

This is in addition to emergency projects such as combating locusts and other agricultural pests and doing away with dangerous expired pesticides. The

training programs are geared for inspiring self-reliance and include fellowship internment.

The New Programs for FAO, globally include "the Impress" projects to fight natural problems like locusts and to give regional offices greater autonomy and better capability, administratively.

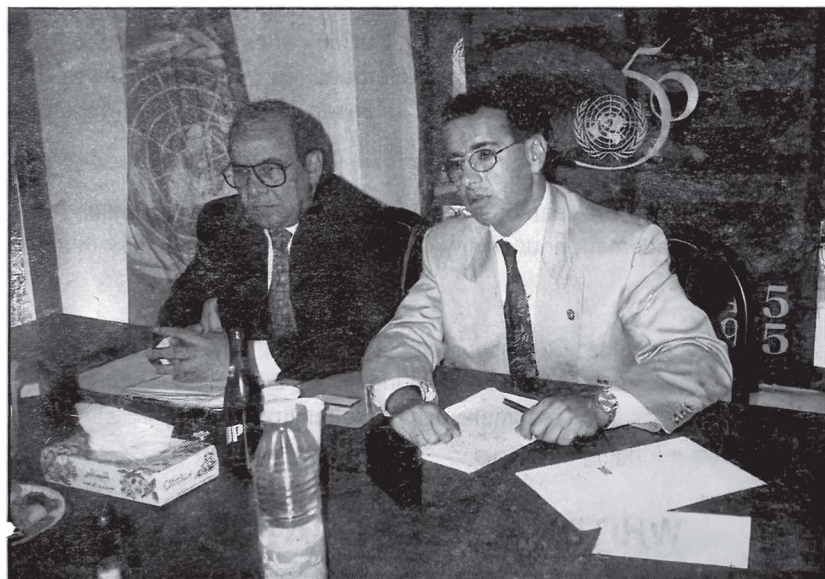
In reply to a Yemen Times question on quantitative picture of FAO in Yemen, Mr. Shahid pointed out that over the past 15 years, FAO projects in Yemen were budgeted at around \$ 35 million and that \$25 - 30 million is budgeted for current or ongoing projects. The FAO investment is small, as financing usually comes from agencies like the WB, UNDP, etc. or through bilateral arrangements. To another question by YT on assessment of projects, Mr. Shahid pointed that big, FAO projects are assessed by FAO, while small ones are evaluated by ROY government, FAO and donors.

UN's 50 Years Anniversary in Yemen

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Yemen organized a seminar attended by many of the senior officers of the UN and other international aid offices in Yemen. The seminar was opened by a welcome statement and a historical account of the relationship between Yemen and the United Nations, by Mr. Ghalib Ali Jameel, the undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said that this relationship began in 1947 when Yemen joined the international organization, and the early recognition of the Republic (Dec. '62) and the visit of Ralphe Bancke during the early years of the Republic and other significant developments in the relationship. Mr. Jameel also pointed out the policy of the government of the ROY, especially after unity, on continuing the democratization process and that Yemen will maintain political pluralism and human rights which he said are more assured especially after the defeat of the secessionists.

Mr. Abdulwali El-Aghil, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning and Development gave an account of the significant aid programs which have been instrumental in Yemen's development efforts and during emergencies beginning from the 1950's. Mr. Elaghil pointed out the UN has been carrying out assistance programs in Yemen that exceeded to date US \$400 million over the years, on several fronts. Expected and budgeted programs in the should approach US \$32 million.

After that, other speakers also spoke on the history of the UN and the role of the UN as a peace keeper of the world. Among those present from the UN offices in Yemen is the new Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program Mr.



Islam & West



By: David Warburton*
Berlin.

This summer has seen an unusual conflict blaze across Germany: a dispute about a Peace Prize has torn apart the German intelligentsia. The decision was that of the German Publishers Association to award their annual Peace Prize to the German Scholar Dr. Schimmel, who has written over 80 popular and scholarly books relating to the Middle East.

In these days when reasonable people are attempting to maintain and rebuild bridges between the East and the West, awarding the prize to Dr. Schimmel was a significant gesture. Those awarding it doubtless felt that they were themselves making a contribution to increased understanding, for Dr. Schimmel has devoted her life to portraying the world of Islam in her books. Her whole life's work is nothing but an attempt to bring the exotic world of the Middle East closer to the average German, and to help him/her appreciate the beauties and subtleties of some of the strains of Islamic thought.

This noble scholarly life has also included visits to many of the countries of the Middle East, where people familiar with her

work expressed their appreciation of it. What has made the award controversial is the fact that Dr. Schimmel made some unclear statements about Salman Rushdie. As everyone knows Rushdie wrote a book which allegedly was offensive to Islam, and led the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini to advocate Rushdie's murder.

In the West, it is no longer acceptable to treat authors this way, and those who show understanding for those who feel offended must be aware that they are in a very difficult position where they can please no one. These remarks have led many people to conclude that Dr. Schimmel is not worthy of this award. In this controversy, many important publications and people have come up either in favor of the decision or against it, and the debate goes on.

This is a German problem, for it addresses an author whose works are virtually unknown outside of Germany. Dr. Schimmel writes for a German public, not for other nations, either East or West. Germany is a nation which is renowned not only for its Mercedes cars, but also for its great scholarly traditions. In addition, it has long had a close relationship to the East, which has included an admirable mix of the political and the scholarly. Not only does Germany admire scholarship, but it is very sensitive about censorship of scholarship even that the Nazis pursued this with a vengeance, and the East German regime was not reluctant to use its ability to dominate scholars and writers in the same fashion.

Germans are thus in a bind when one of their renowned scholars appears to have suggested that censorship and worse would be desirable, since both issues are



Dr. Schimmel
written over 80 popular and scholarly books relating to the Middle East.

sensitive.

While admiring the scholarship, they oppose the idea of censorship, but then they also have the highest regard for respecting other peoples' rights. They believe in respecting other peoples' cultures. In this context, the debate rages on, and it is difficult to say whether the award was wise or unwise, but everyone can say that this debate has opened one's eyes to one of the principal problems - the utter ignorance of the German nation which is revealed through the debate. Not only does no one know what a fatwa is, or what a sufi is, or even the role that Islam plays in the daily life of the people of the Muslim World, it became rapidly clear that virtually few people have read Dr. Schimmel's books.

Members of the intelligentsia of

one of the most cultured nations in the world stand up and admit that they have not read the books of one person who made what amounts to a super-human effort at cultural understanding - 80 books! The mind is baffled. Dr. Schimmel has been writing books and essays for more than half a century, and yet people have not read her works, aside from those who have already found their way to the orient. If anyone wants to know why the West's world does not understand Islam, he need look no further: no one is interested. Even if they have popular works written by a gifted scholar and wittier, they remain unread.

* David Warburton is a scholar associated with Yemen. He is a regular contributor to the Yemen Times.

Delight of Accomplishment

You don't need to be a millionaire to satisfy all your needs and fulfil your desires. You may or may not have enough money to buy whatever you want. But that is not the real source of happiness. Never believe that people belonging to the rich circle have a "richer" life. Happiness is not necessarily a financial matter. Nobody in this world has enough money to pay for all their desires. Scarcity is part of our life. But we have to have the courage to tackle scarcity. Struggle with oneself is part of our life in order to be accomplished, and that is the real source of happiness.

One has to have dreams, but we cannot expect to see them all come true - at least not by themselves. We should strive towards accomplishing them. It is my belief that any human goal can be achieved, but the question is how and when.

After many years of listening to people complaining, I realized the first step in fulfilling our dreams is really to write down a short summary of what they are. Some people call this list goals and ambitions. Of course, it takes a long time and a great deal of effort to get there, but that is the way things are. If we have faith in ourselves and persevere, nothing is impossible.

After you put down your goals, take measures to accomplish them. The first point is to build self-esteem and self-confidence. Don't let yourself down.

The second point is to become a focused person. Check out the limiting factors which stand in the way of the accomplishment of your goals. Don't throw everything in the basket of circumstances because if you start looking for excuses, you will find them at any time.

Now, there is a third point is important. Never let others decide for you. Decide for yourself, you might get confused at first, but be sure that sooner or later you will get there. One thing is sure - nobody knows your goals better than you do.

Happiness and love can never be measured. Only we ourselves can measure how much love there is between others and ourselves. Every person needs to love and be loved. There is nothing wrong in showing your love for others, just make sure you stay within social norms and values.

Point five is critical. One must always look forward. Looking ahead is called planning. You plan your steps, your interaction, and the use of opportunities that open up for you. Future management has become a science, and be sure you do not engage in simple wishful thinking.

There is one more point. We should always strive to bring out the best in ourselves. Perfectionism is an important quality which we should nurture and develop.

One final tip in this recipe of a good life. Roles in society cannot be assigned on the basis of stereotype images. We must learn to be objective, not racists or sexist, etc. If, for example, you are asked "Who is more intelligent, men or women?" the correct answer is "Which man and which woman are in question?"

Never build a case against yourself. Don't think that your work is of no importance.

So, examine your life, if it is out of focus, make up your mind to get it back in focus. And start today, not tomorrow.

By: Afrah Mohammed
Addis Ababa



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Atq Girma: "Ethiopia's Future Lies In Its Agricultural Development"

FOLLOWING IS AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ATO. GIRMA DAMTE, HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION OF ETHIOPIA

Q: What are your general observations of the situation in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia?

A: It is well-known that agriculture is the back-bone of the Ethiopian economy. The decisive role of agriculture in the country's economy is repeatedly manifested by the fact that any problem encountered in the agricultural sector will result in shortage of food which will in turn cause famine. That is why both policy makers and development experts gave top priority to the development of agriculture in the country. It is impossible to talk about the overall development of the country without attaining the objective of food-self-sufficiency. Therefore, Agriculture means everything to Ethiopia.

Q: What are the major challenges facing the Ethiopian agriculture at present?

A: There are so many challenges facing Ethiopian agriculture at present. Uncertain climate, land degradation, natural disaster such as locust and other pest infestation, drought, and high population growth rate have been long time features that have aggravated acute food production and under-nourishment in Ethiopia. Besides, due to the backwardness of the agricultural technology and pressure exerted on the land by the growth of population and deforestation; the fertility of land under cultivation and grazing has very much declined throughout the country over the past decades.

Q: What are the major reforms intro-

duced in the sector?

A: The changes in the political and economic situation of the country that have been taking place since 1991, the restoration of peace and political stability, the introduction of new economic policy measures such as the liberalization of investment and trading activities have brought improvements to the agriculture sector. In particular, the former transitional government of Ethiopia has taken commendable measures in terms of development in this country. The agricultural policy of the Ethiopian government is an essential component of the economic policy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

In essence the Ethiopian development strategy is planned to revolve around productivity improvement of small holder agriculture and industrialization based on utilization of domestic raw materials with labor intensive technology. This strategy is akin to what is known in economic development strategy visualizes export-led growth which feeds into an inter dependent agricultural and industrial development.

Q: What are the most salient features of the land policy of the transitional government and their implications to rural development? There are critics who argue by saying that land should be subjected to individual ownership, transfer sale and so on. What do you say about this?

A: With respect to land tenure, the "five-year development program" specifies that farmers are free to produce on their plots, crop of their choices; they can sell their produce on the free markets, they can use hired labor on their plots for short and legally recognized period of time. In addition they can bequeath their plots to relatives.

Q: What are the main lessons of the last four years in the agricultural sector?

A: During the last four years one could observe that under stable and peaceful conditions farmers are able to produce more. Based on the favorable condition set by the former transitional government of Ethiopia, agricultural development workers were able to introduce the use of agricultural inputs to farmers, thus the output of some farmers plots could increase at least by half.

Q: How can agriculture be made efficient enough to meet the food needs of the entire country?

A: One of the most important means whereby agriculture would be more productive is that the awareness of farmers in using inputs must be raised to a greater extent, and farmers must be provided with various inputs on time. Besides, conservation based agriculture must be widely practiced.

Q: What do you say about private investment in agriculture? What are the present trends and future prospects for private investment in the rural sector?

A: As is stated in the five-year development program "The private sector is encouraged to play its appropriate role in the development of the national economy. To this end, a conducive environment is already in place for private investors to participate in the government's agricultural and rural-based development program that would include activities such as agricultural products and animal breeding. The government, reasonable fees. In addition, technical assistance, training marketing services and credit facilities will be made available.

**By: Afrah Mohammed
Addis Ababa**

Ethiopian Ambassador Seeks Political Asylum In Yemen

The Saba News Agency reported that the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Youssef Hameed Nasser, has requested to be granted political asylum in the Republic of Yemen. Mr Nasser has been the Ambassador of the Ethiopian Government to Yemen since 1992. He is not the first Ethiopian diplomat and citizen who have requested political asylum in Yemen. There have been many cases, including former ambassadors, of asylum seekers which have been officially acknowledged by the Yemeni government in the past.

The reasons for the surprise request were not given by the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Yemen announcement to Saba. The move certainly confirms that Yemen has become a regional haven for those who aspire for greater political freedom which they are apparently unable to find anywhere else in the region that can surpass Yemen's progress in this regard. This will certainly boost Yemen's image and position from an international point of view, and hopefully, will give the authorities in Yemen enough incentives to move forward with further democratization in the future.

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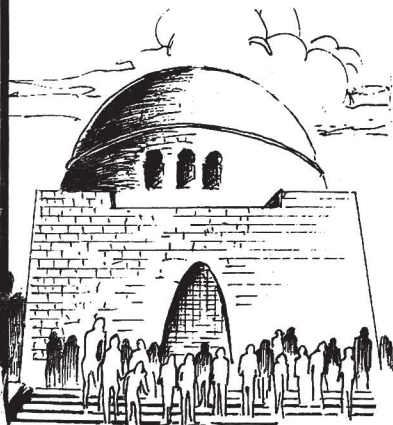
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Happenings
at the
Taj Sheba

Letters to the Editor
Letters to the Editor
Letters to the Editor
Letters to the Editor
A LETTER TO KUWAIT

I lived in Kuwait between June 1975 till 27th June 1990. I was on leave in Yemen when I heard about the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. It was a black day to me and all Yemeni immigrants who were living at Kuwait. The Yemeni officials position is not the same as the position of the immigrants who were living in Kuwait. Many Yemeni immigrants expressed their position one way or another so I will give some examples:

1) Many Yemeni who were in Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation took care of the villas and properties of the Kuwaitis who were out of town till they came from abroad after liberation day.

2) I have seen many Yemenis who supplied water and food to Al-Murabitoon in Kuwaiti houses and villas in different places. The Al-Murabitoon resisted Iraqi occupation.

3) I personally took pictures, letters and money from the Kuwait Airways regional manager in Aden and handed it to his family in Bayan region at tremendous personal risk. I specially faced danger from Iraqi officers who were inspecting in Almatlaa Center.

These are some of the actions and positions of the Yemenis who were supporting Kuwait which gave us work and peace.

I am sure our Kuwaiti brothers know about Yemeni individuals and their heroic stories in support of Kuwaiti independence and nationhood.

We are the people and we feel for each other irrespective of whether the officials make the right decisions or not. I am sure all Yemeni immigrants in Kuwait agree with my position in defending Kuwait with our blood and soul. I also think it is time for Kuwait to show gratitude and kindness and thus reciprocate.

Abdulaziz Mohamed Saeed
Kuwait Airways staff

The Resources of Red Sea

Dear Friends:

First of all let me say to you thank you Yemen Times. I am very glad and pleased to see the constant progress of Yemen Times. your paper was my favorite since I came to Yemen as a returnee from Somalia. I never missed a single week of its issue. for the few last weeks I was impressed by the political, social and economical role the paper is playing in this region. Basically the horn of Africa viz; Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti, though in a lesser degree about Somalia and Djibouti. I was also impressed by the role of the paper in the Gulf region, particularly Qatar and Kuwait.

Now, let me come to my point: I want to remind the Sates of this region; I mean Yemen., The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia have to benefit from the resources of the Red Sea. . I remember during my study visits to the USA. I got a chance to go to the American National Library which is based in Washington DC. and there, fortunately I got a book called Marine Resources, World Society and World Arena. In that book I did read that the Author of the book, as a team leader of Scientists, was encouraging his state in order not to lose its friendship towards the states residing the Red Sea. Since the Red Sea can not be counted as an international water, which means the assumption of an agreement on a national economic Jurisdiction over the Red Sea is of at least 200 miles; therefore the Red Sea deposits will not be under an international regime, since the Red Sea is less than 400 miles wide.

I believe even if the scientific know-how of the countries residing the Red Sea is weak, they can jointly invite and encourage inter-

national enterprises to exploit the Red Sea. They may provide licenses at a fee to the national companies and etc. In fact Scientists say, there are many potential discoveries, as indicated by the sediments on the bottom of the Red Sea. These sediments were formed by the currents of hotness up to 56.5°C 134°F. The salt water, whose origin has not been determined certainly. But the Sediments contain large percentage of metals and they are located at a depth of only about 200 meters that is 658 feet and may be as thick as 300 feet which is 91 meters. Studies say only the upper 30 feet that is 9.1 meter have been studied in detail. Through these studies it has been estimated that the Gold, Silver, copper, Zinc and Lead in the upper 30 feet of the sediments alone should be worth about \$205 billion. The Sediments are by nature very soft rocks and in spite of the considerable depth, mining would not present an unsolvable technological problem but it only needs the political, economical and strategic conscience of the governments with Red Sea coastlines. Therefore, I feel personally that Yemen could play a very important role by influencing the international investors, since it has the longest coastline and I am sure by focusing on this point, especially the Ministry of Petroleum Marine Resources could soon rise the economic level of these countries.

By: Prof. Ahmed A. Massud
Sana'a

**BACKGROUND ON THE TWO
REVOLUTIONS:
26th SEPTEMBER 1962 &
14th OCTOBER 1963**

In 1729 AD the Sultan of Lahij from the powerful Abdali tribe gained independence from the North. His territory included the port of Aden.

In 1839 AD Captain Haines, sent by the British Governorate of India, occupied the port of Aden, partly by force and partly by negotiations with the Abdali Sultan of Lahij.

During the 20th century, both parts of Yemen experienced an abrupt transformation from the Imamate of the north (established after the Turkish withdrawal in 1918 AD) and the colonial status of the south into two separate entities, a monarchy in the North and a British colony (Aden) and "Protectorates" in the South. In North Yemen several attempts were made to change the outdated and absolute rule of the Imams. The "Free Yemenis" based in Aden, helped organize a coup d'etat by Abdulla Al-Wazir against the late Imam Yahaya in 1948 AD. The coup failed and Yahaya's son Ahmed assumed power as the new Imam, following the same line as his father. Resistance against the Imamate increased from within and outside North Yemen.

Imam Ahmed finally died in 1962. Colonel Abdulah Al-Salal commander in chief of the Imam's forces, decided the time had come to launch the final overthrow of the Imamate. One week after the Imam Ahmed's death, the Revolutionaries attacked the Royal Palace of Imam Badr, son of Ahmed the first shots were fired on September 26, 1962 (Now the national day of Yemen) and the new Republic was proclaimed with Al-Salal becoming the first president. Imam Badr escaped into the north where he rallied the tribes and fought a bitter civil war against the young republic for almost 8 years. Finally in the 70's, the young republic implemented its high goals of democracy and freedoms based on the principles of the September Revolution that became the foundation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Developments in South Yemen were hardly less dramatic. The British authorities became increasingly unpopular and the

demand for an independent state became more pressing. On October 14th, 1963 (Now also a national Day of the Republic of Yemen) the first shots were fired by the hero Ghaleb Bin Rajah Labooza in the Radfan mountains north east of Aden.

That day was the beginning of armed struggle against the British, chiefly carried out by a number of different liberation movements. The National Liberation Front (NLF) and the organization of revolutionary forces which became some of NLF military group and fedayees. Great Britain promised to grant independence by early 1968, but then hastily withdrew her forces already in late 1967 in the face of mounting violence.

By November 30, 1967 (Day of Independence) the last British forces had left and the NLF formed the first government with Qahtan Mohammed Al-Sha'abi, the leader of the National Liberation Front, as its first president. Ever since their freedom and independence respectively, north Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) and South Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) have made efforts for the peaceful reunification of Yemen. All failed because of the coming of new Marxist leaders in the south on 22 June 1969 and unification of Yemen was finally achieved after the falldown of the Communist systems that fell under the Soviet umbrella.

From: New Traveler's Guide to Yemen
Prepared by: Abdulaziz Mosabeen

**Yemeni Women
The Victims of An Ignorant Society**

"Women are full sisters of men", said our prophet Mohammed, (peace be upon him). This "hadeeth" was an announcement to put a basic role of men's dealing with women in the Muslim society, and to refuse women's inequity in family and society before Islam. Many verses of the Holy Quran come to confirm the previous "hadeeth", and to destroy any doubts about the equality and solidarity of mankind, both men and women. These verses also come to show how women should held in honor and how their rights should be recognized and even enforced in marriage, ownership, inheritance, and education. Nevertheless, women in Yemen suffer from most of the men's unfair prejudice against them.

Yemeni men, in general, consider women a subordinate group, with less mental abilities and may be less humanity. As a result, in most families, as well as in most work places, they often treat them as unreliable and irresponsible individuals. This treatment depends on men's belief that women aren't capable of holding any serious responsibility except cooking and chattering. However, both Islamic theory and practice are opposed to this prejudice. We read in the Quran "Mankind! reverence your Guardian - lord, who created you from a single (person). Soul. self), created, of like nature, his mate, and from the twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women . . ." Also in Islamic history we find many great women who had magnificent contributions in different fields, like education, social, and political activities beside their basic roles inside their homes and families. The famous historical character, Asma'a Bent Abi Bakr, is a perfect example of women's great roles in political events, and her sister Aihsa, the prophet's wife, is a marvelous example in educating and teaching Muslim people, including men.

Many Yemeni men not only ignore women's fundamental rights in Islam, but they also deny them. For instance, many women - sometimes less than 15 years old - are being forced to get married, even without having their opinions about this marriage considered. On the other hand, if we take a look at the Islamic law, we will find that this kind of marriage that changes

or disregards woman's opinion is null and void, and she has the complete right to abolish it. For marriage is one of the most important events in woman's life, Islam gave her the complete freedom to decide about it. Many stories in Islamic history proof that; one of them when a Muslim woman called Kansa'a Bent Keedam came to the prophet, and complained to him from her father who enforced her to get married, so the prophet - peace be upon him - canceled the marriage.

In addition to this domination of women's life, most Yemeni men often prevent them, especially in the rural areas, from receiving their inheritance, which is a known right in Islam. Our God, the Almighty, said: "From what is left by parents and those nearest related there is a share for men and a share for women, whether the property be small or large, - a determinate share". Moreover, they prevent them from going to schools to learn. They say that women are too weak and untrustworthy to protect themselves. They allege that learning is not necessary for women while our prophet says clearly that "Learning is an obligation on every Muslim; male or female."

In spite of the just Islamic values to which the Yemeni Society belongs, men lack the right and mature understanding for these great values, and they don't commit themselves to those concerned with the legal claims of women.

By: N. A. H
Sana'a University

**Welcome to this special edition of the
Yemeni tourist guide.**

As everyone knows, almost everything about Yemen is either very, very long, or very very short. Examples of very very long: the years the Yemeni population have to wait before Ali Abdullah Salih obligingly retires; the on-going Paleolithic Age still running in the Yemeni culture; the local long, long never-ending names of individuals; and -inevitably - the time locals take to react to changes around them. An illustration of very slow: where as in Europe, The Middle-Ages ended in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth, but in tribal Yemen (i.e. practically the whole of the country) they dragged on and on until 1962. (This may have been due to Bosworth being a long long way from Sana'a - and even a longer, longer way from Aden (where it ended in 1968) and the news of the battle's outcome may have been very, very slow in reaching there!) Examples of very, very short: Yemen's democratic experience and the unity euphoria! Now for other particulars:

* HISTORY: Originally Arabia Felix, though occasionally Felix, after some mix up further South, known as South Arabia; was called the Yemen Arab Republic recently and the other half as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Conclusion: Between Arabian Felix and Southern Arabia, or Y.A.R and P.D.R.Y., no such single country as Yemen alone had ever formally actually existed in history. yet it's the only name the locals have been calling to themselves since time immortal.

* CREED: Theoretically the upper parts was supposedly influenced by Zaydi belief and the lower one with Marxism. And in both cases, the founders of both beliefs had never ever set their foot on Yemeni soil during their life time. But practically their behavior borders more on the diabolical Satanism of their forefather, Qabil (Adam's evil son who had supposedly fled to Yemen after murdering his brother).

Magid Hashim Abdul Hamid
Taiz.

YEMEN CRICKET LEAGUE

Acknowledgement and Announcement

1995 Competition - Awards Ceremony
October 28th 1995 at 19:00 at the Taj Sheba Hotel, Sana'a

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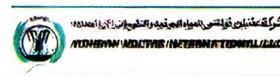
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26 SEPTEMBER : Sana'a (Weekly): 19-10-96
(Mouthpiece of the Military)

Main Headlines:

- 1) No Reconciliation with the Secessionists...Their Trial Awaits Them
- 2) The Cabinet Has Many Decisions Dealing With the Economic Problems.
- 3) Preparatory Meeting for the First Tourism Conference in Sana'a, Scheduled for Early '96.
- 4) Parliament Recommends Tighter Controls for the Import and Usage of Insecticides/Pesticides

Article Summary:

Issuance of Yemeni Government Treasury Bills in US Dollars and Yemeni Riyals

In a statement to the paper, Mr. Ahmed Hussein Mohammed Al-Basha, Vice Minister of Finance, disclosed that Republican Decree 19/95, which deals with the procedures for the issuance of ROY Treasury Bills, will be implemented in the beginning of 1996.

The objectives of issuing the bills and making them available to merchants, financial institutions and investors is to finance the government budget deficit and to reduce inflation by withdrawing liquidity from circulation. The Central Bank of Yemen will be responsible for all the relevant procedures associated with the issuance and sale of the treasury notes. All the necessary guarantees will be issued for the timely repayment of principal and interest.

AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a (Weekly): 18-10-96 (Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) UNESCO National Secretary General: "We are preparing for an international conference on the media (in the Arab World) and another on ethics in education."
- 2) The Rise of the \$ US/YR Rate Is Due Primarily to the International Exhibitions Held in Sana'a.
- 3) Dr. Ja'afar Hamid: "The World Bank Participates in the Execution of 80 Projects."
- 4) Signs of Reconciliation between the People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah).

Article Summary:

Taher: "We are pleased by the President's responses and underground activities would be catastrophic."

Mr. Abdul Bari Taher, Politburo member of the YSP. Head of the Journalists Syndicate and

Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

Editor-In-Chief of Al-Thowry Newspaper, pointed out to the paper that the President's responses during the press conference held last week were satisfactory. He specially pointed to the President's affirmation that the Yemeni Socialist Party is a unionist party and did indeed play a role in the realization of Yemeni unity.

The President also confirmed that he is not just the leader of the PGC or the head of the Ruling Coalition, but is responsible for all political activity in the country. Mr. Taher indicated that the President's statements were widely applauded and are considered important indications of the directions which the government should take. As for the possibility of the opposition parties going underground, Mr. Taher insisted that such an idea is illogical at the present time and unreasonable, and the opposition has long since surpassed such "sterile" thinking.

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly): 18-10-96 (Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Terrible Accident Shakes Sana'a as two Children Fall into Septic Pit and Die
- 2) Another Lawyer Is Arrested in Mokha
- 3) A Citizen Takes over a Large Piece of Land and the Adjacent Mountain in Little Aden
- 4) Another Suicide in Lahej

Article Summary:

Troops Randomly Shoot at Citizens in Socotra
Citizens of Socotra have filed an angry complaint to the relevant authorities that army troops in the island are continuously firing their weapons randomly at unarmed residents of the picturesque island. The casualties so far are two dead and several injured.

The citizens also angry with the island's military commander, Hussein Najee (Hulaif), whose immediate replacement they demand. They also point to his harsh treatment of the island's peaceful inhabitants.

AL-TAYYAR AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (weekly) 16-10-95: (Dissident YSP Elements)

Main Headlines:

- 1) YSP Dissidents: "A change in leadership and withdrawal from the democratic coalition of opposition parties (ADAM)."
- 2) 3000 Visas for Yemeni expatriate Laborer in Bahrain and Qatar.
- 3) The Prime Minister: "The interest of the people dictates that we permit imports."
- 4) Lard On Cheese Given to Students of Al-Iman University (Islah Religious Academic Institution).

Article Summary:

1) 4 Parties In Hand Are better Than 40 Parties In the Air

In a bold type (no author given) article, the paper discusses the rulers' efforts to reduce the number of parties to '4' as the President suggested. The citizens do not have the political experience or knowledge to decide on how to actively engage in partisan political activity. Moreover, the article asks about the bureaucratic mechanism which will be set up to regulate partisan activity and how will the four parties be chosen?

2) The Billy Spencer Case... Facts, Information and Questions

In a lengthy investigative report, the article states that Spencer was not the victim of any kidnapping at all. Bill Spencer was a partner of Mr. Khalid Qubaty in a transport company competing with another firm owned by Mr. Zibnallah Doman, who apparently was more successful than the former in getting contracts with the oil company. In an effort to discredit the competition, Qubaty reported to the authorities that Doman stole one of his vehicles, so that he may not meet his contract commitments, thus enabling the partners to take over.

Doman was found innocent and released. The partners then hired someone to steal one of Doman's vehicles, \$ US 20,000, some contracts and personal weapons. Doman discovered this

plot and reported it to the authorities who then arrested the 2 partners.

Qubaty confessed to everything. The American and Qubaty were turned over to the Military Commander of the Eastern Region. The paper belied previous official reports on the incident, which had reported that Billy Spencer had been rescued from a hijacking attempt, which the paper regards as unfound heroism and sensationalism. The paper pointed out that it is impossible to believe that Qubaty had "kidnapped" Spencer, when all along he has been seen driving his vehicles throughout Shabwa and Hadhramaut with relative ease and comfort. The paper gave details of Spencer's activities in the area in the recent past which included looting equipment belonging to his previous employer - Nabors.

ATHOURY: Sana'a (Weekly): 19-10-95 (Yemeni Socialist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) A New Offensive by the Dollar Mafia.
- 2) The Opposition Parties Reject Having to "Re-Register" their Parties.
- 3) Islamic Banks Cause Heated Dispute between the 2 Partners in Coalition in Parliament.

Article Summary:

A News Which We Have Often Read And Will Continue To See Often: Poverty Incited Suicide

In Al-Zeidiah, a father of 8 children committed suicide by swallowing of a large volume of outdated drugs. Before his last breath, the man told his wife that he could not bear to see his children die of starvation, while he remains helpless. The article points out that such events are becoming common occurrences in view of the deteriorating economic conditions of Yemen.

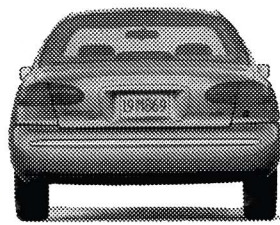
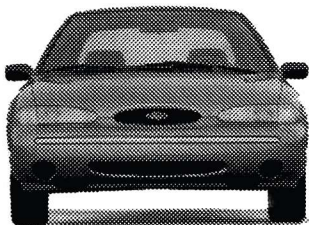
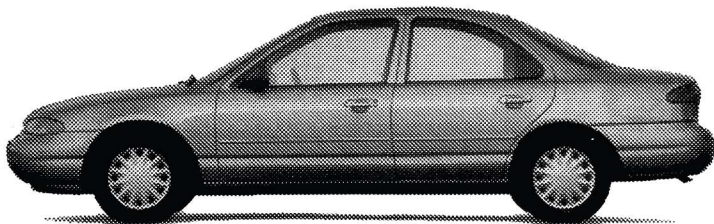
Al-Sahwa: Sana'a (Weekly) 18-10-95 (Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah))

Main Headlines:

- 1) Abdulwahab Al-Anisy, First Deputy Prime Minister: Some Forces Attempt to Intentionally Create Friction Between the PGC and Islah.
- 2) The Parliament Passes the Law of Islamic Banks/Seeks Classifications from the Government on the Electricity and Water Problems
- 3) Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar: "Yemeni-Saudi relations are outstanding and the Memorandum of Understanding has closed all the files of the past."

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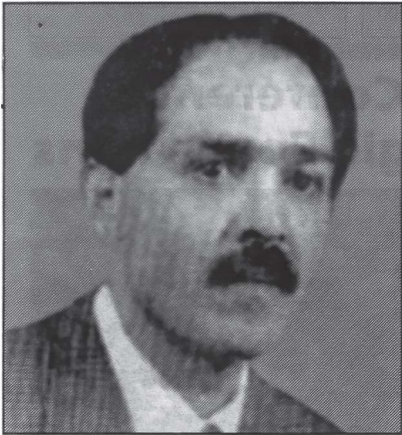
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October 23rd, 1995



Did He Die of a Heart-Attack or a Heart-Break ?

Today, Monday, October 23rd, the body of Abdul-Habeeb Salim Moqbil, former member of parliament and the recently appointed charge d'affair in our embassy in Warsaw, will be laid to rest in Taiz. A native of Zabairah, Qadas region, Abdul-Habeeb had become one of the symbols of individuals who resisted the abuse of the system. He died on Saturday night, October 21st at the age of 37 year. Abdul-Habeeb had suffered from a heart-attack, and was hospitalized at Al-Thawrah hospital. For the last three weeks, he was at the intensive care unit, where several doctors have tried their best to help him.

On one occasion, Dr. Abdullah Abdul-Wali indicated that the patient needed specialized medical care which was not available at Al-Thawrah Hospital. Many people believe Mr. Moqbil died of a heart-break rather than a heart-attack. As a member of parliament, he was a leading opposition figure. Frustrated that not much was being achieved in the House of Representatives, he resigned. His resignation was accepted, but without going through the proper procedures required by the House. He contested the decision of the House, and lodged a complaint to various international bodies, but to no avail.

Friends who interacted with him in the recent past spoke of a broken-down man. Ahmed Mohammed Ali Othman, a close friend, described his anguish. "I think it is good for him to travel abroad and live in a foreign country for a while," he said speaking of Mr. Moqbil's appointment at the Yemeni embassy in Warsaw.

Abdul-Habeeb was a critical journalist and a regular columnist in opposition newspapers. He had served as Assistant Managing Editor of Al-Jumhuriyah newspaper. He used to write extensively against corruption, abuse, mismanagement and other excesses in the system. As a result, he was always at odds with the ruling politicians. He especially fell out with the Speaker of the House, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar.

Many people have travelled to Taiz to participate in the funeral. Leading politicians from most parties were at hand to bury a person who, in the eyes of the majority of the Yemenis, is a national hero and a symbol of resistance against a decadent political system. He also represented a fiercely independent voice against a system rigged to trap and victimize him and people like him.

Abdul-Habeeb was also one of the strongest supporters in defence of human rights and minority rights. He was the Head of the Taiz Branch of the Yemeni Organization in Defence of Human Rights and Liberties.

He left behind a wife, three daughters and a son.

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Yemen Times.



مبارك

نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للأخ الدكتور / عبدالله الضبيبي بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي، ونتمنى له حياة زوجية سعيدة وبالرفاه والبنين. المهنؤون:

عبدالوهاب ابوطالب، د/ عبدالعزيز السقاف وطاقم «يمن تايمز»، العزيز الصلوي، محمد علي هيثم طماح.

تهانينا الحارة

بمناسبة زفاف الاخ/عادل محمد الذبيبة ودخوله القفص الذهبي، نتمنى له حياة سعيدة وبالرفاه والبنين. المهنؤون: عبدالرحمن أحمد سراج، محمد المسوري، مجدي الجنداري، عبدالملك الذبيبة

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الاسيغون:

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Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumhuri Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Branches of Foreign Banks:	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424
Government Offices:	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61
Insurance Companies:	
Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance Sanaa	206112/4
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance	01-272890-2
Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sanaa:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

SANAA :		
1. Embassies:		
Afghanistan	217691	
Algeria	209688/89	
Bulgaria	217244	
China	275337/340	
Cuba	217304/5	
Czech Republic	247946	
Djibouti	245792/265469	
Egypt	275848/9	
Eritrea	209422	
Ethiopia	208833	
France	268888	
Germany	413174/7/8	
Hungary	248147	
India	241980/1/2	
Indonesia	217388	
Iran	206945/8	
Iraq	216681/790	
Italy	265616/73409/78846	
Japan	207356/208753	
Jordan	413275/6/7	
Korea (Dem)	232340	
Korea (Rep)	245959/60	
Kuwait	268887/8/9	
Lebanon	203959/733	
Libya	267636/4	
Mauritania	216770	
Morocco	247964	
Netherlands	215626/7/8	
Oman	208933/4	
Pakistan	248813/1/4	
Palestine	215404/5	
Poland	248362	
Qatar	217488/296	
Romania	215579	
Russia (FR)	278719	
Saudi Arabia	240429/30	
Somalia	208864	
Sudan	247885	
Syria	414892	
Tunisia	240458/9	
Turkey	241395	

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A	238842/52
Vietnam	215985
2. Honorary Consulates:	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925
Canada	208814
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534
3. International Organizations	
Care	414079
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204
ADEN Consulates :	
China	233115
Ethiopia	231335
France	255896
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
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Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13.
FAO Branch	233722/232146

AIR LINES

Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Air Tanzania Sana'a	275029
Aden	241534
American Airlines	272894/838
Alitalia	273655
Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Alyemen (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemen (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
Bazara Travel	78093/270879
British Airways Sanaa	248151/2
Aden	241534
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Ilias I. T. T.	273338/275554
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
K.L.M	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
Philippines Airlines	272808 / 937
Qover Airlines Intl., Inc.	205779
Royal Jordanian Sana'a	275314/355
Aden	243532
Russian Airlines	271242

HOTELS

Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
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Hadda Hotel	215212/4/5
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Movenpick	232911
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Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Yazan	217997
Marib (063)	
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Al Mamoon	2203/2459
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Hadhramaut	2060
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معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

AL-FAROUK INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES & COMPUTER

Contest No.48 مسابقة رقم ٤٨

Prepared by:
Al-Farouk Institute of
Languages & Computer

إعداد:
معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

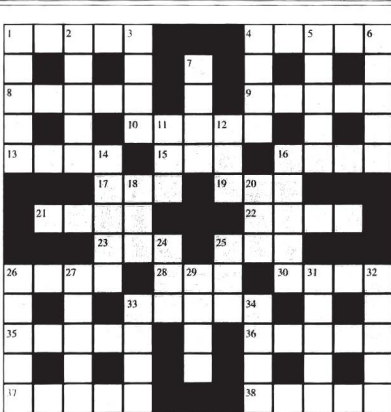
P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
ص ب رقم (٢٦٣٧)، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء، تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (٩٦٧-١)، فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouq 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 السجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس.

سيعلن اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز».



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Across</p> <p>1. Humpy creature!</p> <p>4. — chestnut; conker tree.</p> <p>8. Board-game played with pawns, etc.</p> <p>9. Path around a planet.</p> <p>10. Breakfast bread?</p> <p>13. As well.</p> <p>15. Noah's boat.</p> <p>16. — Wars:sci-fi film.</p> <p>17. Mngrel.</p> <p>19. English tree, sound like you!</p> <p>21. Ale.</p> <p>22. Twelve months.</p> <p>23. Adam —: 1980s' pop singer.</p> <p>25. Gaffer's little peg.</p> <p>26. (Had) existed.</p> <p>28. Frozen water.</p> <p>30. Home, when camping.</p> <p>33. Use up time or money.</p> <p>35. Bread's outer edge.</p> <p>36. Cross.</p> <p>37. Baby wears it!</p> <p>38. A brother's or sister's daughter.</p> | <p>Down</p> <p>1. Chocolate bedtime drink.</p> <p>2. Gets together.</p> <p>3. final.</p> <p>4. Owl's noise.</p> <p>5. Mechanical man.</p> <p>6. Come in.</p> <p>7. Expensive.</p> <p>11. Blade used for rowing.</p> <p>12. Heavens above!</p> <p>14. Atlantic —: sea to the west of UK.</p> <p>16. Sugary.</p> <p>18. Large vase.</p> <p>20. Organ of sight.</p> <p>24. Lean over.</p> <p>25. Time for ITN's evening news!</p> <p>26. Breakfast food with eggs?</p> <p>27. Fit out with what's needed.</p> <p>29. Room in jail!</p> <p>31. Large bird of prey.</p> <p>32. Herb (anagram of MYTHE).</p> <p>33. Remain.</p> <p>34. Mend a hole.</p> |
|--|--|

Correct answer for contest No. (47)



WINNER OF CONTEST NO 47:

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

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International Conference on Yemeni Geologic Formations

By: Salwa Sanabani, Yemen Times.

Today, Monday, October 23rd, 1995, an international conference on the Rift Sedimentation and Tectonics in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Regions opens in Sanaa. The conference represents the fruit of a long effort by the Department of Geology at Sanaa University in collaboration with the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Sedimentary Research Group.

The one-week conference being held at Sanaa University's College of Medicine includes presentation of 65 technical papers by specialists from academia and the companies working in this field, supported by excursions and an exhibition of services and exploration technology.

Specialists from several European countries and the USA are participating in the conference. According to a source at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, the conference will provide a rich base of data and information for future use by the ministry and associated companies. University students are also going to benefit immensely from the practical approach of the company people.

Next week, Yemen Times will run a full report on the conference and its proceedings.



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