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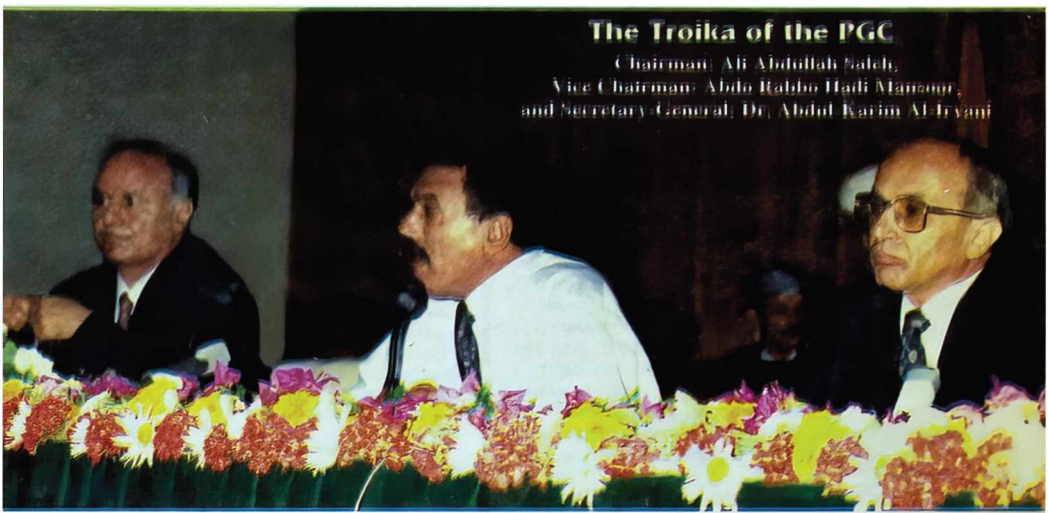
EL SOFFARY
 السَّفَارِيُّ

The Liberals Have Now Taken Full Charge:

Meet the New PGC Leaders

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor, Yemen Times.

It was a long and arduous week. And a costly one, too. But, at the end of the day, it looked like it was all worth it. The Fifth General Congress of the People's General Congress (PGC) concluded successfully a gathering that brought together more than five thousand delegates from all parts of the country. They met, haggled, hassled, argued - sometimes loudly - and even exchanged insults, at times. The PGC did sound like a real party last week. Finally the delegates agreed on a new course for the party - liberalism. That is why the troika running the PGC is made up of distinctly liberal people. The Fifth Congress even managed to agree on some amendments to the National Charter, again making it more liberal, pluralist and tolerant. In short, the PGC looks set to engage the 1996 local elections and the April 1997 parliamentary elections with an advantage. It was already clear that the PGC is steadily picking up quite a few new members. Last month alone witnessed the boosting of the PGC membership by 7,000 new members, according to a source. The job of the Fifth Congress is not all



The Troika of the PGC
 Chairman: Ali Abdullah Saleh,
 Vice Chairman: Abdo Rabbo Hadi Mansour,
 and Secretary General: Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Iryani

complete. There a few chores that have been left over to be worked out by the Permanent Committee, now about 700 strong (501 elected ones, the PGC parliamentary bloc, the PGC ministers and governors, plus those who are members because of their duties and posts in the party hierarchy). The important election of the 31 politbureau members as well as that of the four Assistant Secretary-Generals is left to the Permanent

Committee. This is to be done over the next few days. Dr. Iryani, who was literally drafted to the job, promised to transform the party. He said he was eyeing the 21st century, and he insisted he will work to make good on the leadership repeated

pledges on honoring pluralism, freedom of the press, and democratic practices. Dr. Iryani has also shown interest in moulding the party from within, by introducing new structures and principles that would allow the PGC to be more open.

American Teams on Visit

Today, Monday, July 3rd, an eight-person delegation headed by Dr. John Duke Anthony, Chairman of the Washington-based National Council on US-Arab Relations, arrives in Sanaa on a two-week tour of Yemen. The delegation is made up of senior American thinkers and intellectuals including former Congressmen, White House aides, and university professors. The group's itinerary includes visits to the Tihama, Taiz, Aden and Mukalla. They are scheduled to meet with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, House Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, and leaders of the some of the opposition parties. The group is also scheduled to meet Mr. Abdul-Wasa Hayel Saeed, Chairman of the Yemeni-American Friendship Association, as well other leaders of the community.

"The visit represents an important opportunity for Yemen to win over some of the influential individuals in the US lobby structure. This is especially true since the group as well as the organizers (the Council) are positively disposed towards Yemen," according to one observer. At another level, a team headed by Mr. Tom-Melia of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs is expected to arrive in Sanaa shortly. The purpose of this visit is to organize a workshop on political pluralism, with special emphasis on inter-party competition and political evolution in newly-democratizing countries. The workshop is organized in collaboration with the two ruling parties - the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah).

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OUR VIEWPOINT

Yemeni-Saudi Relations, Freedom of the Press & the Yemeni National Interests

Yemeni-Saudi relations are going through a major transformation towards the better, these days. Both sides stand to benefit from an improvement in the relations. That is why it is logical for the Yemeni authorities to be keen in protecting the fragile new understanding between the two neighbors. The local independent and opposition media appreciates the need for an extra consideration on this matter.

But that should not be a pretext to slam press censorship on the media. The Ministry of Information has found an excuse to return to something it had always wanted - a controlled press. The concept of a free press and the right of the public to know are still alien to our officials, and they have yet to internalize these values.

Now, the best way to protect any gains in the Yemeni-Saudi relations is for the authorities to inform the Yemeni public as much as possible about the gains and benefits of a strong Yemeni-Saudi relations. In addition, they have to provide adequate briefing to the editors and writers about the details of the Yemeni-Saudi deal and the new understanding. In other words, it is neither right nor practical to simply tell the editors and journalists that they should not write about Saudi Arabia in a negative way because they will then jeopardize the deal. The authorities have to tell us what the deal was, and whether it is worth protecting.

One point I want to stress here is that the editors and journalists working in the independent and opposition press are no less patriotic than the officials themselves. Actually, they may be more patriotic, although they may be less beholden to the present regime. If the rulers accept this basic fact, then there should be no problem in sharing the facts, at least some of them, in order to entice the writers and editors to address the issues in a way that will promote more cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

More informed citizens are stronger and more able to differentiate between fact and fiction. Moreover, the opinion makers (e.g., media) should be seen as partners to the decision makers in managing the affairs of an open and democratic country.

I hope the senior officials of Yemen, specially those who have responsibility for the media, accept that they cannot order people around, and they should not, with impunity, slam censorship. Our national interests are better served through dissemination of more information so that people can make rational choices and wise decisions.

The Publisher
Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Pro-Democracy and Freedom of the Press Lobby Formed

A group of chief editors of independent and opposition newspapers, and lawyers and public figures concerned with the evolution of Yemen's democratic experience and freedom of the press met on Wednesday, June 28th met to discuss the present situation. At the end of the meeting, the group agreed to form a ten person board as the nucleus to a wider lobby force. These are:

Ahmed Tarboush, Chief Editor of Al-Wahdawi;
Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor of Yemen Times,
Abdul-Bari Taher, Chief Editor of Al-Thawri,
Abdallah Sa'ad, Chief Editor of Al-Shoura,
and lawyers:
Dr. Mohammed Al-Khateeb,
Dr. Mohammed Al-Mikhlaifi,
Mr. Abdul-Ilah Al-Merwani,
Mr. Abdul-Razzaq Yasseen,
Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Baghdadi,
Mr. Abdul-Wahab Qaied.

The group agreed to meet again on Wednesday to present tentative work programs for the newly-created body.

The New Fashion of Islamic Banks

Four groups of businessmen are working overtime to create Islamic banks in Yemen. Most of these projects have gone beyond the preparatory stage, and some of them are ready to be announced. The only thing holding them back is the amendment needed in the country's banking laws.

According to one observer, "It is ironic that most of the people pushing the idea are not even remotely religious." He added that "just as some politicians are using Islam as a vehicle to attain power, some businessmen may be using Islam to get money fast and easy."

Mohammed Abdo Noman Is Dead

Mr. Mohammed Abdo Noman Al-Hakeemi, one of the freedom fighters and leader of the civil movement in Yemen, died in one of the Moscow hospitals on June 23rd, 1995. Mr. Al-Hakeemi's most famous role was to fight against the tendency of excluding other Yemenis from Aden. In the 1950s, a trend had existed in Aden under the slogan "Aden is for Adenis", and he created the Unified National Front whose slogan was "Aden was for all Yemenis."

Mohammed Abdo Noman was also a leader of workers' union effort in the country. He occupied many ministerial and ambassadorial posts as well as other duties in the former Yemen Arab Republic.

Most of the commentators described him as the 'last of the generation of giants'.

Yemeni-Saudi Talks Concluded on a Positive Note

The Economic, Commercial and Cultural Committee between Saudi Arabia and Yemen concluded its first meeting in Riyadh successfully, according to Mr. Mohammed Al-Junaid, who just returned from such meeting. Another round of talks is scheduled for Sanaa.

At another level, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and Chairman of the ISLAH party, stopped over in Jeddah for more talks with HRH Prince Sultan Ibn Abdulaziz, which he termed as fruitful.

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Chinese Vice Foreign Minister:

“China is looking into creating new human rights laws.”

Relations between Yemen and China date back to many decades, although they were invigorated after the September 26th Revolution of 1962. China supported the growing and modernizing Yemen by providing grant aid and soft loans. It also provided a lot of political support. Last week, Mr. Tian Zengpei, Vice-Minister of Foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, paid an official visit to Sanaa. At the end of the visit, the two countries signed yet one more agreement to consolidate and expand the cooperation.

Mr. Zengpei was born in 1930 in Harbin district in the northern part China. He majored in English Literature in his university studies. In 1958, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Tian occupied since many posts in the USSR and East Europe. He served as ambassador in the former Yugoslavia and the former Czechoslovakia. Previously, he also held the position of Vice-minister of foreign affairs and was mainly responsible for the USSR, eastern Europe, West Asia (including Yemen), and North Africa.

On the occasion of the visit, Mr. Ismail Al-Ghabri, the Sanaa Bureau Chief of Yemen Times, interviewed the Chinese official.

Excerpts.

Q: Could you give us a brief overview of the Yemeni-Chinese relations?

A: As you may well be aware, diplomatic relations between Yemen and China extend back to over 40 years. The two countries enjoy an excellent relationship in political, economic, military, sports, health, education and other fields of cooperation. Yemen and China share a strong sense of history, as both countries fought against external occupation forces. Now both countries are working for stability, peace and prosperity to improve their people's living conditions. We also share common attitudes and position regarding most international cases.

Q: What brings you to Yemen this time?

A: My visit aims to strengthen the already good relations and cooperation between our two countries. We can say, in general, that the purpose of the visit is to keep in constant contact and share views over the international issues of mutual concern. We have also just signed a new agreement between our countries.

Q: What does this agreement stipulate?

A: Simply, this is a memorandum of understanding between Yemeni's and China's foreign ministries to establish a system to coordinate communications of important cases dealing with bilateral, regional and international relations. In short, it establishes a system according to which we share information on a more regular and reliable basis.

Q: How do you assess the progress of Yemen?

A: I first arrived in Yemen in July, 1992, I was impressed highly by the transformation of your country.

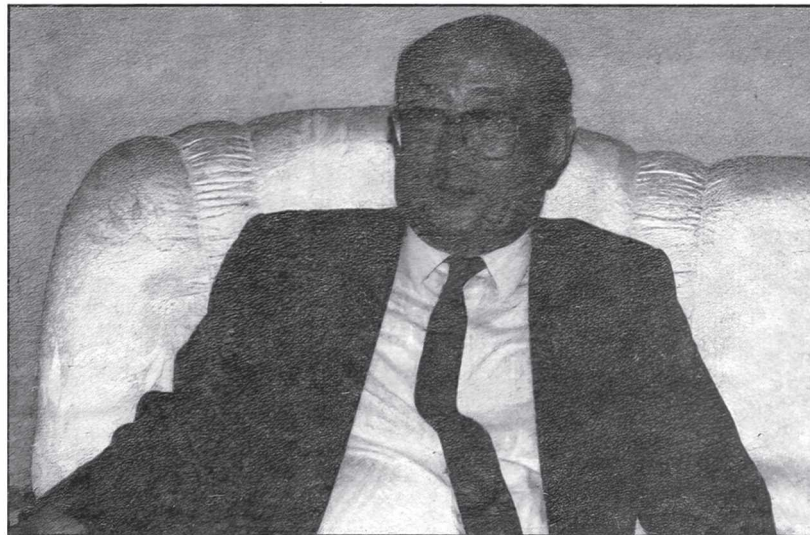
Today, of course, the country has come a long way in its efforts to develop the economy and to consolidate the unity of the Yemeni people under the leadership of President Ali Abdulla Saleh. The great efforts being exerted to stabilize the country, I believe, are very necessary for the people to progress and prosper. Many tasks have been accomplished nationally, regionally and internationally. For example, Yemen's foreign policy is based on respect of other countries and non-interference in their internal affairs, coupled with a strong belief in resolving conflicts and differences through peaceful negotiations. Yemen has done a lot to create stability in the Gulf region.

Let me add that much more is expected of Yemen in the future. Yemen has a big role to play in trying to bring back inter-Arab cooperation and solidarity.

At the bilateral level, we value highly the friendship spirit of the Yemeni people towards the Chinese people. This is something magnificent. We hope that this country prospers economically and in all other fields. China has always supported Yemen in its drive towards progress and unity.

Q: China is gradually opening to the world at the economic and political levels. What are the motives of this drive, say at the economic level?

A: China has always played a positive role in international commercial relations. Remember the ancient trade routes between China and the Mediterranean in which Yemen played a major role? This days, China is interested in benefiting from world trade arrangements, such as the Most Favored Nation's Clause in the GATT. The MFN clause in trade does not



offer any facilities, but it is an organizational method which benefits all countries in trade relations.

Unfortunately the United States uses this other issues to achieve other goals. It attaches the human rights issue, for example, to this MFN clause. We consider this twinning of issues as a way of pressuring China, which is unacceptable.

I am happy to say that the United States has finally seen right and dis-associated the issues.

Q: But there are real human rights concerns in your country, even though you signed various conventions and declarations which hold you responsible for human rights?

A: Attacking another country and exercising apartheid are a violation of human rights. There is a clear case. But many times, there is no real understanding of the issues of human rights.

The Chinese government has always given attention to the human rights issue. China was under occupation and its people were persecuted by the imperialistic countries. The human rights of the Chinese people were not protected which resulted in a long and bitter struggle and enormous sacrifices.

After independence, the government's main concern was to achieve food sufficiency for its people, which was a long but successful struggle. Currently, we face another struggle, which is improving the living conditions of the Chinese people.

China has its constitution and laws that guarantee social and political rights to all Chinese citizens. We believe that each country has its unique social system, history, culture, customs and religion. Therefore, each country will have its unique opinion, view, vision and understanding of the human rights issue. These opinions should be discussed on the basis of mutual

respect, and not to be used as an issue for pressuring the other side.

Q: But there are certain basic human values and rights that cut across national boundaries and should be observed by all systems. Don't you think?

A: Of course. What I said does not mean that we in China have completed our human rights process. We are

looking to create new laws to accomplish the maximum rights for our people. The point remains, however, there are many strong local sensibilities which should be part of our assessment of the human rights issue.

Q: What is China's stand regarding the on-going Middle East peace process?

A: China has always called on resolving the Middle East

issue based on the relevant UN resolutions. This includes granting the Palestinian people their full rights, including the right to establish their own state. In the recent past, we saw a tremendous development of the peace process in the right direction. Specifically, the move towards Palestinian self rule of Gaza and Jericho, and the current negotiations of diplomatic relations, are all important progress which we support.

We appreciate that this peace process faces many complications and difficulties, but what has been accomplished is incredible. We believe that both sides must be flexible in order to proceed even further in the future.

Q: Your impressions as you leave Yemen?

A: I have to tell you that most of the impressions I gathered are through the briefing of our embassy personnel, and we do have an active ambassador, and through reading the Yemen Times. Believe me, I am very impressed by its straightforward and candid nature. It is a refreshing feeling.

I go back with a better understanding of Yemen.

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How One Man Can Make a Difference!

Mr. Hussein Mohammed, a member of the People's General Congress, is from Seiyoun, Hadhramaut. Over the last 27 years, he has been in close contact with the Chinese Medical Team (CMT) which works in Seiyoun. He has developed a very deep and strong friendship with the Chinese doctors, even as different teams come and go. He has developed a sense of mission. He has a role to play in enabling the Chinese doctors help his folks in Seiyoun.

Hussein is not just a friend, he does a lot to enable the medical group do its work, and the people listen to him because they know he cares. A case in point is what happened recently.

Last year, Yemen had a civil war. The Chinese government ordered the CMT to evacuate. When war stopped, the Yemeni government asked the CMT to return as soon as possible. Mr. Hussein was very instrumental in this matter. He often inquired when the CMT would come and went to Ministry of Public Health in Sana'a to repeat the request for the return of the doctors.

On March 8th, 1995, I arrived at Sana'a with two other doctors from the CMT, on that evening I received a telephone call from Mr. Hussein welcoming me and my colleagues back. He knew about our arrival. He came all the



way to Sanaa, along with his wife and daughters, to meet us and ask if there was anything he could do for us in Sanaa. He told us that the people in Seiyoun were excited about our return and that they were waiting for us. We told him that the other members of the CMT will arrive soon, and that all of us will go next month to Seiyoun. He was very glad. The Seiyoun Hospital needs badly the services of the Chinese doctors. Although we will be doing our best and utmost, the people of the city need the immediate attention of the Ministry of Public Health. The health situation needs to be attended to.

The people of Seiyoun always appreciated the CMT. Every person went out of his/her way to show us how much they appreciate. They don't call us "sadeeq" meaning friend. They now call us "akh" meaning brother. Last month, twelve CMT doctors arrived at Seiyoun airport. The mayor of Seiyoun and some 200 elders from the city were there to receive us. Of course, Hussein was also there.

To me, he is a symbol of what one person can do for his community.

Dr. Li Jiu,
Ophthalmology Specialist
CMT, Seiyoun.

Divorcees Air their Views

Divorce is the dead-end to which a troubled marriage leads the couples leaving their offspring's to the inevitable consequences of separation. Aggravated disputes and differences in points of view between married couples are the main cause of marriage dissolution. To prevent such on eventuality, it is imperative to ensure understanding and amity. Every effort should be made to save it before dissolving the wed-lock.

Here is a list of sagas of failed marriages and expert opinion on how they could have been saved.

A.A is young lady still in the prime of her life. She has just come out of a marital crises and is trying to begin a new life. The university campus is part of that new life, leaving behind her a bitter matrimonial experience. Her story which is rather typical, begins when she was forced through several methods including beating, to be married off to one of her relatives.

After the wedding, he never concealed his triumphant spirit knowing that she had refused marrying him and that she was forced into surrender. His triumph, however, did not last more than a few days, for she ran back to her family and all attempts to bring her back to him failed. He resolved not to divorce her. After about four years he was persuaded to let her go, after paying him back the amount of money he had paid for her in dowry.

Continuing her story A.A. says that her father who is separated from her mother was the one who forced her into the failed marriage. None of her relatives intervened because the would-be husband was her cousin. Pleased at regaining her freedom, she is not thinking of remarrying for sometime.

Hajer is another divorcee. At first, she hesitated to tell her story, but wanted it to be published so that other women on the threshold of marriage may take a lesson.

Like any other growing girl, she dreamed of a future husband from the fairy tale stories, of which she read so many. She depicted him as the ideal man who personified all the great qualities. The many men who proposed to marry her were rejected by her because they did not come anywhere close to her idol. Then came along the 'dream-man' and she agreed without hesitation.

But hardly two years passed, and all her dreams were shattered. He stay out too many late nights and his pattern of behavior was immoral. She was disillusioned. His manly qualities turned to

ugliness and divorce was the result. "Morality is the main thing," she now repeats pushing appearances aside.

Zeineb has a different story though this too is a typical one. She was happily married to the man she loved, whom she praised. Through a number of years of conjugal bliss, the couple was blessed with two children - a boy and a girl. But the happiness came to an abrupt end and when the husband died in a road accident.

After mourning him for several years, she remarried because, as she says, "A woman always needs a man to stand by her." She married a man who had two other wives, and she was the third wife. After remarrying, she continued to live with her parents while he lived in another city where he worked. He used to visit her once a month, but with time, his visits become fewer and fewer until he came to see her only once in several months. "When she became fed up of being a wife without a husband," she asked for divorce.

Psychologists say, conflict between parents make children live in a state of anxiety and insecurity beside undermining their confidence in the parents and later in all people. Torn between the mother and father, the develops a bad impression about family and marital life which is then reflected in his/her own life and children.

The child Damiz, six years illustrates this case. He keeps away from other children and does not participate in their games. When asked why he does not like to play with the others, his answer is often totally unrelated to the question. "I hate my father, I hate him so much," he says.

Men also tell their own stories about marriage problems and divorce. Taher says he married his former wife two years ago on the basis of what friends said about her. For some time, understanding and love prevailed in their home until he saw some unreasonable behavior from her which she explained as fear. She was so jealous of him that her behavior haunted their lives.

She worried that another woman may snatch him from her. His efforts to convince her that all her worries were illusions failed. Her jealousy soon developed into suspicion. She began to monitor his movements. She made telephone calls to his work place to ensure he was there. When he could take it no more, he divorced her.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri.

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A UN/UNESCO-Sponsored Media Conference as an Entrance to Shoring up Press Freedom

"Yemen's democratic experiment is at crossroads."

Sanaa was chosen by the UN and the UNESCO to hold a regional conference under the theme of "Independent and Pluralist Media". Preparations for the event scheduled for January 1996 have been going on for several months now. But last week witnessed decisions that have firmly planted the project. Mr. Alain Modoux, Communications Director at the UNESCO, and Mr. Hassen Fodha, UNIC Director and Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Paris, visited Yemen. They met with senior government officials, media people and lot more. In the process, they made many decisions that helped evolve the conference project.

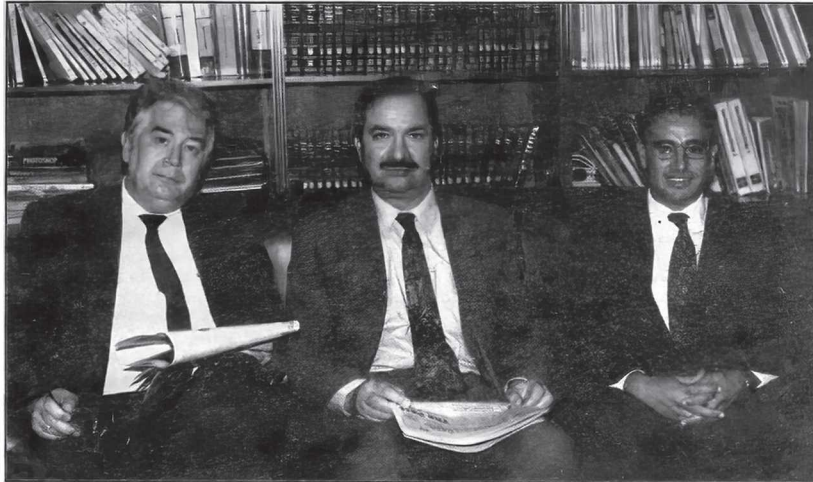
Mr. Modoux had visited Yemen in 1968, and was overwhelmed by the change that has taken place.

On the occasion of this visit to the Yemen Times, along with Mr. Nejib Friji, Head of UNIC - Yemen, they talked to the paper.

Excerpts.

Q: Why have you chosen Yemen to hold this important regional conference?

A: Well, Yemen has changed dramatically in the past few



years. The change started with unity, which triggered the democratization process. This has also opened the country, allowed free press, and an easier flow of information.

We have chosen Yemen basically because of these reasons. In this field, we see Yemen as a pioneering country in the region. Of course, there are also other countries like Jordan and Morocco which have their own experiences in press freedom and democracy. In all these and other countries in the region, there has been an explosion of new ideas, expressions and opinion which

led to the creation of different parties, newspapers and NGOs.

Q: How do you assess Yemen's democratization process?

A: Yemen's experience in democracy was viewed as one of the most successful experiences that are moving forward along with significant improvements in the general situation of human rights.

Suddenly, this process went backward, and we believe the conditions guaranteeing full freedom no longer existed. Currently, Yemen's light is

dimming as some of these rights are being taken back in bits and no one is trying to stop it. In a democratic society each person has a role and a function. If someone crosses the line of rights, there are legal channels like the high court, parliament, etc. to uphold the law and constitution.

We can understand that when freedom is provided without adequate background, some people tend to abuse it and use it as a method of attacking their political adversaries, instead of protecting the gained freedom.

Right now, the situation in Yemen is very confusing, and we are convinced that Yemen is going through a very crucial period. Yemen's democratic experiment is at crossroads.

Q: What can be done regarding this matter?

A: I think the people of Yemen must be aware of the importance of this experiment and they are able to do a lot to shore-up this achievement.

From our side, very soon, we be sending a delegation of jurists, journalists and human rights activists from our organizations to meet with the top officials of the country. We hope to improve and help the democratic process in Yemen and make the public, media and the Arab society in general better understand democracy.

Q: Could you shed some light on the January Media Conference?

A: The UN and UNESCO hold various activities together. We have been holding regional conference to support the independence and plurality of the media in various parts of the world - Latin America, Africa, etc. The conference scheduled for January 1996 is to be held in Sanaa. It will bring together some 150 journalists and reporters from the region, as

well as other persons from organizations interested in freedom of the press and human rights. These include Reporters Sans Frontieres, Committee to Protect Journalists, Article 19, IFEX, etc.

Papers will be presented on ways to strengthen the independent press and to achieve press freedom.

Q: Any last comment?

A: Democracy is not a common or well-understood system in the Arab world, but we should not give up. The problem of the Arab press in general, is the non-availability of an independent professional journalist who is not attached to the state, party, tribe or family and whose work is totally professional based on his/her views and morals - without conditions or restrictions. When a journalist gets arrested, people say that he wants to be a minister, or he asked for trouble, instead of supporting him/her. They should realize he/she is working on a story that concerns the public.

Over 70% of the people in the Arab World are illiterate, therefore freedom of the press is not enough. The challenge of the human rights activists is to free the airwaves, i.e. broadcasting in the Arab world. I hope Yemen will allow private radio stations.

تتقدم

مجموعة شركات محمد عبدربه - مطاحن البحر الأحمر



بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى شعبنا اليمني الأبي وإلى قيادتنا السياسية المنتصرة

بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية وإلى حكومتنا الرشيدة

بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا المبارك

وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح،

وهو نقطة تحول في التنمية والإستقرار في بلادنا .

Mohamed Abdu Rabo Group Red Sea Flour Mills

presents

its heart-felt felicitations

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



Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The UN: Fifty Years of Trying For Peace

As the Second World War came to a close, the leaders of the Anti-Axis Alliance got together to turn their war alliance to an alliance for peace. They formulated an international forum for the prevention of a recurrence of the awesome tragedy and wanton destruction that has dominated the international arena for the preceding six years.

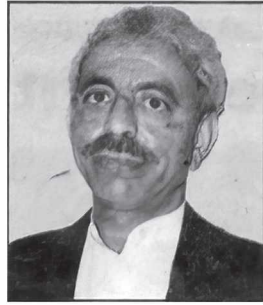
The United Nations was established to replace the League of Nations as the international forum that was to bring an end to all wars in the future and set the international environment for peace and prosperity for all of mankind. While the reality of the world seemed to make such ideals far-fetched, the fact that they were accepted by all of the international community was in itself a breakthrough in the development of human civilization.

When these ideals did come to a rendezvous with the realities of the world, wars continued to break out throughout the world, throughout the fifty years since the birth of the UN. However an important achievement has been realized, as the world did in fact not see another war which engulfed the entire world or a large part of it as was the case in World War II and World War I respectively. In retrospect, the UN, despite the paradoxes that still dominated the world scene, still remains as a hall for international disputes to be laid out on the open.

The paradoxes that the UN was confronted with included a world of powerful nations and weak ones, rich nations and poor ones, developed nations and nations amid nations that

are still lagging behind, economically, culturally and socially, in addition to other paradoxes that still had a great influence on the course of international events. Yet, despite these paradoxes the UN proved to be a delicate bridge which tried to smooth out the tensions raised accordingly. Moreover, the several agencies of the UN, not necessarily directly involved in the "peace-keeping" efforts, have given the international a permanent presence in all the corners of the world.

In its role as a peace keeper, the UN had to contend with many actualities which sometimes made its job very difficult. The distribution of power after the Second World War brought a "Cold War" between proponents of two distinct ideologies, each claiming to be the ideal ideology that was capable of spreading economic prosperity for all of mankind. Neither has been able to reach such a realization, but a balance existed between the proponents of the two ideologies, which may have been helpful in providing sufficient enough stability to allow the UN to tackle many of the international issues that the Big Powers (the US and the USSR), prior to the end of the Cold War, saw as falling out of their large interests. While the UN's efforts cannot always be said to have brought a final conclusion to the issues at its lap, one can admit that the UN's role was substantial in not allowing the disputes in question get out of hand or out of control. One may, for example, stretch his imagination endlessly in trying to



picture how the Middle East would be like today, had not the UN cease fires brought a quick cessation of the several outbreaks of war that erupted in the area of the Holy Land of the three major religions of the world, over the past fifty years. In fact, UN troops are still in that volatile area guarding a delicate peace, pending a final settlement of one of the most difficult regional "hotbeds". Thus, containing hostilities has been a significant result of the UN interference in many of the issues that threatened world peace at large - a result that should not at all be taken very lightly.

Other UN peace-keeping successes were also recorded in Korea (early 1950's), the Congo (early 1960's), India and Pakistan (on more than one occasion, with a UN force still policing the border in the sensitive Kashmir region), Persian Gulf Wars I (1980's) and II (early 1990's), just to mention a few.

On the other side there were also some failures. Some failed because of Big Power involvement, where the UN could not intervene to bring a cessation of the bloodshed, like Vietnam (the US) and Afghanistan (the USSR). Other efforts were the UN did get involved but failed included the two Civil Wars in Yemen (1960's and 1994 respectively). The first involved an observer force of some 200 men, which was reduced and finally withdrawn after having no luck in ending the conflict between the Republicans and the Royalists (An interesting and amusing

account of the effort can be found in Carl von Horn's *Soldiering for Peace*). The second peace-keeping effort in Yemen was UN envoy, Al-Akhthar Al-Ibrahimi's efforts to mediate to end the last civil war in Yemen, when it seemed that the war's outcome had been pretty much decided at the battleground and the secession attempt by the Yemeni Socialist Party leadership and their new friends (who ironically were former enemies of the YSC) was doomed to failure.

The UN's legal structuring allowed for more weight to be given to the superpowers in its decision making process, especially regarding the peace-keeping role. While this may have hindered the ability of the UN to take the necessary steps to bring about a quick and just solution to many of the problems which the UN tackled, the "veto" power may have been one of the strong elements that gave the UN continuity, as the big powers did not waver in their recognition of the importance of maintaining the activities of the UN, although their support was not always to the maximum expected (the US still owes hundreds of millions of dollars in past due commitments to the UN), and the use of the "veto" was not always in keeping with the spirit and ideals behind the UN's *raison d'être*. Nevertheless, the veto was an important element of continued functioning of the UN and provided a peaceful tool for big power maneuverability that was an alternative to possible big power interference that could bring about a major escalation of a given conflict, in similar ways to the actions of the big powers during the 18th and 19th centuries which culminated in two world wars during the first half of the Twentieth Century. The "veto" may be regarded as a necessary evil at least until the UN works out a system of coming closer to being a world government that is able to impose just and lasting settlements to disputes

between members or that threaten world peace and stability.

If the UN's peace-keeping efforts had their ups and downs, the UN's other activities, through its other organs (the UN Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice), agencies and programs (UN International Children's Emergency Fund, [UNICEF], UN Development Program [UNDP], World Health Organization [WHO], Food and Agricultural Organization [FAO], UN Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], etc.) have been instrumental in promoting international cooperation on such a widespread scale on very important matters, some of which can become time bombs for future wars, if left without attention. Though these activities may have been more fruitful under a bureaucracy that operated on the principles of management by efficiency, the activities have not failed to leave their marks in several areas including science, culture, humanitarian relief, the fight against disease and hunger, family planning and other areas, in addition to instilling the need for worldwide

pooling of resources and ingenuity to overcome the difficulties of the world, which could become roots to future causes of instability and dangers to regional and international peace.

After fifty years of trying to maintain peace, the UN has also provided martyrs whose sacrifice should be given commemoration by peace lovers throughout the world. Count Bernadotte, Dag Hammarskjöld thousands of officers and soldiers, who wore the UN blue colors and gave their lives so that others can live.

With the UN facing its most difficult problem in the Balkan "hotbed", nothing would be more worthwhile while celebrating its 50th Birthday and beginning its next half century of life, than to bring to a just and lasting solution to the tragic problem in Bosnia, with the intent of proving that demagogues like the Serbs cannot just have it their criminal, barbaric and aggressive ways. Saddam Hussein could not have it that way, and it is just as well that Melosovitch and his head shrinking Bosnian Serb partner should be made to realize that the UN was established to keep mad lunatics like them at bay!

How Much for your \$

The exchange rate over the last week was fairly stable with no major change. As of Friday, June 30th, the US dollar exchange rate was around 159 Riyals per dollar. That is the buying rate. No dollars are available for direct sale.

Money changers are playing a wait-and-see game. If something tangible gives in the Yemeni-Saudi relations - such as the opening of Saudi labor market to Yemeni workers, then the exchange rate will stabilize. If on the other hand nothing gives, then a fall in the Riyal is inevitable.

Absurd Announcements

1- A "Style show" will be held at As-Sabaen square tomorrow. Everyone, who wants to attend the show should come at 2:00 o'clock a.m.. A university degree in "Smartness" will be required.

2- After the bankruptcy of the policy to bolster the "Riyal", many consultation meetings and seminars have been held in order to find a way out to the problem. At last, it has been announced that, a very effective decision has been taken: to move the Central Bank of Yemen to Souq Al-Milh.

3- A psychiatrist recently attached the following announcement to all his patients, whom he had been treating in his clinic: "Upon re-reading my certificate, I found out that my specialty is in psychiatry and not in gynecology." He apologized at length for this small mistake, which he said was the result of a bad translation of the documents. The announcement concludes by requesting all patients to return all the "family planning pills" they had received from him.

4- A hare-brained "jambia" killer announces to all the politicians and interested parties to hurry up in contracting for the job. "There is a long queue of people waiting to be bumped off," the announcement reads.

5- A traffic policeman announces to all foreign drivers to prepare a small bundle of Riyals for "Qat". The policeman declares "This is the only method of communication I understand. I do not know any foreign language."

Finally, the compiler announces that all these announcements have been created from fiction. But, if they make you smile, that is the point. Of course, there is a serious side to all of this. These announcements reflect our bitter and sinful life.

Complied by: Arref Ad-Deibani
General Telecommunications Institute, Sana'a

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بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار الوحدة
وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح
الذي سيكون علامة وضاءة في الدفع بعمليتي التنمية والإصلاح إلى الأمام

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم



ASBA

- (١) الشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة المحدودة
- (٢) الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون المحدودة
- (٣) الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الإسفنج والبلاستيك المحدودة
- (٤) شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة
- (٥) شركة الألبان والأغذية الوطني
- (٦) شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة (متكو)
- (٧) الشركة المتحدة للصناعات (روثمانز)
- (٨) الشركة اليمنية للتنمية الزراعية والحيوانية



ASBA

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presents

its warmest congratulations

to the Yemeni people and to President Ali Abdullah Saleh
on the anniversary of the 7th of July - UNITY VICTORY DAY,
and on the successful completion of the general congress of the PGC
which is a watershed in the development and reform of Yemen.

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6. Middle East Trading Company
7. United Industries Co (Rothmans)
8. Yemen Company for Agriculture & Livestock Development

IDA: Helping the Poor

While substantial progress has been made over the past generation, the statistics on poverty continue to shock. Three out of five people in the world – some 3 billion people – live in the world's poorest countries. For most of them, life is a daily struggle for survival. Ill health, illiteracy, hunger, a degraded environment, powerlessness: these are forces to be reckoned with every day.

One in five people around the world lacks access to clean water, a necessity of life. Nearly two out of five of the world's people live without adequate sanitation, a necessity for good health. Hundreds of millions of people do not have enough to eat.

Poverty on so colossal a scale in the age of space exploration, biotechnology, and microchip is a social threat, an economic waste, and a moral outrage. With the planet's population growing by 100 million people a year, and with the ties between the developed and developing worlds growing stronger and more complex every day, the fight against global poverty is a global responsibility.

That is the loans, technical advice, and policy recommendations to impoverished developing countries, IDA tackles one of the central questions of our times: how to foster prosperity and stability in the developing world. That work grows out of a vision. IDA's founders believed that a world buoyed by international assistance and commerce is better than one where billions of people remain isolate and neglected. IDA was envisioned in the 1950s as a way the world's "haves" could help the "have-nots", so that both could prosper. Today, IDA devotes most of its funds to countries where people live on about a dollar a day. IDA helps them build the base upon which further economic, political, and social progress rests.

As the links between the developed and developing worlds have grown closer and more complex, the stakes for IDA's success have risen too. Those interests span national security, economic, economic, political, social, environmental, and humanitarian concerns.

Most of the armed conflicts since World War II have erupted in the developing world. Throughout the developing world, IDA fosters peace through economic progress. Its international presence demonstrates a commitment by the industrial countries to the industrial countries to the developing world. The increased prosperity IDA promotes aids political stability; together, foster interdependence and peaceful exchanges among nations.

Developing countries are an enormous potential market for goods and services from the developed world. Over time, IDA helps developing countries boost their earning power so they can afford those imports. Moreover, IDA helps create the climate within developing countries for freer international trade by promoting sensible economic policies, such as lifting barriers to trade and private investment.

Problems such as global warming, the loss of plant and animal species, and air and water pollution are spilling across international boundaries and require international solutions. Prudent environmental management is a new imperative, requiring global cooperation. By integrating environmental safeguards directly into its work on development, IDA is tackling those issues, often in concert with a host of other international and local groups.

Around the world, millions of people are on the move, searching for a better life. In the better-off industrial countries attracting the most migration, concerns are rising that illegal immigrants are taking away jobs, lowering wages, and increasing the burden on social services. A lasting solution to illegal immigration is sustained economic development in developing countries – IDA's central mission.

Other global and regional problems. Concerns such as Third World debt or the spread of diseases such as AIDS are beyond the ability of any single nation to solve. As an international organization whose advice is widely respected, IDA can help solve problems that do not stop at international borders.

Through its far-reaching activities, IDA makes investments in the future – investments that allow both developed and developing countries to tap its resources.

IDA's basic features are easy enough to describe:

- It extends loans and technical advice to the world's poorest countries.
- IDA funds are used make basic investments– in farming, health, energy, education, and the like – that pave the way for economic growth.
- As an arm of the World Bank, IDA uses World Bank expertise and criteria in its work.

Beyond these simple facts, IDA becomes more complex. Key to IDA's success is its novel blend of banking institution and development agency. IDA is closely associated with another branch of the World Bank, or The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD) whose first task was to rebuild war-torn Europe. (Hence the "reconstruction" in its name.)

But in the 1950s, the World Bank began turning its attention to developing countries. The Bank found the developing world still trembling from the convulsions that accompanied the end of colonial rule. Nearly half the world's nations, including such giants as India and Indonesia, were newly independent. By the mid-1950s, it was apparent that the World Bank could not meet the needs of the world's most

impoverished countries which needed capital at concessionary terms. So International Development Agency (IDA) was founded in 1960.

The creation of IDA gave the World Bank the resources and mandate to reach people in the world's poorest countries. Without IDA, the World Bank would have little impact in Africa; would not have been able to foster the Green Revolution in Asia, which brought dramatic increases in food production; and would lack the long-term funds necessary for investment in the world's poorest people – in their education, their health care, and in a more secure future for their children.

The marriage of a banking institution and a development agency was a novel and creative approach to strengthening the World Bank. Through IDA, the Bank could direct its low-cost, long-term money to the world's neediest countries. Alternatively, the bank could charge better-off developing countries near-market

rates for IBRD funds.

Today, the two institutions are virtually inseparable. Both use the same staff, share the same Washington, D. C. headquarters, and report to the same president. Both organizations use the same criteria by which to evaluate loans. IDA simply takes its money out of another "drawer" to fund its activities.

Helping the developing world is a difficult task. Unlike the reconstruction of postwar Europe, progress in developing countries requires building the base itself: The skilled workforce, roads, communications systems, and other basic infrastructure upon which progress rests.

IDA also concentrates on improvements, such as clean water or quality education, that could not be funded on reasonable terms by private capital markets. Such investments may yield benefits that are diffuse, long-term, or difficult to quantify, and thus are not attractive to private investors. Yet such investments from

the foundation for development. Hence IDA's role.

IDA lends to governments, and these governments have a large stake in IDA. Together with other lenders, they match every dollar lent by IDA with 50 cents of their own money. IDA works closely with borrowing governments to make sure that projects fit into development plans drawn up by the countries themselves. That way, recipients are likely to carry on with IDA's work when the project is over. Such follow-up is crucial because IDA can only a small portion of a country's development needs. IDA's work is most useful as a model and catalyst for further action.

Development is about people and whether their lives are getting better. Thus IDA is increasingly targeting its assistance to direct improvements in people's daily lives: their health, their nutrition, and the environmental base upon which development rests.



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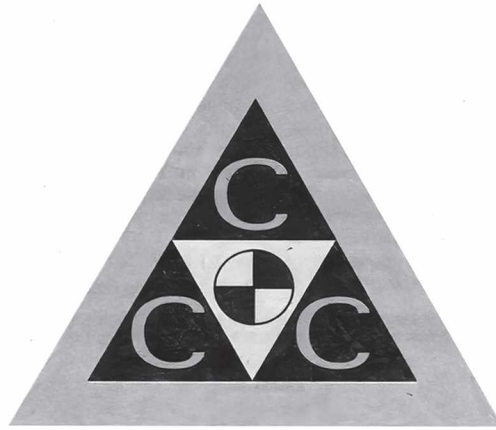
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وكذلك بمناسبة إنجاز أعمال المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح
الذي يعتبر منعطفاً حقيقياً في جهود التنمية والبناء



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congratulates

the Yemeni people and President Ali Abdullah Saleh

on the 1st anniversary of the 7th of July -

YEMENI UNITY VICTORY DAY,

and on the successful conclusion of the fifth general congress

of the People's General Congress

which is a landmark in the development and construction of Yemen

CATARACT PATIENTS CAN BE HELPED !

I was pleased with Dr. Nejeeb Hanood's very good article about geopathologic aspects of eye diseases on the April 3rd, 1995, issue of the Yemen Times. I am very interested in that kind of condition of eyes diseases in Yemen, because I have been working as an ophthalmology specialist for two years in Aden Hospital and Al-Gumhouria Hospital.

Dr. Nejeeb observed on four major problems as cataract. Spring catarrh, pterygium and diabetes which are also common eye diseases in other developing countries. The cataract is lens opacity which may be due to many causes, and is usually aggravated by aging. During the past few years, there has been increasing evidence implicating ultraviolet radiation as a significant factor in the occurrence of senile cataracts.

Epidemiologic investigation has shown that for 65 and older patients, the long sunlight rays have taken their toll. An ocular doctor's investigation has shown there are many patients with cataract in long sunlight regions in China. Reports from WHO state that 69% blindness is due to cataracts in this country. It is a serious problem, especially since I think most cat-

aracts cases of blindness could be treated by a simple operation for patients to recover at least some vision. Generally speaking, there are three major factors, which can influence the patients to go to a clinic or hospital for an operation.

First, people simply may not know that cataract patients can be operated on to resume vision. Cataract patients do not need to go to their graves blind.

Second, some patients' financial conditions do not allow them to seek medical help. Poor patients need to funds which could be provided any one of the many sources available to them, including the government.

Third, doctors' successful operations need to be highlighted. It gives a great sense of accomplishment to help someone see again!

There is another important factor I want to raise. In the Republic of Yemen, there are a lot of patients with cataract and other eye problems. It is necessary for the country's specialists and officials to set up an eye organization as well as an specialized hospital to train doctors and assistants, and to help citizens handle their problems. In addition, outpatient clinics can be set up to avoid the massive con-

gestion and jamming in front of doctors' clinics. For example, 4-8 term training can be organized every year so that the country can develop the service. The need is there. Current eye doctors can be sent to specialized hospitals to study advanced techniques for 3-6 month to do simple cataract operations or others.

In Yemen, public health care (PHC) is organized in three leveled. PHC starts at the village level where PHC units are run by paramedical staff. These units are backed by PHC Centers which are managed by physicians. Finally, national or Governorate hospitals provide specialized care.

If paramedical staff and physicians could be trained to treat eye diseases, it would have help reduce the pressure on the few specialized clinics.

I have organized a network for cataract operation in our country in China at three levels: village unit; countryside clinic and city hospital. We train the paramedicals, physicians and general doctor in China. Many cataract operations can be done every year at those three levels network. In Yemen PHC network is useful for eye diseases to be treated. The government should strengthen the facil-

ities in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeidah and Mukalla, etc. and other big city hospitals. It can improve the facilities of eye departments of the hospitals for effective cataract treatment.

I am glad to recommend the intracellular approach for most senile cataracts by cryoextractor. The other method is the extra capsular operation, the nucleus behind, but this allows some patients to develop a secondary opacity of the posterior capsule. I use the cryoextractor which is made by du-all corporation in the USA.

Many doctors use those in India, Pakistan, the Netherlands, etc. The kits are so effective in our practice we think it is very safe. It only requires a holding period of the face of about ten seconds for the formation of the "LCY ball" with RR, and/or RZZ.

I often use 11/0 no - damage string to treat the incision. The patient feel no irritation and can go home soon afterwards.

I hope I have the opportunities to study and cooperate with Dr. Nejeeb and others in Yemen. I wish to exchange experience of the operation with others.

By: Li Jiu
Ophthalmologist, CMT.

Handicapped Participate in World Olympic Day



By: Yusuf Al-Shareef,
Yemen Times.

Last week, the Republic of Yemen celebrated in the International Olympic Day by organizing a number of matches in various sports, mostly in jogging. The Minister of Youth and Sports, Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah, was at hand to kick off the events.

Participating in the events were also a number of physically handicapped persons. Mr. Othman Asselwi, Head of the Yemeni Handicapped Association, stressed that handicapped persons are steadily being absorbed in the normal life of society. "You can actually measure the level of civilized nature of any society by how much it has been able to take in its handicapped persons," he said.

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Sri Lankan lady is looking for employment as house-maid.
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Please contact telephone: (01) 230-213.
Thank you.

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إلى الشعب اليمني الأبوي وإلى القيادة السياسية المنتصرة بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة

بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا المباركة - ،

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to the people, government and political leadership of Yemen

headed by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic,

on the first anniversary of the 7th of July UNITY VICTORY DAY,

and on the successful completion of the general congress of the People's General Congress

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WITHOUT GOLDEN VICTORY!

Just at this moment the 50th anniversary of the birthday of UN charter is being celebrated in a beautiful city of western San Francisco. we do all congratulate UN, for counting 50th year of ups and downs, goods and bad. The past has gone with all its problems and success the present is parallel with what a greed on 50 years ago and the future is the eve of 21st century.

According to UN, sources the UN, festivity have been on since, 26-4-95 and still going on. In contrary, the while world has witnessed what was going on some months ago on Rwanda and today in Burundi.

In other hand what celebrating in San, is quite parallel with happening in Rwanda, Iraq and etc. Its very astonishing events that under what golden victories 50th years of UN, failed to stop the tears crying mothers in very some part of Africa, Iraq etc. became sorrowful, people are in unbelievable circumstances, devastating hunger, no bread to eat no peace to work or sleep, no medicines to look after.

In other way incurring thousands of dollar being to celebrate the 50 called Golden Ann. Its meaningless to think about celebration at a time which the total mission of UN; failed under furthermore.

The current political climate and total stability UN, no in need of celebration but restructuring it say. "UN, peace keeping effort cannot guarantee peace with out greater emphasis being placed on creating stable economic and social condition"

INSANALLY Commitment to peace Yemen Times vol III Issue No. 43 1993

for good reasons the UN, peace-keeping mission through out the world have been insulted, Somalia, Angola, Rwanda, Bosnia and etc. are among the places to reveal the weakness of this global body

I - If we take in consideration the standard of UN, its income, power and world-wide functional - machinery it is much stranger than

Somalia or Rwanda

II - If we collect the UN, head office building plus that of it branches through out the world together, they will occupy very huge area, and that area much larger than the total surface area of Rwanda or Somalis but today UN, with all it power had failed to save lives of million in Rwanda. ROGVT OAU.

"From April to August 1994, an estimated 50-66% of entire prewar population of Rwanda C 8,000,000 was either killed or forced to flee their homes due to ethnic conflict" Source Social summit Copenhagen Final Edition

If we take the average % 58 equals to 4,640,000 more than half of Rwanda total population had been between death and life or either killed or hay killed.

ALSO today during celebration there the same thing repeated in Burundi (At this second those black mothers and their fans are being slaughtered like no country's dog).

During that black days of Rwanda, UN officials were running here and there or jumping up and down to blame and his responsibility on short sighted Africa generals that taking urgent and necessary measures to stop such cheap - death.

I feel what other say "what could UN do when Africa kill each other", the best answer for there read YT Issue 43 Vol. III 1993. For sake UN, must be in alert to stop such genocide before it happen otherwise it will like crying over spoil milk and there baby hurt the name and dignity of UN.

As one of my tried comments to day UN, becomes tiger on the paper and waste of white paint and blue III flag with blue caps.

The interference of UN, forces to Somalia was a decision of pentagon however, the mission was based on humanitarian and really saved lives of millions. (Hats off for Mr. Bush) but no peace come to Somalia.

At the eve of the fail of UN, mission we had heard that when gangster and power thirsty

African Generals accepted as Heroes.

To add insult on injury the June 5-95 was celebrated by Gen. Ideed his supporters as independent day (a day at which 24, Pakistani Peace Keeping members more killed) at the end of the month he has announced that he is the sole Agent of Somalia.

IV The invasion of USA, to Haiti was neither humanitarian nor for peace. That mission was focused on removal of (Satocracy) undemocratic and dictatorships. Well no body opposite this, after operation become true and Americans replaced this by that. They have called on UN, to take over the matter, so I ask who follow who.

I cry to know the following:

Q. Do you would you expect change or restructuring of the UN, say before 2000?

Q. What went wrong with the UN peace-keeping mission throughout the world especially in Somalia, Rwanda, Bosnia, to face such unbelievable defeat?

Q. Recently US forces in Haiti had been replaced by UN, peace keeping forces. What did really that mean? Is that the beginning of a "follow me policy"?

Q. All ceremonies of peace agreements between Arabs and Israelis have taken place under the supervision of White House. Does that mean anything?

Q. I admire the capability of Americans to solve problems for our world. Thumps up for them. Doesn't the UN and all of us need to applause?

Q. For a number of years, the UN used to bleed from the internal conflicts of the member nations. Recently, we have seen US troops moving in to overthrow of governments like in Haiti. Is there a change in the principle governing relations?

Q. Women at 50 reach menopause. What do you think of the UN at 50?

Q. In less than half a decade, we have seen

the re-unification of Yemen and Germany, and the disintegration of the USSR, Yugoslavia and various parts of Africa.

At 50, there are direct and indirect change at the UN affecting the jobs of many UN employees.

How do you advise. Maybe, we have to wait till the year 2000 to see what will happen to our world, as well as to our UN.

Adnan A. Nasser, Sana'a

البقية في حياتكم

الأخ / عبدالكريم محمد قاسم وعائلته

علمنا ببالغ الأسى والحزن نبأ وفاة والدتك المرحومة. تقدمها الله بواسع رحمته ومغفرته وألهمكم الصبر والسلوان.

الأسيفون:

عامر علي ، أحمد عبدالقوي ، مجاهد العيسى

نبارك لآل قادري السقاف

نهني الأخ عبدالناصر قادري السقاف عضو الهيئة الإدارية لجمعية الحضارم بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولودة جديدة أسماها

« هدى »

كما نهني الأخ عادل قادري السقاف بمناسبة عقد القران ، فألف مبارك المهنؤون:

جميع أبناء العمومة والمحبين



MRF versus Yemen Cricket Club (YCC)

MRF win the toss and elected to field. initially their choice appeared to be a good stand when YVY lost three wickets cheaply, but a good stand between Zafar (30 runs) and Waris (43 Runs) pulled the game back in YCC's favor. When Zafar and Waris were eventually out three further wickets few cheaply to some Improved MRF bowling which also cut down YCC's Run flow. Unfortunately fort MRF they conceded 20 extras - mainly wides - which enabled YCC to total 119 runs. Prem was the pick of the MRF bowlers with 3 for 26, followed by Sheshadri with 2 for 24.

MRF's innings got off to a poor start when openers Periera and Benson were soon out. Shoukat (20 runs) and Sheshadri (18 Runs) staged a recovery but found runs to score off some tight bowling and fielding by YCC. A batting collapse followed and only a determined innings of 30 by Ruben Gave their score respectability. At the end MRF were well behind on reevired Run rate, 21 being needed off the last off the last over, which they failed excellent figures of 3 for 8, and Mobin 2 for 14, backed up by very enthusiastic YCC fielding did the main damage.

Waris, with his 43 Runs and 3 wickets was adjudged man of the match. Nafees of YCC and Ali of MRF were adjudged joint best fielders.

The match umpires were Joshi and Ron Farrer.

Scores and Results

YCC		MRF	
GALAL	8	BENSON	9
SALEEM	7	PERIERA	1
NISAR	0	SHOUKAT	20
ZAFAR	30	SHESHADRI	18
WARIS	43	PREM	3
TAUFIQ	7	HANIVIELLAN	0
AHMAD	3	KHAN	6
SHABIR	0	ROBEN	30
NAFEES	1 N/O	JEFFRY	3 N/O
		HARIQ	2
		ALI	0
EXTRAS	20	EXTRAS	11
TOTAL 119	FOR 8WICKETS	TOTAL 103	ALL OUT

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	LOST	POINTS
PCC	2	2	0	4
YCC	3	2	1	4
MRF	3	1	2	2
IECC	1	0	1	0
L & JCC	1	0	1	0



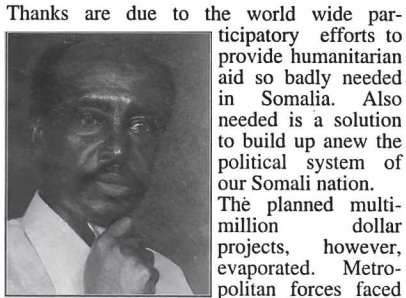
Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Somalis: Neither Fools nor Cowards



Thanks are due to the world wide participatory efforts to provide humanitarian aid so badly needed in Somalia. Also needed is a solution to build up anew the political system of our Somali nation. The planned multi-million dollar projects, however, evaporated. Metropolitan forces faced tasks which were beyond their abilities, and thus went futile. Today, not only is there wide-spread tribalism prevailing in Somalia as a whole, but also the country is setback to the fifteenth century. Often, the schemes failed because of high-tech well planned corruption and misleading tactics by the master-minds behind the schemes.

To give one good example, let me refer to Mogadiscio Radio. It was supposed to play a positive role in raising public awareness and in the drive to a new Somalia. Unfortunately, it was mis-used and mis-managed. Let me go to another. The US forces (Rangers) came as a show of muscle. They said they came to capture the nationalist leader General Mohammed Farah Aideed, an effort which ended with a lot of pain, killing hundreds of innocent people in the streets of the heavily-populated city.

Another of the world efforts was the April symposium held in Sanaa which led to no substantive outcome other than Mr. Annun's suggestion of "Peace Culture" or rather witch's cure. At the end, the delegates wished Mr. Annun "good-luck for more profitable trips, more pleasurable flights, more enjoyable Sheraton time."

Worst of all in Somalia, most self-made tribal leaders are the main obstacles against any recovery of our nation, with treacherous plans to stage tribal wars for no reason, downgrading the masses leading to a wide-ranging decline in group relations. These so-called leaders want to impose their own will, first on their tribes - mostly through false promises that they would do the best for them when they seize power - and second on the whole population. The fact is that most those tribal leaders do not enjoy more than five percent support, yet they hold the whole nation hostage to their blind ambitions.

In general, our people suffer from the atrocities of a long dictatorship, followed by another long period of anarchy and lawlessness. The people have an acute sense of past injustice and have illusions about the future - thus doubling their suffering. Our people are neither fools nor cowardly. They need to see light and rise up to the moment. In my opinion, that is bound to come sooner or later.

By: Ahmed Yassin Nalleyeh

By: Ahmed Yassin Nalleyeh

The Akhdam Report was Both Wrong and Immoral:

The article in the Yemen Times dated June 12, 1995 entitled "The World of Akhdam" carried many flaws. It grieved a lot of us.

I want to provide answers and rebuttals and be brief about it.

First, was the article trying to condemn the blacks, because they are poor and they do not have a future. To my understanding the whole thing seemed absurd. The writer looked like someone from the same world of discriminators she was talking about!!

Second, speaking of blacks, first and for most, let me affirm that those are the pure Yemenis whether the public likes it or not. If you go back to your history, the original complexion of Yemenis was black! You do understand why the others are fair? I can only remind you a little. The rest you know.

For example, if you go down to Hadhramaut and if you run into a pure Hadhrami, they are dark. If he or she is fair in color, then there must be a blood relationship from the Far East or other parts.

Third, What the case, it does not mean that you call the dark skinned people "Akhdam." You will note that 85% of the Middle-East are dark skinned and I mean real dark. How come they don't call their people "Akhdam." To us the word "Akhdam" comes from the word meaning "slaves". How can you encourage this phrase?

Another example of racism is this. We see many light skinned people, especially after the Gulf crisis, begging and living in a mess. So why was the writer picking on the dark-skinned beggars?

I truly wished that the writer had put it in other words and in a different way. We need to encourage our people and government not to discriminate against these people, as we are all Human beings.

It is the same story of calling the foreign born Yemenis (muwalladeen) bad names and discriminating against them. By the way, the foreign-born Yemenis are often superior to the so-called "pure" Yemenis who had never left their villages. At least, the muwalladeen are the product of two cultures and two civilizations, that is, undoubtedly a superior product than one born out of just one culture, and a closed one at that.

We further insult people because we cannot differentiate between the Somals, Kenyans or Tanzanians or Ethiopian. At the same time as Yemenis differentiate between the guy who comes from Taiz or Ibb or Tihama, or Abyan or Mukalla or Dhamar. Sometimes it falls so low, it is almost sick.

Speaking of cleanliness, I really don't know where to start because Yemeni families, in general, even the rich ones, are not known for their clean nature. If you want the extreme case, look at the qabili who just drove in from his village. Most probably, it has been ages since he has taken a shower.

So what is this the writer speaks about the akhdam being filthy. I have not been to their homes, but I have been to the writer's world; where I could not even breath. Yemenis are very hospitable and welcome you into their houses. God, are some of them filthy or what. The moral of this article: do not divide their world and your world when we are all living in the same world. It is not money or appearance that make the poor abhorrent and the rich redolence!!

From: A piqued Yemeni

قرة عين

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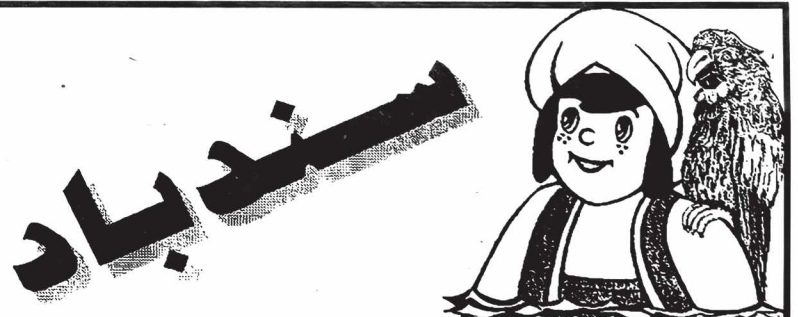
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تهنئة

من أعماق القلب والغبوات نهنئ ونبارك لصهرنا العزيز / فضل عبدالكريم حيدر المحمدي بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولودته البكر والتي أسماها «بنان» .
جعلها الله قرة عين لأبويها .

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المهنؤون: أكرم محمد بشارة
خالد علوي السقاف
رمزي علوي السقاف
أنور إبراهيم الرواسي
عبدالله أحمد العزاني
فهد شرف الدين
وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء

The English Department Graduates a New Batch of Students



Left : Seven aspiring young men and women look into the future with hope. And below: The Head of the English Department Sanaa University, Professor Aziza Taleb



By: Al-Izzy Asselwi, Yemen Times.

The 29th of June, 1995 was a day to remember for the 52 young persons graduating from the English Department at Sanaa University. "That is the twentieth batch to graduate from this department," explained Professor Aziza Taleb, herself a graduate of the first batch of the department. At the Center for Research and Yemeni Studies, indeed it was a joyous morning as the graduates, relatives and friends celebrated their graduation. I spoke with some of the students, and here is what they said:

Ms. Ibtisam Munassar Afif:

"I am of course proud of this moment. It is the culmination point of four years of hard work." Asked about whether she plans to work or stay at home, she emphatically stated, "I plan to look for a job and proceed with my career life. I think the Yemeni community has need for people who can use English well. One does not study university education and come so far to simply stay at home."

Ms. Wafa Ahmed Al-Hamed:

"I am overwhelmed with joy. I can't control my tears of joy. It is a moment I have been waiting for since I first stepped into the university." Again here, Wafa plans to work. "I will immediately take steps to apply for jobs. I am sure I will do as well in my career life as I have done in my student life."

Mr. Shayif Mohammed Jarallah:

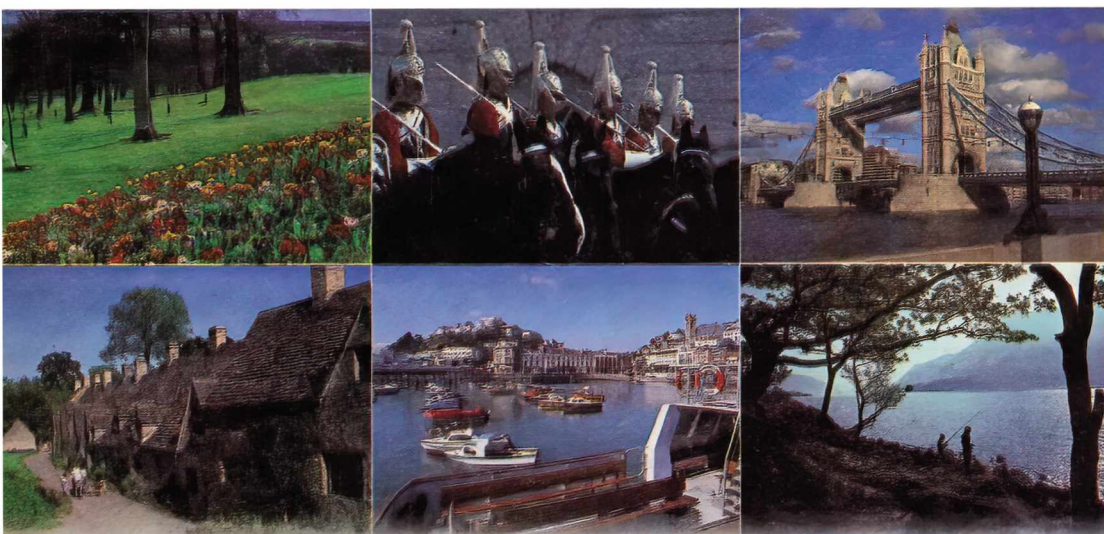
"Actually this morning is the beginning of a new phase in my life. I have completed one phase successfully, and now there is a new phase to embark on." "I would like to use this occasion to say that the Yemen Times has been a basic part of our life in this department. We read it regularly and discuss its contents, sometimes in class." Mr. Jarallah looks towards furthering his education and towards starting a career. "I am hopeful and optimistic about the future."

Mr. Ahmed Bin Brek:

"As Chair of the Association of English Department graduates, I am happy with this event. This means expanding a little bit more our membership base." He also spoke about the role of the association. "We are trying to increase the level of interaction among the graduates of this department and keep at least minimum contact among them."

Professor Aziza Taleb spoke at length about how far the department has come in its efforts. "We are now working hard to create a specialized library that will cater to the needs of our students. This is a big job at a time when resources have dried up," she lamented. She also indicated that there was constant improvement in the curricula, textbooks, reference material and general reading. Dr. Taleb, the Head of the English Department since 1993, also expressed an emotional attachment to the graduates. "These are like my children. I have been with them at every step of the way over the last few years," she said. "Let me not forget to mention the important positive role of the Yemen Times. I would especially like to thank the newspaper for the three scholarships it has granted to us this year. It was a kind gesture from a newspaper whose resources are far much less than other companies which could have done more," she concluded.

Other departments in Aden, Sanaa and Taiz universities plan to organize similar graduation ceremonies during July and October, 1995.



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22 May: 28/6/1995: Sanaa
(Mouthpiece of the People General Congress):

Main Headlines:

- 1) Five MP's from the Yemen Socialist Party Join the PGC
- 2) Chairman of Customs Authority: "We have a plan for dealing with violators and custom tax evaders."
- 3) Cancellation of Guarantees for Entry Cars of Yemeni Expatriate Working Abroad.

Article Summary:

**This Was the Experience...
These Were the Mistakes**

The paper interviewed many prominent members of the PGC to give an assessment of the political experience of the PGC. Important comments were as follows:

- 1) Ghalib Al-Qamish (Head of Political Security Organization): "The period, since unification has shown that there were some negative and weak points in the party. The membership must be reassessed to assure that the PGC is free of corrupt elements".
- 2) Ali M. Al-Anisy (Manager, Presidential Bureau): "I would like to concentrate on managerial aspects: The PCG needs a (full-time and specialized) Secretariat".
- 3) Mohammed Ali Muhsin (Member Of General Committee): "I believe there is a good chance to benefit from the past experience and learn from the past examples and to get out of the traditional approaches and ways of organizing political activity in the PGC. We must bring an end to haphazard, and whimsical political activities."
- 4) Yahya Al-Mutawakkil (Member of the Permanent Committee): "As for the shortfalls in organizing the PGC in the past, they are many. Lack of control was perhaps the most significant, in addition to the total absence of a systems monitoring mechanism which has allowed some members to do whatever they wanted."
- 5) Samia Al-Ahmady: "The PGC must get rid of dual or even multiple partisan loyalties. Members must be committed to the PGC.

Yemeni Press in a Week
by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

They should also adhere to the organizational control and should also benefit from the experience of long established parties in other parts of the world."

Al-Balagh: 29/6/1995: Sanaa
(Mouthpiece of the The Movement of Islamic Monotheism and Labor):

Main Headlines:

- 1) Millions in Bribes Paid by Hunt Oil Company to Get Concessions
- 2) The Government is Preparing for Privatization of the Public Electricity Corp.
- 3) Expected Soon: The Return of Yemeni Labor to Saudi Arabia.

Article Summary:

An International Conference in Sana'a
The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Hassan Fudha, arrived in Sana'a, heading a mission for the preparation of the UNESCO sponsored media conference expected to be held in March 1996 under the motto: "Towards an Independent and Pluralist Free Arab Media" The conference will consider possible ways of encouraging a free press and other media services in the Arab World. Representatives of the Arab Media and Information Services are expected to participate in the conference.

Al-Wahdawi: 27/6/1995: Sanaa
(Mouthpiece of Nasserite Unionist Party):

- Headlines:**
- 1) A Secret Government Resolution Which Wastes Petroleum Resources of the Country
 - 2) Three Killed and One Wounded in (Blood Feud Revenge) Killing In Al-Dhali'
 - 3) PGC Uses a Peculiar Approach to Tackle Problems in its 5th General Conference.

Article Summary

Dudayev Will Present Himself as a Candidate for the Presidency in Chechenya

In an interview with the Roving Ambassador for the Foreign Ministry of the Chechenya Republic, Mr. Walid Chechany, he said that the Chechenyan government feared that a long drawn out fight with the Russians could turn their country into another Afghanistan. That is why the Chechenyan government opted for bringing the fighting to an end and to agree on conducting talks with the Russians.

He also stated that the US secretly prodded the Russians to wage war on the Chechenyans in order to damage the Russian economy and to destroy the Chechenyan Republic, as a means of controlling the Caucasus Republics since the Chechenyans represent the largest nationality in the region. He finally disclosed that President Dudayev will run for the presidency.

Al-Thowry: 29/6/1995: Sanaa:
(Mouthpiece of the Yemeni Socialist Party):

- Main Headlines:**
- 1) Ali Nasser Mohammed Refuses to Accept any Important Positions
 - 2) Muqbil (Secretary-General of the YSC): "No further progress can be made without the organic bond between unity and democracy."
 - 3) Politburo Member Ahmed Ali al-Salami: "A coup occurred (In the YSC) just before the outbreak of war."

Article Summary:

**Gas in Yemen:
5 Million Tons For US \$ 600 Million**
Mr. Adel Khurshid, Deputy Minister of Petroleum, announced that Yemen has a wealth of

natural gas resources which allows it to remain in the natural gas market for more than 60 years. In a statement to newspapers, Mr. Khurshid also said that Yemen will begin producing at 5 million tons per year, but did not indicate when production shall commence.

14 October: 30/6/1995: Aden:

(Official):

Main Headlines:

- 1) Minister of Finance, Mohamed Aljunaid (Upon Returning From a Joint Yemeni-Saudi Ministerial Committee Meeting In Riyadh): "The Committee achieved good results in the meetings."
- 2) The President, In an Interview With the Saudi "Al-Riyadh" Newspaper: "The Concerned Authorities (in the Government) Have Received 45 Applications for Investing in the Duty Free Zone
- 3) The Director of Security in Aden Governorate: "We are looking into a number of procedures that aim at strengthening of security in the province."

Article Summary:

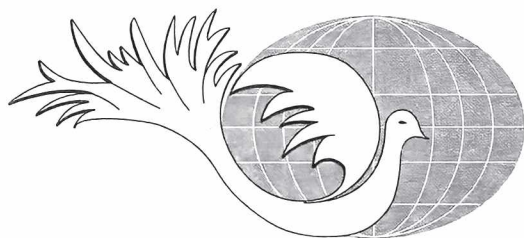
Parliament Discusses Report of General Freedom and Human Rights Committee

The Parliament in its session today discussed the committee's report on its recent field missions to the Central Prisons in Sana'a and other provincial capitals. The report indicated that the committee noticed many constitutional and legal violations in the prisons. Some of the infractions were due to neglect of the concerned authorities and their lack of seriousness in adhering to the relevant laws, while other violations have resulted from the shortages of resources.

The Committee recommended that the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Justice be summoned to the House with the purpose of arriving at suitable solutions to the problems spelled out in the report. The Committee also recommended that serious follow-up measures should be made by Parliament to continue to monitor the efforts of the government in this field.

تتقدم

العالمية للسفرات والسياحة



بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
إلى شعبنا اليمني الأبي وإلى قيادتنا السياسية المنتصرة
بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية
وإلى حكومتنا الرشيدة
بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا المبارك
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and on the successful completion of the general congress
of the People's General Congress
which is a watershed in our country's development and prosperity





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Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
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Electricity Problems	177
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Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
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Yemeni Banks:	
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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
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Radio Station	200060/61
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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 Co 01-	272890-2
Aman Insurance Sanaa:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

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SANAA :			
1. Embassies:			
Afghanistan	217691	U.A.E	248777/78
Algeria	209688/89	U.K.	215630/33
Bulgaria	217244	U.S.A	238842/52
China	275337/340	Vietnam	215985
Cuba	217304/5		
Czech Republic	247946	2. Honorary Consulates:	
Djibouti	245792/265469	Austria	266725
Egypt	275848/9	Belgium	205925
Eritrea	209422	Canada	208814
Ethiopia	208883	Danish Trade Office	243433
France	268888	Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Germany	413180/413174	Finland	207018/20/21
Hungary	216250/216679	Greece	272218
India	241980/1/2	Spain	209360/207054
Indonesia	217388	Sweden	207595/470
Iran	206945/8	Switzerland	203534
Iraq	216681/790	3. International Organizations	
Italy	265616/73409/78846	FAO	207331/607
Japan	207356/208753	UNDP	215505
Jordan	413275/6/7	UNHCR	204963
Korea (Dem)	232340	UNICEF	231256/7/8
Korea (Rep)	245959/60	WHO	252213/204
Kuwait	268887/8/9	ADEN Consulates :	
Lebanon	203959/733	China	233115
Libya	208815/6	Ethiopia	231335
Mauritania	216770	France	255896
Morocco	247964	Germany	232162/233607
Netherlands	215626/7/8	India	233131
Oman	208933/4	Iran	231893/361
Pakistan	248813/1/4	Italy	232586/88
Palestine	215404/5	Japan	232219/233282
Poland	248362	Libya	233611
Qatar	217488/296	Oman	233433/460
Romania	215579	Palestine	232340/232717
Russia (FR)	78272/78275	Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	240429/30	Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Somalia	208864	Slovak	233630/232101
Sudan	265231/2	Somalia	241421/101
Syria	414892	U.K.	232711/12/13.
Tunisia	240458/9	FAO Branch	233722/232146

Hakeemi Promotes Inter-NGO Coordination

Mr. Saeed Mohammed Al-Hakeemi, Member of the Supreme Elections Committee (Head of the Information Subcommittee) and Chairman of the Yemeni Red Cross, was the guest speaker at the weekly Qat Chew Forum of the Hadharem Welfare Association (HWA) on Friday, June 30th, 1995. Mr. Al-Hakeemi is also the Honorary Chair of the Coordination Board of six regional NGOs around Turba, in Hugarriah.

"The pace, orientation and role of NGOs is changing rapidly. While it is well and fine to have grass-roots movements that will take initiative, there is also need for coordination and cooperation on a wider scale," he said. "That is why we wholeheartedly support the effort of the HWA," he added. The HWA is working to create a coordination board that will bring together six NGOs south of Turba. These are, in addition to the HWA, the Asabih, Adeem, Qarraishah, Zakkairah, and Zarraqah welfare associations.

Saeed also gave some pointers in terms of how to interact with potential donors. "The government is no longer able to provide resources in any meaningful volume. We have to tap new sources, and Dr. Saqqaf, Chairman of the HWA has already oriented your organization in a good direction. Most embassies and international organizations have small funds which are available on a co-financing basis," he added.

Mr. Al-Hakeemi concluded by disclosing that efforts were being exerted to create a federation of Taiz NGOs. "In other parts of the country, people are grouped along tribal lines. That is not for us. We have to join hands along professional self-help structures and the NGOs offer a good option," he indicated.

Attending the meeting were Mr. Amin Shamsan Al-Asbahi (from Asabih NGO), Ameer-Al-Qirshi (from Qarraishah NGO), several persons from Zarraqah NGO, in addition to many members of the Hadharem Welfare Association.

Contest No.33 مسابقة رقم ٣٣

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

إعداد: **معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر**

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ص ب رقم (٣٦٣٧) ، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاغص - صنعاء ، تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (٩٦٧-١) ، فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farooq Institute by Thursday morning. The winner will be announced in next week's issue of Yemen Times.

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

Contest No 34

Across

- As well as (4)
- Mail from someone on holiday (8)
- Australian bear (5)
- Place for plays and concerts (7)
- Scrambled, boiled or poached? (3)
- Part of school (9)
- Salted or dry-roasted? (6)
- Not just (6)
- Get rid of (9)
- Highest point (3)
- Take a seat (3,4)
- Not before! (5)
- Power (8)
- Hill insects? (4)

Down

- Leg/foot joint (5)
- Area of salt water (3)
- Bandit (6)
- Crime against the Queen (7)
- NASA spaceman? (8)
- Night-time imaginer? (7)
- Bath-time powder (4)
- Roman fighter (9)
- Force down (7)
- Mythical single-horned horse (7)
- Once cracked at Christmas ? (anagram of TULAWN) (6)
- Red-skinned cheese (4)
- Capital of France (5)
- Get brown in the Sun (3)

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 33 IS:
Abdulafatah Al-Alimi

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British Airways (Aden)	243475
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Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
KLM	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
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Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	285865/925
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which is a watershed in our country's
development and democratic evolution

Mohammed Bin Eid Aal Thani
Arrives in Sanaa Today

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Eid Aal Thani, Chairman of the General Youth & Sports Authority, arrives in Sanaa today on a four-day official visit to the Republic of Yemen.

"The visit comes in response to an official invitation from the Minister of Youth & Sports, Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah," stated a source at the Embassy of Qatar in Sanaa. The Ambassador of Qatar, Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Ansari, added that the visit will cement the already excellent cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah indicated that the program includes extensive meetings and site visits, including a trip to Taiz. "We hope to sign a number of cooperation agreements that will regulate and increase bilateral ties," he said.

The Government of Qatar is expected to assist in financing several sports facilities, especially the completion of the Ibb Stadium and the jogging grounds at the Sanaa Stadium. Additional possibilities of cooperation including technical expertise to be provided by Qatar to Yemen.

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