

OUR VIEWPOINT

One Year after the 7th of July and Yemen Is Still Struggling: Here Is One More Chance!

One year ago this week, the war was over as the secessionist leaders fled the country and sought refuge in foreign lands. Victory was achieved and Yemen's unity has been secured.

Citizens from all corners of the nation were hopeful that the future promised to be better. The feeling was that a real opportunity for the reconstruction was at hand. The 7th of July was seen as a threshold, a possible beginning of a prosperous and growing Yemen. A Yemen that is fair to all its children and which treats them equally.

That unfortunately did not happen.

Some Yemenis are today more equal than others, and a few Yemenis are able to tap the riches of the country for their private interests and to live extremely well at the expense of the majority. One year later, the majority of the people of Yemen are still torn apart and suffering. Yes, the geography of Yemen is united, but the Yemeni human being is torn. We are not just divided in groups, but it looks like every one of us is divided from within.

We had many chances to rise up in this country. We had many opportunities to get out of the doldrums and work to reduce the suffering of our people. Often, we failed because the leadership failed us. There was a shortage of far sight and vision. The suffering of the majority of Yemenis continues, and it looks like there is more suffering to come, at least in the near future.

Today, Yemen has embarked on a reform effort. This represents yet one more opportunity to do what is right, and not necessarily what is politically expedient. It is time for the authorities to become responsible and visionary, if they can, that is.

One more time, the nation is at crossroads. We need to work together - all of us - to salvage the situation. No one Yemeni is more patriotic than others. We each love our country in our own ways. The leaders should appreciate and understand this.

One more time, we have a chance to make it happen. The Republic of Yemen has mended fences with the neighbors, and has by and large overcome the fallout from its position on the Gulf War. We now need to attend to our internal problems and correct the distortions through the full and serious implementation of the reform package.

Let us not blow it!

The Publisher
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World Bank Vice President visits Yemen

Mr. Caio Koch-Weser, Vice President of The World Bank for the Middle East and North Africa Region, arrives in Sana'a on the 12th of July at the head of a World Bank Team. Mr. Koch-Weser will meet with Senior Yemeni Officials and will give a lecture on the Economy.

At the same time Yemeni and World Bank Officials will hold a second round of negotiation on Yemen's reform process.

Yemen Celebrates the 7th of July

The Republic of Yemen celebrated the 1st anniversary of the 7th of July, the day the unity forces captured Aden and dislodged the secessionist forces. The occasion was marked by a limited military parade, an address to the nation by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and an honoring of the governorate officials who support the unity forces.

Norwegian Delegation Visits Yemen

A four-person Norwegian delegation from Norway's Writers' Union is scheduled to visit Yemen during 10-17th September. The delegation plans to meet with senior government officials, political activists, public figures, writers and other people interested in human rights and freedom of expression. One specific item on the agenda of the visit is a trip to the Taiz Central Prison to meet with the writer and poet Mansoor Rajih who is serving a sentence there. The Union has sent similar delegation to support fellow writers framed from what they had written in four other countries in different parts of the world.

Lobby in Defence of Freedom of the Press Pushes on with Its Goal

The Group of Eleven (Chief Editors of Newspapers and Lawyers) formed three weeks ago met last week at the office of Al-Wahdawi newspaper. The G11 formed three subgroups to:

- 1) Prepare the framework for its institutional arrangements.
 - 2) Compile specific data on the government violations of freedom of the press.
 - 3) Initiate contact with those individuals, groups and organizations interested in freedom of the press.
- It will be noted that the government has taken additional measures to curb freedom of the press. Examples include the impounding of one edition of Al-

Wahdawi newspaper three weeks ago, the impounding of an edition of Al-Baath newspaper two weeks ago, the introduction of pre-printing censorship at press houses, and the cancellation of one page of Sawt Al-Yemen newspaper (a week ago). The G11 will hold its next meeting on Thursday July 13th at the Al-Shoura newspaper office. Attendance is by invitation only.

UK Yemen Times Edition This Week

The first issue of the Yemen Times UK Edition comes out this week. This has effectively given the Yemen Times a solid presence among the UK media. Mr. Mohammed Abdul-Hameed, Head of the UK Yemen Times office, explained that the market survey has shown there is sub-

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Colonel Al-Berawai:

“YSP politicians supported criminal activity.”

The Governorate of Sanaa is probably one of the most tense parts of the country. Here the job of the security organizations is extremely difficult, because the people are heavily armed and there is prevalent lawlessness. As a result, there have been too many incidents - car thefts and robberies, kidnappings, murders and assassinations, violent confrontations between government military forces and armed tribes, houses are blown up and illegal road-blocks exist in numerous places, etc. The areas of Arhab, Dahm, Bani Al-Harith, Nihm, Khowlan, etc., are rife with tension and sporadic violence.

The man responsible for preserving peace and security in Sanaa Governorate is Colonel Mohammed Ali Al-Berawai, Director of Security of the Governorate. He is indeed a man whose job is cut out for him. And he is a man who has been working overtime to do his job.

Al-Izzy Asselwi of Yemen Times discussed security issues with Colonel Al-Berawi, and filed the following report.

Excerpts.

Q: Sanaa Governorate is a difficult region from a security point of view. Could you give us an overview?

A: Yes, it is true that this is a difficult area from a security preservation's point of view. This is a very large governorate that suffers from many problems of vengeance, strife, etc. among tribesmen who are heavily armed. But let me stress that we have evolved a plan for the whole governorate. We are working to enforce law and order to the whole area.

Q: Let us take the issues one by one. Car theft is a serious problem. Even the diplomatic community has suffered from it. Where do we stand?

A: Eight months ago, we started implementation of an escape-proof system. We discovered that there was a group working to steal, dismantle into spare parts, scrap, re-sell cars. It is well-organized thieves or rather bandits. We were able to apprehend them and comb the area from which they work. They were different groups working in these activities. You can't imagine the size of their operations or the number of vehicles they were dealing with. Unfortunately for us, these groups had connections with others in neighboring governorates such as Al-Jawf, Marib, Hajjah, Saadah and Dhamar - where we do not have jurisdiction. But we have

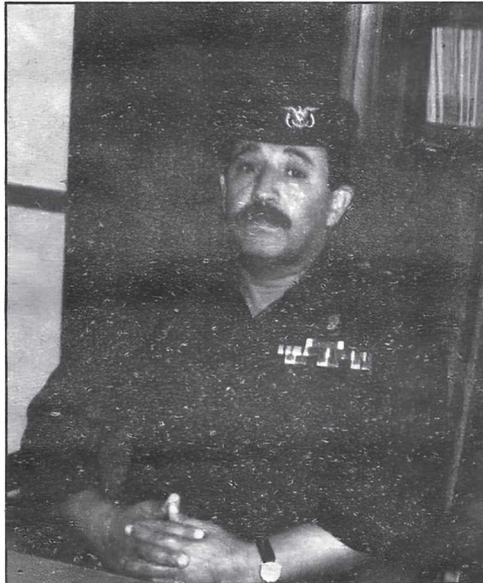
now developed a strategic of inter-governorate cooperation among the police and security forces. At the same time, we have put together a beltway system around Sanaa whereby we check every vehicle that comes in or goes out of the capital city.

Yes, several cars belonging to embassies and UN agencies were reported stolen, and we retrieved and returned some of them. We now often mount a joint action by the air-force, military, and other forces in our retrieval effort.

Q: Kidnapping is another problem. What is the situation in this regard?

A: Yes, this was a problem in the past, but it has almost died out. It has been a long time since any kidnapping has taken place. I am sorry to tell you that the kidnappers had in the past, the protection of powerful individuals among the politicians, specially within the ranks of the Yemeni Socialist Party. It was their way of destabilizing the system. It was one of the things they were doing to rock the boat.

The actions themselves were carried out by ignorant individuals who had a grudge or a problem, or who were opportunistic and placed demands. Now that the protectors are gone, we have tracked down many of these bandits and put them out of business. Everyone realizes that the kidnapping



events have now ceased to exist.

Q: The question of vengeance has taken its toll and jeopardizes the security of the state. What is being done on this count?

A: We are caught between a rock and a hard place on this matter. First, people have arms, and as tempers flare up, killing incidents take place. The court system is slow and often the victim's relatives demand quick justice, and from their point of view. If this is not seen as forthcoming, then they take the law into their hands.

The only way we can fight this problem by joining hands - all of us. One thing that the media and educators can do, for example, is help raise awareness regarding the implication of taking the law into one's own hands. Improvements in the courts and legal system will also go a long way to help. Finally, families themselves have a role to play.

Q: You mentioned carrying guns as something typical. What can be done?

A: Of course, carrying guns in public is something disturbing, but it is a reality. We have to work within this reality.

One thing that can be done is to abolish carrying guns in public places or where there are a lot of people like in market places. You will realize that people do not carry guns because they intend to threaten or kill other people. Carrying guns is just a Yemeni tradition and it is part of the attire of Yemenis.

Let me note, however, that since the last war, guns are more prevalent and more readily available. This new development in our lives needs to be addressed fully and immediately.

One step that has been taken in this connection is to limit to just one the authority that has the right to issue licence or permit to carry arms. This is the Minister's Office at the Ministry of Interior. In this way, we now ask individuals

who carry arms to produce a permit, or risk confiscation of the arms.

Q: We have witnessed a rise in new crimes such as economic based ones as well as socio-cultural issues.

A: Yes, it is true that we have a new lot of crimes such as for-

geries, stealing, cheating, robberies, drug trafficking as well as moral and ethical problems. Society is earning to address these issues in a proper way. Yemen is not alone in this category, and I believe this is a worldwide problem.

Q: What are the problems you face in doing your work?

A: One clear problem is inadequate resources. The work we need to do is enormous, but the resources available to us are limited. Unfortunately, this is true in many sectors, not just in security.

But, I believe that security issues should be given a priority because many other aspects of life depend on them. For example, new investments and economic activities require a minimum of security. The quality of life suffers if individuals and families feel threatened or unsafe in their homes, workplace, etc. We also suffer from lack of sufficient manpower and training of manpower in carrying out our duties.

Q: How do citizens react to and interact with your work?

A: I have to say that Yemenis are easy to work with, even under the most tense and difficult conditions. Usually there is no malice or ill feelings. People cooperate with us if and

when they understand our mission or task. So, I can say that we will get the cooperation and assistance of citizens when we need it.

Q: You mentioned inter-governorate cooperation. What is the mechanism for achieving this?

A: We now have an operations center in each of the major governorates which is used to track down criminals who flee from one governorate to another. Here information is gathered and relayed in order to follow up on individuals wanted in another location. Coordination, although not up to the standard we want, is increasing.

Q: How do you see the future security situation in the governorate and country?

A: First, I would like to stress that the security and safety of any society is a matter of top priority. It is a basic requirement for harmony, peace and progress. Second, Yemenis are known to be courteous, generous and hospitable. We have a long tradition of kindness to visitors and guests. We have to show this, especially to tourists who visit our country. I am sure people have witnessed a dramatic improvement in the security and safety conditions of Sanaa Governorate.

How Much for your \$

Something close to a miracle happened last week. The Riyal gained close to 20% against the US dollar. The exchange rate as of Friday, July 7th, the US dollar exchange rate was around 130 Riyals per dollar, down from around YR 160 a few days earlier. That is the buying rate. No dollars were readily available for direct sale.

Money changers are playing a wait-and-see game. According to sources, the tumbling of the US dollar happened because the Central Bank of Yemen pumped some \$ 27 million into the market thus forcing the price down. The dollar banknotes were flown-in from a CBY account with Chemical Bank, according to Yemen Times information.

The down-turn may be temporary as the effect of the dollar cash unloading may wear off soon. However, if the economic reforms hold ground, and other positive factors, such as opening the Saudi and other Gulf labor markets in front of Yemeni laborers.

Meanwhile, Yemenis have learned to convert from the green backs to other foreign currencies notably the Deutsche Mark.



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Examination Fever Grips the Nation



Students Come out of Exams: For some, it may be too soon to throw away the note books

The Republic of Yemen is going through one of the most difficult and important exams of the educational system - the high school leaving certificate tests. Some 73,600 students are taking the final high school examination in various parts of the country. Some 80% of these will pass the exams, and they will then become a problem as not all will find placement in the universities or will find jobs or even training facilities.

This year's exams have been colored by many mis-haps, including the leaking of examination papers. Many questions were done and re-done, but even some of the final versions of the questions were reported leaked out. The standard and performance of the high school graduates has fallen steadily over the last few years. Educators and observers agree that growth in quantity has overtaken any progress in quality. This is

especially true in the fields of mathematics, the social and hard sciences, and even in the languages. According to the Government's Program to Parliament, it had pledged to push forward on alternatives to the traditional educational system. The idea was to promote technical and vocational training. So far, nothing of this has materialized. One citizen remarked, "Much has been promised, but little has been delivered."

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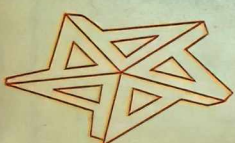
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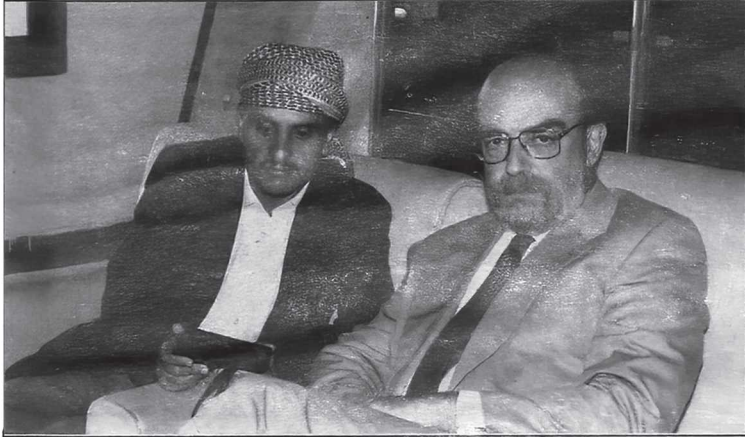
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As Italy Resumes Its Aid program to Yemen:

Italian Ambassador Upbeat About Relations



The new Italian ambassador in Yemen, Mr. Vitaliano Napoleone, is a deep-thinking man. He actually looks more like a university professor than a diplomat.

With a degree in Political Science from the University of Rome, Vitaliano has been in the diplomatic service for ten years. During this period, he has been posted in Prague, Tunis, Asmara, Vienna, Lyon and Cairo. His last post was General Director for Cooperation, responsible of humanitarian assistance and food aid.

Only 3 months in Yemen, and he already rolls smoothly in different circles. Not only that, in such a short time, he has succeeded in re-instating the Italian aid program. An Italian medical team is already back and preparing to resume its services. Other aid packages are also in the pipeline.

The main reason behind such success is Mr. Napoleone's attraction to Yemen. "I requested the Italian authorities to post me here in Yemen," he explains.

"Your country is especially interesting with its beautiful landscape and history. In addition, the people are extremely hospitable and open." His mission and promise: "Cooperation and understanding between Yemen and Italy will increase during my service."

Yemen Times Sanaa Bureau Chief, Ismail Al-Ghabri, met with the ambassador. He filed the following interview.

Q: You have been here three months. How do you find Yemen?

A: As a first time ambassador here, I believe my short stay so far has been an excellent one. Even though I have been posted before in other Arab countries like Tunisia and Egypt and Eritria, living in Yemen is completely a different matter.

Of course, each of those countries has its own attractions, but Yemen is, to me, in a class by itself. In short, I find Yemen a special place.

Q: How would you describe Yemeni-Italian relations?

A: Relations between the two countries are historical. When I presented a copy of my letter of credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, the first question he asked was: "Do you know the nationality of the first aircraft that landed in Yemen? When I told him I didn't know, he said it was Italian. Second question: What nationality were the first Western doctors that came to Yemen. Answer: They were Italians.

From this historical perspective, relations between the two countries are strong and special, and will continue in the future, especially in the economic, humanitarian and food aid fields.

Q: You spoke of resumption of economic assistance to Yemen. Could you give us details?

A: A mission of the Italian cooperation effort is expected to arrive in July (has arrived) to discuss with the Yemeni authorities, especially the Minister of Planning on ways to employ the \$1,300,000 mother-child care fund. Also another program to be discussed is the humanitarian and food aid budget of another \$1.3 million - both already approved by the Italian authorities.

We need to coordinate with the Yemeni authorities the type of food-aid that Yemen needs. These envoys are not the first as previous medical and food aid were operative, but were interrupted by the war. We also had an Italian medical envoy working in Al-Baidah, but were evacuated during the war. We are also interested in resuming the cooperation program in the architectural preservation field. My job here is to ameliorate the already excellent relations between the two countries and to increase the level of our cooperation.

Q: How do you see Yemen's democratization effort?

A: Recently, I met with H.E.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh who said something that struck me. He said the country is currently engaged in the path of Democracy and Economic Reforms. But in order to succeed in those endeavors, the people need bread to survive. If there is no bread, there is no democracy. That is definitely correct.

Therefore I have to pleasure and pride in assisting in this country's efforts in its processes of democratization and economic reforms. I think that, these economic reforms, even if not unpopular at this stage, are very necessary.

In this frame work, let me stress something very important. Yemen should strive to continue its democratization process which will make it a true democratic and pluralistic country. I am sure that the next elections in April 1997 will definitely confirm this reality.

Q: In light of the cut-backs in many countries, how do you see future assistance to Yemen?

A: In the future, cooperation with Yemen will be surely maintained if not increased. We will recommend this position whether at the bilateral level or through the European community.

The continued efforts of the Yemeni authorities to solve the economic crises, through adopting the reforms in collaboration the IMF and the World Bank. Similarly, the existence and progress of democracy and multi-party system in Yemen is an essential factor in the continuation of the assistance.

Q: Recently, Yemen has been working to bridge relations internally and with the neighbors. What is your reading of this development?

A: It is necessary that the country undergo a healing process in order to overcome the repercussions of the war and political crises. Internal reconciliation and strengthening of the local structure is an essential step in the right direction.

In the same way, establishing good and durable relations with the neighbors is a crucial matter.

In this sense, the recent visit of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to Saudi Arabia is most certainly an extremely positive development. A peaceful country means the coming of foreign investors and tourism and other sources of hard currency, which Yemen badly needs.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I want to point to the important role of the Yemen Times in presenting a transforming and democratizing Yemen. It is also an important information source to the diplomatic community.

A Documentary Film on Women in Development in Yemen

USAID/Yemen is interested in producing a short documentary film on "Women in Development in Yemen" to be presented at the Fourth International Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China from September 4 to 15, 1995. The film should be a documentary outlining the past and current situation of urban and rural women in Yemen. Interested parties should submit the following documents to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Amran Road by July 15, 1995.

- Summary of proposed documentary film
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Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

On The Seventh Day Of The Seventh Month...

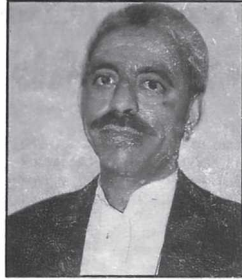
No one can say that the end of a war should not be cause for relief and joy from the horrible situation of men killing each other senselessly, and bringing destruction to property and sources of livelihood for millions of people, some of which are the product of generations of input to make the yield of these sources compatible with the needs of the time. Despite the lessons of history, that wars do not really have winners who last forever, as such, men continue to wage war on each other to satisfy the greed and ego of, in most cases, a minority group in the land who believe that their interests justify any sacrifice necessary to keep the supremacy of these interests above everything else in the land, including national interest. Wars are those horrible situations in the destiny of peoples when emotions and misguided sentiment overrule wisdom and reason in the minds and hearts of men.

In Yemen, no one can determine show many wars have stained its volcanic terrain and desert dunes over the ages with the blood of its people over the ages, but it would not be an exaggeration to state that since man first inhabited this country, the periods of warfare far exceed the periods of peace in both numbers and duration. Chroniclers of Yemeni history are almost unable to discuss much of anything else about their times except the many wars that continuously engulfed the country in their times. There were tribal wars. There were wars for the struggle of power. There were wars to get rid of foreign occupation. It is amazing to find that Yemen still has such a relatively large population for the region when considering the frequency of wars that have covered its history and the large waves of migrations by which Yemenis hoped to find better and more peaceful lives elsewhere.

If we look at this century alone, we can recount the wars that spanned the last 95 years as follows: The War against the Turks (1904); The Wars that the Imam Yahya waged against the tribes to subdue them, almost one by one, in order that the whole country falls under his authority (1918-1933); the war with Saudi Arabia (1933); the border skirmishes, from time to time with the British, who have over the course of a hundred years, managed to subdue almost three quarters of the country, sometimes by war and sometimes peacefully. The war to foil the 1948 attempted coup against the Hamidaldin Imamate, which put the Imam Ahmed on the throne; the attempted plot to depose the Imam Ahmed in 1955, which also was foiled. The Civil War between the Republicans and the Royalists, which followed the September 26, 1962 Revolution and which for the first time involved foreign elements in a Yemeni power struggle, with the Egyptians supporting the Republicans with troops and the Saudi Arabians, the British, the Jordanians, the Iranians (under the Shah) supporting the Royalists with arms, money and other support; the August War in 1968 in Sana'a, when leftists tried to take over control of the YAR; the wars between the North (Yemen Arab Republic) and the South (Democratic Republic of Yemen) in 1972 and 1979; the war against British occupation in the south (1963-1967); the power struggles

in the south (ongoing since independence, the last one being the bloody war in January 1986. This is not to mention the many tribal wars throughout the period. Some of these were involved casualties of tens of thousands, while others were in the units and tens figures. Nevertheless, they were wars, and strong indications of the instability which characterized the country throughout the period.

In May 22 1990, the two Yemens by mutual consent of the totalitarian regimes in both former sovereign states, decided to end their individual sovereignty, and thus become in one instance - with the stroke of a pen, rather than with the streak of bullets - one country. No Yemeni will forget the general euphoria that dominated the country on that memorable day of May 22, 1990, after the unity agreement of November 1989, became a reality. To many Yemenis, it was thought that wars will finally disappear from the land as the rulers of the country started to act with wisdom and common sense for a change, and even showed willingness to sacrifice their power when necessary for the sake of the national interest. With democracy introduced along with unity, our rulers seemed like they really wanted to enter history (but it turned out to be through the wrong door). Everything seemed to be going in the right direction in Yemen as the world entered a new international order. But alas! The euphoria could not last forever! The interests that have benefited from the totalitarian mentality that reigned in the country for so long was not about to be shoved aside so quickly. Thus, a lot of mistrust still reigned within the different parties that made up the regime of the new state. In addition, the situation in the country went through a major transformation as a million Yemenis returned home from the Gulf states as a result of the somewhat misunderstood (by many people, including many Yemenis) position which our government took during the invasion of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein and the international effort to get him out. Thus, the newly formed government of united Yemen, composed of the elements of two totalitarian systems, each with its own distinctive approach to government (and both not seeing eye to eye on a number of issues that must be dealt with if the country was to be put on the right road to modern statehood) failed to carry forth its commitment to set aside its reluctance to abide by institutional procedures and due process of law as well as forgetting partisan considerations, especially on issues of national significance. Thus the government failed to get anywhere during the transitional period and post parliamentary election period after April 1993. Moreover partisan sentiment continued to dominate the scene more than any other consideration. The Yemeni Socialist Party found it extremely difficult to adjust to the new political reality brought about by the unity agreement and the parliamentary elections. In addition the YSP was not in full comprehension of the international developments brought about by the New World Order. On the other side, the Peoples General Congress and their allies, the Yemeni Congregation for Reform were quick to take advantage of the weak



points of their underdog partner (the YSP) after the Parliamentary elections. The insistence of the YSP to maintain its ability to behave as a sovereign entity was out of line with its commitment according to the unity agreement and the other political agreements that followed it including the Agreement for Pledge and Accord signed in Amman in February 1994, in addition to being out of step with the new political realities both from a regional and an international viewpoint as well as locally, thus allowed itself to be railroaded into a tight corner which it could only finally be freed from by war. Moreover the YSP overestimated its own strength and underestimated the strength of its partners/adversaries in the coalition. Thus, both sides, each in his own way was working hard, each in his own way, to reach a point for a decisive confrontation to end the delicate stalemate. On 27 April 1994, the first major battle began, with a short pause and then it was continuous fighting from 5 May 1994 until 7 July 1994. The YSP defenses crumbled quickly (less than a month and a half after declaring a secession) and the PGC/Islah forces entered Mukalla and Aden on 5/7 and 7/7 respectively, thus ending one of the most tragic and senseless wars that the country has seen for some time. While no one questions the importance of maintaining the unity of the country and credit should be given to the legitimate forces for assuring of its continuity, but because both "sides" could have used a little more restraint to avoid a bloody showdown, and failed to maintain the spirit by which they signed the unity agreement 1989, is their justification for celebration of the victory in a war that could have been easily avoided if good intentions were the driving forces of all parties concerned? Moreover, the year since the end of the war has not produced any signs that the country has entered positive trends, from a political and economic point of view and the democratic process is being subjected to many pitfalls, despite the assurance of the victors that they are committed to proceeding with the democratization of the country and to a government of law and order and institutional procedures. There is no joy in a victory of Yemenis against Yemenis, no matter what the cause is for? As a final point the United States underwent a similar war for four years and hundreds of thousands of casualties was the result as 11 southern states tried to secede from the United States (1861-1865), yet the United States wisely issued an amnesty to all the secessionists, including Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the short-lived Confederate States of America and General Robert E. Lee, the Commander of the Confederate Forces, and there is no holiday to signify the victory of the legitimate forces over their adversaries. Should not Yemen have benefited from the civilized experience of others more than 140 years ago? The expenses of the celebrations would have been better used to rebuild what was destroyed, needlessly.

Continued from page 1

Egyptian Foreign Minister...

Text of Interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister, H. Dr. Amre Moussa.

Q: What is the purpose of your visit to Sanaa?

A: I am here in response to an invitation from Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Yemeni Foreign Minister. The purpose is to prepare for a meeting of the Supreme Joint Committee headed by the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Yemen, which will be held in September. In general, I am here to exchange notes on a number of issues of bilateral and regional concern with the aim of strengthening our relations.

Q: President Hosni Mubarak escaped an attempt on his life. Can you give us details on what happened and who you believe is behind it?

A: First, let me state that it is rather odd for a head of state to be the target of such violence in another country. Even then, I want to express the gratitude of Egypt for the cooperation we obtained from the Ethiopian authorities.

Second, the assassination attempt, we have discovered is part of a much larger plot to destabilize Egypt.

Third, terrorism is a tool used by the extremist to horrify and terrorize individuals and societies. They hope that through such terrorist means people will surrender to their plans.

But let me state here that the people of Egypt will not surrender. We should all line up against terrorism and extremism. Finally, let me state that these people are tarnishing our religion, culture and values by mis-using it to reach their own



goals.

Q: Do you have evidence to implicate any group or government in the attempt?

A: We are still tying in the loose ends, but there are many parties that stand to benefit from the attempt. The details of the investigations will be made available at a later stage.

Q: What is happening at the Egyptian-Sudanese border, specifically at Halayeb?

A: The Halayeb issue is an old one. The Sudanese government uses it whenever it is implicated in a crisis here or there. We in Egypt have no problem with the Sudanese people. While noting that the borderline lies at 22 degrees north, we feel that Egypt's southern borders lies in the depth of Africa at Sudan's southern limits. In the same way, we feel that Sudan's northern borders are on the Mediterranean.

I am not exaggerating or being sentimental. I am just describing the vital links between us.

Q: Some reports state that Egypt is on the verge of an economic take-off. Can you share your thoughts with us?

A: I am sure you are aware that we have successfully implemented an economic reform program. Recently, we have achieved massive new investment in technology, education, industry, agriculture, transportation, communication, etc. You can already see the signals of this economic achievement. The manufacturing of highly sophisticated and advanced products, heavy industry, reclamation of large plots of land, improvements in the services, etc.

We feel Egypt is indeed on the verge of an economic take-off, which will probably take place early in the next century.

Q: What do you expect to achieve on this visit?

A: Egypt and Yemen have a lot of interests in common. It is imperative that we coordinate our local, regional and international policies, especially in combating terrorism and extremism. This is what I hope to achieve.

I hope to discuss how Egypt and Yemen can spearhead the return of Arab solidarity/cooperation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The International Bank of Yemen has the pleasure to announce to its esteemed clients that it has decided to open at the evening as from 5 pm. to 7 pm. daily except on Thursdays and Fridays to accept cash deposits, deliver cash withdrawals facilitate the process of the certified cheques and render banking services for the best of its esteemed client's business to procure their full satisfaction.

إعلان

يسر بنك اليمن الدولي ان يعلن لزبائنه الكرام انه قرر فتح ابوابه مساءً ابتداءً من الساعة الخامسة وحتى السابعة يومياً ما عدا يومى الخميس والجمعة وذلك لإستقبال الإيداعات وتقديم السحوبات النقدية وتسهيل اجراءات الشيكات المصدقة وتوفير الخدمات المصرفية ، حرصاً منه لخدمة زبائنه الكرام وتسهيل اعمالهم وكسب رضاهم .

The CCC Boss Comes to Sanaa with a Handful of Ideas for Investment

CCC: An Eye-opener's Role for Investment in Yemen

Consolidated Contractors (International) Company (CCC) has been associated with Yemen for the better part of half a century. "The company's Yemeni connection dates back to our very beginning. It is here where we first had it made," explains Mr. Said Khoury, CCC's President and Chief Executive Officer.

With visible fondness of memories of the old days, Said explained he keeps coming back to Yemen looking for new business, and ways to help out.

The company has been involved in many of the major projects of the country, specially in the construction and energy sectors. These include the College of Agriculture at Sanaa University, the Yemen Hunt Oil Company Pipeline extending from Marib to the Red Sea, the Canadian Oxy from Maseela to the Arabian Sea, and many other large installations.

Last week, Mr. Khoury was in Yemen again to talk about business prospects. Yemen Times had the chance to talk to him.

Excerpts:



Q: So, what do you carry with you this time?

A: Let me start by pointing to a recent conference held in Lebanon. The talks focussed on the some \$40 billion in foreign-placed savings of the Lebanese people, and how to tap them in the country's development effort.

Yemen is in a similar situation. Yemenis have substantial foreign savings, and the idea is to create the environment conducive to the

return of some of that money home. The proper conditions for attracting back some of this money must first exist. That is one of the ideas we have for Yemen.

Q: You speak of proper conditions. What do you mean?

A: Look, capital requires guarantees. There must be a minimum of guarantees for investors that their money is safe and secure.

Another requirement is that the system must work. In other words, law and order must prevail. The bureaucracy should be streamlined and improved.

Q: You mentioned ideas for investment. What other projects are in the pipeline?

A: We have a couple of projects we are toying with. One of them is a small project that involves shipping out of surplus oil products like LPG, in collaboration with a Lebanese group.

We can start this project immediately, and we estimate government revenue from this activity will be in the neighborhood of US\$ 20 million a year.

There is another project. I have an American friend of Arab origin who is considering a major investment in Venezuela in the oil industry. This is an investment of \$ 600 million, and discussion is underway for diverting it to Yemen.

We also have some ideas of private electric power supply, but the problem here is the pricing of electricity in Yemen. Either this is liberalized according to market costs, or the government sells it at whatever price it wishes and reimburses the producer for the difference.

Q: Have you thought of going into the packaging industry?

A: I know this country has a lot of fruit and vegetable produce, during the peak harvest season, a lot of it goes to waste. I think there is an opportunity here.

Although this is not exactly our traditional line of business, we are willing to look into this as well as into fish processing and packing. In the past, we have become involved in fields that had not been traditionally our line of business. We are willing and able to extend our business to different fields.

Q: You had a closed meeting with President Ali Abdullah Saleh. What did you talk about?

A: Whenever I visit Yemen I like to pay a call on President Ali Abdullah Saleh if he has time to see me. I discussed with him these ideas, and wanted to get the green light from him to proceed further. It is important that the leadership understands supports some of these large investments before we embark on them.

Q: How do you assess the economic conditions of Yemen?

A: I am sure that the long-term prospects of the Yemeni economy are very good. There are many reasons for this, including the diversity of resources.

But I can see that there will be a period of real difficulty. I think over the next two to three years, there will be a real crunch. Already you can see signs of these difficulties.

Economic growth is the only savior of the economy, and this will be achieved through the reform process, as well as through creating the atmosphere that will bring more investments.

I think the economic conditions of Yemen have suffered from what the Republic of Yemen has gone through in the recent past. The wounds will have to heal. One way to do that is to encourage Yemenis to return to their country and to participate in the development process.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I would like to insist that in spite of the difficulties that I have witnessed, I think Yemen has what it takes to move on to better times and circumstances.

I am certain that the situation in Yemen will improve visibly very soon.

SHELL Introduces a New Lubricant

HASCO and Shell marketing, Y. S. C. held a luncheon at the Sheraton Hotel for its lubricants customers on 5 July 1995.

A number of lubricants sellers and agents attended the gathering. Mr. David Gillon G. M. spoke to the attendants and introduced the company staff and the services and products to the customers.

In late 1993, Shell and the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies signed a joint venture agreement to form a company named Hasco and Shell Marketing Y.S.C.

Hasco and Shell made a presentation to re-introduce the Shell diesel engine lubricant named "Shell



be produced in a new attractively designed can, has already proven successful in the neighboring countries.

Mr. David Gillon, General Manager of Hasco and Shell Marketing stated,

"from a historic point of view, Rotella lubricant has a

strategic and a special place in the Middle East market. These lubricants gained a leading place due to their customers and agents trust and reliability in the product. Rotella TX is expected and will continue to keep this trust with the current customers and at the same time attract a new generation of users."

Mr. Samir Meyas, Marketing and Sales Manager, also said, "Yemen is a very important market for Shell lubricants. Truck drivers have trusted Rotella for many decades due to its superior performance used at proper service intervals, Rotella TX help

maintaining engine in its best condition and increases its life".

During this week, Rotella TX will be introduced in its new design to commercial agents in Sana'a and then to the rest of the country.

**By : Salwa Al-Sanabany
Yemen Times**



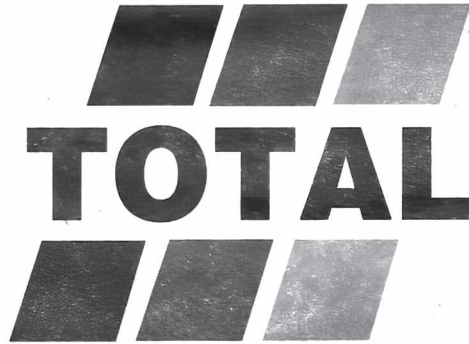
شركة توتال (اليمن)

تتقدم

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى الشعب اليمني الأبى وإلى الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار الوحدة اليمنية المباركة وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح الذي سيكون علامة وضاءة في الدفع بعمليتي التنمية والإصلاح إلى الأمام.

شركة توتال : شريك جاد في تنمية اليمن ونهضته



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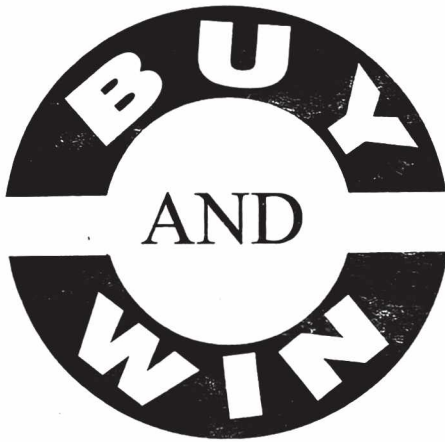
to the Yemeni people and to President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the anniversary of the 7th of July - UNITY VICTORY DAY, and on the successful completion of the general congress of the PGC which is a watershed in the development and reform of Yemen.

TOTAL: A Serious Partner in Yemen's Development & Growth

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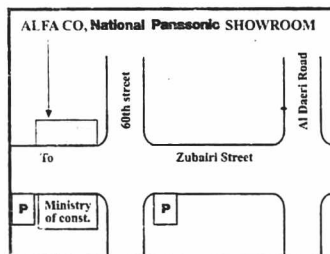
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Alfa Co. Ltd. the sole distributor of the state-of-the-art National and Panasonic products in Yemen, are pleased to invite you to their new showroom. Visit the Alfa Co. Showroom located at Zubairi Street, Sana'a, spend more than



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

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

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The Art of Self-Development

If an individual wants to build a career, he/she will have to do more than just put in plenty of time at his/her workplace. What he/she needs to do is to upgrade his/her skills, learn new ones, expand his/her knowledge base in his/her field of practice or in related areas through learning.

Many people have no career plan, they simply get comfortable in a job and long inertia sets in. They make little attempt to further their advancement and stay in their job as long as they have no reason to change. A fortunate few get help from their organization to plan and development a career without taking the initiative themselves.

However, it is the individual who has the most at stake. Who else knows his/her motives, ambitions and aspirations? Who else knows his/her dreams, likes or dislikes, family situation, personal goals, emotional conditions? Really knows what turns on the individual - what he/she finds challenging, satisfying and intellectually rewarding?

Hence, career planning and self-development is the individual's responsibility. Lack of opportunity for personal growth, financial gain or career development is a failure on the individual's part. Individuals who reach the top rungs in any profession are those who have conscientiously followed their own plans for self-development and growth.

All development starts with self-development is the essence of human resource development. An individual's strong conviction of the need for self-development provides the drive for human resource development.

Self-development implies a process where individuals improve their knowledge, skills and abilities through their own

self-directed efforts to achieve specific set goals.

Learning is more than a matter of absorbing information. Even mature managers fail to accomplish in practice what their intellect tells them is right. Failure occurs and this only inhibits further chances of success by inhibiting energy and reducing confidence and initiative. Only when barriers to effectiveness are identified and the individual experiences the possibility of progressing beyond them does useful development occur. The individual will have to explore the present situation as thoroughly as possible and consider all factors, rational and irrational, positive and negative.

To avoid drifting from situation to situation at the mercy of circumstances, the individual should have clear personal aims and objectives that are tangible needs. Having a vision of the future will help motivate him/her and increase his/her will to succeed. The absence of a genuine desire frequently undermines an individual's achievement and development.

An organization needs competent and committed personnel to man its operations and achieve its objectives successfully.

To acquire competency in a rapidly changing environment, individuals have to continuously update their knowledge and skills that they can contribute fruitfully to the survival and growth of the organization.

An individual needs to grow and improve continuously. This increases his/her self worth and level of confidence which has a beneficial effect on all spheres of life, including work. Certain aspects of development may be taken care of by the organization at work whereas other areas may

be neglected. An individual should concentrate on the neglected areas to make for a balanced personality.

An organization cannot correctly identify and assess the development needs of an individual working in it, unless there is a visible and effective input from the individual. If an individual is not interested in developing him/herself, no efforts made by the organization will succeed. It is thus important that the individual concerned takes the initiative to develop him/herself.

The organization can create a self-development program to provide the necessary assistance. But the responsibility lies primarily with the individual.

The individual should plan, carry out and evaluate the outcome of his/her self-development activities with support from superiors, peers, functional specialists, as and when needed.

Self-development does not occur simply because an individual takes a course, reads a book or attends a seminar. It occurs when the individual assesses his/her development needs, plans development, studies the particular skills areas in depth, practices what he/she learns and evaluates

the organization, on its part, can provide assistance to an individual in his/her self-development effort.

Self-development is a continuous process. Right from the time an individual joins an organization to the time he/she retires from it, he/she has to be continually updating his/her knowledge and skills to maintain effectiveness. Many individuals cannot decide when to embark on such self-development. There is no better time than right now. It is better late than never. The more it is

put off, the less chance for an individual to put skills into practice. Every day, an individual has an opportunity to become better than he/she was the day before. He/She should not pass up that opportunity. Society is in a state of flux and changes are on at a very fast pace. Self-development must keep pace with these changes.

The individual and the organization have to plan ahead into the future to ensure that appropriate inputs are provided at the right time. The individual has to be prepared and ready to absorb the new inputs provided during his/her career with the organization. Self-development will help an individual to attain quickly the level of accomplishment required to absorb new ideas and concepts.

Self-development can take place wherever the individual is located. Location could have an effect on the availability of resources like relevant reading materials, qualified training, competent management personnel, etc. For example, a person based in a city/metropolis would have better opportunities for learning than a person based in a small town or village. However, a person committed to self-development will make use of all resources available to learn and develop him/herself. Also, an organization committed to HRD will ensure that its facilities and resources to help develop themselves.

With the advent of modern communication systems, computer networking, audio, audio-visual systems and correspondence programs, location is no more a real handicap for the resourceful self-developer.

All development starts with self-awareness - an awareness of the

individual's strengths and weaknesses, an awareness of what the individual wants in life and where he/she stands in pursuit of accomplishing them. The success or failure of an individual to a great extent depends on him/her, his/her level of awareness, perception of what his/her goals are and how to tap all available resources to achieve the goals.

Once a reasonable level of self-awareness is accomplished, the individual should set his/her goals and initiate steps for improvement and development. At this stage he/she should identify the factors that help and those that restrain the efforts in reaching the helping factors and manage the restraining ones.

Self-development must be a continuous process. The individual should review his/her progress and set new goals as time proceeds. When the target date arrives, the individual should evaluate his/her progress against the goals and decide what further action to take, if any.

The organization can play a facilitating role by providing information, system, guides and necessary help to the individual to encourage self-development. The first step in this process would be for the organization to create an awareness as to what self-development is all about. There are individuals who feel that the responsibility for development lies with the organization as only they (the organization) stand to gain by this process.

Once the concept of self-development is made clear to the individuals, they will need to know where they stand, today, on their need to learn and develop themselves.

The self-awareness process should help individuals identify areas for their development. The

areas identified then need to be prioritized on the current needs of the organization and self.

The individual could call on assistance in this prioritization process.

Based on the feedback obtained from superiors, colleagues, HRD experts, self-administered questionnaires, etc., an individual could draw out a list of skills in which he/she is weak, prioritized in the order of their importance. Then the means to develop the required skills can be worked out. Skills are obtained through learning new information and knowledge and through practice. But remember, knowledge and skills are lost quickly if they are not practiced. An individual can develop almost any skill if he/she has enough interest and puts in enough effort.

Skills are cumulative; while the individual is developing his/her second skill, the first acquired skill must be practised, and so on. As an individual acquires new skills, he/she gains more self-confidence and self-esteem. With more self-confidence, the individual becomes more eager to accept greater challenges and takes greater risks.

As the individual takes greater risks and becomes more creative, he/she becomes more valuable to his/her organization.

To be successful in his/her self-development efforts, the individual should:

* be aware of his/her own strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and resources, constraints and challenges

* be willing to adapt to change, learn from mistakes and take risks

* to respond to situations creatively, control emotions and behavior and receive and give feedback creatively.

تتقدم



شركة كنديان أوكسي



بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى الشعب اليمني الأبوي وإلى القيادة السياسية المنتصرة بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار الوحدة اليمنية المباركة وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح

Canadian Occidental

presents its heart-felt felicitations
to the people, government and political leadership of Yemen
headed by General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic,
on the first anniversary of the 7th of July UNITY VICTORY DAY,
and on the successful completion of the 5th general congress
of the People's General Congress

تتقدم شركة

إِنْرُون

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
إلى شعبنا اليمني الأبي وإلى قيادتنا السياسية المنتصرة دوماً
بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية
وإلى حكومتنا الرشيدة
بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا المباركة
وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح،
وهو نقطة تحول في التنمية والإستقرار في بلادنا .

ENRON

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 People's General Congress
a turning point in the country's growth and stability

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Our Children's Needs

Try going out one day and stand on a backstreet and watch what is happening. Chances are you will see children doing some of the following:

- running around and chasing each other,
- throwing stones at each other or at people passing by or at moving vehicles,
- playing ball on the road,
- knocking at house doors or ringing bells for fun,
- making fun of the way you are standing or simply of your posture,
- asking you what you wanted and why you were standing there.

Surprisingly enough those same children will also be seen doing some of the following:

- assisting their parents or neighbors with purchases of food and other materials,
 - assisting old people and sometimes voluntarily,
 - assisting neighbors in carrying materials.
- Then go home and think about what you just saw. At first, you would probably think that these devilish little rascal have no manners and will be a menace to society when they grow-up. These children should not play in the streets thus endangering their lives.

Later on you will probably think that these same children were assisting their families and neighbors. Therefore, they have goodness in their hearts. At the end you may come to the conclusion that

these children are not really bad, but obviously they lack proper guidance. They need to be taught to differentiate between harmless time-spending, constructive creativity and a destructive behavior. We should guide them to release their energy in a positive way. Then comes the important question, What do these children need?

I believe that our children need two main things, among many others.

First, a place where they can play safely. So, our officials need to provide playgrounds, parks, etc. These open spaces are the lungs through which the whole quarter will breathe. We should not fill up every inch of space with buildings.

Second, a role model, preferably by the parents. We need to give our children an example of a constructive role in society. The parents should also find time to spend with their kids, and not just depend on others for raising their children. Parents must spend quality time with their children to listen to their problems and interact with them. Parents should encourage their children to open up to them. Parents must be patient, open minded and realize that their children need them.

In conclusion, what I am trying to say is that we want a better life for our children, and we should start now.

Khaled Mohamed Saleh, Sanaa.

Why is the Standard of Students below Average in English?

If one draws a simple graph of the learning of English in Yemen for the last decade, the line will definitely drop steeply to indicate that the standard of students is falling steadily every year. What are the reasons? A question I will try to answer thoroughly here.

In the past few years, the shortage of the teachers overwhelmed the Ministry of Education which, in cooperation with the Sudanese teachers, did its best to tackle the problem. So more than one thousand Sudanese teachers were contracted. Unfortunately, not all of these are qualified teachers.

To add insult to injury, the Ministry filled up the remaining vacant slots with secondary graduates who were doing their national service. These young lads were barely capable of understanding the curricula themselves.

Now, to make a good teacher you need several things. First, of course, the teacher should know the stuff. In our case, that is not guaranteed. Second, there is the art of being a skillful teacher - the ability to pass on the knowledge. That requires training, lots of training. Third, there is the patience and sympathetic interaction.

I can remember quite clearly my English teacher in the first preparatory year. My class was taught English by the headmaster of our school, an old hand in the business. He knew the nuts and bolts of teaching and thus succeeded in triggering our enthusiasm and interaction.

I won't forget his red-cover book, his posters and above all his attitude. He used to call us by name, and we felt he was our friend. He has become my

idol in teaching, and for this reason I always try to act like him.

To further complicate the situation, most students and pupils today are not actually interested in learning English. They just want to pass through. Of course, there are bright and interested students who do work hard and want to earn their grades. But these are a small minority.

One more problem is the curriculum itself, namely, English for Yemen, which is inadequate. The structures are monotonous and boring, some are even obsolete.

In addition to all that, the different courses are not integrated and the sequence is not logical. For example, what is the use of teaching grammar at the early stages of learning? There are no songs and stories or folk tales and proverbs.

Apart from all that, the textbooks are dull, colorless and poor, when available. Even the pictures are awkwardly printed.

In order to set things right, I suggest to invite distinguished professionals with considerable experience in the field to discuss how to halt this decline. Measures should be taken to re-structure and re-design the curriculum according to modern methods of learning English. Teaching aids are an integral part of this process. The Ministry can link up with the language centers in Yemen.

Last but not least, I ask the education officials to consider seriously using the summer months to work out programs for the youth.

By: Yousuf Ahmed Omer, Damt, Ibb Province

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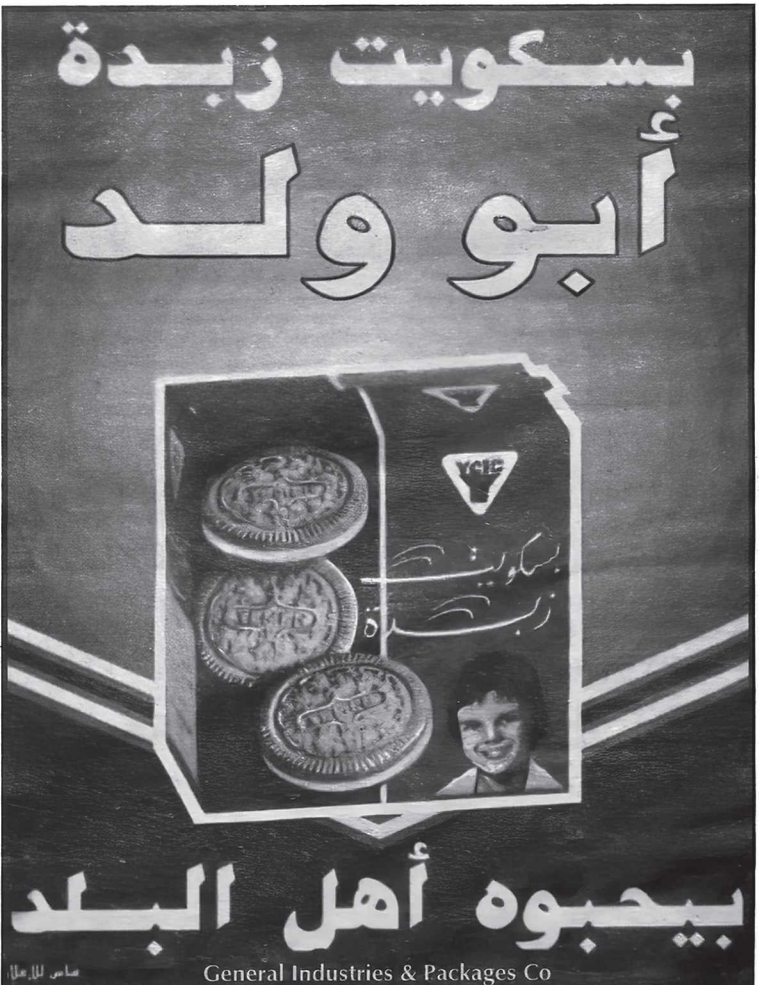
1. C.V. (detailed, including the address and the telephone number).
2. Copies of all the documents/certificates requested.
3. Two photographs.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

UNDP/DDMS PROJECT YEM/94/011 - EMERGENCY REHABILITATION OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORATES

TENDER NOTICE

Bids are invited from reputable local firms dealing with sale / import of water supply and sanitation equipment to supply a wide range of equipment items at different sites of the southern governorates. The list of these items together with their detailed specifications can be obtained from Procurement Section, UNDP Office located off Al - Siteen Street, opposite Al - Awkaf Housing Complex. Prices for each equipment items should be quoted separately in US Dollars, together with the delivery time required to deliver the goods at specified sites. Prices for imported equipment items should be quoted exclusive of customers duty. The quotations must remain valid at least for a period of two months from the closing date of this invitation for bids. All interested parties should submit their quotations in a sealed envelope (marked as : Equipment: YEM/94/011) to the Deputy Resident Representative / Operations, UNDP P. O. Box 551, Sana'a by 22 July 1995.



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اليمنية
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الخطوط الجوية اليمنية تنقلكم مباشرة إلى باريس ولندن وروما بدون توقف.

تتقدم
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

بعظيم التهاني والتبريكات القلبية
إلى شعبنا اليمني الأبي وإلى قيادتنا السياسية المظفرة
بزعامة الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية وإلى
حكومتنا الرشيدة
بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا
المباركة وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي
العام بنجاح، وهو نقطة تحول في التنمية والإستقرار في
بلادنا .

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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

KLM SANA'A

WELCOMES ITS AREA VICE PRESIDENT

On a cool and a breezy evening on the southwestern part of town, Mr K. B. J. Steller, Vice President of KLM, Royal Dutch Airlines, in charge of the Middle East Area, arrived from overseas to a joyous dinner party attended by the KLM Sana'a Office and ground crew staff as well as several travel agents and tour operators and many other prominent people in the travel and tours industry of the Republic of Yemen. Mr Ibrahim El-Kohlani, Regional Manager of KLM in Sana'a sponsored the dinner party in his residence.

Mr. Steller spoke with this reporter and assured Yemen Times reader that KLM is very keen on expanding tourism prospects from Holland and that he will meet with tour operators to see what can be done along increasing tourism from Holland to the Republic of Yemen. Mr. Steller points out that KLM is an international Airlines that is more confident about the situation ion the ROY and was the first international airlines to resume operations to Yemen in August of 1994, after the interruption brought on by the events of mid year 1994.

After dinner the airline executive and Mr Elkoahlani issued the certificates of merits to the agents who worked deligently to sell KLM to travelers in ROY. They ranked as follows with the last being the first: Wings, Al-Nasim, Mareb Travel and Tourism, Ash-tal, Universal Travel and Tourism Yemen Inter-continental and Falcon Travel and Tourism.

In addition, Mr. Steller gave a Certificate of Merit to the General Sales Agent Yemen Travel and Tours, a member of the Shaher Trading Group of companies.

Hassan Al-Haifi,
Yemen Times Sana'a

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Al-Gumhuryah (Official; Taiz): 6-7-95

Headlines :

1) The President On The Interview With Assiyassah Newspaper, Kuwait:
"My Visit To Saudi Arabia Was Successful"...
"The Geographic Position And Strategic Significance Of Yemen Requires That It Should Be Also With The Other States In The Peninsula And The Gulf, In One Entity...There Is No Religious Extremism Or Terrorism Against Free Thought In Yemen.

2) The Council Of Ministers Endorses The Ratification Of The Memorandum Of Understanding Between Our Country And The International Development Association And Listens To The Report Of The Saudi Yemeni Border Procedural Committee.

3) The Signing Of The Traffic Protocols Of International Vehicle Traffic Between Roy And The Sasco Tourism Company Of Saudi Arabia

Article Summary:

In Abyan: Two Summer Centers For The Governorates School Children

The first of the two summer youth centers was opened by the Deputy Governor of Abyan province in Khanfar and the other will be in Modia. Each center will allow 300 students to take advantage of the summer vacation to increase their religious knowledge and to enjoy useful recreational activities.

Al-Wahdawi (Nasserite Unionists Party): 4-7-95

Headlines:

1) Politics And Corruption Nibble Away At The Body Of A School In Al-Taiziyah Administrative Unit

2) Yemeni-Kuwaiti Bank In Aden Is Robbed

3) Parliament Summons The Government This Coming Thursday

Article Summary:

Asst Deputy Minister Of Information : "The Ministry Of Information Does Not Have The Right To Confiscate The Newspapers."

The Assistant Under Secretary of the Ministry of Information Amat Al-Alim Assusswa called for the ending of the government monopoly on



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

the visual and audio channels of the media, and this requires that all the political forces that want their views to reach the greatest possible number of people to work towards freeing the air waves.

The liberal expert on media also stated that there is really no need for a Ministry of information in a Democratic society. As for the right to monitor or control the press, Ms. Assussawa also pointed that there is no such right, legally for the Ministry Of Information, and any practices by the ministry as such is a clear indication of the lack of comprehension by the Ministry of the democratic process and practice. She also insisted that "the essence of democracy is that the ministry of Information or the Ministry of Interior or any other administrative entity should not be allowed to wear a judicial cloak". This was in an interview with the "Al-Mustagilla" newspaper.

Al-Sahwa (Yemeni Congregation for Reform) : 6-7-95

Headlines:

1) Minister Of Trade: "Facilities For Yemeni Laborers And Expansion Of Commercial Trade With Saudi Arabia"

2) Dr. Iryani: Relations Between The Ycg And The Peoples General Congress Are Strong And Entrenched"

3) Minister Of Electricity And Water: "The Sewage Disposal Of Sanaa Requires Everybody's Cooperation"

Article Summary:

"If Inflation was a Man..."

Referring to the famous saying of Ali Ibn Abi Talib the Prophet Mohammed's cousin and son in law, in which he said; "If poverty was a man, I would kill him!", the article in the column "Frankly Speaking" by Mohammed S. Al-Rowaihan considers inflation as even worse than poverty. So, what

would have Ali said about inflation? Inflation continuously transforms people from better living standards downwards to the poverty level and creates economic confusion and instability. In addition, there is the problem of those who pursue educational and vocational qualifications in countries suffering from inflation. They are difficult to face as the aspirants end up realizing that their pursuits do not yield any meaningful results as far as their livelihood is concerned.

22 May (Peoples General Congress): 5-7-95

Headlines:

1) A Gang Forges 4088 Checks Worth Up To Yr 8 Million

2) Big Reduction In Us Dollar Rate

3) Large Delegations Of Authority : Decreases Of The Prime Minister

Article Summary:

Hunt Responds To Tax Evasion Charges

Using its right of reply, Yemen - Hunt Oil Co. responded to the previous paper's charges of evading payroll taxes as follows:

1) Yemen Hunt Oil is exempted from expatriate payroll taxes according to Law No. 1/1982.

2) Yemen Hunt pays a special tax, in lieu of all other taxes, in accordance with the partnership agreement between the Government and most Oil Companies working in Yemen.

3) Yemen-Hunt acts fully in accordance with all the agreements signed with the government and the assurances of the President and other senior government officials that foreigners working for the company are exempt from any payroll taxes.

Al-Ayyam (Independent) :5-7-95

Headlines:

1) Sudi Arabia Opens Its Borders And The Emirates Grant Yemenis Citizenship Of The Uae.

2) Holland Will Build A Power Station In Mukalla

3) Al-Isaey And Huraiby Co. Manager Is Apprehended By Political Security For Contribution Of Electric Generation To Abyan

Article Summary:

The 7th Of July And The Proponents Of Legality

The article by Ahmed Mohammed Al-Saady brings to light some of the excess practiced by many officials which do not differ very much from the excesses attributed to those who were the losers of the war. Moreover, if the victory on 7th July 1995 is to be of any meaningful value, then it should mean that those who claim to have fought for implementation of the legal structure of the country should be the first to adhere to law and order and to avoid any acts or practices that create divisions and animosities between citizens of the same country, but it seems that people like that thrive on keeping the county in an unstable situation. Power does not mean, pride and control, it means duty and commitment more than any thing else.

تعاريفنا الحارة

يتقدم الأهل والأصدقاء إلى

الأخوين عبدالوارث وعبدالله عبدالعزيز السقاف

وكذا إلى عقيل وطلال عبدالله عبدالعزيز السقاف

وذلك بوفاة المغفور له محمد عبدالعزيز السقاف

أسكنه الله فسيح جناته وآلهمنا جميعاً الصبر

والسلوان وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون .

عن الجميع:

جمعية الحضارم الخيرية

تتقدم

مجموعة شركات عبدالسلام شمسان وأولاده

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

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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.

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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 People's General Congress

which is a watershed in our country's development and prosperity

July 10th, 1995



SPORT P.C.C vs L.&J.C.C.

PCC wins the game with a score of 193 runs. The L&JCC played the PCC at the Al Thowra Stadium on Friday 7th July. The L&JCC won the toss and put PCC on batting. They opened well, losing their first wicket, Abid, at 26 to a good catch and bowled by Ajay. Helped by poor fielding they had reached a score of 79 for 2 after 13 overs. Arif fell to Imdad on the last ball before the refreshment break was taken for a well earned 36. Again, poor fielding and bowling by L&JCC after the break allowed PCC to put on the pressure. Masood was brilliantly stumped by Murphy off Habib for 29. Thereafter Salman and Shafiq piled on the agony for L&JCC before Salman fell for an excellent 57, being bowled by Habib. At the end of the mandatory 25 overs, PCC had reached a total of 193 for 4, with an unbroken 38 by Shafiq. Habib was the best L&JCC bowler with 2 for 41 runs. Garry Looker and Jim Brunton opened well for L&JCC before Garry was caught behind off Arif for

11 runs and a total of 29. Habib played a couple of splendid square cuts before falling to a catch by Abid off Arif for 9 at a total score of 40. Jim and Steve Murphy pushed the score along nicely for a total of 71 runs after 13 overs at the refreshment break, only 8 runs adrift from the PCC score at the same point. However, the L&JCC batsmen did not perform after the break as their opponents had done. Murphy was out for 26, bowled by Babar, Imdad was caught by Masroor for 17, and there were three quick "ducks". Ranjan carried his bat for an unbeaten 19. After the mandatory 25 overs L&JCC were 130 for 8

After a very close run decision, the Man of the Match was awarded to Salman. Points to the Fielder of the season were awarded as follows:- PCC: Shafiq - 6. L&JCC: Looker - 4. The internal award of the L&JCC, the "Plank", was



SCORES AND RESULTS

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	LOST	POINT
PCC	3	3	0	8
YCC	3	2	1	6
MRF	3	1	2	2
IECC	1	-	1	0
LJCC	2	-	2	0

PCC		L&JCC	
Abid	15	Looker	11
Arif	36	Brunton	22
Masood	29	Habib	9
Salman	57	Murphy	26
Shafiq	Not out 38	Imdad	17
Babar	Not out 2	Ranjan	Not out 19
		Bradley	0
		Ajay	0
		Javed	0
		Roa	Not out 6
Extras total	15	Extras Total	20
	139 for 4 wickets.		130 for 8 wickets.

The next match will be between PCC and IECC at the al-Thowra ground on Friday 14 July 1995, start time at 10:00 AM
Photographed by Ganapathy Parameshwar (MANI)

NOTE:

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



- Emergency Police 199
- Accident (Traffic) 194
- Fire Brigade 191
- Water Problems 171
- Electricity Problems 177
- Telephone Enquiries 118
- Aljumhury 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

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

- U.A.E 248777/8
- U.K. 215630/33
- U.S.A 238842/52
- Vietnam 215985

- 2. Honorary Consulates:**
- Austria 266725
- Belgium 205925
- Canada 208814
- Danish Trade Office 243433
- Denmark (Taiz) 04-215171/2
- Finland 207018/20/21
- Greece 272218
- Spain 209360/207054
- Sweden 207595/470
- Switzerland 203534

- 3. International Organizations**
- FAO 207331/607
- UNDP 215505
- UNHCR 204963
- UNICEF 231256/7/8
- WHO 252213/204

- ADEN Consulates :**
- China 233115
- Ethiopia 231335
- France 235896
- Germany 232162/233607
- India 233131
- Iran 231893/361
- Italy 232586/88
- Japan 232219/233282
- Libya 233611
- Oman 233433/460
- Palestine 232340/232717
- Russian (FR) 232792/232625
- Saudi Arabia 232760/32526
- Slovak 233630/232101
- Somalia 241421/101
- U.K. 232711/12/13.
- FAO Branch 233722/232146

- Insurance Companies:**
- Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden 273311
- Marib Insurance Sanaa 206112/4
- Aden: 255668
- Taiz: 222162/3/4
- Hodeidah: 217370/1
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AIR LINES

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

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- Aramex / Aden 255-683
- Aramex / Taiz 213-489
- Aramex / Hodeidah 218-168
- DHL 248017-249878
- Life Express 205696
- Skypack 77310
- American Express 272435/6

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- Sana'a (01)**
- Sheraton 237500/1/2
- Taj Sheba 272372/3
- Plaza Suites 209074/209903/205483
- Hadda Hotel 215212/4/5
- Aden (02)**
- Movenpick 232911
- Gold Mohur 221158
- Hodeidah (03)**
- Bristol 239197
- Ambassador 231247/50
- Al Burj 75852
- Taiz (04)**
- The Plaza Hotel 220224/26
- Mareb 210350
- Yazan 217997

- Marib (063)**
- Bilquis Marib 2666-2371
- Sadah (051)**
- Al Mamoona 2203/2459
- Mukalla (05)**
- Hadhramaut 2060
- Al-Ietamad 552493



Contest No.35

مسابقة رقم ٣٥

Prepared by:
Al-Farouq Institute of Languages & Computer

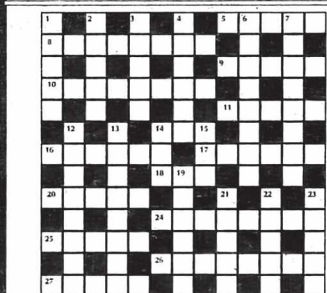
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P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231
ص ب رقم (٣٦٣٧)، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء، تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (١-٩٦٧)، فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

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.

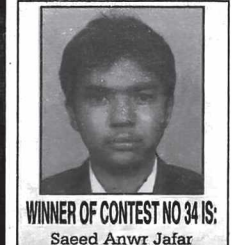
يرجى قطع المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس. سيعلن أسم الفائز في العدد القادم من "يمن تايمز".



- Across**
- 5. "There is no — without fire".
- 8. Eye specialist.
- 9. Band for holding things in place.
- 10. Slow-move who beat the hare.
- 11. Outside of a slice of bread.
- 14. Flightless Australian bird.
- 16. Make happy.
- 17. European country across the Channel.
- 18. Sign of the Zodiac.
- 20. Talk.
- 24. Rattly set of bones!
- 25. Worth.
- 26. It goes up when rain comes down!
- 27. California of Florida, for example
- Down**
- 1. White biter!
- 2. The margarine bird!
- 3. Person playing a part.
- 4. Payment for the return of a hostage.
- 6. Any major road in the UK.
- 7. Hiker's bag.
- 12. Largest land mammal.
- 13. Boy's stone-thrower.
- 14. Wiggly sea creature.
- 15. Flying saucer?
- 19. Igloo dweller.
- 21. A warning to wake up?
- 22. Not fresh.
- 23. School tell-tale.

Correct answer for contest no 34

Correct answer for contest no 33



WINNER OF CONTEST NO 34 IS:
Saeed Anwar Jafar



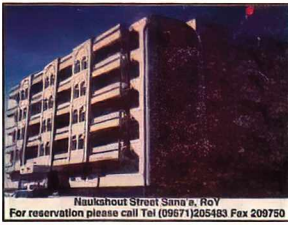
جائزة هذه المسابقة مقدمة من معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

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ممثلة برئيس الهيئة الإدارية

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تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
إلى الشعب اليمني الأبي وإلى القيادة السياسية المنتصرة دوماً بزعامة الفريق
علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية
بمناسبة ذكرى السابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار وحدتنا المباركة - ،
وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح

AL YEMEN AIRLINES

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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
Peopl's General Congress

Yempac



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التخليص الجمركي
التخزين
خدمات التوصيل من الباب إلى الباب
خدمات حقول النفط
خدمات عقارية متكاملة



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Construction of Mechanical and Heavy Civil Projects

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



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