



YEMEN TIMES

hp HEWLETT PACKARD
 HAZEL SABBO ANAM & CO. LTD
 SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
 TEL: 245345, FAX: 267796, Sana'a

First Class BUSINESS CARDS

GSA for: AA BA RJ TC Thai
 Sales Agent: IY DY UL

UNIVERSAL Travel & Tourism
 Call us at: 275-028/29/30
 267-929; 273-924

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

Yemenia
 Yemen Airways
 اليمنية الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

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

ALYEMEN
 طيران اليمن

AMMAN INSURANCE COMPANY
 THE PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA
 شركة امان للتأمين
 Tel/Fax: 209452; Tel: 214104-214093

AEROFLOT
 Russian International Airlines
 We take you to 108 countries
 through Moscow.
 Please call: 271242, 73487, 272612

MIDDLE EAST TRADING CO.
 شركة الشرق الاوسط للتجارة
 Taiz - Tel: 04 - 210576 - Sana'a - Tel: 01-204227
 Hodeidah - Tel: 03 - 245910 - Aden - Tel: 02-221225
 Mukalla - Tel: 7950209

AL SHAREEF
 Trading & Contracting Co. Ltd.
 P.O. Box 19663, Sanaa, Rep. of Yemen
 شركة الشريف للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة
 Tel: 240358 Fax: 240358

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

• SANAA • October 30th thru Nov. 5th, 1995 Volume V, Issue No. 44 • Price 10 Riyals

INSIDE

Dr. Abdullah Al-Huraibi on the Medical System. Page 3.

Dr. El-Mallakh on Yemen's Development Prospects. Page 7.

The King of Yemeni Bara' Dancing. Page 10.

Professor Halliday Assesses Yemen's Recent Civil War. Page 12.

mutarreb
 for electronics
 01-269303/ 01-278222

President Saleh Breathes New Life into Aden

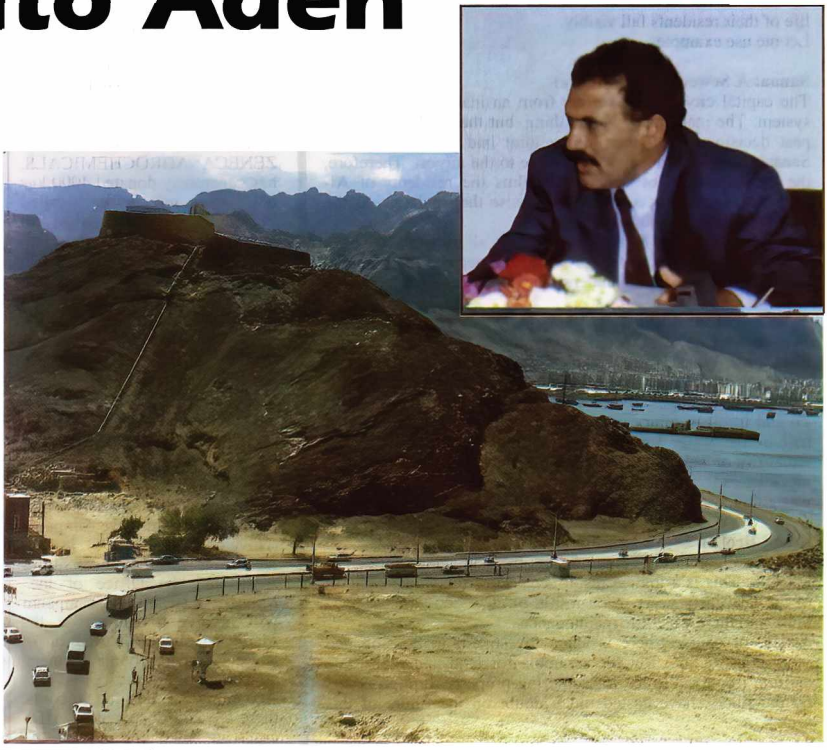
The President has been actively working to invigorate life in Aden. Since his arrival there on October 14th, he has acted at several fronts towards this end. Examples:

A: Unshackling Aden:
 Since the war, there has been a forceful and sometimes violent drive to "Islamize" Aden. The issue was not really to bring true Islam, for the people of Aden are already Muslims, but the objective was to re-mould them according to a vision in the mind of a few politicians and clergymen. The President has moved to effectively unshackle Aden, and stand up to the clone-makers. In one instance, he visited the empty beaches and was shocked. "Why is the beach empty?" he is reported having asked. "The people are worried of reprisal by fundamentalists." He was so angry at this that on the spot he gave specific orders to the police to act against any individual or group that tries to control people's lives or limit their

freedom. "We cannot tolerate this," he said. As a result, social clubs have re-opened, entertainment and leisure facilities are operating again, people are back on the beaches, and life in general is more at ease. "If we truly want this place (Aden) to be a free zone, we cannot put so many limitations on the normal lives of people," the President said.

B: Moving on the Free Zone:
 President Saleh has taken enormous pain to activate the Aden Free Zone. He has met with each of the many parties involved in the project - the harbor authority, the labor union, the shipping/insurance companies, the bankers, etc. "Aden has to re-capture its old role in the shipping business worldwide," he said. He gave specific orders that the Free Zone System be in place, latest by 30th November. "There has been much talk about this, but I see little action on the ground," he added.

Continues on page 15



Red Sea Flour Mill: Leader of World Standard

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Association of Middle East and East Africa Millers concluded in Sanaa last week. "We successfully hosted an international conference of major importance," said Abdo Rabo Mohammed Abdo Rabo, Chairman of the Red Sea Flour Mills - the Arab World's largest milling complex. The three-day conference brought together representatives of sixteen large companies in the milling business as well as major wheat exporters from all over the world. They discussed ways to strengthen cooperation and to better serve the market.

Read details on page 13



Yemen Joins the Middle East Peace

October has been a month during which the Republic of Yemen has visibly joined the Middle East peace process. Two indicators especially stand out. **A: Economic Cooperation:** Mr. Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development, is at the head of Yemen's team to the Economic Summit which started in Amman yesterday, October 29th. But that is not the point. The point is that he will present Yemeni projects, including the Aden Free Zone, for

joint investment. This means that Israeli companies can now invest in the Aden Free Zone and in any other projects presented by Yemen to the conference. **B: Cultural Exchange:** Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, indicated in an interview with Israel's Ma'arev newspaper that Israeli folk dancers and singers of Yemeni extract would be welcome to come to Yemen and perform. This is going to a main departure point for Yemen's ruling partner parties.

ZAMIL STEEL
 YOUR FIRST STEP TO ANY BUILDING PROJECT
 HIGHEST QUALITY • LOWEST PRICE • FASTEST DELIVERY
 THE LEADING MANUFACTURER OF PRE-ENGINEERED STEEL BUILDINGS IN MIDDLE EAST
ZAMIL STEEL BUILDINGS CO. LTD.
 Sales Executive: Ali Hussain
 Phones: 01-236-635/6; Fax 01-235-901
 P. O. Box 883, Sanaa, Yemen
 AGENT:
 Arwa Industry, Trade & Contracting Co.,
 P.O.Box 883, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
 Phones: 01-236-635/6; Fax 01-235-901

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

EL SOFFARY
 السفاري

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

TRIPP LITE Power supplies

OUR VIEWPOINT

The Ordeals of Yemeni Cities

As the cities of Yemen grow in size, the problems associated with urban centers have become pressing. It is not just the congestion, pollution, crime, etc, Yemeni cities are overwhelmed by basic infrastructural deficiencies that make the quality of life of their residents fall visibly. Let me use examples.

Sanaa: A Sewerage Nightmare:

The capital city, Sanaa, suffers from an inadequate sewerage system. The inadequacy is one thing, but the burden of wrong past decisions is another. Some idiot had decided to drain Sanaa's system into a spot very close to the airport. Therefore, the ugly smell - not only overwhelms the residents of Al-Rowdha and the adjacent areas - but also the smells greets the people who arrive and leave Sanaa. In addition, pits dug by individual homes all over the city have become a dangerous aspect of life to the people, and a source of contamination for the underground water reservoir.

Taiz: A Thirsty City:

The city of Taiz, with its almost one million inhabitants, suffer from thirst. Water is supplied at 45 day intervals, and the quantities are inadequate. There have been no appropriate investments in water supply over the last two decades. To add insult to injury, the distribution network is so bad that half of the water supply seeps out. In one case, the Water Authority of Taiz, after pumping for a few hours, was sending messengers from house to house to determine where the water was going.

Aden: Broken Down Housing:

The winter capital of Yemen suffers from an acute shortage of housing. This is a logical result because of the stupid policies of the last thirty years. As a result, no new houses have been built, and there was little maintenance. Today, of course, there is some investment in housing and other construction. But the scramble for land and real estate and the free-for-all race for acquiring property through orders by the rulers, have casted much doubt on the future of this sector.

Ibb, Hodeidah, Mukalla and other cities also suffer many shared woes as well as their own peculiar problems. The country needs clear policies on urban development and planning.

The Publisher
Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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

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

Sanaa Bureau Chief: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
Phone/Fax: + 967 (1) 268-259
Aden Bureau Chief: Shaker Musa'abain,
Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 345-653
Taiz Bureau Chief: Abdul-Qader Mughalles
Phone/Fax: + 967 (4) 231-590

UK Bureau Chief: Mohamed Abdulhamid Abdulrahman
Address: 11 Park Centre, Unit G11, Kilburn Park Road,
London NW6 5LF, UK.
Phone: + 44 (171) 625-8065; Fax: + 44 (171) 625-8004

Ethiopia Bureau Chief: Ms. Afrah Mohammed
Address: P. O. Box 1336, Addis Ababa;
Phone: + 25 (11) 513-599; Fax: + 25 (11) 753-944

Qatar Airways Flies into Sanaa

Yemen Times learned that Qatar Airways will start a weekly flight between Doha and Sanaa starting from 6th December. The paper also learned that the airlines has named Horizons Travel and Tourism as tytheir agents in Yemen. Yemen and Qatar enjoy growing and special relations.

UK Company Donates Insecticides to Yemen

This year, Yemen's fruit tree have been subject to attack by Brown Stem Aphids, insects which cause severe damage to the tree on which 200,000 Yemeni families depend for their livelihood. Following an approach by the Government, a British Company, ZENECA AGROCHEMICALS, has generously donated 4000 kgs of an insecticide called PRIMOR, which is used to kill the aphids and control the plant disease they cause. The British Embassy has covered the transportation costs, and the shipment has already been delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for its distribution and use.

Aden Welfare Society Mounts AIDS Control Campaign

The Aden Welfare Society is preparing a 2-day massive campaign (November 20-21, 1995) in collaboration with the University of Aden and the Office of the Ministry of Health. The campaign will involve a seminar at the Medical College, distribution of leaflets, raising/flying banners, attaching posters, etc. According to hospital records, there are 258 documented AIDS cases in Aden city alone. "As you are aware, each hides behind it many more since the patients are unaware of the disease or unwilling to announce themselves," said Mr. Ghazi Alwan Al-Saqqaf, Chairman of the association. Similar preparations are also underway in Sanaa, Hodeidah and Taiz to coincide with the International Day to Campaign Against AIDS on December 1st.

IWA Organizes Bazaar

The International Women's Association is planning a bazaar to be held at the residence of the French Ambassador on Thursday, November 30th. Some seventeen embassies, major hotels, private businesses, NGOs and charities are taking part in the bazaar. The bazaar will start at 11:00 am and will last till 3:00 pm. "This event is to be our major fund-raising event of this year," says Ms. Lesley Gillon of the IWA. The IWA is a voluntary organization dedicated to promote understanding among women of all nationalities. It also raises money to help local charities.

French Wheat Aid for Yemen

France has donated 80,000 sacks of wheat flour for the Republic of Yemen. The shipment was delivered partly in Mukalla, and another part in Socotra.

Yemeni Clergy Denounce Congress on Move of Embassy

Yemen's clergymen denounced the decision by the US Congress to move the embassy to Jerusalem in the year 1999. "The decision does not help the peace process," their communique said.

Taiz Faithfully Buries One of Its Political Activists

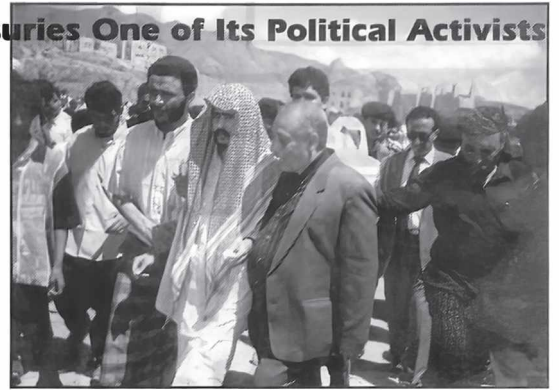
The funeral of Abdul-Habeeb Salim Moqbil was more like a demonstration regarding his status and place in the hearts of the Yemeni people, especially those of Taiz. The loyalty of the general masses was evident - on Monday 23rd October - when tens of thousands of citizens gathered to say "Good-bye" to a national hero, a political activist and an independent journalist.

At the head of the large crowd of citizens were leading government officials headed by the Governor of Taiz, Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Ali Othman, and many others. There were also those who flew from Sanaa, notably Colonel Yahia Al-Mutawakkil, Advisor to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the leaders of the opposition parties and prominent journalists. Others who wanted to pay their last respects came from Aden, Lahej, Hodeidah, Ibb and different Yemeni citizens and regions.

The security authorities of Taiz were gripped with anxiety lest the funeral crowd should turn into a violent mob. Therefore, the government announced on television at two different times, two different and far-apart gathering spots from which the body will be transported to its grave. As a result, the security personnel were able to split the crowd in half. As one observer noted, "The authorities are afraid of the influence of Abdul-Habeeb Salim even after his death."

Abdul-Habeeb, 37, died of a heart-attack. One of the doctors who closely attended to him in his last days, Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Nahari, commented, "He was a simple man. He was a man with a big heart."

By: Abdul-Qader Mughalles,
Taiz Bureau Chief,
Yemen Times.





CHINESE PALACE RESTAURANT

中国皇宫



7:00pm - 11:00pm


Closed on Fridays

NOW OPEN

A TRADITIONAL CHINESE RESTAURANT SERVING THE FINEST BEIJING, CANTONESE AND CZECHUAN CUISINES.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL from 9am to 5pm
237-500 Ext. 286 or 361

TUES. thru SUN.



Nour Al Negoum

Supper Club

Open nightly from 8 PM

NEW MENU

(Closed on Mondays)

Abdullah Al-Huraibi: "Our graduates are better than foreign doctors coming with shady papers."

Abdullah Ali Al-Huraibi is one of the leading surgeons of Yemen. Actually, when he returned completing his studies in Cairo University's Medical College with an MB BCH to the then-Yemen Arab Republic in 1963, he was Yemen's first ever modern doctor. A decade later, he went to the United Kingdom where he obtained the F.R.C.S. from Edinburgh in 1972.

Once back in Yemen, Dr. Al-Huraibi was a healer and a developer. He served as Director of the Kuwait Hospital during 1973-76. Then he served as the first dean of the College of Medicine at Sanaa University. He is a well-written and well-accomplished scholar.

Abdullah is also a public figure. He continues to fight for a modern and democratic Yemen. He participated in many a political event and experienced considerable hardship as a result. Ismail Al-Ghabri, Sanaa Bureau Chief of Yemen Times interviewed Dr. Al-Huraibi and filed the following:

Q: Let us talk about private hospitals, you yourselves being an investor in this field. How do you assess the experience?

A: The purpose of establishing in private hospitals is twofold:

1- To relieve the government hospitals of the enormous pressure with which they are unable to cope;

2- To upgrade and improve the medical service in the country. On both counts, I can say that private hospitals have done well. Let me point out by indicating that investing in the medical sector is a very worthwhile business. It is profitable for the investor, it is good for the government, and it is useful for society.

But there are a minimum of conditions that need to be met for a sustained success. There are professional aspects, managerial considerations, and in general,

service-related issues that determine success in the long run. I believe there are some 200 private hospitals in Yemen today, and many of these may collapse because of poor services or bad management.

Q: But patients continue to complain of poor medical services?

A: The complaints of the patients are often valid. There are aspects to the complaints:

1- Inadequate services are a major hurdle. The equipment are old, the facilities are inadequate, the professionalism is not there, and the medicine is lacking.

2- The second dimension is financial. The costs are exorbitant. Many families are unable to obtain medical care because of the costs involved.

Supervision is lacking due to poor management. These issues

are related to our under-developed nature. We are after all, a poor and backward country.

Q: If you were in charge, what would you do about these and other problems?

A: First of all, I am glad I am not in charge.

But, in answer to your question, let me say that we are the only country in the world in which foreign medical doctors come and perform as they please. There is no supervision, no checking of their credentials, etc. Second, the Ministry of Health should play a role in deciding the fees of medical consultation and the services. There are no guidelines, and doctors can charge as they please.

Third, many hospital patients do not receive adequate care. Although there is a shortage of professional doctors, we should bring in say, senior medical students to assist.

Fourth, I would stress the support staff. The main problem is getting full reports and diagnosis on the patient. In addition, nursing a patient well, caring for them and providing the accurate dose of the right medicine are all important factors in which the doctors are not directly involved. Those are things I would do.

Q: There is a serious problem regarding the qualification of the medical staff. What do you think?

A: I agree, many of the so-called medical doctors are not, irrespective of the certificates they carry. We do not have any way to check out and scrutinize members of this profession. The legal system does not have any penalties against malpractice. I can tell you, I have seen considerable iatrogenic malpractice, that is mistakes that can directly be attributed to the supervising doctor.

Q: What is the solution?

A: Two parties are responsible for addressing these issues - The Ministry of Health, and the Syndicate of Medical Doctors. Both, unfortunately for Yemen, are absent from the scene.

Q: Is there any optimism due to the efforts at the Medical Colleges of the country?

A: Of course, we have to live in hope, but I can tell you that many obstacles are put in front of these efforts. First and foremost among these are the financial limitations.

There are also many administrative hurdles at the university itself. Even then, I am sure graduates of Yemeni universities are far better than many of the "doctors" with shady papers.

Let me use this occasion, however, to warn against the fall in standards. For example, the College of Medicine at Sanaa University was constructed to train 300 students. Today, there are over 2000 medical students.



Now, this situation leads to a definite compromise in standards.

Q: As a public figure of good standing in the public eye, how would you comment on the country's present conditions?

A: I am worried about the future of my country. I can see many troubles ahead.

Everyone knows the economy is not doing well, and this, I suspect will be the source of our difficulties. We have a high inflation rate, a high unemployment rate, a high foreign debt, a high internal government debt, low investment levels, etc.

In addition, a growing class of poor people are vexed with the

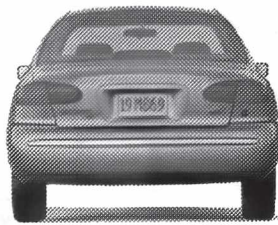
palaces and grand villas constructed by a few well-to-do individuals. These, in most cases, have not earned their riches.

Moreover, there are political problems pertaining to the future of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Islah party. What happens to those two parties will determine the future of our country's political evolution.

Q: Is there anything the media can do to help?

A: I am sure the media has a vital role to play in raising awareness. I am specially gratified with the educational role of the Yemen Times.

FORD CONTOUR A WORLD CAR FOR THE 21ST CENTURY



The totally new Ford Contour has 2.0 liter engine 16-valve, DOHC that gives outstanding 125 hp performance. The 5 speed manual transaxle has high-torque capacity. Contour patented MicronAir® Filtration system comes standard and cleans virtually all of the dust out of the air in the car. Contour features safety options; anti-lock brakes, dual front air bag and Safety cell body structure with high-tensile steel door beams and cross car beam. In addition to many luxury features.

HAVE YOU DRIVEN A LATELEY?

National Trading Company

Showroom : Sana'a - Hadda Road - Tel. 267791/3 Fax. 267800
Workshop : Tel. 672768



Happenings at the Taj Sheba

HALLOWEEN

Trick & Treat with us for a spooktacular party.

- Halloween Dinner, with a unique Halloween menu.
- Witches brew welcome drink.
- Swing with the 'Hertz band' till the 'Witching hours'.
- Great prizes and giveaways.

Tuesday 31st October 1995

AT THE **Golden Peacock**

Sounds from 8 PM onwards.

DRESS TO CHILL - PRIZES FOR THE BEST COSTUMES

Contact: Tel. 272372 Ext. 131/132

فندق تاج شيبا TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A YEMEN



Metco
MIDDLE EAST TRADING COMPANY

THE POWER PACKED CLEANER.


SHIVAKI
JAPAN
VACUUM CLEANER



SVC-1600

- FURNITURE
- HEALTH
- MATERIALS
- BUILDING
- MATERIALS
- OFFICE
- FURNITURE
- ELECTRONIC
- APPLIANCES
- SPORT
- MATERIALS

Tel: 215171 P. O. Box: 5927 Fax: 219869 - Taiz
Tel: 204227 - Sana'a Tel: 221225 - Ma'alla (Aden)
Tel: 245910 - Hodeidah Tel: 2950209 (mobile) - Mukalla



THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

is holding

An International Charity Bazaar
on Thursday 30th November

11.00 am - 3.00 pm

at the Residence of His Excellency
The French Ambassador


Entrancé fees 300 YR
Children under 10 free

All proceeds go to Yemen Charities

Everyone Welcome

Raffle - Prizes

Items for Sale
in US \$ or YR




National Panasonic

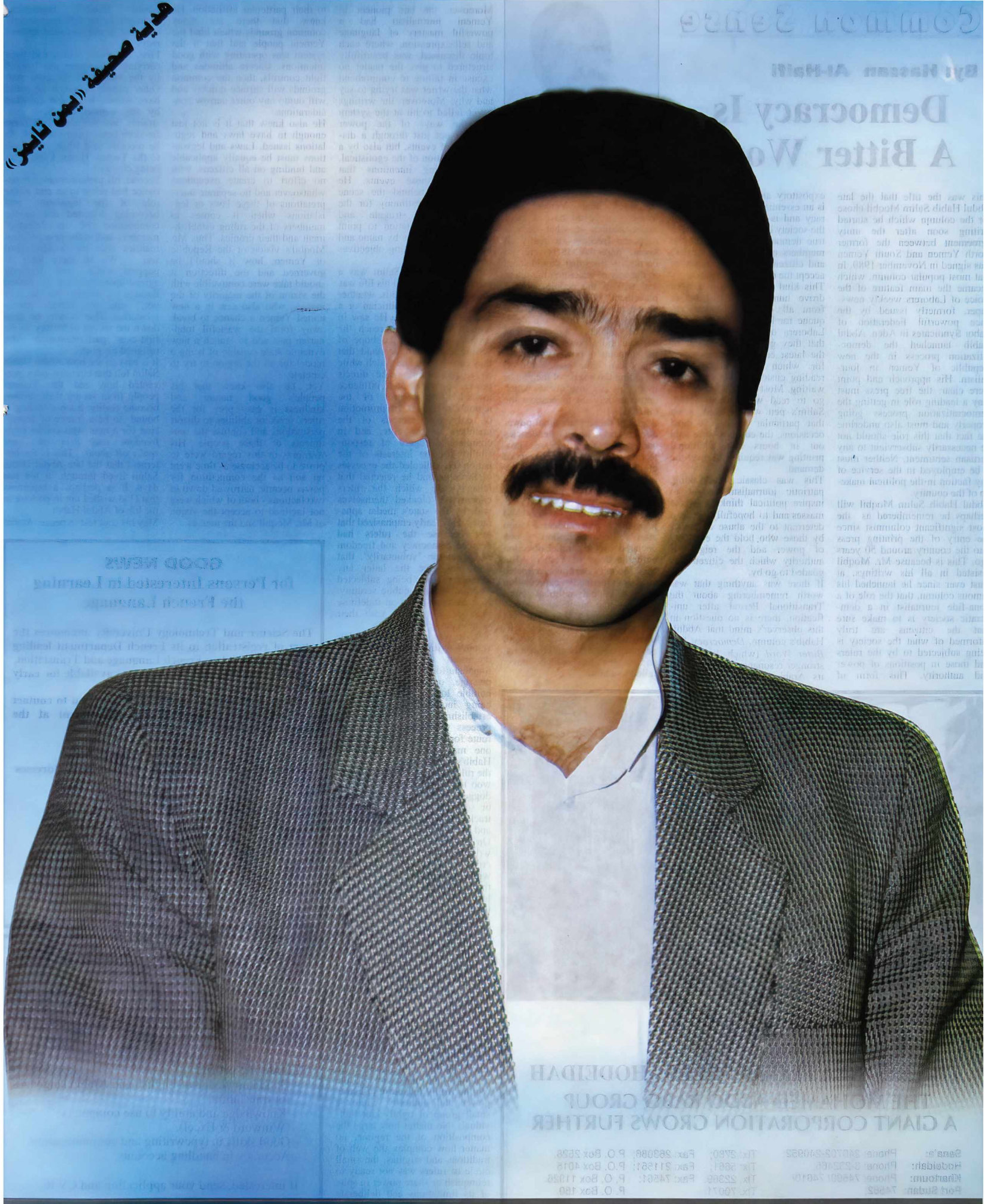


ALFA

Co. Ltd.

Tel: 214334/5/6, Fax: 207224, P. O. Box: (19163) Al-Zubairy st., Sana'a R. of Yemen

هدايا صحفية «لين تايجز»



Common Sense
By Hassan Al-Halbi
Democracy Is
A Bitter Word

It was the title that the late
Abdullah Habib Salim Khalifa chose
for the column which he started
writing soon after the end of the
conflict between the former
Yemeni government and the
Yemeni Republic in November 1990.
In that period, Habib Salim Khalifa
was the main editor of the
Daily Al-Naba, a weekly news
paper published in the
Yemeni Republic. Habib Salim
Khalifa was a member of the
Yemeni Republic's cabinet and
was also a member of the
Yemeni Republic's parliament.
His approach and his
writing style were very
clear and to the point.
He was a leading voice in
the Yemeni Republic's
democratic movement.
His participation in
the Yemeni Republic's
democratic movement
was a significant
contribution to the
country's development.
He was a man of
high moral character
and a man of
high intelligence.
He was a man of
high integrity and
high honesty.
He was a man of
high courage and
high determination.
He was a man of
high leadership and
high vision.
He was a man of
high character and
high integrity.

GOOD NEWS
for Persons interested in Learning
the French Language
The French and Technology Language Academy
is a leading center for the study of the
French language and technology.
The academy offers a wide range of
courses for students of all levels.
The academy is located in the heart
of the city and is easily accessible.
The academy is a leading center for
the study of the French language
and technology.

A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER
THE MOHAMED AL-ADIBI GROUP
HODEIDAH
P.O. Box 180
P.O. Box 11958
P.O. Box 4018
P.O. Box 2558
Tel: 22388
Fax: 24801
Tel: 2780
Fax: 28088
P.O. Box 2558
P.O. Box 4018
P.O. Box 11958
P.O. Box 2558
Tel: 2780
Fax: 28088
P.O. Box 2558
P.O. Box 4018
P.O. Box 11958
P.O. Box 2558
Tel: 2780
Fax: 28088

عبد الحبيب سالم مقبل : شهيد الكلمة الحرة

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Democracy Is A Bitter Word



This was the title that the late Abdul Habib Salim Moqbil chose for the column which he started writing soon after the unity agreement between the former North Yemen and South Yemen was signed in November 1989. In that most popular column, which became the main feature of the Voice of Laborers weekly newspaper, formerly issued by the once powerful Federation of Labor Syndicates in Aden, Abdul Habib launched the democratization process in the new Republic of Yemen in journalism. His approach and point were clear: the free press must play a leading role in getting the democratization process going properly and must also underline the fact that this role should not be necessarily subservient to any partisan sentiment. Neither must it be employed in the service of any faction in the political make-up of the country.

Abdul Habib Salim Moqbil will perhaps be remembered as the most significant columnist since the entry of the printing press into the country around 50 years ago. This is because Mr. Moqbil insisted in all his writings, at least ever since he launched his famous column, that the role of a bona-fide journalist in a democratic society is to make sure that the citizens are truly informed of what the society is being subjected to by the rulers and those in positions of power and authority. This form of

expository and blunt journalism is an essential element of democracy and is a real indicator that the society is in fact committed to true democracy and that all the members of the society - rulers and citizens alike - are ready to accept the output of the press.

This kind of journalism is what drove hundreds of distributors from all over the country to queue for hours in the Voice of Laborers offices to make sure that they get their allotment of the latest editions of the paper, for which they know their reading customers are anxiously waiting. Most of the readers first go to read what Abdul Habib Salim's pen was pointed at on that particular week. On most occasions, the editions were sold out in hours and additional printing was required to meet the demand.

This was classic muckraking, patriotic journalism sought to inspire political thinking in the masses and to hopefully act as a deterrent to the abuse of power by those who hold the elements of power and the reigns of authority which the citizenry is goaded to go by.

If there was anything that was worth remembering about the Transitional Period after unification, there is no question in this observer's mind that Abdul-Habib's column, *Democracy Is a Bitter Word* (which has much stronger resonance and impact in its Arabic version) will surely

stand out as the most symbolic testimony that Yemen and Yemenis truly do have a clear understanding of what democracy and freedom are really all about, and that there are no barriers or lines that should stand in the way of executing the intent and will of the people and the placement of national interest above all interests. Mr. Moqbil clearly showed that in a democratic society, the pen can become more powerful than all the elements of power which any rulers can have possession of, including the nozzle of the gun or money or any instruments which autocrats rely on to enslave the citizens.

A pen of this inspirational power attracts mass popular tendencies and guides them towards protecting the rights and interests of all the citizenry against unworthy rulers who have abused the trust the citizenry has placed upon them.

There were many writers and journalists who appeared soon after democratization was declared - as a parallel direction with the unity of Yemen. But Mr. Moqbil's writings reflected an almost instinctive appreciation of professional political commentary that knew no limits - when it comes to expression of the truth - to courage and to self-sacrifice, which Mr. Moqbil never compromised in projecting, and which his readers never failed to admire.

Moreover, the late pioneer in Yemeni journalism had a powerful mastery of language and self-expression, where each topic discussed, was beautifully structured to give the reader no excuse in failing to comprehend what the writer was trying to say and why. Moreover, the writings never failed to hit at the system and the ways of the power brokers, not just through a dissertation of events, but also by a clear revelation of the egotistical, self-motivating intentions that surrounded those events. He always gave behind the scene exposures as testimony for the illegal power struggle and without any hesitation to point out the role players by name and by the self-motivating objectives of their roles.

Mr. Abdul Habib Salim was a man of principles and his life was full of testimony to this, whether as a journalist, a politician or a modest family man. He saw in himself an ability to reach the people's minds, in the hope of getting them to understand that they can't just sit and watch while a self-proclaiming elite directs power, prestige and influence towards full control of the nation's resources in promotion of only the interests of the members of the elite, and in complete disregard of responsibility for the interests of the nation. He ridiculed the excesses of the elite and he rejected that false facade which the rulers expensively cloaked themselves with by the state's media apparatus. He clearly emphasized that just because the rulers had decreed democracy and freedom of expression "voluntarily", that does not give the latter any immunity from being subjected to criticism, and public scrutiny. Nor are they given an indefinite mandate to proceed with their wanton abuse of power.

Yet, it was clear from Abdul-Habib's writings that he was not interested in creating sensationalism for the sake of personal prestige, or for advancing his humble lot, or in the hope of being included in the power establishment. The democratic process was a more acceptable route for reaching all the heights one may aspire to, in Abdul-Habib's mind. Thus he rejected the rulers untiring efforts to try to woo him towards the elite, and dogged all the efforts to pressure or scare him into mending the track he has chosen for himself and his pen.

On the other hand, Mr. Moqbil's writings succeeded in reaching a cross section of Yemeni society with equal impact, irrespective of the sectarian, regional, intellectual, tribal or economic affiliation of the reader. He never reflected any sentiment towards any social class in particular. Abdul-Habib rightly stuck to pointing out that in the end all segments of Yemeni society suffered from the abuses of power and authority that characterized the rulers. The establishment does try to project a fair distribution along the socio-economic mix of the country in its structure and personnel make-up, although it was clearly understood that the top hierarchy in the structure and make up of the regime firmly locked in effective power and authority within a small group of tightly-knit individuals. No matter how large the composition of the regime, no matter how complex the web of traditions and stigmas, the small circle of rulers was not ready to relinquish or share power in spite of its limitations and deliberate attachment to narrow interests. The rulers and the other members of the elite have given priority to their "needs", over all interests, including the national interest they were supposed to uphold. Abdul-Habib was a man who could feel the real sentiments of the Yemenis, without prejudice

to their particular affiliation. He knew that there are many common grounds which bind the Yemeni people and that if the system was operating with good intentions, sincere attitudes and tight controls, then the common grounds will surface quickly and will outdo any other narrow considerations.

He also knew that it is not just enough to have laws and regulations issued. Laws and legislations must be equally applicable and binding on all citizens, with no effort to create exceptions whatsoever and no separate interpretations of these laws or legislations when it comes to members of the ruling establishment and their cronies. Thus Mr. Moqbil's vision of the Republic of Yemen, how it should be governed and the direction it should take were compatible with the vision of the majority of the masses, who also saw in a new united Yemen a chance to break away from the wasteful totalitarian past and to launch a new dynamic state capable of being a model for all the region to try to emulate.

Yet, he also knew that his people's good nature and kindness is easy prey for the rulers' predator abilities to distort persuasions and confuse the sentiments of these people. His warnings in this regard were to prove to be accurate as time went on and as the competition for power became narrowed down to two factions - both of which were not inclined to accept the vision of Mr. Moqbil and the masses.

Abdul Habib's frustrations mounted as he felt increasingly cornered in our so-called democracy.

First, the paper which had been carrying his column was banned by the victors of the civil war. Other papers in which he could have written were also cornered by the authorities. New constraints and limitations on press freedom have been imposed. As he recently said while on a visit to the Yemen Times, I feel I am being choked.

Second, his parliamentary experience had come to an end as the role of the legislature was becoming distorted due to the composition of its "elected" members and to the new political realities after the dreadful civil war. "We sit there there as puppets while some formerly agreed-upon decision is passed through us, whether we like it or not," said the former parliamentarian. That is why he goes down the record of history as the first-ever parliamentarian who resigned his post.

It is easy to see how Abdul Habib Salim felt that circumstances prevented him and the Yemeni people from seeing their dreams become reality. Such a feeling is bound to be a source of depression for a man who knows what freedom and democracy are really all about. This is the bitterness that the late Abdul Habib Salim lived through in his last days. It is perhaps a bitterness that God wished not to prolong in the life of Abdul Habib.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

GOOD NEWS

for Persons Interested in Learning the French Language

The Science and Technology University announces the start of registration in its French Department leading to Diploma & BA in French Language and Translation. Seats are limited, and discounts are available for early registration.

Interested individuals are advised to hasten to contact the registration and admission department at the university premises.

For more information, please contact the university at the following addresses

HEAD OFFICE:

Al-Hasabah, Mazda Street;
Phone: 234-547, 234-518, 234-519

OR THE GIRLS' BRANCH:

Next to the Ministry of Oil on Zubairi Street;
Phone: 207-026, 207-027.

P. O. Box 15201,

Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.

Office Assistant to GTZ office in Taiz

* We are offering a challenging and interesting position for a trustworthy and reliable young Yemen national who has recently graduated from university.

* Candidate profile:

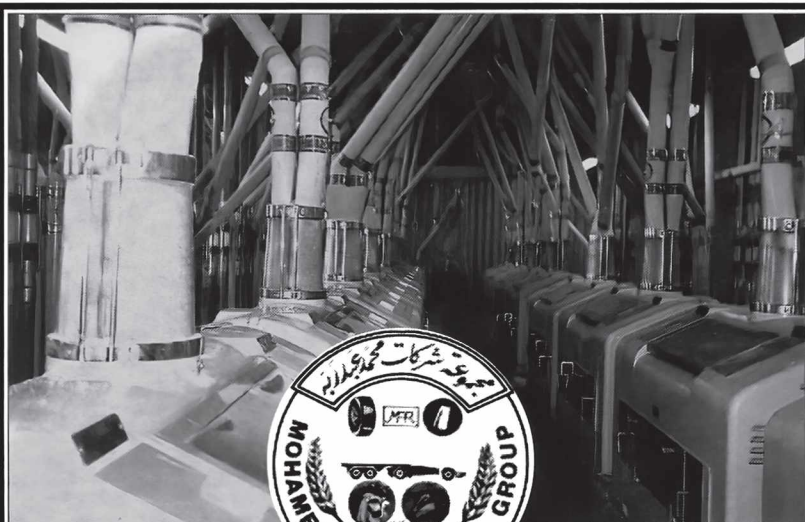
- Good knowledge of English and Arabic languages for translation.
- Knowledge and ability to use computers (Winword & Excel).
- Good skills in typewriting and communication.
- Accuracy in handling accounts.

If interested, send your application and CV to:

IDAS Project

P. O. Box 4332, Taiz
Or use fax 04-227781

Deadline is November 16th, 1995



THE RED SEA FLOUR MILLS - HODEIDAH

THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP

A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

Sana'a: Phone: 240702-240952; Tlx: 2780; Fax: 263086; P.O. Box 2528.
Hodeidah: Phone: 3-232465; Tlx: 5661; Fax: 211551; P.O. Box 4015.
Khartoum: Phone: 74569/ 74610/ Tlx: 22369; Fax: 74561; P. O. Box 11926.
Port Sudan: 74562; Tlx: 70071; P. O. Box 160.
Phone: 2630/ 2979/ 4465;

صنعاء: ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٧٠٢ تليفون: ٢٧٨٠ تايجيل يمن فاكس: ٢٢٣٠٨٦ ص.ب. ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة: ت: ٢/٢٢٣٤٦٠ تليفون: ٥٦٦١ أبوجبة يمن فاكس: ٢١١٥٥١ ص.ب. ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم: ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تليفون: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص.ب. ١١٩٢٦
بورتسودان: ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٦٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تليفون: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن فاكس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص.ب. ١٦٠

Dr. Dorothea El-Mallakh: "Yemen's economic development prospects are very good."

Dr. Dorothea El Mallakh, Director of the International Center for Energy and Economic Development, visited Sanaa last week for a few days. During the visit, she met with the Prime Minister, the Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, other officials and oil company people, as well as old friends. After all, she has been associated with the region since 1962. She also gave a lecture at the Department of Economics of Sanaa University. The following article is based on that lecture.



ON THE WORLD OIL MARKET:
The World Energy Congress (WEC) that convened in Tokyo two weeks earlier, estimated that fossil fuel energy sources will provide 75% of total energy supply by the year 2020. But the exploration/exploitation investments required to match the increasing demand will exceed US \$ 30 trillion. Two factors will determine the demand for energy and oil. At one level, economic activity will be a critical factor, and at another population growth. By the year 2020, the world's population may reach 8 billion according to the WEC estimates.

ON YEMEN'S OIL OUTPUT:
Yemen's pattern of oil production falls within the league of the Middle East structure. This is evident from the average productivity of each well. According to the 1994 statistics, some 590,000 oil wells in the USA produced 6.64 million bpd. This yields an average of 11.3 bpd per well. In the former USSR, the average productivity per well was 50 bpd. If proper maintenance investments are carried out, this average could increase. In the Middle East, the average output per well is around 2000 bpd. In Yemen, 229 oil wells produce around 335,000 bpd. This yields an average 1460 bpd. This is an important factor because it determines the production cost and possibilities for continued output from marginal wells.

ON YEMEN'S PROSPECTS OF GROWTH:
There are several reasons why I am optimistic about the prospects for Yemen's growth. Let me list some of the basic ones:
1. A Medium-size Population: The population of Yemen, now standing at around 16 million is neither too large nor too small. The reunification of the country has provided a larger economic base allowing for economies of scale. Moreover, the Yemeni people are known to be hard-working and able to quickly adapt to technology and new production techniques.
2. Diversified Economic Base: The Republic of

Yemen has many growth sectors. The country's energy sector is moving ahead; agriculture is a good potential; the tourism potential are excellent; a 2,500 kilometer rich shoreline offers tremendous fishing possibilities; extracting industry, quarrying, manufacturing and handicrafts are all important activities.
3. Expectations Are Limited: Unlike the case in some of the countries of the region, the people of Yemen do not have inflated expectations of what the government or society will offer them. This dampened expectation enables the people, especially the young ones to do hard work of whatever kind.

ON WARNING AGAINST PITFALLS:
There are a few pitfalls, which one must guard against. These include:
1. The Role of Women: Women represent half of the population, and society invests heavily in them. The country must evolve a proper vision of the role of women and how they can contribute to growth.
2. Government Subsidies: Subsidies, in general are not a good policy. But these should be tackled in a more comprehensive approach. For example, subsidizing gas-based cooking stoves could be a good interim policy to protect the country's forest and trees.
3. Stability: The main requirement for economic development is a stable and secure country.

The Role of Management in Private Enterprise

It is certain that management is a collective activity directed towards the attainment of a specific goal. That means that it is a rational action, an endeavor to maximize one's goal or achievement by rationally relating means to ends. For example, for rolling off a stone to a fixed place, persons are put to the stone in such a relationship as to maximize their efforts in a certain given direction. This arrangement of the persons in relation to the stone, i. e., job, is called 'organization' and the act of arranging the relationship is called 'management'. These two factors, namely organization and management, are special features of the administrative activity. In today's Yemen, lack of administration and management can be seen in private institutes, government bureaucracy, and even in schools. The slogans raised are often very different from the performance. All the same, there are some individuals, here and there, who do have some knowledge of administration and management. No one can deny this fact; especially in private enterprises. Let me focus on training and educational institutes, and the role they can play in allowing good management and administrative techniques and values to develop roots in the Yemeni society. It is evident that there will definitely be fruitful results in the establishment of private institutes, schools, universities and centers that address issues of proper management. If incorporated in the educational system, it is an effective step to develop rapidly the Republic of Yemen. This measure enables the Yemeni youth to catch up with modern administrative systems. But we should watch out for the phenomenon of triboocracy, that telling word coined by the Yemen Times. In the recent past, many private computer training and language institutes have been established. These skills are important components of good management. One outstanding organization in this field is Al-Farouk Institute of Language and Computer Studies, which was founded in 1993. It is considered as one of the best institutes in Sana'a because it is equipped with modern teaching aids and techniques. It has important management skills including human, conceptual, practical, and general components. There is a social and technical process that utilizes resources to influence human action and facilitate change in order to accomplish specific goals.

I am sure there are many other institutes that are just as good, and that are working to create a new base of young and capable administrators. Going back to my original proposition, let me stress that management is the key element in the success of any private organization, and it is also the most lacking factor in Yemen's overall growth process. Unless, the management factor is strengthened, the country's development process as a whole is jeopardized. There are two clear-cut aspects to good administration. First, responsibility and authority must be clearly defined. The administrative system must be transparent, and the individual responsibility associated with each post must be clear. This aspect is immediately linked to the issue of authority. Each post with responsibility must have a matching level of authority. Second, there must be a ruthless accountability process. Unless people are held accountable for they do, the whole concept of proper management falls apart. In other words, achievers must be rewarded, and people not doing their work, or those who do it wrongly must be punished. I will go back to the private training institutes to illustrate my point. These organizations are supposed to be breeding ground for future cadres. Therefore, they way they are managed will reflect itself on the young trainees. In some of these institutes, the management is lacking. Often, the person in charge is not there. In some cases, teenagers are found to be in charge of these educational and administrative organizations. In other cases, the physical appearance of the institute does not indicate there is much of a concept of management. The Republic of Yemen needs urgently to improve its ability to manage its resources in order to achieve development. While, scarce resources are indeed a constraining factor, in my opinion, the real problem is the inability of society to optimally use whatever resources are available to it. Here the magic word is good management or administration. Go for it!

By: Mohammed Ali Shidle, Khamer.

Geologic Formations Conference Concludes Successfully




By: Salwa Al-Sanabani, Free Lancer, Yemen Times.

On Thursday, October 26th, 1995, the Conference on Yemen's Geologic Formations - entitled Rift Sedimentation and Tectonics on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden - was concluded at the College of Medicine at Sanaa University. The participants are at the moment on several site visits/excursions of relevance to the topic matter. Dr. Mohammed J. Al-Aawah, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, told the Yemen Times that the conference was extremely successful. "In fact, the participants decided to hold

the next conference of Arab Geologists (in 1996) in Sanaa," he added. The last regional conference of experts of geologic formations was held in Cairo in 1992. This time, many participants from the West joined in. Mr. Jabr Ali Alawi, Chairman of the Mineral Exploration Board, indicated that much of the data and analysis presented in the conference was of immediate relevance to the country's efforts at exploiting the nation's mineral resources. "We have come out with a lot of data, and we hope to build on it," he said. Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, President of Sanaa University,

praised the conference and said that it represented a bridge between academia and real life. "It is an eye opener for the oil and mineral companies to use the services of the scholars and experts at universities," he said. In his opening address, H.E. Mr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Anisi, First Vice Prime Minister, urged the scholars and experts to help in the development process by uncovering the mineral wealth of the nation. Many representatives of the oil and mineral companies working in Yemen were impressed by the professional nature of the conference, as well as with the value of the papers and data.



Subscription Rates


Yemen Times welcomes new subscribers to join its long list of subscribers. We have decided to keep the same rates for 1995/96, which were first fixed in 1991. The one-year subscription rate, which includes the cost of the newspaper, handling and delivery by first class postage is:

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

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

Please contact/write to:

The Subscription Department,
P. O. Box 2579, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.
Telephone: (967+1) 268-661/2; Facsimile: (967+1) 268-663



A. Wahed Noman & Sons Estb. THE POPULAR STORES

AGENT OF **Canon** PRODUCTS

Plain Papers Copiers, Thermal plain paper and laser Facsimiles, Electronic Typewriters, Bubble jet & laser printers, Electronic Calculators, Photo & Video products

Head office, Aden: Canon Trade Center Tel:02-202436, Fax:02-202007 Crescent Road, P. O. Box 1210, Al-Tawahi, Aden

Sana'a Branches: House of Canon, Ali Abdulmughni St., Tel:01-71652, Fax: 01-270735
Popular Store Annex, Alqiada Street, Tel 01-270703, Fax:01-270735

Taiz Branch: The Popular Stores, Gamal Street, Al-Aqaba, Tel:04-221551

Aden Branches: Popular Stores, P40 Square, in front of the national theatre, Tawahi
Popular Stores, Al-nahdhah Street No. 1 Tawahi



THE FAX B360 IS THE SIMPLEST ANSWER TO ALL YOUR COMMUNICATIONS

FAX-B360
 * Perfect printing on practical plain paper (A4)
 * Smooth, silent Bubble Jet quality - 360 dpi.
 * Answering machine connection
 * Multifunctional use as stand-alone fax, PC/Fax, printer, scanner, copier, telephone
 * Automatic Fax/Tel switch
 * MultiPASS™ PC/Fax software included

FAX-B320

FAX-L500

FAX-T301

FAX-L600
 * Perfect laser printing on practical plain paper
 * Superior image processing of text + graphics
 * Super-quick scanning + quick on-line transmission
 * Time and money-saving eco-friendly feature

FAX-B200

PLAIN PAPER, BUBBLE JET AND LASER FAXES

FAXES

NP 3020

NP 3050

Copy Speed (A4)	31 cpm	Copy Speed (A4)	31 cpm
Max. Original Size	A3	Max. Original Size	A3
Copy Size	B5 to A3	Copy Size	B5 to A3
Zoom	50% - 200%	Zoom	50% - 200%
First Copy	7 sec.	First Copy (Standard Mode)	Max. 6.8 sec.
Warm-Up Time	Max. 100 sec (20dc)	Warm-Up Time	Max. 3 min. (20 dc)
Paper supply (Sheets)	2 cassettes (500x2)	Paper supply (Sheets)	2 cassettes (500x2)
Auto Duplexing	No	Auto Duplexing	yes
Dimensions (WxDxH)	660x617x538mm	Dimensions (WxDxH)	760x665x623mm
Weight	63.4kg	Weight	89.1kg

NP 6030

NP 12

Copy Speed (A4)	
Max. Original Size	
Copy Size	
Zoom	
First Copy	
Warm-Up Time	
Paper supply (Sheets)	
Auto Duplexing	
Dimensions (WxDxH)	
Weight	

PLAIN PAPER COPIERS

PJC-800

PJ-230

PJC-600e

PJ-30

PJC-4000

BUBBLE JET PRINTERS

DM 2800
 • 3 telephone and address directories
 • Schedule function • 200 year calendar
 • memo and to do directories • Daily alarm
 • Home time and world time for 32 cities
 • 10 digit calculator • 8 currency and 16
 metric conversions • Battery powered •
 Size: 125x78x11mm (Closed)
 125x154x9mm (Open)

DM 6000
 32 Digits, 8-lines large display screen • Expense manager
 & report summary • Telephone directory stores up to 1500
 items • World time/city information for 128 cities • Clock,
 calendar, daily alarm, appointment alarm • 21 digits cal-
 culator with paperless printer • Currency & metric conver-
 sions • QWERTY style keyboard with European character
 set • Battery powered, 5 minutes auto-power off feature
 • Size 158x82x23 mm (closed), 158x165x12 mm (Open)
 Weight: 258g

ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS AND INTELLIGENT DEVICES

amom

مؤسسة عبد الواحد محمد نعمان وأولاده محلات المشهور

وكلاء منتجات كانون

آلات تصوير المستندات ، أجهزة الفاكس على الورق الحراري وعلى الورق العادي بالليزر والمداد النفاث ، آلات طباعة الكترونية ، آلات طباعة للكمبيوتر
ليزرية ونفاثة ، آلات حاسبة الكترونية ، أجهزة تصوير فوتوغرافية وفيديوية .
المركز الرئيسي (عدن) : مركز كانون التجاري ، شارع الهلال بالتواهي - عدن ، تلفون : ٠٢-٢٠٢٤٣٦ ، فاكس : ٠٢-٢٠٢٠٠٧ .
فروع صنعاء : محلات كانون ، شارع علي عبدالمنني ، تلفون : ٠١-٧١٦٥٢ ، فاكس : ٠١-٢٧٠٧٣٥ .
فروع المستودع المشهور : شارع القيادة ، تلفون : ٠١-٢٧٠٧٠٣ ، فاكس : ٠١-٢٧٠٧٣٥ .
فروع تعز : المستودع المشهور ، شارع جمال ، المقبة ، تلفون : ٠٤-٢٢١٥٥١ .
فروع عدن : المستودع المشهور ، ساحة البيوت امام المسرح الوطني بالتواهي
المستودع المشهور : شارع النهضة رقم (١) بالتواهي

050

31 cpm
A3
B5 to A3
50% - 200%
Max. 6.8 sec.
Max. 3 min. (20 dc)
2 cassettes (500x2)
yes
760x665x623mm
89.1kg

NP 6650

Copy Speed (A4) 50 cpm
Max. Original Size A3
Copy Size B5 to A3
Zoom 50% - 200%
First Copy (Standard Mode) Max. 3.6 sec
Warm-Up Time Max. 4 min (20 dc)
Paper supply (Sheets) 2 cassettes (500x2)
1PD(2000), 1 multi-Stack(50)
Auto Duplexing yes
Dimensions (WxDxH) 760x665x623mm
Weight 89.1kg

ER COPIERS

NP 1215

Copy Speed (A4) 15 cpm
Max. Original Size A3
Copy Size B5 to A3
Zoom 50% - 200%
First Copy 10 sec.
Warm-Up Time 60 sec.
Paper supply (Sheets) 1 cassette(250)
Auto Duplexing no
Dimensions (WxDxH) 610x574x344mm
Weight 47kg

Electronic Type Writers

AP8300

- 8-line, 80-character, backlit, multipitch liquid crystal display
- Print Image Display
- 31KBa text memory, expandable to 287KB
- Background Printing
- Automatic Label Printing
- Selective Mail Merge
- Block editing and attribute change functions
- unlimited page and stop position formats
- A variety of optional Spell Corrector Cards

AP8500

- 9" CRT shows dirrent shades of gray
- 25-line, 80 character, tilt and swivel display
- Print Image Display with Zoom
- 31KB text memory, expandable to 287KB
- Background Printing
- Memorandum Function
- Automatic Column Layout
- Automatic Late Printing
- Selective Mail Merge
- Block editing and attribute change functions
- Unlimited, changeable page and stop position formats
- A variety of optional Spell Corrector cards

AP8000

- 25 cps printing, 17" paper capacity
- Quiet Gentle Impact printing system
- Beam Marker
- Micro Index
- Reverse Index
- Quick and simple Auto Address Typing
- Optional Spell Checker
- Phrase, page format and stop position format memories

8100

- 80-character, 2-line liquid crystal display
- 31KB text memory, expandable to 287KB
- Background Printing
- Automatic Label Printing
- Selective Mail Merge
- Block editing and attribute change function
- Automatic Headers and Footers
- Unlimited page and stop position formats
- A variety of optional Spell Corrector cards

AND INTELLIGENT ORGANIZERS

DM 4000

- 18 digits, 3-line display
- Telephone directory for up to 1000 items
- Memo pad stores up to 1000 items
- Schedule function holds up to 1000 items
- World time for 23 cities, clock
- 10 digits calculator
- Fold-over, handheld design
- QWERTY Keyboard, hard plastic keys
- Battery powered/ auto-power off
- Size: 148x68x18.2 mm (closed), 148x126.4x9 mm (Open)
- Weight: 170g

play screen • Expense manager
one directory stores up to 1500
formation for 128 cities • Clock,
ointment alarm • 21 digits calculator
• Currency & metric converter
board with European character
minutes auto-power off feature
(closed), 158x165x12 mm (Open)

Photo and Video Products

EOS 50E

E300 pop-up light

PRIMA BF TWIN

THE KING OF YEMENI DANCE

By: Dawn Hurley,
Sanaa.

A man and a nation merge together in the form of a dance. Like the country, the dancer wears the marks of time; wrinkles cut across his face like crevices in rock and his eyes are colored like the sandy hues of the desert. His regal bearing and his flamboyant clothes make him stand out in a crowd, while his boundless energy and graceful agility make him the undisputed king of Yemen's Bara' dance.

Hamid Al-Gashela learned to dance when he was ten years old, taught by his father who was also a famous dancer. At the age of eleven, he began dancing professionally at weddings all over Yemen. Since those early days, dancing has become more than a hobby to Hamid -- it has become his whole life.

The dance itself is complicated. Any number of men may participate in the event. Men from all social groups form a large circle which symbolizes the tribal value of equality. Yemen's traditional dagger, the 'Jambiya' is worn by each participant around the waist overtop his skirt-like futa or thobe.

The dance begins accompanied by two drums, the 'tasa' and the 'marfaa'. The drummers and the dancers aim to maintain perfect co-ordination with the leader who begins the steps slowly, then introduces more complicated movements. The dancers hold their daggers aloft in the right hand, parrying in the air, whirling their weapons skillfully between themselves and other dancers. As the pace speeds up, the least experienced dancers leave the circle until only the best dancer and the leader are left, locked in graceful combat.

Each Friday, for the last thirty years Hamid has answered the thundering beat of drums and performed his craft for hundreds of spectators on a rocky outcropping at Wadi Dhahr. Here, through dance and music, Yemenis celebrate the final day of week-long wedding celebrations. These festivities are an old tradition of the villagers living below the cliff, but participants' and spectators' numbers increased once the rock was made public property and the transportation from Sana'a became more accessible. Hamid says that when he dances here, with a clear view of the fertile valley below, he is at peace with himself. If he has problems, he forgets them. If he is sick, he becomes well, and if he is tired he finds new strength. The trance-like rhythm of the Bara' carries Hamid back through the centuries to the roots of the dance which date back over a thousand years.

According to Hamid, the dance was a custom practised from pre-Islamic times. It is said that Yemenis

who went to Medina to see the Prophet Mohammed presented themselves with the drum known as the 'marfaa'. Later, the dance evolved as a symbol of tribal identity. But with the coming of the Revolution, and the rise of cities starting in the 1960's, the dance had become an urban phenomenon often practised in busy city squares. The birth of the unified Republic in 1990 brought on a cultural symbiosis of North and South Yemen. Soon, Yemenis from all over the country were dancing their own subtly different renditions of the Bara'. Strict tribal alliances that had been nurtured over centuries began to envelope the new Republic. Thus, today the Bara' dance symbolizes a common bond between all Yemenis and is an important element in building nationalism.

By virtue of his skill, Hamid is both a national treasure and an important teacher of heritage. At Wadi Dhahr, he is always the last dancer to leave the circle. Only his protégé, Mohammed Al-Khathee who has danced with Hamid for fifteen years, can come close to shadowing the patterned chaos of his leaps and turns. The two were sponsored by a French organization to perform the Bara' in Paris and they are expected to perform in England during the upcoming year. In the meantime, they continue to emulate the honor and dignity of Yemen through dance close to their homes in Sana'a.

Everyone should experience the thrill of watching Hamid perform the Bara'. A festive mood permeates the air as the drums begin to beat; children lick ice cream cones and mothers, dressed in heavy black sharshafs, cluster like berries in the shade of trees to escape the harsh sun. The echoes of bullets ricochet past your ears as men fire off rounds from their Russian made AK47 machine guns, aiming at targets placed on a high ledge across the valley. On these occasions, many of the grooms fire their guns into the air to notify their bride's family that the marriage has been successfully consummated.

Young boys shadow their fathers as they enter the circle of spectators. They dodge through the swarm of legs to get a good view of the dancers. The children enjoy the spectacle and are eager to participate. Boys as young as six have danced by Hamid's side, thus passing on the tradition to the younger generations.

When the dance begins, it is clear that many of the dancers are hopelessly unskilled, but they watch the leader carefully, trying hard to keep up the pace. These men drop out of the circle early, some getting pulled out by the friendly hook of Hamid's cane. They hope that next time they will improve their steps and remain in the circle longer.

Hamid wears colorfully embroidered clothing, which along with his skillful dancing plainly



Photo by John Miles

identify him as the master. The familiar cycle of the dance begins at a slow pace and ends with a forceful crescendo. Hamid Al-Gashela, an emblem and a tribute to Yemen stands in the middle of the throng, his head held high, brandishing a thousand wrinkles to the sun, each with a tale etched deep

within its folds. Because he leaves the circle last he leaves with the highest honor -- this is the way of the tribe. As one watches him walk away, one can almost hear the stomping of feet reverberating through the desert: the sounds of a tribe and a victory dance trapped within the dust.

Omar M. Omar Elected as ASTA's Middle East President

Starting from November 9th, Mr. Omar M. Omar, General Manager of Universal Travel & Tourism, will serve as ASTA's International Chapter President for the Middle East. Omar's two year term is subject to an extension for another two-year, if elected again.

ASTA (American Society of Travel Agents) is a powerful association that organizes and coordinates travel arrangements within the USA. It also interacts with sister organizations worldwide through the World Travel Congress. This year's ASTA World Travel Congress will meet in Philadelphia starting on November 9th. Next year, it will be in Bangkok, and in 1997 its venue is Glasgow.

Omar is the first Yemeni to make it to the ASTA Middle East Chapter presidency. "This is not just a personal success for Omar, who is a leading personality in the travel and tourism industry with experience that extends to over a quarter of a century, but also to Universal Travel and Tourism," wrote a friend. He himself says he will use the platform to more strongly introduce Yemen in the world tourism map. "Yemen has something special to offer. All we have to



do is simply present it to the world in a good way. We at Universal are spearheading this effort," he said.

At another level, Universal is about to open Yemen wide to the Spanish tourists. They are talking of tens of thousands of visitors.

NEW REGIONAL MARKETING FOR KLM AND FAREWELL PARTY FOR ITS EX-MARKETING MANAGER

A party was held on Friday 27th October, 1995, to bid farewell to the outgoing KLM Regional Manager, Mr. Ibrahim A. Elkohani, and at the same time to welcome the replacement, Mr. Nasser H. Batha and Mr. Hafeez Azeem.

Mr. Nasser Batha who has a wealth of experience behind him will be the new Regional Manager for Yemen in addition to Oman of which he is already in charge.

Mr. Hafeez Azeem who till recently was in Dubai as Marketing Assistant Middle East & South Asia, will take over as Sales Manager.



KLM's Vice President & Area Manager - Middle East & South Asia, Mr. K. B. F. Steller, was present on the occasion.

The party was well attended by prominent officials from Civil Aviation, Airport Authorities, Commercial Accounts and from the travel trade.

Mr. Ibrahim Elkohani was responsible for setting up the KLM office and thereafter the inauguration of KLM operations to Sana'a in October 1992. He was also responsible for the eminent position KLM enjoys in the Yemeni market as well as elevating its position as the most preferred airline in today's market. The KLM team in Sana'a wish him all success in his new endeavours.



Special, Special, Special, Special

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANIES OF YEMEN, WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE MINISTERIAL DECREE NO. 70, ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES, WELCOME THE DECREE, WHICH STATES:

MINISTERIAL DECREE NO. 70 FOR THE YEAR 1995 REGARDING INSURING SOME OF THE PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES WITH THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES:

- REFERRING TO REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. 20 FOR THE YEAR 1991 REGARDING THE LAW OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS;
- AND TO REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. 68 FOR THE YEAR 1995 REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES;
- AND TO REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. 15 FOR THE YEAR 1994 REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF A VICE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES;
- AND TO REPUBLICAN DECREE FOR THE LAW NO. 27 FOR THE YEAR 1992 REGARDING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND INSURANCE MIDDLEMEN;
- AND TO THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING DATED 2-10-1995 REGARDING THE DISCUSSION OF THE PURCHASE OF INSURANCE IN YEMEN FROM YEMENI INSURANCE COMPANIES;
- AND BASED ON WHAT BEST SERVES THE PUBLIC INTEREST;

IT IS HEREBY DECREED:

• **Article 1:**

At least thirty percent (30%) of all the insurance for petroleum activities allocated yearly and issued on behalf of all petroleum companies operating in the Republic of Yemen under production sharing agreements should be given to the Consortium of Yemeni Insurance Companies which is composed of the following companies:

- 1) Yemen Insurance & Reinsurance Company
- 2) Yemen General Insurance Company
- 3) Yemen Insurance Company
- 4) Aman Insurance Company
- 5) Mareb Yemen Insurance Company
- 6) United Insurance Company
- 7) Saba Yemen Insurance Company
- 8) National Insurance Company

• **Article 2:**

The percentage (30%) referred to in the above article is to be distributed among the above mentioned insurance companies for the year 1996 as these companies agree among themselves.

• **Article 3:**

The percentage share referred to in Article 1 above will be reconsidered on a yearly basis, taking into account the performance of the local insurance companies in the year preceding the decree, with respect to the number of companies, and those which will be allowed to join the consortium, and in accordance with the volume of the work requiring insurance on a yearly basis, and on the condition that these companies will present applications - no later than the end of October of each year - offering full coverage of all the insurance needs/commitments and to abide by all requirements, accordingly.

• **Article 4:**

This decree is effective from 1-1-1996 and expires on 31-12-1996. All companies working in the petroleum sector under effective production sharing contracts and the Consortium of Local Insurance Companies are to be notified of the decree and copies of it. is to be given to them and to all concerned authorities.

Issued at the General Headquarters of the Ministry in Sana'a on 27/5/1416 A.H. corresponding to 21/10/1995

The National Insurance Companies of Yemen consider this decree a positive step and a clear evidence of the serious approach of the wise political leadership under the guidance of the Patriotic Son of Yemen General Ali Abdullah Saleh to exploit all the possibilities, to Yemenize activities in the sector, and to create as many opportunities for the employment of Yemeni expertise, qualified personnel and labor, especially in this important national economic sector.

WRITING, BOOKS & LIBRARIES

People have had libraries for about 6,000 years. They have kept written records on bone, clay, metal, wax, wood, stone, papyrus, silk, leather, parchment, paper, film, plastic, and magnetic tape, and have collected these records into libraries.

CAVE DRAWINGS

The development of writing and visible language had its origin in simple pictures. Among the earliest examples of such pictographs are paintings of animals on the walls of caves.

HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING

The ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus, a reed that grew in the Nile River. They cut the papyrus stems into strips, pressed them into sheets, and joined the sheets together to form scrolls. Some scrolls were more than 40 meters long. The English word paper is derived from the Egyptian word papyrus.

CUNEIFORM WRITING

Some of the oldest clay tablets that have been discovered were made more than 4,000 years ago by the Sumerians, who lived in southern Mesopotamia. Their cuneiform (wedge-shaped) characters, pressed or scratched into the clay, represented words or syllables.

THE MOST FAMOUS LIBRARY of ancient time was a Greek Library located at Alexandria, Egypt. It contained the greatest collection of scrolls in the ancient world, perhaps more than 700,000. The first government-owned library was established in Athens around 500, BC. Since most people at that time could not read, "public" libraries were used by only a small part of the population.

THE CHINESE also established libraries in ancient times. They originally wrote on wooden tablets, but by AD 105, they had invented paper. The oldest known printed book was a scroll made in China in 868, printed from type made of baked clay.

PARCHMENT was developed when papyrus was not available/ Scholars of the ancient world wrote on leather, made from animal skins. Later, leather was replaced by parchment, which was made from thin layers of animal skin.

Parchment was developed in Pergamum, a city in Asia Minor that had one of the great libraries of the ancient world. One of the advantages of parchment was that, unlike papyrus, both sides could be written on. Parchment sheets could not, however, be satisfactorily joined into rolls as could papyrus. Therefore, scribes and librarians began the practice of folding several sheets of parchment down the middle and sewing them together through the fold. Thus was established the form that books have had ever since.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

For thousands of years, all books were written by

hand, painstakingly copied, illustrated, and richly decorated. The gold leaf used in the books caught and reflected the light, and so gave rise to the illuminated manuscripts.

During the Industrial Revolution, demand for books increased as the emerging middle class and the growing number of university students created a vast new market for reading. At the same time, paper marketing from China was making its way into western Europe; this paper was bountiful and less expensive than parchment. The time was right for a change in the art of bookmaking, and around 1550 Johann Gutenberg brought together all the necessary components and invented movable type and the printing press. Books could now be mass-produced for an ever-growing reading public. Bookstores and libraries soon came to be an established part of people daily life.

In recent years, the concept of a public library has expanded to meet the need of an ever-greater segment of the population. In many parts of the world, bookmobiles--traveling libraries in converted trucks or buses--make books available in rural areas and to elderly or incapacitated urban residents for whom travel to a stationary library is difficult or impossible. Also, technological advances have enabled libraries to provide a number of services beyond the lending of books. Many have multimedia centers and make available audio and video material recorded on discs, tapes, and cassettes, as well as microfiche, microfilm, and CD ROMS. With all these enhancements, however, the heart of a library--as the derivation of the word from Latin liber (book) suggests -- remains, as in the beginning, a depository for meaningful marks written on a page: a collection of books.

A name associated with libraries in modern times is Andrew Carnegie who came to the United States from Scotland as a young man and made a huge fortune in the steel industry. Afterwards, he gave away most of his wealth to colleges and universities and to organizations that worked to promote peace. He also used a large part of his fortune to build libraries. Between 1880 and his death in 1919, he built 2,507 public libraries in the English-speaking world. More than 1,700 of these were in towns and cities in the United States.

Today, however, there is much doubt about the fate of books and libraries. Over the last three decades, television has taken up much of the time formerly dedicated to reading. To further compound the situation, computers have now replaced books as the source of information. Between television and computers, books and reading have definitely lost much of their old status.

One has to wait and see if the civilization of the written record is going to wither away.

Selected by: Khalid N. Al-Maziji,
English Teaching Forum

The 3rd Inter-Yemeni War: Consequences & Prospects

By: Fred Halliday,
London School of Economics.

In the aftermath of the (1994 civil) war, the Sana'a regime has tried to present itself as a defender of "constitutionally" and "legality", yet it is the northern regime itself which has, in the eyes of many Yemenis, violated legality, destroyed the political system in Yemen and which must bear responsibility for the terrible cost which this war has imposed on the people of Yemen. The northern regime has insisted that the southern political forces were "separatist", and considered holding a show trial to try the exiled southern leaders for this crime, but this too was propaganda. The south only broke away at the end of May 1994, after three weeks of war by the north and after it became evident that there was absolutely no possibility of preserving a democratic and pluralistic political system in Yemen as a whole. The responsibility for the "secession" of the south lies with both leaderships, but predominately with those in the north; the YSP and its allies were forced into a desperate move by Sana'a, and it was the regime in the north who destroyed the support for unity among the southern population. There, where nationalist forces had supported unity since the 1950s, they had welcomed unity with the north when it was proclaimed in 1990, but they had become increasingly disillusioned with the way it was being implemented as the northern regime had forced them into a position of economic and political submission. As we have seen, in October 1993, after the general elections, the leading party in the south, reflecting popular feeling, began to propose that a more federal system be created in Yemen, in which each region would have greater control over its own affairs. This

is far from secessionism, indeed it is often the best guarantee against it; countries as diverse as India and Argentina, Australia and the USA, Germany and Canada, have federal systems. Such systems can be part of democracy and national unity, not opposed to it. The Sana'a regime, pretending to negotiate, agreed to this in the Amman Agreement signed in February but, as later became evident, the northern regime had no intention of respecting the Agreement or of developing the democratic system in the country. The south "seceded" only when its attempts to develop the political system failed, and three weeks after the northern forces launched their attack against the south. The responsibility for this turn of events lies with the northern regime.

At a general level, the lessons are clear: unity can be achieved between states when it reflects popular wishes, but it can only take place on a democratic basis and over a long period of time. This is the lesson of the still incomplete process of union in Europe. The Yemeni union was a rushed initiative, which in the end was politically disastrous. The immediate costs of this war are evident - in human, material, economic and political terms. Within Yemen itself we are seeing the same two-sided policy as before; while the northern regime is uttering hopes about national reconciliation and a new coalition government, the south is being subjugated by the north, and this includes its oil and mineral resources. Its administrative system has been dismantled, law and order have broken down.

The space for democratic discussion in the country has been closed; the power of the YSP has been broken, its former leadership is in disarray in exile, and a new, pliant but powerless replacement YSP leadership has been established in Sana'a. A reconsolidated northern regime has emerged, with at its core the Presidential clan drawn from the Sanhani tribe controlling the major military, security and economic assets, and on a broader scale an alliance of the ruling General People's Congress and the Al-Islah party. Politically, the greatest victor may not be President Ali Abdullah Saleh, but Sheikh Abdullah al-

Ahmar and al-Zindani, the leaders of the Al-Islah party. The latter, although containing some fundamentalists, is a broader political coalition and could work without major contradiction with the President's party. They have, however, already pushed through a revision of the 1990 constitution to make its Islamic character much more overt, and to impose changes in law and the position of women. The Islah militia are searching houses for arms and "forbidden drinks". Yemenis talk darkly of the possibility of another, more bloody civil war, this time between the President's and the Islah.

The prospects are clear - a deepening of Yemen's economic and social crisis, political instability within the northern regime, and opposition to the northern conquest within the south. Internationally, Yemen has seen its relations with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the West deteriorate, even if these states failed in any adequate way to support the opposition in Aden. Saudi Arabia has suffered a defeat in Yemen, but it can, at little cost to itself, continue to put pressure on Yemen, denying it aid, restricting migration by Yemenis to work in the Kingdom, and keeping up pressure on the long, disputed frontier between the two states. For its part, Washington, and many of its Western allies, remain suspicious of Saleh, both for what he has done inside Yemen and because of his relationship with Iraq.

In addition, any particular economic attraction which Yemen had in the early 1990s, as the supposed site of significant quantities of oil, has now disappeared; Yemen's oil turns out to be much less substantial than the risks of kidnapping and other disorder, have greatly lowered Yemen's economic attractiveness to foreign investors.

The chance which Yemen had, after unification, to develop its own political and economic system and, simultaneously, to improve its relations with the Arab and international communities has been lost. It remains to be seen if the apparent victors, Ali Abdullah Saleh, his close associates, and the leadership of al-Islah, will be able to manage the crisis which this war, far from resolving, has accentuated.

Comments by Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf:

Professor Halliday's piece above, which is the conclusion to a much longer piece, strikes me as one-sided. Let me use two specific points to illustrate my position:

1. On Secession:

The efforts to secede on the part of the now-exiled YSP leaders were not sparked by the war as the article suggests. Irrespective of the motives behind it, the efforts to break away had started before the war. For those of us who lived here during those difficult days, and who kept moving between Sanaa and Aden, we could feel the build-up towards secession starting from September 1993.

In fact, there were tangible indicators to the extent that I had personally written a letter to the former Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh (published by the Yemen Times and Al-Shoura newspapers in February 1994), warning him against two blunders - the idea of breaking away, and his blind dependence on the Gulf countries to back him in his efforts. He would not listen.

2. On Yemen's Isolation:

I think the war did damage the international image of Yemen, but as 1995 proved, the damage was not permanent. Sanaa has been able to repair most of its bridges with the West, as well as with countries of the region. The author would do well to take note of the successful regional and international visits of President Saleh.



**TO ALL YOU PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT
A BIG VOLVO COST A FORTUNE**

You always thought a Volvo was simply too expensive. Well, take another look. There it is, waiting for you. All the safety Volvo is so famous for. All the roominess, the distinctive styling and reliability at a price you can afford. So it's time to tear down the myth that a Volvo is only for middle-aged business executives. The 940 is the ideal car for young singles, growing families and seniors too. The 1996 Volvo 940 - a lot of car for the money no matter what your age or circumstances.

El-Aghil Trading Co.

Sana'a: 207470/1

شركة العاقل التجارية

Aden: 341483

Hodeidah: 224103

VOLVO

التجارة المستمرة والرفاهية والسلامة والامان تعدنا مع سيارة فولفو

Special, Special, Special

The 7th Annual Conference of Middle East and East Africa Millers

It has become obvious that Sana'a is lately gaining in importance - not only from the political standpoint, but in the international business community and with trade and professional associations throughout the world. Perhaps it is the distinctive climate and environment; perhaps it is the beautiful architecture; perhaps it is the hospitality and courtesy of the Yemeni people; perhaps it is the increasing importance of Yemen in the international business and finance community. Whatever the reason, it is happening!

For the 7th Annual Conference of Operative Millers, it seems that all these factors have come together to attract around 250 representatives from flour mills and associated industries from around 30 countries to the 7th Annual Conference held by the Association of Operative Millers in the Middle East and East Africa, under the Chairmanship of Abdo Rabo Mohammed Abdo Rabo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Red Sea Flour Mills, which is a leading regional trading and investment house with activities in the Sudan and Yemen.

The significance of holding the conference in Sana'a becomes apparent for the Republic of Yemen for a number of reasons among which are:

- 1) It is held within the national holiday festivities coinciding with the anniversary of the September/October Revolution. These are the days in which the Yemeni people overthrow the archaic rule of the Imamate in Sana'a; and the day that the Yemeni people fired the first shots that launched the War for Independence against British colonial rule in the former South Yemen.
 - 2) Hosting the conference in Sana'a is a clear indication of the success of the wise leadership of General Ali Abdulla Saleh to take the country back to a path of security and stability. This will bring back the confidence of the international business community.
 - 3) Finally, holding the conference in Sana'a there comes in recognition of the role of Red Sea Flour Mills in the economic and business activities of the Republic of Yemen. This role which was initiated by the late Mohammed Abdo Rabo has clearly made the giant firm one of the leading industrial operations of Yemen. It is today the largest flour milling operation in the Arab World and the third largest in the world, with an initial investment of around US \$300 million and subsequent expansions that have boosted production to 3 times the initial capacity.
- On the 22nd of October 1995, the conference was started with by the Minister of Trade and Supply, Dr. Mohammed Al-Afendi, who gave an important speech welcoming the participants and explaining the government's efforts towards encour-

aging the investments and rejuvenation of the economy through the encouragement of private economic activities that create jobs and increase national output. Abdo Rabo Mohammed Abdo Rabo spoke earlier welcoming the guests and explaining the importance of the issues to be discussed in the conference.

Various company representatives spoke giving



insight regarding the latest developments in flour milling both in terms of technological advances and operational streamlining. In addition, the latest developments in terms of milling equipment and expansion of milling operations in the region were explored.

Among the important topics also addressed were the best methods of improving the quality of flour on the international market, and the separation of waste, sifting of by-products that can be re-used for other purposes thus generating an additional source of income for the millers and contributors of production factors in other sectors such as animal husbandry and chicken breeding in particular.

The latest developments in packaging, airtonic roller mills, auto roe mills and on yeast with reducing power.

While the conference was organized for the mill operators, the sponsors of the conference did not ignore the importance of

having representatives from associated industries and businesses.

The first among these are, of course, the suppliers of the raw material used by the mills; namely, the wheat exporters as represented by trade associations like the United States Wheat Associates which sent representatives from the regional office in Cairo, the Canadian Wheat Board, and last, but no least, the Australian Wheat Board.

The participants in the conference discussed many aspects of the business of import/export of wheat, milling, packing and other activities. They agreed to coordinate their efforts and share expertise and knowledge. One specific point of agreement was scholarship training programs to be organized for the employees of the less advanced partners in the group.

The three day conference included several tours of nearby scenic areas, including the old city of Sana'a itself. The participants were impressed by the attractive sites.

The coming conference by the Association of Operative Millers will be held in Cairo, next year.

The participants expressed their appreciation to the Chairman of the Conference Abdo Rabo Mohammed Abdo Rabo, for all the efforts to make sure that the conference achieves its goals, and for creating an all around pleasant atmosphere which reflected the Yemeni people's unequalled code of hospitality and generosity.



AL-WAHDAH: Sana'a, Weekly: 25-1095

(Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Judge Al-Hitar, Chairman of Yemeni Organization For Human Rights: "A plan exists for the trial of those who disrupt the country's security. The Al-Dhala'a incident is an ordinary crime."
- 2) The Head of the Socialist Bloc in Parliament: "Confronting extremism is the responsibility of all political parties - those ruling and in the opposition"
- 3) The President, While Honoring Families of Martyrs from Shabwa: "Unity is steadfast and the battle continues against corrupt persons, terrorists and those who take advantage of the simple folks."

Article Summary:**Forgery and Prison Escapees In Dhamar**

Citing reports from informed sources, the paper disclosed that 55 people are implicated in the forgery case at the Ministry of Education, Dhamar Branch. The 55 persons were issued misleading or unsubstantiated views regarding their employment status. After referring the case to the General Prosecutor, the case is being investigated by the Public Property Prosecution in Sana'a.

On the other hand, a sixth prisoner has escaped from the Reform Prison of Dhamar. The escape of a convicted Sudanese, who was sentenced to death, remains outstanding and still raises many questions about the Penal System.

AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden, Weekly: 23-10-95

(Mouthpiece of Yemeni Unionists Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Finally, the Case of the Algerian Terrorist is Sent to the Court.
- 2) A Yemeni-Egyptian Security Cooperation Deal.
- 3) The Pensions of 10,000 Retirees Are Uncertain (The Social Security Authority Was Ordered to Return the YR 14,000,000 it Had Spent to Buy 2 Cars for the New Chairman and his Deputy-Chairman in Aden)

Article Summary:**The Terrorism File**

In its editorial, the paper condemned the killing of a member of the Ismaili Sect in Haraz and the continued attacks in mosque sermons, in the Islah Party press and in other public areas calling the Ismailis heretics and even sanctioning their blood. The paper recalled that at one time, the followers of this unorthodox sect ruled Yemen for more than two centuries, the height of which was the reign of Queen Arwa bint Ahmed Al-Sulaihi, under whom Yemen saw prosperity, cultural growth and dominance in the region (Around the 12 th Century AD). The paper states: "We aspire to close this file of sectarian terrorism in our country by the



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

cooperation of all the political currents, including the more reasonable elements of this political current (Islamic activism). Both the political parties in power and in the opposition should begin a dialogue on the issue of terrorism before the country falls into a dialogue of a different kind, God forbid!

AL-HAQ: Sana'a, Weekly: 22-10-95

(Rabitat Abna Al-Yemen [Sons of Yemen League])

Main Headlines:

- 1) A Prosecution Deputy Snatches a Lawyer's ID and Orders His Arrest.
- 2) There Should Be No Distinction Between the Governor and the Governed.
- 3) Yemen: The Extremists Ignite Sectarian Conflict

Article Summary:**Women Behind Bars**

In a long critical commentary, Hind Al-Yamania, a regular writer for the paper, describes how Yemeni women are still behind what she calls "psychological" bars imposed on her by society. "Most of her rights are forfeited, including her right to take part in bringing the country forward," she wrote. There are no religious, legal or humanitarian justifications for these bars and Yemeni women have given and continue to give a lot for their families and the country.

AL AYYAM : Aden, Weekly: 25-10-95

(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Germany Rehabilitates the Main Pump of Aden's Sewerage System
- 2) Shabwan, Hadhrami and Maharan Investors Complain to the President after Apprehension of their Boats and Confiscation of their Loads of Shrimp and Fish.
- 3) A Gang of Auto Thieves in Shabwa.

Article Summary:**Malaria Kills 5 People in Al-Wadhia'a**

In the District of Al-Wadhia'a, Abyan Governorate, 1500 cases of malaria have been reported, according to a statement issued by the People's General Congress Branch Manager there, who also pointed out that just

during the past year alone, 5 people have lost their lives. That makes the total loss of lives 200 during the past 4 years.

14 OCTOBER: Aden, Daily: 26-10-95

(Official)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Public Trial of the Accused Arsonists in many Adeni Neighborhoods Start Today in Aden's Sira Court-house
- 2) The Opening of Bids for Privatization Schemes of 5 Public Corporations and Factories will Be in March 1996.
- 3) Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar to Visit Kuwait Soon.

Article Summary:**"...Misunderstanding!"**

In a regular column of the paper called "The Pulse of the Citizen", Mr. Abdullah Abdul Majid refers to the case of the Belgian Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and his resignation as Head of NATO. From the local standpoint, such cases are not the result of any special campaigns or reform programs that are geared for public relations and do not lead to any real or effective change. But they really aim to bring down corrupt officials from their seemingly fortified positions. Maybe a Parliamentary delegation should be sent to one of these modern societies to find out how corrupt public officials should not take advantage of immunity and thus avoid facing proceedings against their misuse of official positions and public funds. Here is an example of an appropriate system by which public officials are brought to justice and made to pay for their violation of the public service ethics and for their violation of trust.

26 SEPTEMBER: Sana'a, Weekly: 26-10-95

(Mouthpiece of the Armed Forces)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Bajammal Heads the Yemeni Delegation to the Amman Economic Summit.
- 2) The President, in interview with Al-Bilad (Saudi) newspaper: "Yemeni-Saudi cooperation is important for ensuring the security and stability of the Arabian Peninsula. We have been able to overcome much of the fall-out and consequences of the war. We expect

improvement in the economic situation."

3) The Cabinet Discusses Progress on the Actions Taken to Deal With the Economic Situation.

Article Summary:**From the Diary of the Rooster of Yemeni Ghosts**

The regular columnist, Saleh Abdulla Dahhan, in one of the comments in a long column which deals with a number of topics, writes under the title *Defeat is an Element of Victory* under a subheading: *Legitimacy ...and the Nation?*. He writes, "Since the present coalition came to power, the government has made a lot of fuss about reforms and combating corruption that would put the government back in good shape".

However despite the considerable period of time which has passed, and the issuance of the relevant decrees, and in spite of the numerous speeches made by the highest authorities in government and the many articles that spoke of the battle against corruption (which are apparently just a waste of ink and paper), there has not been one area of corruption that has been dealt with. Nor has there been any public official booted out of office, or even questioned about his areas of responsibility. This, in spite of the so many areas and so many officials that would make the search very easy, and at all levels of government.

Does this mean that perhaps the corruption implied by the government's campaigns falls outside the government? Is the corruption and erosion of public finance and assets outside the jurisdiction of the government and thus the government has authorized the Big Whigs of Corruption to "readjust" society to live with this phenomenon, financially and administratively?

الف مبدوء

نتقدم بالتهاني والتبريكات للعريسين
نبيل حمود الصعدي ونادية محمد علي ثابت
مع تمنياتنا لهما بحياة زوجية سعيدة
وبالرفاه والبنين .
المهنزون : أفراح محمد علي ثابت
وجميع أفراد صحيفة «يمن تايمز»

Congratulations

Congratulations to the Bridegroom:
Nabil Hamoud Al-Saadi and
Bride Nadia Mohamed Ali.

We wish you a happy married life.

Felicitants:

Afrach Mohamed Ali
and All Yemen Times staff

Under Sponsorship of:
Ministry of Communication

INFO - COMMUTECH

INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION EXHIBITION

19 - 23rd November, 95.
Sana'a, Yemen.

Participant: Major international companies specialised in this field



Computer Engineering World



Pansat

Ghamdan General
Trading & Import



GRUNDIG



GRUNDIG
made for you
ECHOSTAR

GENERAL ELECTRONICS CO.

Apollo Exhibition Hall,
Baghdad Street.



HAYEL SAIED ANEM & CO. LTD



OFFICE SYSTEMS of Yemen



Yemen Computer
Company Limited



Arab Digital Agencies, Ltd.
Apple™ Division



Organiser: Apollo Co.
Tel: 276311/271506/273992 Fax: 274850
P.O. Box: 11039, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen



ROYAL JORDANIAN

UNIVERSAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

Effective Tuesday, 7/11/95, ROYAL JORDANIAN will increase the number of flights to and from Yemen to four per week as per following schedule:

Wed	Sun	Mon	Fri			Sat	Tue	Mon	Thur	
2345 0255	2345 0255	2345 0255	2130 0055	D A A	↓	Amman Sana'a Aden	↑	A D D	0600 0820 0500 0220	0820 0500 0500 0500

(all times local)

With immediate connections to Europe / USA / Canada / Far East.

For further information, please contact your Travel Agent or the following telephone numbers:

Sana'a	275028/29/3	Aden	02/221146	Taiz	04/225383/384
	275129/30		02/243475		
	273924/5				
Hodeidah	03/226980/958	Mukalla	05/354842/4	Seiyun	09844288

Continued from page 1:

President Saleh ...

B: Pushing Development Efforts:

In addition, President Saleh has cut the tremendous bureaucratic quagmire in order to push through the infrastructure projects badly needed by the city. He has especially forced through road building and other construction work.

In meetings with the leaders of the city, as well as with the media people, he appealed for cooperation and joint effort. "We cannot win if we each work separately. We need to join hands, for the sake of the future of Aden and the whole country," he told different groups repeatedly.

He has also held meetings with key businessmen and asked them to lead the way in investments. "We want to see you at the forefront of risk-taking. You cannot simply sit back and wait for the good times. You should help bring about the good times." He also promised to provide any assistance they needed in their work.

Although only a few weeks in Aden, the President has been able to revive the free and active spirit of the people of Aden.

By: Shaher Musa'abain,
Aden Bureau Chief,
Yemen Times.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
يا ايها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي الى ربك راضية مرضية فادخلي في عبادي وادخلي جنتي "عظيمه"
بقلوب يملأها الحزن والأسى
تتقدم أسرة صحيفة «يمن تايمز»
بأحر التعازي والمواساة الى
الاخوة / عبدالملك واحمد وحسين علي البشاري
بوفاة والدهم القاضي علي اسحاق البشاري .
سانئلين المولى ان يتعمد الفقيه بواسع رحمته . ويسكنه
فسيح جناته . ويلهم أهله الصبر والسلوان . وإنا لله وإنا
إليه راجعون .
الاسيفون : د/ عبدالعزيز السقاف . اسماعيل الغابري .
وكافة العاملين في الصحيفة .

ألف مبروك يا أبا «زهوان»
اجمل التهاني واطيب التبريكات نرفعها
للاخ/ فهمي ياسين السقاف
الذي رزق مولوده الاول واسماه ((زهوان))
المهنتون : د/ عبدالعزيز السقاف .
جلال علي محمد السقاف . طلال علي محمد السقاف
عبدالله عبدالحبيب السقاف . وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

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

Contest No.49 مسابقة رقم ٤٩

Prepared by:
Al-Farouk Institute of
Languages & Computer

إعداد:
معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

P.O.Box 3637, Al-Raqas St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telephone (967-1) 209721, Fax 218 231

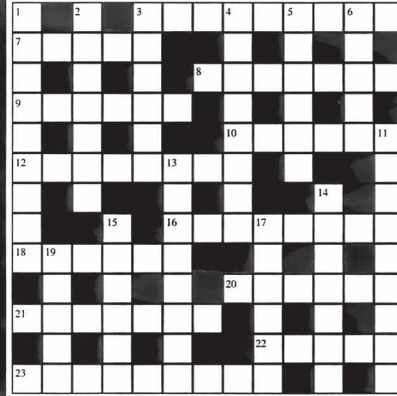
ص ب رقم (٣٦٣٧) . صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقاص - صنعاء . تليفون ٢٠٩٧٢١ (١-٩٦٧) . فاكس ٢١٨٢٣١

Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouk Institute by

Thursday morning. The winner will be announced in next week's issue of Yemen Times.

يرجى قطع المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس.

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



Across

- Like information got by spies?
- Have the same opinion.
- Sharp-smelling gas.
- Walking in set steps.
- DOWN 'bat'
- Island (book with Long John Silver)
- Gary Lineker's game.
- Girl's name (anagram of DANGLE).
- Another name for 16 ACROSS.
- Mum and Dad.
- Oak tree's fruit.
- Game played with a shuttlecock.

Down

- Insect's 'bite'.
- Game played with bats, ball and wickets.
- Boris Becker's court game.
- Wide-brimmed Mexican hat.
- Preference, option.
- Drive one away from one's own country, banish.
- Making clothes.
- Undo, unite.
- North American tree-climbing animal.
- During school time.
- Native of Troy or a hard-working.
- Woolly-haired South American animal.

Correct answer for contest No. (48)

CAMEL HORSE
O E A D O N
C H E S S E O R B I T
O T T O A S I O E
A L S O A R K S T A R
B E E R C U R Y E A R
B E E N I C E T E N T
A Q S P E N D A H
C R U S T L A N G R Y
O T A L R E L M
N A P P Y N I E C E

WINNER OF CONTEST NO 48:
Tareq Gahaf



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



الشركة اليمنية الكويتية للتنمية العقارية

YEMENI-KUWAITI REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT CO

DID YOU GET THE GOOD NEWS?

On the anniversary of the Yemeni Revolution,
the Yemeni-Kuwaiti Real Estate Development Company

presents its warmest felicitations to
General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic
and the fraternal Yemeni people.

On this fortuitous occasion, the company is happy to announce the sale
of its flats (apartments) in the Sanaa/Kuwait Tower Complex.

To make your reservation,
or to obtain more information, please call us at:
(01) 215-606, 215-607, 215-667
or visit us in person at the office of the company at the Haddah Administrative Complex

ADEN HOTEL
MÖVENPICK

Business Oasis

tel: 02-232911 / fax: 02-221255

Plaza Suites Hotel



Naukshout Street Sana'a, RoY
For reservation please call Tel (09671)205483 Fax 209750

القائمة التأمين
UNITED INSURANCE

حمايتكم هي سر نجاحنا
Our Success is PROTECTING YOU

Tel: Sana'a : 272890
Taiz : 215012
Hodeidah : 217292

فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

For reservation, please call 237 500

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®

Don't just send it, DHL it

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

GoldStar
AUDIO VIDEO

Global Sponsor of the United Nations
ANNIVERSARY

NOW SPECIAL OFFER FOR LIMITED PERIOD

- Automatic Paper Cutter
- Automatic Telephone/Fax Switch
- Answering Machine Interface
- Anti-curl Technology
- Password Communication
- Automatic Dialing
- Automatic Document Feeder, 10 sheets
- Delay Send, any time in 24 hours



The GoldStar Fax brings all the power of fax technology to the small office, individual department and home at a price you can afford

GoldStar LG Electronics
Technology With The Human Touch

MODERN HOUSE EXHIBITION- SHAMMAKH GROUP

SANAA 225646	ADEN 252480	HODEIDAH 217826	TAIZ 221896
-----------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------

Pakistani Food & Music Festival: A First Class Entertainment

On October 27th, the first-ever Pakistani Food and Music Festival concluded at the Taj Sheba Hotel its five-day entertainment program with a big bang. There was an exclusive program for the diplomatic community, and at hand to appreciate the songs, dances, and comic scenes were a number of ambassadors and their families, along with senior officials from the Yemeni Foreign Ministry. "The response of the public throughout the five days was marvellous. We are gratified by the appreciation," stated Masroor Alam, coordinator of the festival.



The audience was entranced by traditional songs coupled with dances from various parts of Pakistan performed by 26 artists and actors. Special mention must be made of the Sitar and Tabla recitals by 2 outstanding players - Ustad Jawed Allah Ditta and Master Israr Ahmed.

While enjoying the performance, the audience helped itself to a variety of ethnic dishes - delights from Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Quetta and Peshawar. "The food was specially good, though a bit spicy for my taste," exclaimed a Dutch lady who stayed on till the end of the show.

The local population as well as the international community was appreciative of the show and hoped for other similar programs in the future.



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

SANAA
Phones:
(967-1) 243070
(967-1) 247852
Fax:
(967-1) 243652
(967-1) 263043
Tlx 2720 CCIC YE
P O Box 16110

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

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

WORLD LEADER