



# YEMEN TIMES

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• SANAA • December 11th thru 18th, 1995 Volume V, Issue No. 50 • Price 10 Riyals



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## Yemen Times Reports First Hand on the Qatari Foreign Minister's Press Conference

# QATAR Decides It Will Not Be Pushed Around, Not Even by GCC Compatriots !

**By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf  
 Chief Editor, Yemen Times  
 Reporting from Doha, Qatar.**

Qatar has decided to break ranks within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), last week. Seething under the preponderant dominance of Saudi Arabia within the GCC, the State of Qatar was finally pushed over the age by Saudi Arabia's unilateral decision to impose a new Saudi secretary-general for the GCC, Mr. Jameel Al-Hujailan. The decision was presented to, and approved by, the Muscat GCC summit last week, thus triggering a visible Qatari reaction.

In a statement to an emergency cabinet meeting on Thursday December 7th. His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, expressed regret at the Saudi move and the way the GCC summit has handled itself. "Six months ago, Qatar had nominated one of its own (Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Attiyah) for the post of Secretary-General of the GCC," he explained. That request was not even considered, while the Saudi decision was automatically approved.

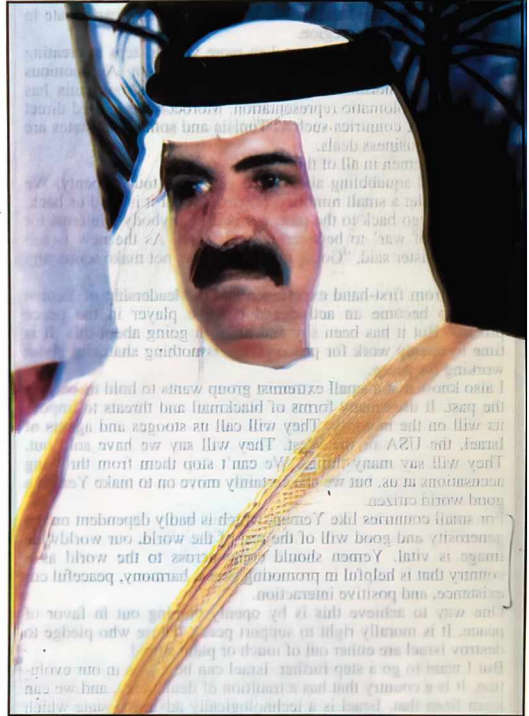
Thus, the head of state of Qatar withdrew from the final session of the summit. Qatar subsequently issued a statement saying that it was not bound by the communique of the GCC summit. In an ominous development, the Emir of Qatar stated that the way the Saudi secretary-general was appointed contradicts the by-laws of the GCC, and this kind of behavior will inevitably affect the GCC and its ability to achieve its goals. "We do not object to the appointment of a Saudi national or this individual, we simply object to the way the decision has been reached," Sheikh Hamad said.

This issue comes merely at the end of a series of Qatari complaints regarding its role and interaction with its neighbors. Sheikh Hamad of Qatar is a generation younger than the rulers of the other GCC countries. This has led to differences of perceptions, dynamism and ambition, according to observers. But the difference within the GCC has also created a certain degree of apprehension among the people of Qatar. While supporting their Emir on his stand, and appreciating the need on the

part of the other GCC countries to show more respect for Qatar's needs and interests, the people of Qatar know that they cannot develop alone. Thus, Qatar may have inadvertently painted itself in a corner. At this stage, both Qatar and the other GCC countries are favourably searching for a face-saving exit from this crisis.

Intellectuals, talk-show programs, newspapers and the general public - so far not openly involved in political debates, have been discussing the issue in a manner that has greifed the rulers of the region. As one university professor expressed it, "something good may yet come out of this. Qatar is serving as a catalyst to bring change, if at least in the level open involvement of the general public in political issues." Meanwhile, high-level consultations are underway. His Majesty Sultan Qaboos of Oman and His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan of the United Arab Emirates are reported to be on constant contact with the Qatari leadership not to let the crisis grow further out of hand.

*Continues on page 11.*



## PGC-Islah Rivalry Intensifies

The political rivalry and posturing between the ruling coalition partners - the People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) - continues to escalate and intensify. At the moment, the point of contention is the bill regarding the law of Islamic banks. Parliament has recently approved the bill for Islamic banks and passed it on to the president for his signature. The president did not sign it, he returned it to parliament with three pages of proposed changes. This effectively kills the bill, unless parliament can muster enough votes to re-pass the bill. The Islah bloc is trying hard to mobilize the necessary votes to over-ride the president's objections and comments. The Islah was even able to win support of

PGC members of parliament, which prompted an intensive lobbying in both camps. Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, Secretary-General of the PGC, summoned the PGC members of parliament and bluntly told them to support the president's position on the issue. "We should have some degree of party loyalty. Otherwise, the PGC function as a party," said. Meanwhile, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has taken many visible steps to reverse most of the gains of the Islah in Aden and Abyan, secured in the aftermath of the last civil war. PGC-Islah rivalry is bound to intensify further as the two largest parties of Yemen compete in the coming (April 1997) parliamentary elections.

## PERSON OF THE YEAR 1995

The Yemen Times invites suggestions and nominations of candidates for the 1995 Yemen Times Person of the Year. The two basic criteria for selection are:  
 1. Success in one's career and personal family life.  
 2. A visible contribution to society's welfare.

The Yemen Times has established the tradition of honoring individuals who are well-accomplished and who maintain a

sense of duty towards society. In 1991, the recipient of the ward was Dr. Tareq Sinan Abu Luhum, in 1992; it was Eng. Ahmed Al-Anisi, in 1993; it was Ali Mohammed Saeed; and in 1994, Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby. Yemen Times hereby invites nominations for the 1995 person. A six-person at the newspaper will screen the suggestions, compile information on the nominees, and make the ultimate selection.

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## OUR VIEWPOINT

### Yemen Needs Bolder Steps in the ME Peace

The Government of Yemen will do a major service to the country if it were to take bolder and more courageous steps in interacting with the Middle East peace process. Lingering behind waiting for everybody else to jump on board before tagging along is neither a good policy nor a useful one. The Republic of Yemen has a stake in the peace process, and it should openly move to participate in bringing peace to the region.

Most other Arab states have taken more visible steps in creating the peace. Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinian Autonomous Regions have normalized relations with Israel. Mauritania has exchanged diplomatic representation. Morocco has started direct flights. Other countries such as Tunisia and some Gulf states are discussing business deals.

Where is Yemen in all of this?

We are still squabbling about even getting in touch openly. We should not let a small minority, however vocal it is, pull us back. We cannot go back to the past, nor is it in anybody's interest for the 'state of war' to between us and Israel. As the new Israeli Prime Minister said, "Going to war just does not make sense, any more!"

I know from first-hand experience that the leadership of Yemen wants to become an active and positive player in the peace process. But it has been shy and timid in going about this. It is time to openly work for peace. There is nothing shameful about working for peace.

I also know that a small extremist group wants to hold us back to the past. It uses many forms of blackmail and threats to impose its will on the majority. They will call us stooges and agents of Israel, the USA or the West. They will say we have sold out. They will say many things. We can't stop them from throwing accusations at us, but we can certainly move on to make Yemen a good world citizen.

For small countries like Yemen, which is badly dependent on the generosity and good will of the rest of the world, our worldwide image is vital. Yemen should come across to the world as a country that is helpful in promoting peace, harmony, peaceful co-existence, and positive interaction.

One way to achieve this is by openly coming out in favor of peace. It is morally right to support peace. Those who pledge to destroy Israel are either out of touch or plain stupid.

But I want to go a step further. Israel can be a plus in our evolution. It is a country that has a tradition of democracy, and we can learn from that. Israel is a technologically advanced state which can help in our economic progress. Israel is a nation of thinkers and authors from whom we can learn a lot. We Arabs, and the other Middle Eastern societies, stand to gain much by rubbing shoulders with the Israelis.

This does not mean abandoning our rights. It means we should work very hard and negotiate shrewdly in restoring Arab rights. But this needs to be done with the context of coexistence with Israel rather than with the goal of throwing it to the sea.

If the Government of Yemen, often wishy-washy on many things not just on this one, can make up its mind, it would help us a lot. For once, I ask our government to take a bold step forward on the Middle Eastern peace. I would like to alert our rulers that their position on the last Gulf Crisis was a blunder, for which Yemen has paid dearly, and from which it continues to suffer.

**The Publisher**  


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#### Parry at British Council on Old Structures

A lecture on the importance of conserving the built heritage of the Arabian Peninsula was given by James Parry at the British Council last week. Mr. Parry, who works in London for the National Trust, Britain's biggest conservation organization, spoke about the particular experience of Oman and Saudi Arabia. He specifically examined attitudes to the past, and how they differ between Europe and the Arab World. James Parry spent a few days looking at the buildings of the past. "As a nation of builders, Yemenis have a defined cultural identity which encourages them to value traditional architecture and continue to apply its principles in modern buildings," he said.

#### Worldwide Appeal in Search of Missing Persons

An Amnesty International appeal has triggered a worldwide campaign in search of persons in Yemen who had 'disappeared'. These include Muhammad Nasser Surur Said, Muhammad Qassim Abdullah Amer, Muhammad Salem Abdullah, Muhammad Umar Abdullah Al-Shadi, Muhammad Umar Masud Said, Dr. Najib Hizam Fare' Sayf, Abdullah Muhammad Haydara Al-Hamisha, Abdullah Nasser Abdud, Abdullah Nasser Al-Jawna Saleh, Abdullah Said Salem Fadel, Abdullah Saleh Ahmad Al-Awlaqi, Abdullah Salem Muhammad Mahuri, Awadh Saleh Ali Al-Shahiri, Hamid Hassan Hussain Al-Khaila, Ubayd Ali Al-Abad Abdullah, Said Ali bin Ali Al-Atel, and many more.

The appeal is in the form of letters from as far apart countries as Australia, Sweden, Germany, Canada, etc.

Most of those individuals are from the South and disappeared under the reign of the former PDRY.

#### Mysterious Armed Bands Attack in the Heart of Sana'a In the Middle of Daylight.

The Suffari complex in Al-Hasaba, just about 150 meters away from the residence of the Speaker of Parliament, was attacked on 7/12/95 by a band of mysterious armed men of about 8 men who manhandled the guards at the complex and entered the compound taking away the car in the best condition after ransacking the place by cutting up telephone lines and causing other damage in addition to terrorizing the workers and mechanics who were working in the compound repairing vehicles. That the capital city of Sana'a becomes subjected to wild vigilante activity represents a new trend by those who have found that the government does not act firmly to subdue such efforts to undermine the security of the people and their property. The case is now with the General Prosecutor

#### Danish Executive Is Assaulted in Hadhramaut.

The Executive Manager of Dandar, A Danish firm under contract with the Ministry of Fisheries (Fourth Fisheries Project) was kidnapped by a band of mysterious armed men in Al-Shihr Hadhramaut, while getting into his car, a 1995 Landcruiser Wagon, which apparently the assailants were going after. Mr Toeffel Petersen tried to resist the assailants but the assailants fired at the dashboard of the vehicle after which the frightened victim gave in to the demands of his assailants by giving them the target of the attack, i.e., the car. The assailants drove off with the vehicle and are still at large.



## SAMAH SEIYUN HOTEL

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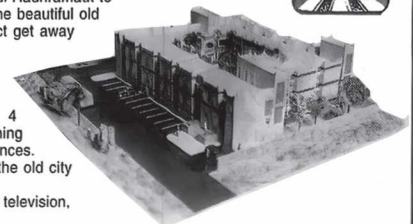
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## Breaking the Rules of Fair Play

The Government of Yemen keeps telling the whole world that all competing political forces can interact peacefully in the coming elections. Two weeks back in London, I participated in a conference organized by the University of London, to put the Government to the test. I asked, "Why is the opposition not working to prepare for the April 1997 elections?" I was laughed out of the room.

Basically, what the opposition is saying is that the rulers are using the state machinery to frustrate their efforts to win support and sympathy among the voters. One leading opposition figure explained it like this: "At this stage, we are not even complaining against the rulers' illegal use of state funds and resources to bolster their own influence among the public. We are complaining that they are literally stopping us from any ordinary work in order to build relations of trust with the public."

He also indicated that the rulers, in preparation for the coming elections, are already creating hurdles in the way of potential rivals. I was told there are already a dozen cases where this has happened. I could not understand how that could be done, but then again, Yemen is a country of surprises. I was destined to learn this is done, first hand.

Upon my return, I found that the Honorable Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abdulghani has given written orders forbidding me from engaging in any effort to

help develop my region (Shamayatain in Taiz). I could not believe this until I saw with my own eyes his orders addressed to the Governor of Taiz. The pretext was that there were disputes in the region, which I believe were created by the state itself. I wish the Prime Minister would contest this, to give me the excuse to publish his letter and shame him in public.

Let me use more examples.

The Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party says that the President of the Republic has recently told the people of Aden/Abyan that if they were to vote for YSP candidates in the coming elections, he will personally take away the ballot boxes. "We have evidence of this," he said.

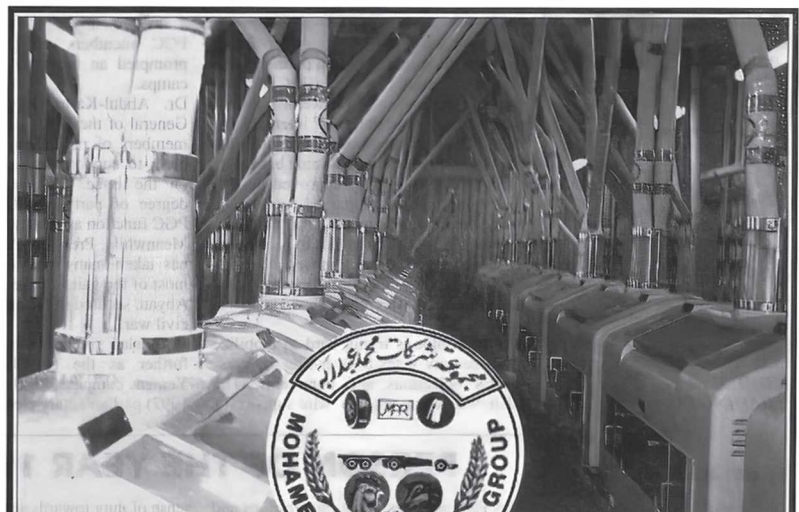
In Shabwah, similar steps were taken, making it almost impossible for key personalities to get in touch with the public.

Many perceived potential rivals will probably be put behind bars in 1996 under various pretexts.

For the sake of Yemeni stability and the proper evolution of our transformation, would our rulers refrain from more such irregularities.

Meanwhile, institutes interested in promoting democracy need to start compiling information on these irregularities.

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Editor, Yemen Times.



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**UNICEF ResRep:**

**“Yemen is not doing enough for its children.”**



Today, Monday December 11th, UNICEF issued its “The State of the World’s Children 1996” report which, this year, addresses the theme of war victims. The report shows that more than 90% of casualties in the wars fought during the 1980s and 1990s. This contrasts visibly with the much smaller figures of earlier wars.

The main reason for this shift in focus in the victims is that “most contemporary conflicts are not between states, but within them. Rather than being set-place battles between contending armies, the fighting takes place among groups of armed civilians.” In these wars, the enemy is dispersed, it is actually the whole civilian population divided along ethnic, racial, religious or other lines. The report puts succinctly:

“When ethnic loyalties prevail (in a war situation), a perilous logic clicks in. The escalation from ethnic superiority to ethnic cleansing to genocide can be an irresistible process. Killing adults is not enough; future generations of the enemy - their children - must also be eliminated.”

Thus children have become direct targets. During the last decade alone, 2 million children have been killed, 4-5 million physically disabled, 12 million left homeless, more than one million orphaned, and some 10 million psychologically traumatized, according to the UNICEF.

It is against this backdrop that the UNICEF report comes out. On this occasion, Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times Chief editor went to speak to Mr. Carl Tinstman, the UNICEF Resident Representative in Yemen, who also happened to be at the time the acting coordinator of the UN bodies in Yemen, given that Mr. Under Yucer is out of time. Mr. Tinstman, an old hand in the business with more than 20 years of service with UNICEF. Carl, an American by origin, is more of a world citizen who fits well in various international settings. That has something to do with his diverse worldwide experience, which ranges from Latin America to Africa, to Europe, and now the Middle East.

**Q:** Let us start with report. There is a decided shift in emphasis from the traditional health/education/sanitation aspects of UNICEF concerns to the gripping problem of child war victims. Can you share some thoughts with us on this?

**A:** Yes, there is a visible shift in emphasis and priorities. Today,

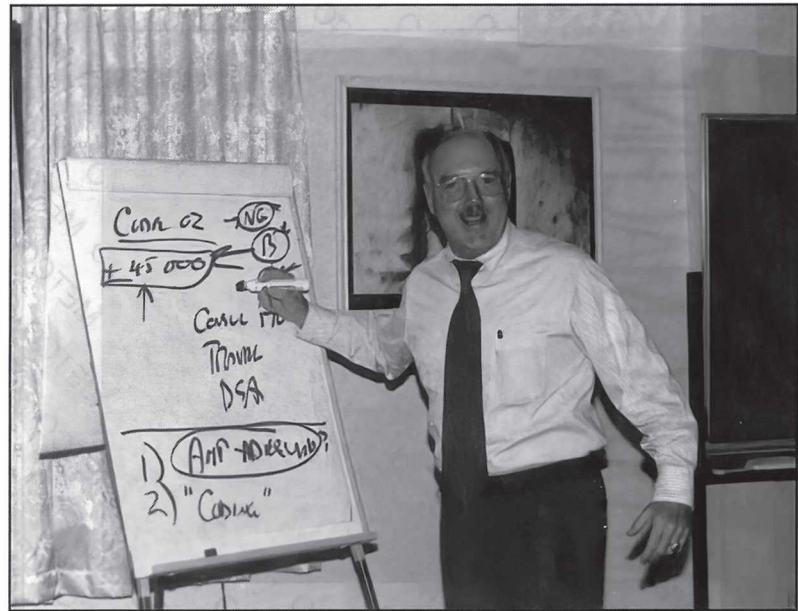
proportionately high. All in all, there is reason for concern, and we have now embarked on anti-war agenda, with a focussed effort against land mines.

**Q:** In 1990, UNICEF pledged to attain certain goals by the end of the century. How do you assess the performance?

turbing statistics concerning the children of Yemen. I think more can be done for the children of this country.

Let me use specific examples:

1. At its peak a few years ago, Yemen had attained an over 90% immunization coverage for its children. Since then, the country has slipped back visibly. Today, less than 60% of Yemen’s children are immunized. The problem is not availability of the doses. For example, in 1995, we have provided the needed doses, but they were either not distributed or not administered, etc.
2. Yemeni school-age children do get the education they are entitled to. Of all the school-age boys, only 70% receive primary education, 50% preparatory education, and some 30% secondary education. The situation is even more alarming with girls. Only 35% of the girls receive primary education, only 20% preparatory education, and only 7% secondary education.
3. Although significant progress has been made, under 5-years mortality rate is still among the



highest in the world.

4. Total fertility rate among women is still a whopping 7.5, and the number of pregnancies is around 12. This is very high, and family planning measures - so essential for the nation’s future welfare, is still non-existent. Contraceptive prevalence is less than 7%.

**Q:** These are chilling numbers. What can be done to help the situation?

**A:** I know the situation is difficult. Let me use this occasion to highlight a troublesome attitude among Yemeni officials. When we tell them about these problems, they retort, “Why don’t you do something!”

Let me say here that helping Yemen children, and even

Yemen’s development process in general, is the responsibility of Yemenis. It is not ours. Your foreign friends - whether organizations such as UNICEF, and bilateral donors - can only support your efforts. They will not replace them.

Having said that, let me state that much more could be achieved, even with the existing resources. It requires more coordination, and a commitment to pursue the goals relentlessly. The world community is willing and able to help Yemen achieve its targets for the children, if there is a more concerted effort at all fronts.

**Q:** Where do we go from here?

**A:** I think we can start by asking all sides to commit themselves to do better in 1996. To sort of

make a new year’s resolution, and this is timely.

Second, we can involve Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the efforts across the country, as they are able to reach out to a larger population base at a much lower cost.

Third, a media campaign will help in making the public know the importance of immunization, family planning, proper sanitation, hygiene, etc.

Although I do not believe Yemen can achieve the targets of the year 2000 it had announced, it can definitely improve its performance.

UNICEF and other UN organizations, including the World Bank and IMF - will help it in this effort.



An Afghan war victim

more than 90% of the victims in violent conflicts are civilians, and increasingly these are children. Children are drafted in many local wars as in Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, etc. But more aggravating is the fact that children are the targets of violence just because they are the children or an adversarial group. We have seen this in Rwanda, Bosnia, etc.

In other instances, civilians are the victims of land mines which are planted during wars. Here again, the share of children is dis-

**A:** Yes, in the New York Summit of Heads of States and Governments in 1990, UNICEF drew up certain quantifiable goals for the year 2000. We also drew up interim goals for 1995. Many countries were able to attain the 1995 interim goals, and they look set to attain the 2000 goals. I am afraid Yemen is not on this list of achievers.

**Q:** What is the picture in Yemen?

**A:** I am afraid there are some dis-

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# ADEN FREE ZONE IN PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Anwar Ali Shamsheer

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To occupy once again a leading role in international trade is nothing but natural to Aden and Yemen.

Aden historically was the first Free Settlement and Port in the Middle and Far East, established by act No. (10) of 1850 by the then British Authorities. By Act No. (6) of 1888, the present modern Aden Port became a fact in world trade. These two events, which have surpassed a century, reflect and emphasize the historical importance which Yemen occupied in the overall international trade framework and activities. It is a status deeply rooted in a tradition spanning well over three thousand years of history.

The Republic of Yemen (RoY) - geographically and strategically on all accounts - is situated ideally within the global trade network. It is located at the southern end of the Red Sea, with a long coastline on the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. It lies at cross-roads between the East and West, and between the North and South. This ideal location allows for easy access to primary and main shipping routes of the world. It is indeed a strategic position within the world economy and international trade, an advantage to Yemen which needs no further clarification.

## B. Legal Frame Work and Goals:-

The Yemen Free Zone Public Authority (YFZPA), a corporate body enjoying financial and administrative autonomy, was established by Republican Resolution No. (49) of 1991. The complementary legal instruments are covered by Free Zone Law No. (4) of 1993 (1st April 1993); the Prime Minister's Resolution No. (65) of 1993 concerning (Free Zones and their Geographic Borders of which the Aden Zone is part; and the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (216) of 1995 and its order No. (80) of the same year.

With the legal basis for the development of the Free Zone in Aden thus established, the paramount action required is the implementation of the Aden Free Zone by stages encompassing the whole of the City of Aden with its present Governorate boundary being the immediate limit unless extended further later on. The first stage of development is as follows:

**Area (a) :**  
Site: Maalla Port;  
Present Usage: Aden Port;  
Space: 590,000 square meters;  
Description: This area includes the borders of Aden Port in Maalla with all its facilities. The area is important for activating movement of goods (export, import, transit) and coordinating it with the activities of the Aden Free Zone.

**Area (b) :**  
Site: To the South of the present Maalla Port;  
Present Usage: Industrial areas and unused areas;  
Space: 90,000 sq. meters;  
Description: It is the area to the south of Maalla Port and an extension to it. The area is important for future expansion of storage capacity of the port, in addition to building more warehouses for storing of goods, etc., and for re-exporting.

**Area (c) :**  
Site: The marine encompassment of Aden Port;  
Present Usage: Unspecified, covers all activities within the marine area of a Port;  
Space: total legal marine area of the Port.  
Description: The area covers the total marine encompassment of the Port of Aden including the

islands within it, the Caltex wharf and the North and South of Workers Island. The area is designated for the purpose of developing Caltex Port (North of Port) and making available sufficient space for the development of activities of the port of Aden.

**Area (d) :**  
Site: Jabal Hadeed;  
Present Usage: military camp  
Space: 950,000 sq meters;  
Description: Jebel Hadeed camp is to be used to enhance the storage capacity of the Port of Aden. Additionally, the area offers a naturally secured area of storage very close to the port and can be connected to it directly:

**Area (e) :**  
Site: Tareq Camp;  
Space: Total Military area of the camp;  
Description: Presently used as a military/security camp extending from the Aden Hotel Roundabout towards the road leading to Crater. Designated to be used for the purpose of extending and changing the existing Roundabout, construction of Commercial Complexes and storage facilities and easing traffic movement and connection to both Port and Airport.

**Area (f) :**  
Site: Badr Military Camp and Military Aviation School;  
Present Usage: Military Comp  
Space: 1,980,000 sq meters;  
Description: The Present Badr Military Camp includes the Military Aviation School that are situated southwest end of the Present airport. The area includes also the site of the Khormaker Power Station. It is designated for expansion works of the airport and the use of the existing facilities available in the military airport of the Air Cargo Village.

**Area (g) :**  
Site: South-West of the airport;  
Present Usage: Industrial/Stores/Government Offices;  
Space: 300,000 sq meters;  
Description: Situated at the southeast end of the Present airport, bordered to the east of Abyan-beach. Presently the area is used as sites for Ministry of Construction workshops, Ministry of Public Health Aden - branch offices, some factories which have almost ceased to function and oil company offices.

**Area (h) :**  
Site: Aden International Airport;  
Present Usage: Airport;  
Space: 2,840,000 sq meters;  
Description: The present airport with all its peripheral and facilities. The area is designated for the development of the present airport to make it suitable for expected increased economic activities.

**Area (i) :**  
Site: North of the Aden International Airport  
Present Usage: Military Camps and different uses  
Space: 14,690,000 sq meters;  
Description: The area is situated to the North of the present Aden International Airport, parallel to its present boundary. It includes the Nasser, Radfan, and Saladdin Military Camps, in addition to land not being presently used. The area is designated for purposes of expanding Aden Airport facilities such as storage, airport repairs, construction of additional runway parallel to the present one and airport

related industries.

**Area (j) :**  
Site: From Caltex Roundabout to Hiswa.  
Present Usage: Different usages and unused areas;  
Space: 33,400,000 sq. meters;  
Description: The area includes all the space from Caltex Roundabout to Hiswa and Madinat Al-Shaab not excluding lands extending from the north coastal strip upto the present borders of the Governorate. It is designated for the development of Caltex Port north of the present Maalla Port, stores for storage purposes, additional stores spaces and light industries.

**Area (k) :**  
Site: North-West of Aden Governorate  
Present Usage: Unused  
Space: 27,700,000 sq meters;  
Description: The site is northwest of Madinat Al-Shab near the present borders of Aden Governorate. It is designated for the construction of the new (future) airport of the city with all facilities and requirements.

**Area (l) :**  
Site: North-West of Aden Governorate.  
Present Usage: Different Uses;  
Space: 14,000,000 sq. meters;  
Description: The area includes most of the Aden Governorate, and north of Little Aden City and extends westwards to the western borders of the Governorate. It is designated for heavy industries.

**Area (m) :**  
Site: Western Coastal Area  
Present Usage: Different uses;  
Space: 22,000,000 sq meters;  
Description: The area includes the coastal strip from "Madinat Al-Shab" to Little Aden Refinery. In addition to the Bay of the city of Little Aden. The area is designated for the development of Aden Refinery Port in addition to the Port South of Aden Refinery for the export of heavy industry products.

**Area (n) :**  
Site: Little Aden  
Present Usage: Aden Refinery;  
Space: 9,100,000 sq meters;  
Description: The area includes Aden Refinery in Little Aden in addition to area South and Southwest of the Refinery. It is designated for the expansion of the Refinery and the Petro-Chemical related industries.

**Area (o) :**  
Site: Little Aden; Fuqum, Ras Imran  
Present Usage: Various small villages  
Space: 40,000,000 sq meters;  
Description: The area includes the coastal trip of 'Little Aden' city beginning from Refinery Port extending through 'Bader Fuqum' and upto Ras Imran ending with the present borders of the Governorate. One idea in the first stage of the development of the Aden Free Zone is creation of a major sea-air cargo hub in the Middle East using Aden's fortunate location. This requires taking maximum advantage and utilization of opportunities as a transportation hub in the global trade. Additionally, this fortuitous location presents itself as a prime attraction for the establishment of export processing industries, storage and distribution companies and agencies in the field of commerce and finance. In this respect and in accordance with Law no. (4) of 1993 and Resolutions the YFZPA assumes sole responsibilities for the development of Free Zones

in Yemen. In fulfilling and implementing this responsibility the Authority is empowered with the following:-

- i) Issue of licenses and legal deeds and the necessary papers for various works, activities and occupations that are permitted within the Free Zone.
- ii) Allocate area, ware house and quays necessary for project owners within the area marked as Free Zone.
- iii) Provide project owners with various and facilities necessary for their activities in the Free Zone.

The responsibilities and authorities vested in YFZPA are undertaken by the Board of Directors who are empowered to propose and implement the general investment policies in the Free Zones. These policies are based on the general approval of the Council of Ministers obtained through resolution issued by the prime Minister or the Council itself. The Board in implementing general investment policies of the Free Zones is directly responsible for all economic plans, investment programs and systems of the Free Zones.

Additionally the Board is empowered to issue the financial and administrative rules, regulations and guidelines necessary for the organization of the work and relationship in various fields including agreements, contracts, legal documents and adoption of measures and resolutions with the aim of achieving the following goals:-

- i- Creation of an investment environment that is conducive and favorable to local and foreign investment; a basic and necessary condition for encouraging investment in various fields. This environment includes:-
  - 100% foreign ownership;
  - Exemption from customs duties;
  - No import-export restrictions, duties and fees, or production taxes;
  - No profits tax on industrial, commercial and other activities permitted for 15 years, extendible for an additional 10 years;
  - Unrestricted transfer of capital and profits;
  - No personal income taxes for non-Yemen workers.

I want to mention here that Yemen is fortunate in so far as availability of a well trained and low-cost manpower in the region and behind. The only requirements being training and retraining to adapt to new technology and new methods of work.

- ii- Achievement of sustainable development aligned to long-term oriented programs, the aim being the improvement of the quality of life of the population through rational application of capital, labor and resources.

iii- Promotion of indigenous innovations through the use of domestic resources oriented to both local international markets.

iv- Self finance of development through the accurate expression of Yemen's interests within the global community. This conceptual context requires adoption and innovation of Yemeni products and services to new technology as an important inter-relationship for development.

v- Protection of the natural, built and human environments through careful use and management of the resources. The aim being not only the provision of high quality of life but also an aim being not only the provision of high quality of life but also a clear, healthy and attractive setting for Free Zone investors, resort petators, shippers, traders and manufacturers.

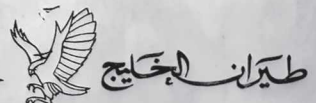
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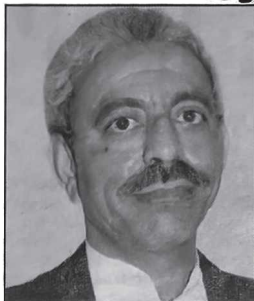
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# Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## Can Aden Come Back After 28 Years Of Sleep?



The city of Aden is probably one of the oldest sea ports in the world, and little research has been done to determine how far back this majestic port city goes back to ancient times. Some chroniclers have remarked that the Eden of Biblical-Koranic mention is really Aden (the letter spelling is the same in Arabic, but the vowel intonations are somewhat different).

Whatever the case maybe, it is a beautiful city surrounded by a horseshoe like fortification of mountains, lead by Mount Hadeed, the site of the large explosion that shook the city more than 5 months ago, and possessive of a generally comfortable climate (except for the peak summer months, June, July, August). For sure, the city played an important role as a in ancient times as a depot of goods coming from India and the South Seas, but after beating out the Portuguese and other European naval powers that sought control of the Indian Ocean seaways over the last five centuries, it was the British who managed to get a firm foothold on the hard to hold attractive port, to complete British control of the navigation routes that held together the widely spread out territories where the sun never set on the union jack. No location held significance to the British as Aden did, which became considered a Crown Colony soon after the 1839 occupation of the small town, which was hopelessly resisted bravely by the town's citizens, but to no avail. While British interest centered on Aden, the British were keen on assuring that no trouble should reach the port from the Turks and later the Imam, who had replaced the Turks as the ruler of what became later known as Yemen (geographical North Yemen). The latter regarded Aden as part of his domain as well, and was confirming this by the appointment of a Viceroy to the city. The British had therefore established spheres of influence or protectorates by making deals with the Sultans who had nominal rule of several of the areas that became the South Arabian Federation and later the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. Thus the British had thought that a safe buffer had been created between

Aden and any possible attempts to annex the city by any of the rising despots of the Arabian Peninsula who were attempting to fill a vacuum left over by the Turks. The territory that became under British direct control or influence was more than 2/3 of Yemen proper and Oman and Dhofar, an area that served as a buffer against the Imam Yahya to the North of Lahij, Radfan and to the West of Beihan, Shabwa and Saudi Arabia was covered by Hadhramout, Shabwa and Mohara as well as Oman and Dhofar. The only real threat came from the Imam which eventually caused the British to send war planes to keep the Imam at bay in the late 1920's. After the defeat by Ibn Saud, in 1934, the Imam Yahya gave up any further activities to expand his domain either north or south, though without abandoning his claims both ways. By the fifties and early sixties, the Imam Ahmed, the heir to Yahya's throne, became busy facing internal insurrections against his rule and thus was in no mood to give any of his neighbors problems.

In the mean time, Aden had developed into an important sea port with important facilities vital to British and later allied navigation, especially during World War II. Moreover as oil became an important economic activity of the area, the British built a large refinery in the city that would serve to supply the whole Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf area with refined petroleum products. The port city also served North Yemen as an important inlet for products that ranged from kerosene to textiles as northern merchants and beginners in entrepreneurial ambitions flocked to Aden to make their boom at home and not have to emigrate to other lands! The British did not make a fuss about Yemenis from the north coming and going as they liked and the city attracted Yemenis from the besieged North, which literally had been closed out of the world for centuries, even though the Turks had a big headache just trying to subdue the country. The British did not even try to go deep in the north, probably for this reason, especially as the adventure would not be expected to bring any worthwhile returns for the British Crown. For Britain, Yemen was

a question of logistics and strategy and for them also, Aden was really all that mattered in all of South Arabia.

When the 26 September Revolution (1962) in Sana'a overthrew the Imam, it was not long before Revolution fever could be felt in the British held south and as the 14th of October of the following year approached, the fight against British rule in the South had taken on new dimensions. The city of Aden witnessed a lot of violence as bombings and sniper fire put the British garrison at Aden on the defensive. Every effort to quell the various "fronts" that had propped up to lead an organized drive for giving the British as much a hard time as possible, failed to decrease the violent pressure put up against them. Aden was not going to be a Hong Kong in the Arabian Sea, as probably the British might have envisioned. The British had decided to leave Aden, but still the pressure continued to speed up the exit. The negotiations were hard as the Yemeni negotiators insisted on a complete withdrawal and surrendering of all assets, without even a thank you from the Yemeni side. The British Empire had been refused a Crown Colony in Aden, and the Soviet Bloc had a new and faithful friend in the Middle East. The new government in Aden decided to go far left and pro Warsaw Pact. The British, it seems, did not leave any pleasant memories of Western Capitalism in Aden and Guerrilla activists like Che Guevara and Ho Chi Minh were attractive heroes to radical political machines that have become prominent in many a third World Country. Thus South Yemen became, eventually, the most menacing threat to the large oil investments the West has laid out in the area, especially the American strong presence in Saudi Arabia. Some claim that the British intentionally surrendered Aden to radical leftists just to leave it as a nuisance for the Americans who may have worked hard to assure that the British do not succeed in controlling the oil production market of the Middle East. The British just could not make it in Saudi Arabia, although they tried to woo King Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud by becoming supporters of the Bedouin King in his early campaigns to dominate Arabia. The experience with the leftists who controlled Aden literally wiped out the life that the city had as an important naval stopover for long range commercial and military sea traffic. Maritime activity was completely halted and Aden did not function as an important and an active port to any one except Soviet vessels that were busy trying to establish an important military presence for the Soviets in the area. The Yemeni trading houses that have thrived in Aden found themselves gong back North to Sana'a, with what ever they were able to carry from their remaining belongings, after the new gung ho Marxist regime in Aden nationalized everything. Until 1990, the only developments to speak of since independence (30 November 1967) was that Aden was considered impossible as a potential commercial entity and thus all the facilities that could have possibly helped the city continue as an important port were subject to

decay, and continued damage from the several outbreaks of fighting as the radical left just could not get their acts together and political dialogue was topped off with inter party fireworks that left no pleasant memories for the city's residents for more than 22 years. Even after unification with the north, when Aden had hopes of bouncing back as thriving port again, political dialogue through the nozzle of the gun knocked off whatever remained to show that Aden was once a bustling port in the memories of its war dazed inhabitants. The last Civil War had brought in a new era for the city of Aden.

Today the city of Aden is again making headlines, not as a city under siege or under rocket fire, but as a city still clinging on to hope. The President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdulla Saleh has officially declared Aden as a duty free port. A contract was signed with a consortium of investors to implement the first phase of the project to the tune of US \$ 400 Million. But is the declaration and the readiness to invest sufficient cause for optimism that indeed the future is going to be rosy in this most envied port of all ports of the world, with its strategic location and its natural harbor, and enthusiastic but unfortunate victims of bad circumstance? One would think that Aden will require much more than media spectaculars and visiting company representatives to confirm that it is indeed capable of competing with the well entrenched duty free ports like Dubai and Jabal Ali and even Port Said. It needs an environment that convinces the investors that Yemenis truly understand what free trade is all about. It needs authorities who understand that freedom and respect for the residents of the city are the cornerstones to any real progress being achieved in the city, as a free port or as any other type of active municipality. It does not need gun toting real estate speculators putting their tents anywhere they like, and calling the land they camp on overnight theirs. It does not need illiterate and uncultured extremists calling every activity as indecent e. irreligious, simply because some ambitious villains see in religion a path to power and glory and thus lead these vigilante mobs to bring havoc and lawlessness to a generally well behaved and hard working people.

It needs a government in Sana'a that follows the same lines as the President has called for: tolerance, respect for hard work and entrepreneurship and the rights of all trades to prosper and thrive. People received the Free port declaration with a high degree of caution, because the credibility of the Republic of Yemen government has very much dwindled, especially among its people. People do not want to see projects meted out left and right to adventurous investment companies, just so our officials can make their commissions and let all hell blow up after that. People want to see these projects make sense and come up with something meaningful and useful in the end, in Aden and everywhere else in the country. Only this way can the slumber be taken out of Aden.

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*Paper Presented to the London Conference on Yemen*

## Will the Millennium Find us Looking at Arabia Felix Resurrected or Just Another Third World Basket Case?

Liesl Graz Switzerland.

Yemen is a complicated matter. Surprisingly complicated for what is really quite a small country and, despite its diversity.

Long ago, Yemen the richest bit of Arabia, and happy for it. Perhaps not even so long ago, when one considers the immense role of Aden, at least, in the regional economy in the whole period from our Middle East to the era of oil. Could it happen again? The Yemenis like to think so. Should the rest of us? That, of course, is the subject of my talk today and, indeed, in some ways of this whole conference.

Many years ago, in what now seems almost another life. I used to explain why Iraq was the most fortunate country in the Middle East. It had, in unique balance, the three ingredients needed for long-term success in the region: water and people, neither too many nor too few. The fact that such good fortune did not save it from difficulties in achieving good, or even tolerable governance is something of a slap in the face for proponents of the economics-is-history school of thought. But that is not the point here. In some ways, Yemen could also be said, on a much more modest scale, to those three ingredients. It has a potential for hydrocarbon money with reasonable oil and gas reserves. It does not, of course, have the great rivers of Mesopotamia, but it still has more water than the rest of the Arabian peninsula, enough to have sustained a good deal of agriculture over a long period. And thanks to that water and the agriculture that went with it, it has the population: still a source of human wealth, but also a source of great worries. So what has gone wrong?

The Economist, among others, has enthusiastically espoused the term, "emerging markets". I submit one more neologism, of which Yemen is probably - alas - as good an example as any: a submerging market. That is not what the oil-and-gas company specialists say when you talk to them, but I have difficulty in sharing their optimism. Before I go on, a warning. Probably not a single figure in this paper is entirely accurate, but they will at least give some idea of orders of magnitude. The decimal points dear to international statisticians are worth taking with several grains of salt: in some cases I have simply rounded them off. The most unreliable of all Yemeni statistics are the purely economic ones, particularly because of the importance of the so-called informal economy. Population figures, despite the real effort put into holding a decent census in 1994, are not entirely reliable either.

Between 1990 and 1994, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) went from YR 100.1 billion to YR 1,357.6 billion. A boom. ? well real GDP growth in that time was, year on year, -3.0%, -5.0%, -2.1%, plus 3.4 (in 1993) and then, just as things were beginning to get better, -1.4% again in 1994, which isn't so bad when you consider that there was a civil war in the middle of the year. The Yemeni Riyal, as all of you who have been there in that time know, went into a downward spiral, with the exchange rate against the dollar sliding from 12 Riyals to an official rate this summer of YR 50 to the dollar - underline official. The current account deficit, in those five years, went from a mere \$283 million in 1990 to \$1,032 million by the end of 1994 (it was even higher in 1992 and 1993). This year the expected deficit figure is \$1.1 billion and in 1996, \$1.5 billion. Exports did rise, amazingly and steadily, in dollar value from \$1,914 million to \$2,646 million - those are Ministry of Planning figures in contrast to the ones before, which came mostly from the World Bank. The exports are, of course, almost entirely oil and petroleum products with a far, far second to five animals, when an IMF and World Bank fact-finding team was in Yemen earlier this year and quickly wrote their report, they said flat-out that Yemen's present economic policies are unsustainable. As if on cue, a five-year package of reform, 1996-2000, was announced, which promised, among other measures, flotation of the Riyal within three years, the reduction of subsidies and better food distribution schemes (political fire - crackers in themselves!) and a better system for collecting government revenues.

### Water

But balance sheets are not everything. Especially since every statistical report, I repeat, must be examined with a substantial dose of skepticism and most are just wrong. I said before that Yemen's riches, or potential riches, were to be counted also in water - some water - and people. Water, I hardly need remind you, is necessary not only for agricultural, and indeed industrial production, but for life itself. The Siege of Aden, last year, ended, when the city's water was cut off: since the northern authorities wanted neither to kill nor overly antagonize the Adenis, the supplies, with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross, were very quickly restored. (Just imagine,

for a moment, being in Aden without water in June...) The problem in Yemen, one problem in Yemen, is that while there used to be just about enough water, carefully husbanded rain water, to sustain eight or nine million inhabitants with mostly subsistence agriculture plus little coffee, there is certainly not enough to keep thirteen or fourteen million increasingly urbanized people going, with some of the best terraces given over to Qat. (I will come back to qat in a moment.) Even if new sources of water, better, deeper wells and along the coast, desalination, become reality, as the optimists are proposing, it is hard to think of a future Yemen being able to feed itself again. The unfortunate experience of the Omani Batinah coast in an example: over-digging of deep wells quickly turned decent water to brackish, and even the expensive construction of shallow dams to trap and recycle run-off water - another proposition for southern Yemen - is proving very difficult. Rebuilding the Marib dam with modern techniques is very good thing - but it is not enough.

### Oil and Gas

On to the next term of the equation. In 1980, the oil experts were enthusiastic; they were talking about Yemen easily being able to pump 600,000 bbl/day, much of it for export. Great things were expected, not only in Marib but also around Shabwa on the fringe of the empty quarter, and the Soviet oil experts were busy designing and then beginning to build a pipe line down to the sea at Bir Ali. The idea of a terminal on the Indian Ocean was particularly appealing at a time when the Gulf was popping with the Iran-Iraq war and even the Red Sea thought to be a favorite playground for Libyan mine-layers. Now, pumping flat out, the Yemeni oil fields are producing about 350,000 bbl/day; more could only enter into the realm of possibility if substantial new reserves are discovered. Not that various companies are not looking.

But the new flavor of the month - or of the decade - is gas. There is certainly gas in Yemen, there may even be a great deal (although less than in Oman or - geography continues to be unfair - in Qatar, which is turning out to be the world's major gas reservoir outside Russia). The largest amounts appear to be again in the regional of Marib and cheap enough to produce to cause bright golden glimmers in the gas peoples' eyes. The proposed commercial production is far inland and supposedly would cost something like 35 cents per MBTU scouting unit to bring to the surface as compared to the Qatari off-shore price of 50 cents. What is less easy is getting this wonderful gas from Marib to wherever it would be useful or exportable; it involves a gas pipeline of at least 300 km across tough terrain. The optimists laugh that off as a minor obstacle, just as they do the small problem of having to build a liquid natural gas (LNG) plant. I hope they are right; just as I hope they are right about another fairly simple matter in their eyes, the modernization of the Aden refinery.

That, of course, has been talked about now for at least a decade. The refinery was the biggest moneymaker of the defunct PDRY; by the time of the Democratic Republic's demise it was badly in need of serious overhaul - like everything else having to do with the port or indeed Aden as a whole. In the late 1980s, after the dust had settled in South Yemen's own civil war, UNDP had helped produce wonderful plans showing how Aden could be restored to its position as the leading regional port, blowing Dubai's Jebel Ali right out of the water, so to speak. After unification, you remember, there was much fine talk about how Sana'a would of course be the political capital of the new state and Aden the economic capital - a bit like Washington and New York or, closer to home, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. That didn't happen - and it is difficult to imagine that it will do so in the near future, even though, theoretically, major decisions on the development of the Aden Free Zone are imminent. Whatever money there was for port renewal after 1990 flowed to Hodeidah rather than Aden and now, for whatever it's worth, there is also talk about developing Mukalla. That is probably not a bad idea in itself, but when resources are scarce - as they are likely to be for some time - it seems to Adenis one more ploy for postponing, for how long?, the revival of what remains, however run-down the installations around it, one of the great natural harbors of the world. Adenis quite rightly point out that they have, or had, a far better reservoir of trained manpower than Mukalla - or even Hodeidah and they feel that not only are the promises made to them not being fulfilled, but that they are being collectively punished for the quarrels of the political leaders.

To sum up, after this long depression, there is certainly oil in Yemen, although not as much as was once hoped. There is however much more gas than was ever counted into the 1980s plans. But getting the gas out will demand huge investment and there are few prospects of getting easy money to do it.

The negotiations for the gas deals are still going on. The price of building an LNG plant in Yemen (without even counting the other necessary investments before it becomes commercially viable) is estimated at a minimum of \$3 billion (3,000 million) over five years; it would then begin to bring in revenue, to the Yemen state treasury, up to \$1 billion per year by the year 2010, over a period of about 25 years according to the present estimates. Will these predictions prove more realistic than those of the oil optimists fifteen years ago? I obviously do not and can not know. However, I would venture to submit that one thing that most of the technical experts with all their wonderful drilling machines and seismographs and mathematical models too often forget to figure in is the factor of social movement and political forces. I do not blame them; they are usually scientist or, sometimes mathematically-minded economists; they do their jobs. My job is to remind them that people and the politics that go with them do not always fit into neat mathematical models. This is not a value judgment; it is just a statement of fact.

### Population

The concentration of population in Yemen is both the envy and the phobia of rich, empty Saudi Arabia next door. Strategists in the Kingdom are still not convinced that their overwhelming technical superiority will be enough to stop, somehow, some day, an army of determined, tough and seasoned Yemeni mountain Warriors. They continue to worry. Perhaps they should. But the Yemenis should worry even more. Much of the developing world is - I am hardly breaking new ground here - a demographic time bomb. But Yemen is a demographic hydrogen bomb. Its 1995 population of 14.5 million will be an estimated 29 million ten years from now. The estimated 3.5% annual population growth rate is the highest for all West Asia in UN parlance. And the only reason that figure is not even higher is that Yemen, whose astronomical birth rate of 48 live births per 1000 population (annually!) puts it ahead of any other country in the whole region from Turkey to Sri Lanka with the sole exception of Afghanistan, also had an astronomical death rate and a shocking rate infant mortality. This figure, 109 per 1000 births - actually higher than in 1992 - is also in the Afghan league. As a comparison, Oman, hardly an example of demographic planning, has a similar population increase rate, but with an infant mortality figure that has gone down to 30 per 1000 births. Yemen will probably be the very first country in the world to see its 1995 population doubled, by the year 2006.

What does that mean? It means, first, that whatever cake there might be will have to be divided into smaller and smaller bits. It means that even if there is a mild economic recovery, or even an unlikely boom, there will still be a lot of people for to very many jobs. More farmers? Hardly feasible. As agriculture gets more efficient, it requires less rather than more labor. Even more important, there is the problem of water, unless of course the gas bonanza goes to desalination of sea water; even then the Yemeni geography is not very conducive to getting it back to the agricultural regions. Besides, gas used in desalination cannot be used either for industrial development nor for export earnings. The population explosion will also mean almost intolerable pressure on urban services an don the health and education systems which are spares enough as it is. Relief seems nowhere in sight. Only 1% adult Yemenis report using some sort, any sort of family planning, the rock-bottom lowest percentage of all reporting countries; even Oman reports 9%. And it is not for want of information; 42% of adult Yemeni know - theoretically - about family planning and contraception and 25% even say they know where to get advice and supplies. Of course, Yemen also has one of the region's lowest women's literacy rates, a bit below Bhutan, a bit above Nepal and Afghanistan. Many specialists are convinced that the most important factor in lowering birth rates and infant mortality both - almost always correlated - is women's literacy. A program for girls' secondary education is one of the first new programs supported by the World Bank, even before the proposed rescue package was put in final form: it is supposed to reach 5,000 girls, a tiny drop in the bucket.

Saying that all this is because of Islam is not an adequate answer, nor to pretend that the situation is hopeless. Iran, in a concerted effort, brought its population growth down from almost 4% to just over 1.8% in three years once the political and religious leaders pulled together and saw that things could not continue as they were. On the other hand, there could be a question of resource allocation: in 1993, Yemen's military expenditure came to almost twice, 197% according to the official figures, the combined amount spent on health and education. That is not a regional record: Oman ran up a whopping 293% particularly ironic since its high military spending originally was justified as being

necessary to protect it from the PDRY.

### A small branch of qat

Here I will open a short iconoclastic parenthesis on the subject of qat. When the narcotics control people are not lambasting qat as a dangerous drug (I have heard Americans doing exactly that) it is good from to tut-tut about it as an economic catastrophe. There might be another way of looking at it. Qat competes with coffee, same climate, same type of culture on the terraces. It even looks a bit like coffee trees. So the common wisdom has been that tearing up coffee plantations to put qat in their place deprives the Yemenis of much-needed foreign exchange from high-grade coffee exports. That is not quite accurate. Yemeni coffee has been not out-classed but under-cut for decades by coffee from Ethiopia and Kenya, not to speak of highland plantations in Latin America. Qat, which does not travel well, can only be sold on the home market - or something very close to it. It keeps money circulating inside Yemen - as you know, it isn't cheap - from the cities back to the villages, money that, whatever the moralists say, would in many cases, be very likely spent for bootleg liqueur if qat were not there. As such, it fulfills an interesting and useful function in the local economy. The real problem comes when men spend too much on qat and there is not enough left for food for wives and children - that is another altogether.

### Crystal - ball gazing

So, what can we expect in the next five or ten years - around the millennium of my slightly pompous title? I confess that I consider a difficulty in sharing the optimism of some of the energy specialists I have consulted, and much as I would like to do so, of some of my Yemeni friends. All of us would, I like to share it; Yemen deserves some good luck and the tough, hard-working Yemenis certainly deserves better than remaining forever the poor relations of neighbors who have had better luck in the geographical sweepstakes of the late twentieth century. Still, optimism is not easy. Remember those enormous and frightening figures I gave at the beginnings of this paper. The way the current account deficit is running, the figures I gave at the beginning of this paper. The way the current account deficit is running, the entire oil and gas income - and then some - will go to pay the debt, or the interest of the debt, by the first projects come on stream.

Then, what about the effects of geography and internal politics? Ali Abdullah Saleh will need every bit of his great skill in governing to continue his tight-rope walk between the remarkably complicated forces that make up his fractious country. And can anyone else do as well or better? The energy optimists seemed into oil-company work. I know that the tribes near the oil fields have never harmed their occasional forced guests, but it is hardly an atmosphere conducive to full-scale enthusiastic investment - in fact, why should it be? Oil companies and their people are tough and reported greed, but even their endurance has a limit.

I do not need to tell you about the meddling and the pressures that have been brought to bear on oil companies working near ill-defined borders. At the moment it appears such pressures have let up, with the signing of this year's border agreements but it would be naive to consider that they could never be put on again.

If meddling is not a good thing, what about non-meddling? More than five years ago I pleaded in favor of letting Yemen join the GCC after unification. The GCC is still not the world's most dynamic organization, but it is alive, and the arguments I gave them remain valid, I think: especially that it would be the best way of pushing investment in Yemen and taking off some of the pressure for emigration. But if Saudi Arabia was then alone in its strong opposition to finding place for a seventh member of a future Arabia Peninsula Cooperation Council, it has now been joined by Kuwait, which still has not forgiven the Yemeni position in the 1990-1991 crisis and war. Memories are long in Arabia, and I think that "mistake" - whatever the historical arguments, which this is not the place to examine - will not be forgotten very soon.

Yemen, North Yemen as it was, was once one of the world's champion aid-beggeters, charming everyone from the Americans to the Soviets and the Chinese, not to speak of the members of the GCC, into giving great dollops of goodies. That, too, stopped in August 1990, except for the Europeans - collectively and individually; only now is some beginning to come back.

But aid is not really a long-term goal in itself. Or should not be. I wish, I hope that my energy-optimists are right and that Yemen really is on the brink of a new golden age. Unfortunately, I see an awful lot of "buts along the way. There are no simple answers. But it would be very nice to see at least that even the hard questions, like that of population, are addressed straight on.



# ADEN FREE ZONE IN PERSPECTIVE

Continued from page 5

Paramount in this connection is to capture to the full Aden's potential as to location and a natural harbor near the mouth of the Red Sea on the international trade route North-South-North and the Gulf and Indian Ocean region.

## Phased Development Plan:

To achieve the framework of responsibilities, authorities and goals it is envisaged that a development plan in four phases spanning roughly through the next 25 years is a reasonable time schedule for the establishment of the Aden Free Zone. This development period could be reduced through shorter take-off action plans, over-lapping of the implementation stages of the plans themselves or bringing forward one or more phases of the plan in addition to successful marketing and implementation of projects. The initial total cost, at first quarter 1993 rates for these four phases of the development plan is estimated at US \$5.8 billion, which are broken down in various components, as indicated hereunder:

**Phase 1** of the development plan is estimated to cover a period of two years, beginning with year zero, after the adoption of Law No. (4) of 1993 and the establishment of the basic structure of YFZPA administration. The emphasis in the Phase 1 plan is on projects that can and should be implemented quickly and on the detailed planning and design. Within the time schedule of Phase 1, maximum use of existing facilities is the key issue based on actions of upgrading, remodeling, moving of certain facilities, introducing specialized equipment in addition to conversion of existing facilities to storage and distribution activities. The basis of actions within the phase 1 plan is the significant use of the facilities at the airport, seaport, refinery and military camp sites. Total rough estimates of costs are within the range of US\$ 567,912,000 + or - 30%.

**Phase 2** of the development plan requires approximately five years to implement and is primarily based on actions ranging from remodeling, conversion, and design

projects, with major construction works to be undertaken at the seaport. The range of activities will involve the design of an extension of the existing runway and taxi way of the Aden International Airport and the design of a new full-length taxi way north of the existing runway. Another aspect of the plan within these range of activities involves dredging deeper channels and berths, container yard facility construction, additional purchase of equipment, conversions of the present military camp sites and existing facilities to up-date them and adapt them to modern warehouses and distribution facilities and the creation of opportunities for airport related industry and the "Air Cargo Village". The Phase 2 development plan also involves the industrial development of the area along the North Shore of the existing seaport, development of raw materials, processing industry in the area north of the inlet near "Little Aden" city, the improvements to the production capacity of the refinery and setting up tourist facilities.

The plan also calls for ground transportation network design and construction, the improvement of electricity, water and waste disposal facilities. The total estimated cost of the various activities of Phase 2 development are within the range of US\$ 1,284,530,000 + or - 30%. Phase 1 and 2 development periods may overlap or run parallel if proper take-off action plans of activities, become the order of the day and if appropriate financing can be arranged.

**Phase 3** of the development plan spans over a period of eight years.

It is envisaged that during this period, projects that started during Phase 2 plan would have been completed. Important construction projects within the Phase 3 Development Plan period include the extension of the existing airport runway and taxi way, a new international passenger terminal, a second container facility, a fourth container crane, a ro-ro facility on the North Shore of the present seaport, new storage and distribution facilities along the North Shore and at "Jebel Hadeed", and expansion of air cargo facilities.

Phase 3 Development Plan will basically cater for large scale labor intensive facilities for production of high-value goods and raw materials processing. Additionally, Phase 3 development plan also involves the construction of expansions and improvements of the new refinery with additional oil terminal berths, expanded hotel and resort facilities, and extension of road network and the utilities will be enhanced by the addition of the second 250 mw electricity plant, the design and construction of a third desalination facility and the completion of construction of new sewage treatment facilities in "Little Aden" and "Al-Sha'ab" cities. The total rough cost estimates of Phase 3 Development plan will estimate US\$ 2,674,249,000 + or - 30%. Again the Phase 3 development plan period and its components may easily complement, replace and

run parallel with that of Phase 1 and 2. This can be an outcome of successful designs, construction, implementation, follow-up, marketing and positive actions towards achieving the Aden Free Zone concept in parts and in whole as well as the availability of financing.

**Phase 4** Development, the last stage will have a time span of ten years. Within this period the actions foreseen revolve around rehabilitation and renovation of all previous works undertaken during the previous three phases. This is considered a step in line with guarding assets whose life would have been depleted during a period of fifteen years. Phase 4 plan also involves the construction of a new power plant. The total rough estimates for the activities of this phase ranges within a cost of US\$ 1,267,268,000 + or - 30%.

## PROSPECTS:

For Aden and of course Yemen to assume its rightful phase on the world map as a center of importance in international trade and by inference a key player in the world economy, it is necessary, albeit essential, that the concept of the Aden Free Zone should be implemented with all the vigor, sincerity and support from the various authorities in the government and the private sector. The Phased development plans involves scenarios which complement each other and the components of each scenario may require to be changed and the periods of the plan accordingly will and must overlap. These changes and overlappings bear no harm as long as the concept of the Aden Free Zone as a goal to be achieved is not and should not be deviated from.

The Aden Free Zone should be realized as soon as possible for the sake of Yemen's economy and its development. The success of the Aden Free Zone must be achieved as a necessity for the demonstration and salutary effect it will have on the economy as a whole, and the reflection of appropriate exemplary administration thinking at all governmental levels. This is in addition to the introduction of new technology and management procedures requiring continuous training and this will of course mean the re-training of Yemeni nationals. The AFZ will

encourage the rehabilitation and renovation of the city in different spheres, a parallel task of the Governorate administration. The ultimate and important requirement therefore must be a Macro plan for the whole city and Micro plans within this plan for the achievement of the total concept of the Aden Free Zone as a goal including the Port and the Airport development plans. This task and issue now attains more importance with the announcement of the free status of the port of Aden.

These efforts demand early implementation of actions and plans and of course coordination at all levels. In this context it perhaps to be noted that self-financing of the phases of the master Plan of the Aden Free Zone covering the various scenarios and components and changes within them is the key to the success of the concepts in the absence of direct government financing. This investment can and should be parallel to possible international aid and loans of various types and categories. On the private sector investment fronts the infra-structure investment can and should be based on the Build-Operate-Transfer principle for a concessionary period to be negotiated by the parties concerned. Other possibility is Joint Venture investment in the field of industrial zones and similar types of investment arrangements. Again, "Operation and Administration" schemes of investments is a further action program. Within this outlook, priority should be given to the development of the north side of the port of Aden in all its various components and the rehabilitation of the Aden International Airport to achieve the hub-cargo model of the den free zone concept. All other action plans of the Master Plan do not run contrary to this outlook and are built on it. The prevailing legal framework and instruments confirm not only this direction but any other direction and is entirely covered by the legal umbrella of Law No. (4) of 1993.

Component	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	TOTAL
Refinery	339,991,000	397,105,000	1,402,603,000	702,985,000	2,842,684,000
Water	113,693,000	126,149,000	125,832,000	1,082,000	366,756,000
Airport	52,435,000	66,223,000	93,018,000	13,953,000	225,629,000
Electricity	16,724,000	300,045,000	282,877,000	266,382,000	866,028,000
Sewer	14,369,000	48,111,000	35,469,000	20,679,000	118,628,000
Tourism	10,567,000	88,653,000	59,778,000	59,778,000	218,776,000
Seaport	10,225,000	184,527,000	605,218,000	107,944,000	907,914,000
Storage/Dist.	3,974,000	31,671,000	31,671,000	40,675,000	107,991,000
Industry	3,352,000	13,984,000	71,681,000	33,919,000	68,936,000
Roads	2,582,000	27,062,000	20,102,000	19,871,000	69,617,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>567,912,000</b>	<b>1,283,530,000</b>	<b>2,674,249,000</b>	<b>1,267,268,000</b>	<b>5,792,959,000</b>

## WHO Fights Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases

A host of new and re-emerging diseases are today threatening the health of the world. During the past two decades alone, at least 29 new infectious diseases have appeared, including the HIV virus which has affected millions of people. Ebola haemorrhagic fever and Legionnaire's Diseases are other prominent examples of new diseases presenting public health threats.

At the same time, older diseases like tuberculosis, dengue fever and diphtheria that had gone into decline are returning with renewed vigor -- a problem complicated by the growing phenomenon of antibiotic resistance, which in some cases makes effective treatment of even simple infections difficult. Key factors in this upsurge of disease have been the general weakening of traditional public health activities round the world, especially surveillance, and the deteriorating condition of public health laboratories needed to identify emerging problems quickly.

The potential of epidemics to spread is also vastly increasing due to some major changes in contemporary living styles. The growing number of overcrowded cities with poor water and sanitation offer fertile media for propagating disease, while the dramatic increase in international travel allows an individual infected in one country to quickly carry a disease to other countries before actually falling ill.

In October 1995, the World Health Organization established a new program to combat this growing threat to international public health. Called the Division of Emerging, Viral and Bacterial Diseases Surveillance and Control (EMC). In addition to mobilizing WHO's own technical staff and expertise, EMC co-ordinates the activities of the agency's traditional partners, including bilateral donors, expert advisers, non governmental organizations and the international network of WHO collaborating centers.

The work of EMC is divided into three main functional areas:

**1. Office of the Director.** This works to strengthen international support and commitment to issues associated with emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases. In collaboration with WHO's division of Emergency and Humanitarian Action (EHA), it stands ready to mobilize rapid response teams of WHO staff and other international experts in response to epidemic threats and place them on-site of the outbreak within 24 hours of notification to begin containment, investigation and essential research. The office of director also administers the International Health Regulations and provides timely information.

**2. Disease Surveillance and Control.** DIS works to strengthen country surveillance and disease control capacities. The goal is to improve skills at the national level in establishing clinical and epidemiological surveillance systems and public health laboratories, both for early detection of new and emerging diseases and for patterns of bacterial resistance to antibiotics. This is to be accomplished through a variety of measures, including updating, assembling and/or developing new disease-specific and generic guidelines, providing support for public health laboratories, and producing training materials for epidemiology, surveillance and disease control.

**3. Laboratory Training and Support.** LTS promotes worldwide participation in the WHO international network for monitoring antimicrobial resistance while also continuing the routine monitoring of communicable diseases like influenza. The goal is to strengthen regional centers of expertise in epidemiology and public health laboratory skills, part of the ongoing effort to ensure a network of reference centers throughout the world tailored to regional needs and linked through state-of-the-art communications systems. As in the field of epidemiology, there is need to build a critical mass of communicable disease immunologists in developing countries with expertise in vaccine development and other biotechnologies.

### Main Re-emerging Diseases

\* Tuberculosis: The world's largest killer among infectious diseases, with an increase of nearly 28% in case notifications during the 1990-93 period compared to 1984-86.

\* Cholera: Nearly 385,000 cases reported in 1994, more than four-fold rise over the 1990 level.

\* Dengue: More than 200,000 cases in Latin America alone during 1994 of which 5000 were dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), a severe form of the disease that causes high mortality. It is the first time that dengue has been reported in some Latin America and Caribbean countries in half a century.

\* Diphtheria: More than 54,500 cases reported in 1994, an increase of more than 140% over 1990.

\* Bubonic Plague: More than 2,000 cases reported in 1993 and 1994, the highest total since global data on the disease was first collected in 1954.

\* *E. coli* O157: H7, which causes food-borne outbreaks of severe bloody diarrhoea and kidney failure.

\* Cryptosporidiosis, a water-borne cause of diarrhoea which recently affected more than 400,000 people in a single outbreak in the USA.

## A Quake in Memory

### Mazine Al-Salim, UNV Seismologist, National Seismological Observatory Center

At about 12:12 pm Yemen Local Time on Monday, December 13, 1982, Yemen was shocked by one of its strongest recent earthquakes. The region around Dhamar (90km south of Sana'a) was then seriously affected by a magnitude 6.0 earthquake. Hundreds of villages were affected, thousands of buildings destroyed, 1,500 persons killed, about 13,500 injured and more than 250,000 persons were left homeless.

Today, as we live the 13th anniversary of that devastating earthquake, we should memorize the tragic consequences of the earthquake. The absence of an official body managing earthquake monitoring and seismic hazard assessment at that time, together with the lack of well identified preparedness policies, were of direct impact on the size of losses.

Now, Yemen is in much better situation with the continuous support and encouragement of the government through its Geological Survey and Mineral Exploration Board (GSMEB).

Following that unpleasant event, GSMEB too full responsibility of establishing the National Seismological Observatory of Yemen (NSOC). During the years following the Dhamar earthquake, NSOC could manage the implementation of the Yemen sector of the Program for the Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk in the Arab Region (PAMERAR/YEMEN).

Through that program, NSOC could provide high technology seismological instrumentation to be installed and operated in various parts of the country. These instruments compose both the Yemen National Seismological Network (YNSN) for continuous monitoring of seismic activity in and outside the country, and the Yemen National Strong Motion Network (YNSMN) for engineering seismological applications through the detection and recording of effective strong ground motion that might have significant engineering damage consequences on various engineering structures and facilities.

NSOC has also played a significant role in earthquake risk reduction and hazard mitigation through its various activities

under the Yemen National Committee on Earthquake Hazard Mitigation (YNEHM) chaired by the president of the GSMEB Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi who was always encouraging and supporting NSOC's vital activities. In that committee, many sectors of the governmental institutions are involved and, with the effective coordination between the various members, NSOC could organize a simplified and humble national public awareness plan through the production of various information brochures and information sheets that were distributed in various parts of the country in many occasions. NSOC is currently on direct link with many seismological observatories and regional centers all over the world. NSOC is also a member in the International Seismological Center and has organized and contributed to many seismological seminars and conferences inside and outside Yemen. At the time we hope that no devastating earthquake occur in our country, we should always be well prepared and trained to face the consequences of such a natural disaster which could strike anytime and anywhere.





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2nd of 3 films:

## A NEW FILM ON YEMENI DAGGERS:

# "Yemen's Jambia Cult"

By: John Miles\*

Throughout history, the ancient land of Yemen has beckoned many explorers eager to understand the country shrouded in a veil of mystery to the outside world. Even today, Yemen still casts this mystical charm, and in April 1995, a British Film production company, Equilibrium Films, decided to document many facets of Yemen's unique culture and traditions. The film crew have been producing three films in Yemen over the last 7 months, and have fallen under the spell of the country and its people.

This magical land, once ruled by the legendary Queen of Sheba, is one of the world's oldest inhabited regions. Early explorers, such as Marco Polo visited Yemen known then as "Arabia Felix, where frankincense, myrrh and Mocha coffee soon brought Yemen fame in the Arabian world. In spite of its past glory, Yemen has a chequered history of frequent wars, and colonial invasions. Although the country unified under the flag of democracy in 1990, the land is still governed by tribal laws, adjudicated over by sheikhs.

The films will help bridge the gap in international understanding of the unique cultural traditions of Yemen.

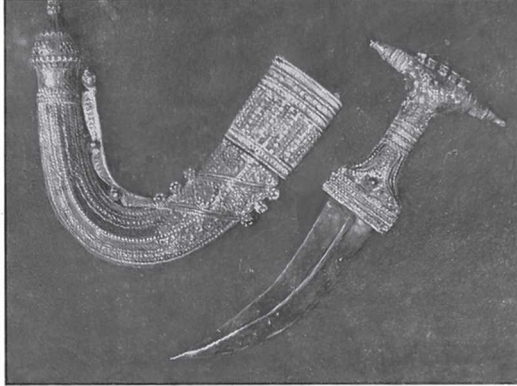
*Yemen's Jambia Cult* is a film documenting Yemen's unique dagger (Jambiya) craftmaking

traditions and its symbolic role in Yemeni society.

The Jambiya is a very important part of the Yemeni culture and forms the central part of the men's national costume. It is not so much a weapon as a status symbol, indicating social position. Most Yemeni men proudly display their "dagger", which has usually been handed down from previous generations. The earliest known recording of the Yemeni dagger dates back to a statue of a Sabaean King from the 5th century AD, though it is estimated that the Jambiya has been used for over 3000 years. Originally, most of hilts and scabbards were made by Jewish silversmiths, but when the Jews left Yemen in 1949 in a migration known as "Operation Magic Carpet, the intricate and carefully crafted Jambiyas soon disappeared. As a result, the Jambiya design altered to include virtually no silver. Today, the value of the jambiya is based on the material of the hilt, the most valuable being from the Black Rhinoceros horn "saifani".

Unfortunately, the popularity of the rhinoceros hilt in Yemen contributed to the demise of the Black Rhino population in Africa, where it is illegally poached.

In 1970, there were an estimated 70,000 Black Rhino's, whereas in 1995 the numbers had dwindled to a mere 2,000 fighting for their survival.



Yemeni vanity is almost solely to blame for the decimation of the Rhino. Even though it is now illegal to make rhino hilt Jambiyas, the trade still thrives. The value of Black Rhino Jambiyas are escalating with some Yemenis paying up to \$100,000 for one.

In fact, the left over horn shavings are so valuable, that they are exported to the Far East for considerable sums, where it is sold as an aphrodisiac.

In view of the threat of extinction to the Black Rhinoceros, and continued pressure from the international arena condemning its use in Jambiya making, a visionary Yemeni has introduced precious stone Jambiyas. This new revolution in the craft has already met with great success.

President Saleh of Yemen has purchased many for his Ministers as well as the French Ex-President Mitterand. The stone Jambiyas are a worthy status symbol as they sell between \$500 and \$ 3,000 a piece.

The film offers a visit to Sana'a's Jambiya souq to document the various and intricate stages of dagger-making including: blade making and polishing, hilt carving, heath making and belt making. Jambiyas are also an integral part of men's national dance -- the Ba'ya. The film shows men at wedding celebrations and political celebrations performing the Jambiya dance. Intricate footwork is accompanied by the swaying of the Jambiya.

This dangerous dance is a long



standing tradition in Yemen. Any number of men may participate in the event. Men from all social groups form a circle which symbolises the tribal value of equality. The Jambiya is worn by each man around the waist overtop his skirt-like *futa or thobe*. The dance begins accompanied by two drums, the "tasah" and the "marfah". 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 their right hand, parrying in the air, whirling their weapons skilfully between themselves and other dancers. As the pace speeds up, the less experienced dancers leave the circle until only

the best dancer and leader are left, locked in graceful combat. Equilibrium Films has a tradition of making anthropological, environmental, and educational documentaries.

Dawn Hurley is a Canadian Sound Recordist and Associate Producer on the films. She has given a unique insight into the Yemeni women's perspective and cultural traditions in highland communities as well as at weddings.

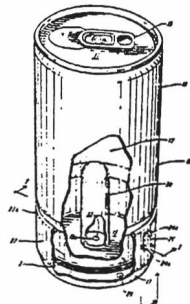
\* John Miles, the Director and Producer of Yemen's Jambia Cult, recently completed a film for PBS shot in the rainforests of the Brazilian Amazon, examining the culture and mythology of the recently contacted Arara Indians.

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## EDUCATION IN YEMEN

It is well-known that education is the starting point for any community's reform and progress. Education, the source of enlightenment and illumination, is the nucleus from which ingenuity and creation branch out.

Education, thus, is the beating heart by which we could infuse life, a sense of identity, innovation and altruism into the whole society. It is also the means through which we could achieve success, and reach the highest goals in life.

ALAS! the educational process in Yemen is not working, and it is almost paralyzed. Many factors are responsible for the deadlock of our educational advancement. One key factor behind it all, however, is the lack of conscientiousness of the Yemeni people. To add insult to injury, our senior officials are turning a blind eye alleging the success of education.

To sweep up the dust, I will sort out some factors responsible for our educational predicament.

### THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY

**1- Ministry of Education** including its sectors and branch offices do not take good care to develop education. Those who are in charge of the Ministry of Education are not really interested in the promotion of education, in correct assessment of the educational system, or in finding solutions to the obstacles that hinder progress in education. They just think of their post at the Ministry and how to protect it, and how to maximize their "return" from it. That's it!

**2- Educational Institutions:** The physical condition of our schools and other institutions is not encouraging. Classrooms are overcrowded, and badly lit. Most of that schools are in dilapidated conditions. Teaching aids are in short supply, and often totally lacking. That goes for even the simplest things even the lousy chalk.

**3- Political Appointments:** Personnel, headmasters and principals are appointed with an eye to political affiliation. Most of these lack the qualifications and the experience to do the job.

**4- Teachers:** Most foreign teachers are not fully qualified. Most, if not all, are in it for the money. Yemeni teachers, who are paid less than their foreign counterparts, move from teaching to any administrative work, even within the school or the Ministry of Education.

**5- Students:** Most students simply drift to schools. They are not well-directed and have no sense of purpose. Thus, they lack an internal drive that would enable them to perform successfully.

**6- Curricula:** The curricula are not well planned, and printed. They are above student level nor they are arranged according to the hierarchy of difficulty, not in sequence either. Furthermore, the content of syllabus does not suffice and satiate with the needs of the students. Writing, drawings and pictures are awkwardly printed.

### POLITICIZING EDUCATION

1- The excessive loyalty for one's political party, overweighs the general public interest which, in turn, hampers the educational process.

2- The ideological fanaticism and mission generates hatred among rival political parties which changes and alters the course of education to worse.

3- Teachers, Headmasters, Principals and other staff are appointed with an eye to their political affiliation and party considerations. There is no real consideration of qualifications. And in so doing, there is misuse of the concept of multiparty system leading to fiasco in the educational process.

### THE ROLE OF PARENTS

Parents play a significant role in driving and directing their children to achieve success in schools. Therefore, parents should share the task of pushing education forward. However, here in Yemen, the inactive nature of parents negatively affect the behavior of the students.

### THE ECONOMIC FACTOR

Yemen is going through economic difficulties which affects the people's ability to finance their children's education. Many children, therefore, are forced to work - full-time or part-time. Others cannot afford to buy educational needs.

I think it is high time that somebody reminded our officials, especially those in the Ministry of Education, to reconstruct a new educational policy which aims to improve and develop the educational process.

By: **Khalid N. Al-Mazjji Dhammar.**



## Continues from Page 1: QATAR ...

"We will not participate in any activities or meetings involving the new secretary-general, whom we do not recognize," he said, in a statement tantamount to effective abandonment of the GCC by Qatar. But Qatar's Foreign Minister, H. E. Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Al Thani, turned around and insisted that his country has not yet decided to leave the GCC. "No decision has been taken to quit the GCC or to freeze our membership."

In a heavily attended press conference at the Doha Sheraton Hotel on the evening of December 9th, Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Al Thani complained that Qatar was being outmaneuvered of its legal rights. Since the inception of the GCC in May 1981, Qatar has not held any of the senior posts of secretary-general or assistant secretary-generals. Natives of all other members have occupied such posts in the past.

The Foreign Minister also affirmed that his country will participate in all the coming events. Qatar's delegate will, however, leave such events if the new secretary-general of the GCC, Mr. Jameel Al-Hujailan, attended in this new capacity. "We are not against Mr. Al-Hujailan or Saudi Arabia, we are against the way in which he got appointed," he said. Sheikh Hamad also battered away on the concerted media efforts to push Qatar to a corner and paint it as the pariah of the region. "We have excellent relations with most of our neighbors. In some cases, there are some outstanding issues, but these are no reason for the campaign against Qatar," he indicated.

He repeatedly rebuffed allegations that Qatar was at odds with all others members' in the council. Part of the problem is that the leaders of the GCC have dodged the critical issues of regional economic integration, security, development, etc. "Most of the time is spent discussing the weather, hunting and other such issues. Hypocrisy reigns the meetings. Then empty communiques are issued confirming all is well and fine, when serious problems exist. The leadership in Qatar has tried to shifting the themes of these meeting by focusing on 'real' issues. That is when we are described as 'trouble-makers' or going against the current," he explained.

In response to a question on whether the Republic



of Yemen is considered for membership in the GCC, the Qatari official said that relations between Qatar and Yemen are strong. "If I give you my answer, we will again be accused of going against the current."

The Minister repeated his country's interest in leaving the doors open for resolving this problem. "All we are asking for is really letting the legal experts give us their professional views on this deadlock. We will accept their decision, no matter what it is. We had wanted to resolve this matter in an amicable way. It could have been done. In my opinion it would take half an hour to real talks on the matter, provided all sides are interested in resolving the deadlock. As it is, we are demanding the establishment of a three-person legal committee to decide on the matter, as stipulated in the charter and by-laws of the council."

No country has, as yet, approached Qatar to try to resolve the differences. Even then, both sides agree that they should not let this problem blow out of proportion. However, from the press conference of the foreign minister, it was clear that the appointment of the secretary-general of the GCC was simply the straw that broke the camel's back. The minister repeatedly mentioned the dignity and integrity of Qatar as a something to protect. "All countries in the GCC have equal rights. We accept that the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a leader in the region, but each country has its own dignity and status."

صنعاء - ص. ب. ٧٢٥  
الجمهورية اليمنية

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## الجمهورية اليمنية المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء-فرع عدن اعلان تمديد فتح مظاريف المناقصة رقم ٩٥/١١ لتوريد وتركيب أجهزة حاسوب آلي (كمبيوتر) وتوابعها

تعلن المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء-فرع عدن عن تمديد موعد فتح مظاريف المناقصة رقم ٩٥/١١ لتوريد وتركيب أجهزة حاسوب آلي (كمبيوتر) وتوابعها بتمويل من الصندوق العربي للانماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي (قرض رقم ٨٨/٢١٨) الى الساعة الحادية عشرة ظهرا من يوم ٩٦/١/٩٥ .

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## Corrections on: Somali Minister's Interview

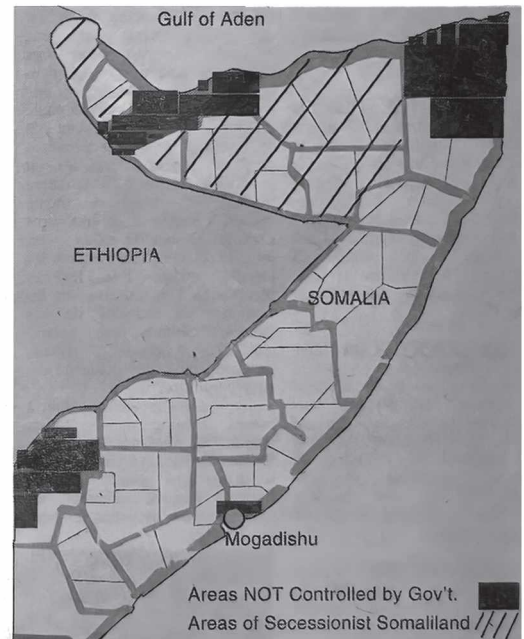
The Yemen Times received a letter from General Jama Mohamed Ghalib, Somali Foreign Minister in the Aided transitional government of Somalia. Following is the text of the pertinent parts:

I would like to thank you for the interview/article published in your issue Number 4th of December 4th, 1995, on the current situation in Somalia. I request that some corrections be made to the second paragraph, as follows:

1. It may not be correct to say that the present transitional government of Somalia led by General Mohammed Farah Aidid controls only half of the country. I am enclosing a map, on which the areas under the control of the transitional government have been marked with a degree of honesty. (Editor's Note: According to the map as marked by General Jama, the transitional government of Somalia controls almost 90% of the country!)

2. ACTUALLY, the SNM is an alliance of four political movements with General Aidid at its chairman. The SNM seems to have been mistaken for this. The latter, Siad Barre's remnants, only controls some parts of the Gedo region, but has neither control nor other influence in the Bay and Bakool regions, which are the mainstay of government-controlled areas.

3. The SNM have, since their Chairman Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Ali (Tur)'s historic statement on April 29, 1994, renounced the secession of the north. The SNM have for the last one year been fighting for Somali unity, although a minority splinter group still continues to support the secession.



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## Ver

C'est une maladie causée par l'absorption de larves vivant dans de l'eau non filtrée. Elle se manifeste par l'apparition d'un ver qui vit sous la peau et peut atteindre plusieurs dizaines de centimètres de long. Cette maladie "horriblement douloureuse et invalidante" menace encore 130 millions de personnes, essentiellement en Afrique, mais aussi en Inde et au Yémen. Mais grâce aux efforts de l'OMS, des progrès spectaculaires ont été enregistrés dans l'éradication de ce ver de Guinée depuis 1986, la maladie ayant été éliminée à plus de 95 % par des méthodes très simples. Une cérémonie officielle a marqué ce succès à Washington.

## en bref

**ÉGOUTS** — Le Fonds arabe pour le développement économique et social (FADES) vient d'accorder au Yémen un prêt de 27 millions de dollars pour la réhabilitation du système d'égouts de Sana'a. Un deuxième crédit a aussi été consenti par le Fonds de l'OPEP pour le développement international pour financer la construction d'une usine de traitement des eaux usées.

**ILES** — Yéménites et Erythréens se sont retrouvés à Asmara pour discuter du litige qui les oppose à propos de trois îles à l'entrée sud de la mer Rouge. Le Yémen "a proposé à l'Erythrée la délimitation des frontières maritimes entre les deux pays conformément à la loi internationale". L'armée yéménite a effectué la semaine dernière des manœuvres à tir réel sur le littoral, près d'Hodeidah.

**ENFANTS** — 1,5 million de dollars en faveur des enfants souffrant de malnutrition dans le centre et le sud de l'Irak. C'est le montant que vient de débiter la Commission européenne, jugeant la situation humanitaire en Irak fortement dégradée. Dans le même temps, Bagdad a commencé à distribuer de nouvelles cartes de rationnement pour 1996.

**JOURNALISME** — 23 journalistes éthiopiens de la presse indépendante sont actuellement en prison, la plupart sans jugement. Ils ont presque tous été arrêtés début novembre, suite à la publication d'une interview de l'ancien président Mengistu Haïle Mariam, qui accusait l'Éthiopie et l'Erythrée d'avoir "voulu le tuer".

**JOURNALISME (BIS)** — Les groupes islamistes algériens ont déclenché une nouvelle vague de terreur contre les journalistes : mardi, une jeune reporter d'un hebdomadaire arabophone à fort tirage a été assassinée. 48 heures avant, un journaliste et un chauffeur du principal quotidien francophone avaient été torturés au couteau et à la tenaille, puis décapités, et leur tête plantée sur des piquets.

**PORNO** — La police des Emirats a détruit 3.400 bouteilles de whisky, autant de bière, et des films pornographiques. Le tout écrasé par des bulldozers, dans le désert. (AFP)

Contact : François Petitdemange,  
Yemen Times.  
Tél : 268.661/2. Fax : 268.663.  
P.O. Box : 2579. Sana'a, Yemen.

## Autour de l'eau, dans le gouvernorat de Lahej

## Source de vie

A Iafa, les wadis sont secs. Et pourtant, au milieu des montagnes arides apparaissent des champs entiers de café. Comment font-ils ? Ils puisent. Dans les sources et dans les têtes.

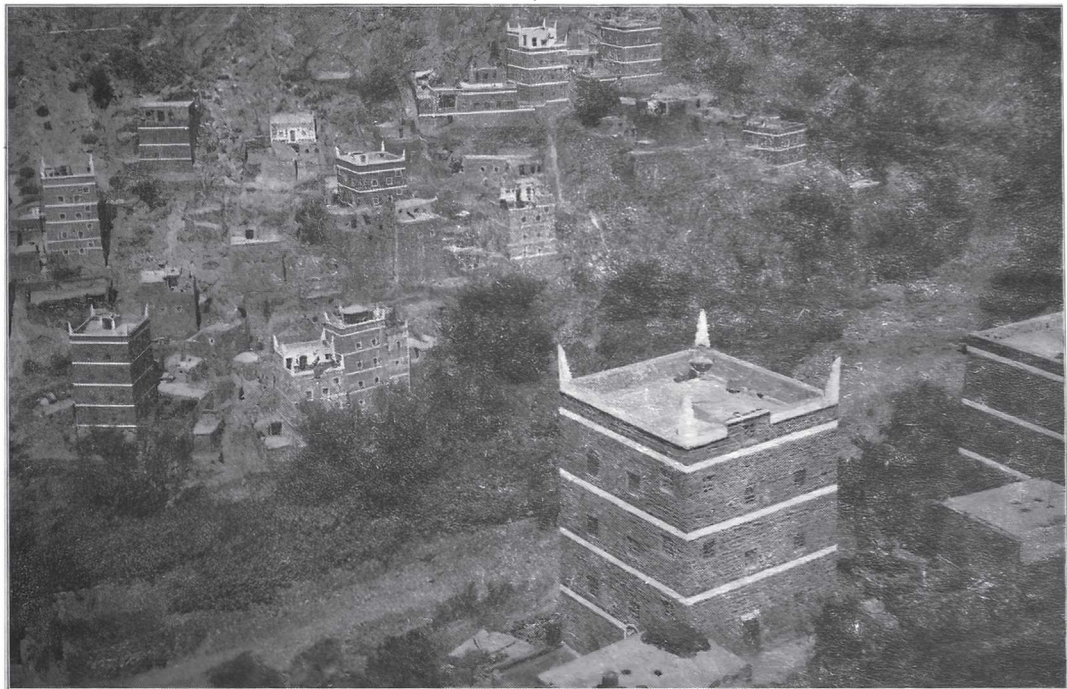
**Iafa.** — C'est un endroit à peine mentionné sur les cartes. Les montagnes y sont hautes, abruptes, et sèches. Les montagnes semblent infranchissables. Elles sont interminables. Sombres et belles, aussi.

C'est le désert, croit-on. Comment pourrait-il en être autrement : on n'arrive ici qu'après des heures de pistes, de wadis tout juste praticables, d'improbables chemins de montagnes. Il faut une bonne raison pour s'y aventurer : pays de scorpions, et même de cobras, affirment les habitants. De toutes sortes de petites bêtes qui mangeraient bien les grandes. Et si ce n'est pas le désert, c'est un fief d'islamistes purs et durs, a-t-on lu dans les journaux. La province se nomme Iafa, le gouvernorat. Lahej, une ville, Labous, les wadis : Atib, Oumq, Ouzoum. Des endroits peu fréquentables.

C'est le désert, croit-on, et l'on se trompe. Au milieu de ce *nulla part*, voici du vert, beaucoup de vert. Du vert planté là, au fond des vallées encaissées, des wadis pourtant asséchés. Et au flanc des montagnes, voici des maisons. Tout au long de chaque vallée, des maisons accrochées à mi-hauteur, ou tout en haut, mais jamais les pieds dans cette eau que l'on soupçonne abondante et violente, quand vient sa saison.

Ces maisons sont récentes, on le voit bien : leurs pierres sont neuves. Et grises, peut-être grisâtres — étonnant de tailler des pierres grises dans une montagne brunâtre. Pas très belles, ces maisons : toutes identiques, deux, trois étages, une bande blanche horizontale marquant systématiquement la séparation entre chaque niveau, et puis les fenêtres, jumelles au centimètre, conçues sur le même modèle, et surtout de même couleur : toutes, à de très rares exceptions, sont du même bleu, un bleu éclatant, saisissant sur les façades grises. Des fenêtres bleues que l'on retrouve sur les centaines de maisons de ces vallées, comme une reconnaissance sociale, tribale, beaucoup plus sans doute qu'une simple tradition.

Parfois, les maisons se font à cornes, comme dans l'Hadramaout, qui n'est pas si éloigné. Sur les terrasses, à chaque coin, se dresse une pointe, sorte de fourche. Parfois, rarement, les maisons sont décorées, comme



**Souqum.** Maisons à cornes, fenêtres bleues, pierres grises, rayures blanches, et le vert des plans de café, au fond du wadi.

dans l'Hadramaout, de motifs blancs sur les murs, de fenêtres multicolores. Maison de notable, peut-être.

Des gens habitent donc ici. Mieux : ils y vivent. Ils circulent à dos d'âne, ou en 4x4, au fond des vallées, dans les wadis. Il y a des épiceries, des pompes à essence, quelques unes. Parfois, il y a même des villes, étonnantes, comme sait en créer le Yémen : posés au sommet des hauts plateaux, dominant les vallées, les montagnes.

En bas, dans le wadi, une femme pousse ses chèvres. Elle n'est pas voilée, son costume est coloré, et son visage entièrement fardé, d'une couleur jaune très visible. Le produit est indien : il est censé protéger du soleil, et maquiller, aussi.

Un tir de Kalachnikov retentit. Ici, on accueille le visiteur en vidant un chargeur — une tradition. On l'accueille aussi, bien sûr, en lui offrant gîte et couvert, amitié et dévouement, et en le

retenant, de force s'il le faut, à un dernier repas.

Dans le wadi, un groupe d'enfants chante à tue-tête, redouble de vigueur au passage de leur 4x4 préféré : "Leila, Leila...". Une fillette à dos d'âne, deux bidons à la main, va chercher de l'eau.

**L'eau.** A voir l'éclatante verdure de ces vallées, de l'eau, il y en a. Là où il y a une source, il y a un puit, un tuyau, il y a une maison, il y a un champ de café. Toute la vie est organisée autour de ces points vitaux. Il n'y a qu'à suivre sinon les petites filles à dos d'âne, alors les tuyaux, qui kilomètres de tuyaux, qui grimpent ou s'étendent le long des wadis ou à flanc de montagne, pour gagner les champs ou atteindre les maisons.

L'eau est présente, abondante en certaines saisons, encore faut-il la domestiquer. D'où les réservoirs et barrages construits par les habitants. Ou par la France, notamment, qui participe à plusieurs projets (1), sur ses fameux "fonds de contrepartie".

Hors de la saison des pluies, il existe quelques petites sources, quelques nappes phréatiques, cachées sous des profondeurs de pierres. Pour une nappe, un puit suffit, une pompe. Les sources, elles, ont un débit faible et irrégulier, qu'il est nécessaire de domestiquer. D'où la construction de réservoirs, où l'eau est

stockée.

A la saison des pluies — quand il y en a une : ici, cela fait 5 ans, dit-on, qu'il ne pleut que très faiblement —, les montagnes offrent de nombreux lits de torrents, qui se rejoignent souvent, avant de se jeter dans les wadis. Il s'agit donc de retenir cette eau de pluie, en construisant des barrages aux endroits où plusieurs torrents se rejoignent, dans le dernier goulot avant le wadi.

Ces barrages, s'ils sont peu remplis en cette saison, suffisent à "faire vivre les rivières", selon l'expression d'un ingénieur du Ministère yéménite de l'agriculture. Le principe est en effet de se servir des circuits naturels souterrains : l'eau ressort toute seule en différents endroits en aval des barrages, où les paysans viennent pomper ou puiser l'eau nécessaire.

Un projet spectaculaire, mais ce n'est qu'un projet, consisterait à fabriquer une retenue de 40.000 mètres cubes, à Dulfut, dans la vallée du wadi Atib. Un barrage à 50 millions de rials, qui profiterait aux 13.000 habitants du wadi en aval, les 2000 autres habitants du wadi, en amont, profitant d'un bassin d'eau de sources financé par la France, dont la construction va commencer près du village de Ma'izaba.

Ici, bien sûr, l'eau a deux fonctions : cultiver, et boire — ce qui se résume en un seul mot : vivre. On peut s'interroger sur la qualité de l'eau bue par les habitants : une eau souvent stagnante, ni filtrée, ni traitée — on sait que c'est le premier vecteur de maladie dans le monde.

Cultiver, donc. Ici, on produit

exclusivement, ou presque, du café. Le fameux syndrome du qat plus rentable qui finit par remplacer les autres cultures n'a pas atteint ces wadis protégés. Toutes ces maisons récentes ou en construction prouveraient même la bonne santé des vallées. Le qat ? Juste quelques arbustes en périphérie des champs de café — de quoi satisfaire les "besoins" des habitants. Ici, ce sont des hectares et des hectares de café. Un agriculteur du cru lance le chiffre de 2,3 millions de pieds de café dans la province de Iafa, chiffre invérifiable, mais qui donne un ordre d'idée.

Le long des wadis, dans leur lit, des murs ont été dressés : le café se cultive en terrasses, qui les surplombent parfois de trois mètres. Les murs doivent être solides, et entretenus. Sinon, c'est le cas en quelques endroits, l'eau, à la saison des pluies, détruit les terrasses et redonne aux wadis leur tracé original. L'eau est reine, et l'a bien compris.

Ils sont des dizaines de milliers à vivre dans ces wadis, au rythme du soleil, et surtout de l'eau. Pomper, arroser, cultiver. Et remonter le soir dans ces maisons sans électricité. De nuit, vues du haut des montagnes, les vallées sont noires et profondes. On distingue des formes, quelques lueurs. On n'entend pas le bruit de l'eau.

François Petitdemange

(1) — Une mission de l'Ambassade était organisée il y a une semaine afin de visiter des réalisations déjà terminées, des projets en cours, ou des sites susceptibles d'être aménagés. Sur les "Fonds de contrepartie", voir la page française du 6 novembre 95.



**Un puit.** Partout où il y a de l'eau, il y a un puit, des habitants, du café. De la vie.



## Sana'a Hosts an Iraqi Art Exhibit

Culture represents many various elements. One of these elements is (representative) arts i.e. sculpture and painting, which is regarded a symbolic reflection of the level of culture achieved by a society. The high price of artistic productions is testimony to the value which societies attach to fine art work. What distinguishes art is that art embodies sincerity in the expres-

It is an emotional exchange between the artist and the admirer, who may or may not ever meet! Recently there has been an increase in artistic activity in Sana'a and among these activities is the exhibition of Arab Painters which was held at the First Fine Art Exhibition Hall which is to last ten days starting on the 5th of December 1995 (up to the 15th).

3 "Solo" exhibitions in Baghdad (1) and in Amman (2) in 1988, 1992 and 1993 respectively and many participation in exhibitions with other artists.

**Q: How do you feel as a participant on this exhibition, especially with the unexpected large turnout of admirers?**

**A:** I am unable to describe the joy and happiness which I feel, as I



sion of the spirit of the artist and in that spirits interpretation of the master artist's felings through his painting or sculpture. Moreover, each artist engages in his talent, at his own free will, and with a distinguishable expression of feeling. Environmental determinants mold the character, style and form and are the main influence of the artist's conception of himself and the world around him. On the other hand, one who enjoys art work and searches for a particular painting has also conveyed that he is also an artist who shares his artistic inspirations with the artist who painted

The 40 paintings, or so, displayed were the work of 3 Iraqi artists which were viewed by an unexpected large attendance of art lovers. Among the visitors were H. E. the US Ambassador and his wife, H. E. the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and other members of the Diplomatic community and prominent dignitaries.

Yemen Times was also there and interviewed the three artists, and here is what Yemen Times's Yassin Al-Haj filed in:

**1) Artist Jabbar Hussein Ali:**

display my artwork in my other country. Yemen, about the kindness and wonderful treatment my Yemeni colleagues have shown e exhibition a success. As for my reactions I must admit that I really was surprised by the unexpected large turnout.

**2) Artist Manaf Dhaher**

Many solo exhibitions, such as the 1988 Mosul Exhibition and participation in the Gulf Universities Exhibitions- Kuwait in 1980. The Competitive Art Exhibition in Iraqi universities in 1983, Dubai university 1985, and now this one, in Sana'a.

**Q: Your impressions, please?**

**A:** I was delighted and impressed as I participated with my colleagues in such a successful exhibition. Other Arab countries will hopefully succeed in arranging for similar exhibitions throughout the Arab world. We were amazed by the attention to art shown in Yemen, whether by the relevant

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authorities or the visiting admirers of art (painting).

**3) The Artist Rashad Salim:**

Also enjoyed several "solo" exhibitions and participation in several countries, this one being the last: He said: "I wish to express my thanks to those who assisted in arranging the exhibition and the wonderful opening ceremony. I also thank YT for its interest in our show and the encouragement of art".



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**AL-AYYAM:** Aden (Weekly) 6-12-95  
(Independent)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Political Security Confiscates London Conference Documents In the Airport
- 2) The Government Strives to Keep the US Dir. rate below YR 100
- 3) An Armed Band of Extremists Attacks A (Women's) Wedding Party And Turns It Into A Battle In Al-Houdah, Lahij
- 4) A Young Women Gives Birth to Quadruplets
- 5) London Office of Opposition-in-Exile is Robbed

**Article Summary:**

**To Prevent A camel From Racing, Just Cut Off Its Tongue**

In Ja'ar, Abyan a band of unidentified persons sneaked into the stable of a prized racing camel and cut off its tongue. During pre-race trials the camel had one first place for the race that was scheduled for 30 November 1995. The first prize was YR 30,000. The owner of the camel had reported the incident to the police who had arrested 3 suspects.

On the other hand, Last Tuesday, another gang of armed men opened fire on a she-camel belonging to one of the three suspects, which killed the poor animal (The Editor: Maybe Moses should have added to the Ten Commandments: "A camel's tongue for a camel's tongue. In any case, now camels are going to be victims of a long drawn out camel blood feud. As if we do not have enough problems!).

**AL-THOURY:** SANA'A (WEEKLY) 7-12-95

(The Yemeni Socialist Party)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Sultan Al-Fadhly's Gang Gets Into An Armed Encounter With A Central Security Force
- 2) Forgery of Title Documents To Real Estate and Stores In Aden Supported by Government Officials
- 3) The General Prosecutor Denies Any Political Links Of the Algerian Extremist (Al-Dali' Incident)

**Article Summary:**

**Heated Attempts to Rejuvenate Old Conflicts**

The YSP mouthpiece stated that "special" official organs are working diligently to revive old disputes by searching the national security files of

# Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

the old People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to try to arrive at some of the information pertaining to the old blood baths in the PDRY, prior to unification of the 2 Yemens. The aim of these efforts, says the paper, is to engage in a smear campaign against the YSP or to embezzle "political favors", as may be needed.

**AL-WAHDAMI:** Sana'a (Weekly) 5-12-95

(Nasserite Unionist Party)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The President Objects to Certain Articles In the Law Of Islamic Banks
- 2) Anticipated War Between Tribesmen In Al-Dali'i And Tribesmen From Al-Hasha
- 3) The Parliament Fails To Execute Its Agenda Due to Excessive Absences of MP's.

**Article Summary:**

**American Threats to the Yemeni Gas Deal**

As a result of the American economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the takeover of the CONOCO gas deal in Iran by the French firm, Total, the gas deal between the latter and ROY government for Yemen may undergo a snag as the US federal government may consider the EXXON and Hunt participation with Total as unacceptable, in view of the latter's gas deal with Iran.

While the conflict is really Franco-American in nature, this could have a bearing on getting the ROY gas deal getting off the ground and getting Yemen to start generating the US \$ 600 Million per annum added to national income.

**AL-HAQ:** Sana'a (Weekly) 3-12-95

Rabat Abna Al-Yaman)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) US \$ 1 Million In Nutritional Aid To Yemen Donated By Saudi Arabia Through FAO
- 2) A Man Killed In Dispute Over Qat Land
- 3) Good Efforts by the Traffic Police in Taz
- 4) A Big Truck Crashes Into Building In Taz

**Article Summary:**

**1) Rise In Agricultural Output**

From the Annual Statistics Book, issued by the Ministry of Planning and Statistics for the year 1994 wheat saw a rise of 7% from 1993, in which output was put at 171,000 tons from an area of 100,100 hectares, whereas corn and maize witnessed a 5% decrease with output at 499,000 tons. Other important agricultural produce showed the following: Animal Feed-703,000 tons, tomatoes-182,000 tons, Potatoes-181,000 tons, grapes-146,000 tons and water melons-101,000 tons.

**2) Is This True?**

The paper disclosed that people having obtained a "visitor's" visa to Saudi Arabia through relatives there were stopped at Sana'a International Airport and refused the right to travel and also had their visas revoked by the authorities there. "Could this really be true?", asked the paper.

**AL-WAHDAM:** Sana'a (Weekly) 6-12-95

(Official)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The President, Speaking to the Aden Executive Council: "Aden Is In Need of Comprehending Minds and Rumors About the City's Degeneration Are Said With Evil purposes In Mind.
- 2) Vice Chairman of the Training Authority: US \$ 60 Million to Execute A large Scale Vocational Training Program. 7 New Training Centers To Be Set Up. Two Of Them For Women
- 3) International Conference On Socotra Scheduled To Be held From 21 to 28 March 1996

**Article Summary:**

**1) Customs Authority Chairman Disclosures**

In a statement to the paper, The Chairman of the ROY Customs Authority disclosed that the Customs Authority is not in need of a special Customs Enforcement Force because of the failure of a similar force set up before. He also stated that the Customs Authority is getting all the help

it needs from the other relevant authorities, where he points out that coordination has been very successful in managing to close off all smuggling entry points. He says that cooperation from the Police, defense and even the traffic police forces has been very helpful. On another note, Mr. Mohammed Al-Haboob also said that the existing auto show yards are really illegal since none has received a permit from the Customs Authority.

The Customs Authority Chairman also warned that citizens should avoid eating smuggled foods and taking other smuggled products because these are subject to spoilage due to poor storage and many may contain false expiry dates.

**2) Labor and Professional Unions: Are They Just Decorative Entities?**

In light of the recent Journalist's Syndicate Elections, the General Managing Editor of the paper, Mr. Yahya Taher Al-Hakim points out that it is time for unions and professional syndicates to play a more serious role leading to effective results for their memberships rather than to act as pawns for political entities.

**SOUT AL-MUA'ARADHA:** Sana'a (Weekly) 3-12-95

Democratic Coalition of the Opposition-ADAM)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Converted Young Yemeni to Christianity Calls For Conversion of Yemenis By Cassette Tape
- 2) In Dhamar: Deadly Attempts To Take Over Football Field And Sports Facilities By Land/Real Estate Traders Aided by Officials
- 3) Due To Proposed Economic Reforms: We Do Not Want To Have Angry Riots By Garbage Scroungers For Food!

**Article Summary:**

**Al-Misrakh Residents Threaten Law Suit Against Ministry of Electricity**

The residents of Al-Misrakh-Jabal Sabir District in the Taz area sent a long complaint to the Minister of Electricity and Water complaining of the chronic blackouts that their area was being subjected to. They stated that these blackouts and voltage eruptions are causing damage to their electrical appliances and fixtures, as power is restored. They are demanding YR 4 Million in compensation for already damaged equipment and appliances otherwise they will file for a lawsuit.



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Sana'a Yemen صنعاء اليمن

December 16-22 1995 ١٦-٢٢ ديسمبر ١٩٩٥

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## Happy Anniversary

We send our warm congratulations to Fatima A. Wirth and Donald Wirth for their first wedding anniversary on December 8, 95. Felicitations from all family and friends and all welcome them back to Yemen.



## الف مبروك

نتقدم بالتهنئة الحارة والخالصة لأستاذ/ نبيل علي الحيفي وذلك لارتزاقه مولوداً جديداً أسماه

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علي أحمد الحيفي  
حسن محمد الحيفي  
وجميع آل الحيفي

## تهنئة من الأعماق

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات ترفها إلى الشاب خليل عبده محمد القدسي والأنسة هجره مطهر السقاف بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف، فألف مبروك وعقبال الفرحة الكبرى.

المهنؤون: رمزي عبدالمولى السقاف، وليد مطهر السقاف، رائد عبدالمولى السقاف، فهيم مطهر السقاف، مشير ورياض ورامي عبدالمولى السقاف، عماد أحمد عبد الله السقاف، وليد عبد الله علي السقاف، رضاء عبد الرحمن السقاف، نانف عبد الله السقاف وجميع الأهل.



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Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumbury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
<b>Banks:</b>	
<b>Yemeni Banks:</b>	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
<b>Branches of Foreign Banks:</b>	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424
<b>Government Offices:</b>	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61

<b>SANAA :</b>	
<b>1. Embassies:</b>	
Afghanistan	217691
Algeria	240458/9
Bulgaria	208469
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
Djibouti	245792/265469
Egypt	275848/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	268888
Germany	413184/77/80
Hungary	248147
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	414385
Iran	243439/40/43
Iraq	216682
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	413275/6/7
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	268876/9
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	267636/4
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	278719
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	247885
Syria	413153/3
Tunisia	414891
	240458/9

<b>U.A.E</b>	248777/78
<b>U.K.</b>	215630/33
<b>U.S.A</b>	238842/52
<b>Vietnam</b>	215985
<b>2. Honorary Consulates:</b>	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925
Canada	208814
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534
<b>3. International Organizations</b>	
Care	414079
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
	02-233183
	252213/204
<b>WHO</b>	
<b>ADEN Consulates :</b>	
China	233115
Ethiopia	231335
France	255896
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/68
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/232526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13.

## زواج مبارك

تمت الفرحة وغمر القلب الابتهاج بمناسبة زفاف الشاب سابوينا أحمد الحكيمي إلى الشاب سالم عبدالرحمن ألف مبروك وتمنياتنا لهما بحياة زوجية سعيدة وبالرفاه والبنين . المهنؤون : آل نور الصيادي وجميع

**NOTICE**  
Jaspal Singh, s/o Jnderjit Singh, c/o SCHLUMBERGER OVERSEAS, 60m road, near al-Baidani building, Sana'a, has changed his name to Jaspal Singh Bhullar.

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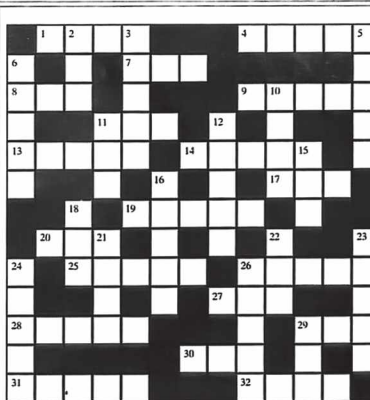
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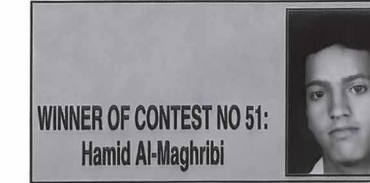
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Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouk Institute by  
Thursday morning. The winner will be announced in next week's issue of Yemen Times.  
يرجى قطع المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بمعهد الفاروق في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس.  
سيعلن اسم الفائز في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز» .



- Across**
1. Skin irritation.
  2. Pull along.
  3. Where a door is joined to a wall.
  4. — Moore: James Bond actor.
  5. — Ruin.
  6. Uncooked.
  7. Wasp wound.
  8. — song.
  9. Urge a hen to lay one!
  10. — off: doze.
  11. Pixie.
  12. Insane.
  13. Ride a bike.
  14. Your thinker!
  15. — the Weasel: nursery song.
  16. Award.
  17. The animal for pork.
  18. Hand-warmer.
  19. Scottish river (sounds like a quarter).
  20. Get down on your knees.
  21. Jewel.
  22. Get down on your knees.
  23. Ambition.
  24. Motor vehicle.
  25. Matthew Corbett's puppet friend of Sweep.
  26. Shout.
- Down**
1. Skin irritation.
  2. Pull along.
  3. Where a door is joined to a wall.
  4. — Moore: James Bond actor.
  5. — Ruin.
  6. Uncooked.
  7. Wasp wound.
  8. — song.
  9. Urge a hen to lay one!
  10. — off: doze.
  11. Pixie.
  12. Insane.
  13. Ride a bike.
  14. Your thinker!
  15. — the Weasel: nursery song.
  16. Award.
  17. The animal for pork.
  18. Hand-warmer.
  19. Scottish river (sounds like a quarter).
  20. Get down on your knees.
  21. Jewel.
  22. Get down on your knees.
  23. Ambition.
  24. Motor vehicle.
  25. Matthew Corbett's puppet friend of Sweep.
  26. Shout.

**Correct answer for contest No. (51)**



**WINNER OF CONTEST NO 51:**  
Hamid Al-Maghribi

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

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

<b>HOTELS</b>	
<b>Sana'a (01)</b>	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Plaza Suites	209074/209903/205483
Hadda Hotel	215121/4/5
<b>Aden (02)</b>	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
<b>Hodeidah (03)</b>	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
<b>Taiz (04)</b>	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Yazan	217997
<b>Marib (063)</b>	
Bilquis Marib	2666-2371
<b>Sadah (051)</b>	
Al Mamoon	2203/2459
<b>Mukalla (05)</b>	
Hadhramaut	2060
Al-Jetamad	552493

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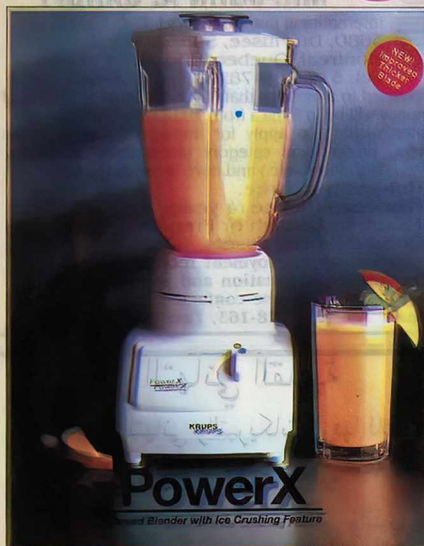
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# KRUPS



## خلاط پاور اڪس من كروپس

- انا، زجاجي للخلط سعة ٤٨ اونصة
- بفضل ميزة شكل الأنا، الزجاجي الدائري والمرتبغ والخطوط المضلعة في الداخل فان انا، الخلط يعمل بحيث يتم خلط السوائل بشكل سريع ومتجانس
- محرك ذو قدرة عالية ٣٣٠ وات
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تلفون: ٢٢١٣٠٣

## Yemen & Eritrea: Headed for Showdown?

Yemen and Eritrea are having difficulty resolving their offshore territorial claims around three islands lying about halfway between their coasts. The islands have always been under Yemeni sovereignty, which, incidentally, Eritrea does not contest. What it contests is the territorial waters - and hence the fishing and other rights - associated with the islands.

Eritrean President Asias Afewerke has last month visited the Gulf lobbying them on this point. The two countries then exchanged visits as well as shots on the sea. Eritrea had earlier arrested Yemeni fishermen, which were then released. Then Eritrean gunboats occupied the Hunaish island, one of the three islands. They were forcefully dislodged, and Yemen proceeded further by stationing an army battalion.

Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani, Foreign Minister, has just concluded a visit to Asmara to present Yemen's case - some say an ultimatum. To further complicate matters, a Sudanese Minister of State has visited Yemen to "coordinate efforts". Sudan and Eritrea are almost on a war footing. The armies of the two countries are poised against each other along their shared border.

Both Yemen and the Sudan had supported Eritreans in their long struggle for independence. They also provided moral and substantial support to the infant state upon its birth. Many politicians, especially in the Sudan, complain that the Eritrean system is biting the hand that nurturing it for so long. Eritreans do not see it that way. They see themselves defending their territorial integrity and sovereignty against interference.

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