



عيد سعيد يا «يمن» Happy Celebrations YEMEN

The First Western Head of State Visits Yemen Mitterrand Touches Down in Sanaa for 27 Hours

It is a large crowd, over 250 persons, in all, including some 100 journalists. His visit is the first ever visit by a head of state to Yemen. He is going to fly in on board of a Concorde, another first for Yemen. His wife, Danielle, will fly in on board of a Falcom 900, a small plane. The aides will arrive on board of a DC8. The journalists will also fly in on board of another DC8. The French military airplanes stationed in Djibouti will provide air cover, for part of the distance. Already, the advance team has arrived on the 9th. Francois Mitterrand will arrive in Sanaa at around 5 p.m. on Monday, October 18th. He will stop over for 27 hours on his way back to Paris coming from the Mauritius Islands in the Indian Ocean.

His program is tight. Even then, it has a slot for an exclusive with the Yemen Times. On the evening of his arrival day, he goes for talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, on a tete-a-tete basis. He also gives an address to the people of Yemen. President Saleh hosts dinner for Yemen's guest. The next day, October 19th, in the early morning, there is room for limited sight-seeing in the Old City of Sanaa. Thula, at the outskirts of Sanaa is being proposed. Before lunch, he holds a press conference for local and international journalists. In the afternoon there are more official talks concluded by another top-level tete-a-tete meeting. About 7:00 p.m., President Saleh escorts his guest to the airport. Around 8:00 pm the French president takes off.



30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Thirty years ago this week, the first shots of the fight to liberate the southern part of the Yemeni homeland were fired from the high tops of the Radfan Mountains in Lahej governorate. The war for freedom was vicious and bloody. It was only at the end of November, 1967, that the British colonial authority decided to pack up and go. It was truly a war of the people, as citizens of all classes and backgrounds joined in the revolution offering their lives and whatever resources they had. The war was between a superior army equipped with modern machines, and a poorly armed guerrilla resistance movement. Logically, the first party should have won. But it didn't, because of the mission and the spirit of the latter party. Thus the resistance movement won.

On this occasion, Yemen Times salutes the heroes of the Revolution, and pays tribute to the martyrs. And this may be a good occasion to remember those who have sacrificed so much, and to work together to safeguard the revolution. Today more than at any time, Yemen needs the courage and wisdom of its children. Today, we need to work with the spirit of the September and October Revolutions. The most important achievement we will carry over to our children is a unified Yemen. Let us not risk that, whatever the difficulties. On the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, the leadership of Yemen must look to the future. We are waiting for a step that will bring relief in these tense moments. Differences among our top leaders must be sorted in a civilized manner.

Ministry of Information

Starts Another Losing Battle

The Ministry of Information is at it again. It has asked the General Prosecutor's office to harass one of the "independent-minded" papers: At-Tas-heeh. The press prosecutor has pressed charges against the paper for an article it has written some time ago. The newspaper, quoting a Lebanese newspaper called Al-Shira, ran an article which quoted Ali Abdullah Saleh as having said he will change his colors any way he sees necessary to remain in power. The quotation goes on and on, but basically that is the message. The last hearing was yesterday, Saturday October 9th. The two charges are:

1. The paper attributed to the president something he did not say.
2. The whole article/article is a fabrication and a lie.

The Ministry is destined to

lose yet another battle at court. This time it is at the West Sanaa District Court. The paper did not quote the president, it quoted another paper. And the paper did not fabricate the story, it has a copy of the Shira newspaper which it has produced at court. What the Ministry of Information cannot yet understand, let alone accept, is that it can no longer control private newspapers. Its problem is that some of the officials are unable to go through the transformation into a democratic frame of mind. Moreover, they are doing the president of the republic, whom they portend to be serving, a lot of damage. They are bringing to memory forgotten stories and articles, and making neutral and non-aligned people line up against him.

Already three prominent lawyers, Abdul-Malik Al-Sanabani, Fadhil Al-Hasni, and Nadia Al-Khulaidi have volunteered to defend the paper. The story of Nadia is interesting. She walked into the courtroom during last week's hearing, and offered her services free of charge. She indicated she wanted to be one of the group championing the case of freedom of the press. She explained she was not approached, and yet, she offered to defend the newspaper. Many local and international organizations and individuals are interested in the proceedings of the case. One researcher said she is using the case in her research. Yemen Times hereby declares to At-Tas-heeh, and all other paper, its full support and backing in fighting any form of censorship or intimidation.

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Ministry of Information Starts Another Losing Battle

Have Problem Staying Alert. Tips For You, p. 4;
Varisco on Irrigation on Yemeni Terrace Lands, p. 7;
Yemeni Kenyans Study Investment Options, p. 14
Yemen Physically Drifts Away from Africa, p. 15;
First Draft of Study on Yemeni Children p. 18.

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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السَّفَارِي
EL SOFFARY

OUR VIEWPOINT

TRAFFIC FLOW OF GUESTS

Over the last few days, many of the main roads and arteries in Sanaa have been blocked to allow the smooth flow of the caravan of cars carrying H.M. Sultan and Qaboos and the accompanying delegation, as well as the escorts. One observer counted 128 Mercedes latest model cars, a similar number of Toyota land-cruisers, and yet more other types and brands. All in all, we could be talking of some 400 to 500 vehicles.

There are several points I want to raise in this matter:

1. No one will argue against providing our guests a smooth flow of traffic, if at least for security reasons.

2. We realize the authorities are trying to achieve the above goal (smooth flow of the guest's caravan) with the least obstruction or disruption of the regular flow of traffic.

3. The end-result is a gridlocked system. What can be done?

First of all, let me point to several negative aspects of the current system of moving our senior guests.

a) I have already pointed to the disruption and obstruction of the regular traffic flow.

b) When unemployed and poor Yemenis see the fancy caravan of latest-model cars, they are bound to wonder about what kind of priorities the leadership has.

c) The tense moments make the security and military forces bark at the citizens and at the heat of the emergency-like moments, interact strongly and aggressively with the people. We need to reduce the points of tense interaction between the soldiers and citizens.

Therefore, let me suggest to the government to arrange a small fleet of small helicopters. These could be used also by the president and his senior staff in their own movements in the capital city. The cost in terms of financial allocations and in terms of social and cultural outlays could be less than buying/driving hundreds of fancy cars. In addition, there will be savings in the number of soldiers mobilized at every intersection, corner and rooftop.

What does all this mean? It means we should look for new answers to these issues, especially since our streets are narrow and the cars are too many.

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

HM Sultan Qaboos Cancels Aden Visit

H.M. Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed and the accompanying delegation has regrettably cancelled the Aden leg of the visit to Yemen. He dispatched his Foreign Minister to Aden to explain that given the on-going dispute between the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council, he cannot complete his visit to Yemen. The Sultan had earlier expressed his nostalgia to visit Aden, which he had known in the 'good old days.'

Parliament Proceeds to Elect Presidential Council

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of the Parliament and Head of the Islah Party, returned empty-handed from a trip to Aden. The Sheikh had headed a parliamentary delegation to Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh to try to bridge the gap between him and the president.

Meanwhile, the constitutional period for passing constitutional amendments through parliament has lapsed this week.

As a result, parliament is now proceeding with elections of a new five-person presidential council to run the country. This is to take place tomorrow, Monday, October 11th.

Alyemda's New Expansion Plans

Alyemda introduced Airbus 310/300 into its fleet starting from July 1993. It now flies between Sanaa and the Gulf, as well as between Aden and Dubai, Sharjah, Abu-Dhabi and Bombay.

Starting from the 17th of current October, Alyemda will fly its airbus to London.

Alyemda sources told the Yemen Times that the company will acquire another airbus starting from the first quarter of the coming year, 1994. The new plane will be used to open new sectors and destinations.

It is worth noting that Alyemda, in its modernization drive, has introduced a computer reservation system for all its internal and overseas offices and network, effective from the beginning of 1993.

The automated computer system was also introduced in all the accounting and internal operations of the airline.

Sanaa University Remains Closed

The Board of Trustees of Sanaa University decided last week to postpone the starting date of the new academic to tentatively October 23rd, and potentially to a later date.

The Board explained the reasons behind its decision as the meager resources allocated to it by the government and torrential flow of students forced on year in and year out. Until the government can make clear its priorities on this matter, we cannot risk opening for classes, the Board explained.

It is worth mentioning that the number of applicants to the Sanaa University this year has exceeded thirty five thousand, and it can only absorb fifteen thousand.

Many of the students who have not been admitted have been demonstrating in front of the university as well as elsewhere. Meanwhile, the government, although having decided to start Taiz and Hadhramaut universities, has been lethargic in starting them.

Postponement of Yemeni-Saudi Border Talks

"At the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the sixth round of the Yemeni-Saudi border talks scheduled to start in Riyadh on October 9th have been pushed back for ten days, " an announcement by the Yemeni side stated. Yemen and Saudi Arabia have yet to agree on how to approach the issue.

Environment Workshop Concluded

A 3-day conference on the environmental implications of the development process was concluded in Sanaa on Thursday, October 7th.

Papers were presented to the conference regarding the various environmental considerations that need to be taken in the country's industrialization/urbanization process. Although the country has set up the Environmental Protection Council, it does not have a clear policy on the environment.

President Saleh Blames Unions and Communism

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has blamed unions and communist-like methods for the delay in making real progress on the Aden Free Zones project. Speaking in an interview with *Al-Wasat* newspaper, the president also blamed the government for not preparing to absorb the high school graduates in the universities.

The president then attacked the concept of group leadership (read presidential council) and called for a system in which individual responsibilities are clear.

A FLAT IN ADEN FOR RENT

A new apartment is available for rent. The apartment is located in Al-Mansoura, Abdulaziz Abdulwali in the Al-Ahly Bank project (informally known as the Chinese project) in Aden.

The apartment consists of two bedrooms, a hall, one bathroom and a kitchen.

In addition, there is a Caprice Brougham, model 1989 car for rent. Interested persons may please call 7920658. Please ask for Mohammed Al-Mishgari.

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Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has acquired the largest share in the parliamentary elections held in Pakistan last week. The PPP got 86 of the 217 parliamentary seats. Although the PPP did not get a majority in the new parliament, it has upset the rival Pakistan Muslim League lead by Nawaz Sharif, and which got 72 seats.

The results are to be officially announced shortly. Ms. Bhutto, although complaining about certain irregularities, felt gratified that her party has won more seats than the rival party. She says she will proceed to form the next government,

able to form the government, again in coalition with the independents and smaller groups. It appears that as neither major party is able to form the government, the marginal parties and the independents will be the key to the future political fabric of the government. As a result, these independents and small parties can extract very high prices from the party forming the government.

According to preliminary assessments of the elections, there was no violence or disruption during the campaigns and ballot-casting, in spite of the heated debates and tense competition between the two major parties.

US Pushes New Somalia Policy:

US President Bill Clinton unveiled on Thursday, October 7th, what he called a new approach to Somalia. He has dispatched a new force of 1700 men to the battlefield, ostensibly to give cover to the US forces that are already in Somalia, and which the president said, he was pulling out by March.

US Defence Secretary Les Aspin, who is under fire to resign because of the dramatic casualties among American soldiers in Somalia, indicated that the new policy calls for arrangements to evolve a local force that will take control of the country.

Over the last week alone, ten Americans have been ambushed and killed in Somalia, and at

least one is held captive. The American public and congress is an uproar regarding these developments.

The total size of the American deployment in and around Somalia is over 20,000 men who, according to sources, feel helpless in front of a near invisible enemy.

Meanwhile, France has decided to withdraw its forces from Somalia by January 1994.

These decision deal a fatal blow to the UN force in Somalia, in spite of the appeals of UN Secretary-General, Boutros Ghali "not to abandon Somalia."

The UN is changing its policies which have so far been oriented towards the capture of warlord Mohammed Farah Aideed.

The West, Yeltsin and Russia:

What happened over the last few days in the Russian capital was a disgrace to democracy, human rights, and civil society. Russian President Boris Yeltsin did the following:

1. He ordered his troops to overpower the barricaded deputies in parliament. In the process over 120 persons were killed and many more injured.

2. He censored the press and television transmissions and explicitly said he could do so because "there are some things which are more important than freedom of the press."

3. He has introduced a wide-scale purge of the officials. He dismissed any official or officer who publicly disagreed with his policies and decisions. We are not talking of those who disobeyed him.

4. Mr. Yeltsin announced a state of emergency and suspended all rights of citizens, even if temporarily.

5. Mr. Yeltsin has closed down the constitutional (supreme) court.

5. Mr. Yeltsin went ahead to lie many times about the situation and the position of his opponents.

Today he is the absolute ruler of Russia.

What is more horrifying in all of this is the attitude of the Western governments and media. How can the countries of the West and their media support, or even condone, such atrocities.

Is it simply because Mr. Yeltsin is destroying his country, a one-time enemy of the West? Is it the lack of vision, or do the Western governments and media really believe Mr. Yeltsin has done all of this out of love for democracy, freedom and human rights?

Mr. Yeltsin may be in control of the situation now, but there is no doubt that dissent is mounting and it is bound to erupt and overwhelm the Russian president, sooner or later.

But to many persons and nations that believe in the universal values of democracies, human rights, freedom, etc., the position of the West has been nothing less than shocking.

Sydney Enjoys the Glory:

Sydney is already beginning to reap some benefits from having been given the honor of hosting the Olympic Games in the year 2000. A sense of confidence has overtaken the city as well as the country, and it is being reflected on the economic activities.

Since September 24th, Australia's biggest city has been in jubilation. Sydney residents have turned night into day on the waterfront as celebrations continued for days.

A nation that has long been searching for an outstanding role to play among members of the world nations, Australia sang and danced with abandon through-out last week.

Yet, the Australians seem to face a strange problem. Prime Minister Paul Keating summarized this dilemma in his media statements last week. "It is traditional for the head of state to open these games. I think the world would wonder, would they not, if Australia's games were opened by the constitutional head of another nation," he asked, referring to Queen Elizabeth II who is technically the ruler of Australia.

Keating, who wants to remove Britain's Queen as Australia's head of state, expressed hope that by the year 2000, his country would have a president.

There is another thing that Australia need to change. It concerns its attitude regarding foreigners, especially Asians and Africans. It has to rectify some of the damage done in this regard. Moreover, Australia has to repair the damage done to the local Aborigines.

Sydney, a city of over four million, is said to have 70% of the infrastructure and facilities needed for the olympic games already in place. Whatever work remains, will be completed in no time, according to city officials.

The people of Australia have found a new source of confidence. Dawn Fraser, four-time Olympic gold medalist swimmer summed up the feelings of Australians. "It is tremendous. I am so proud to be an Australian and so happy for the younger generation," he said.

Sydney has won against stiff competition from Berlin, Manchester, Istanbul, and Beijing, all of which had vied for the honor of hosting the Olympic 2000.

Bigovitch Explains Bosnia's Position:

From the podium of the UN General Assembly, Ali Izzat Bigovitch, President of the beleaguered state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, expressed his gratitude to the world community for what it has done so far. But he also had a few complaints. The UN Security Council has not enforced its resolutions, which stands in sharp contrast with its firm stand in other parts of the world.

Mr. Bigovitch also explained why his country could not accept the terms dictated by the Serbian and Croatian sides. "We want to establish a country that is viable economically, geographically, politically and in terms of defence," he said. American officials pointed out that the Muslim Bosnian demands were not deal breakers, and that they were legitimate and reasonable requests which the other sides should consider.

Meanwhile, the Serbians who have adopted a "take it or leave it" attitude, have gone back on their peace plan and decided to withdraw the minimal concessions they had offered. This kind of haughty and ultimatum-like position does not help the peace process.

Serbia's president Slobodan Milosevic and Croatian president Franco Tudjman are both facing internal difficulties. Under the strain of the UN sanctions, in once vibrant Belgrade, stores are empty, inflation and unemployment rampant, and the currency, Drachma, worthless. Similarly, Croatia has failed to recover the one-third of its territory lost to Serbia in a 1991 war. In addition, it is under the strain of 500,000 Croatian refugees. That is why the Croatians are threatening to force the UN forces to withdraw.

"We are counting on that all sides need peace," pleaded a Muslim Bosnian official.



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Be Alert, Live a Full Life!

By: Fatma Rawah,
Social Editor,
Yemen Times.

People who are not alert are only half alive. Life passes them by. They simply drift along, because they are stuck fast in a rut of their own making.

I hear my Yemeni compatriots complain almost every day of how dull life is and that they never had a chance. Mostly that is of their own making.

However, if some need pointers, let me throw in a few factors that I think are important:

1. Be Interested:

We have to develop interest in various things. Lack of interest in the things that go around us lead to a situation of apathy. Nobody stays alert if he/she is only interested in him/herself. In other words, our range of interests has to be wide.

If we are interested in various people, things and activities, we are bound to broaden the horizons of our interaction. In choosing the things in which we develop interest, it is crucial that we take a forward-looking and outward-looking attitude. What this is that we should not limit our interests to the things we know or accept. Move on to the different, or even to the unknown. This way, our interest will lead to more warmth in our lives.



2. Pay Attention:

One of the most visible symptoms of dull living is the lack or low level of attention. People who are dull project an image of not being there.

Paying attention is like giving a part of oneself for a few moments to another person or to something. So it is an element of sharing. You share yourself with another being or with an issue when you pay attention. By paying attention we join in the experiences of others. We live with them those precious moments. So, let us pay attention to others and to what is going on.

3. Observe:

Some people may already see an overlap between being interested, paying attention, and then being a good observer. Observation is a detached form of paying attention. You may not be an active participant in what is going on, but by being a

good observer, you actually follow what is going on. A good observer is superior to a casual on-looker because he/she enriches his/her store of information, and thus the ability to remember.

Some people have a one-track mind, and thus they miss out on many things that are going on around them. Yet others have the ability to observe and remember some things that are even of ordinary nature.

4. Listen and Concentrate:

Many people think that being alert is to be at center-stage. They think they have to talk all the time. It is wise to listen, but do not dose off. Listen, and concentrate. You cannot imagine how much a speaker appreciates a good listener. If the person speaking thinks you are concentrating on what he/she is saying, all of a sudden you see that he/she makes frequent eye contact. Deep down, there is a deep feeling of gratitude to you.

That helps build bonds and points of joint interest. Life becomes more full. All it takes is to be alert and listen well.

5. Discard Unessentials:

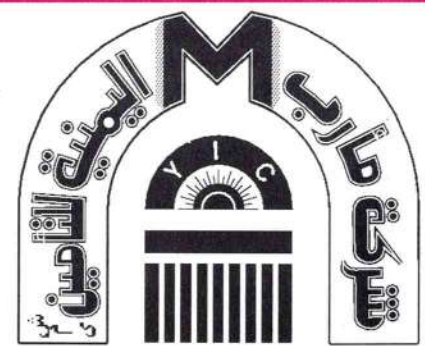
Not everything is of equal value. Learnt to prioritize even as you go along during the day or during a conversation. Because, if you are able to do that, you can decide on what is worthwhile to follow



up. Some people cling to the marginal issues and disrupt the progress of the interaction. An alert person, though sensitive to outside pressure, enjoys striking out on his/her own.

If you can prioritize, you will actually be able to direct the course of the conversation to issues which you think are important, by throwing in nods and leads to the speaker.

Above all, remember, you have to live a full life and enjoy it. Apathy is something that has become very common in Yemen. A day you have not lived through fully or enjoyed, is a day you have missed in life.



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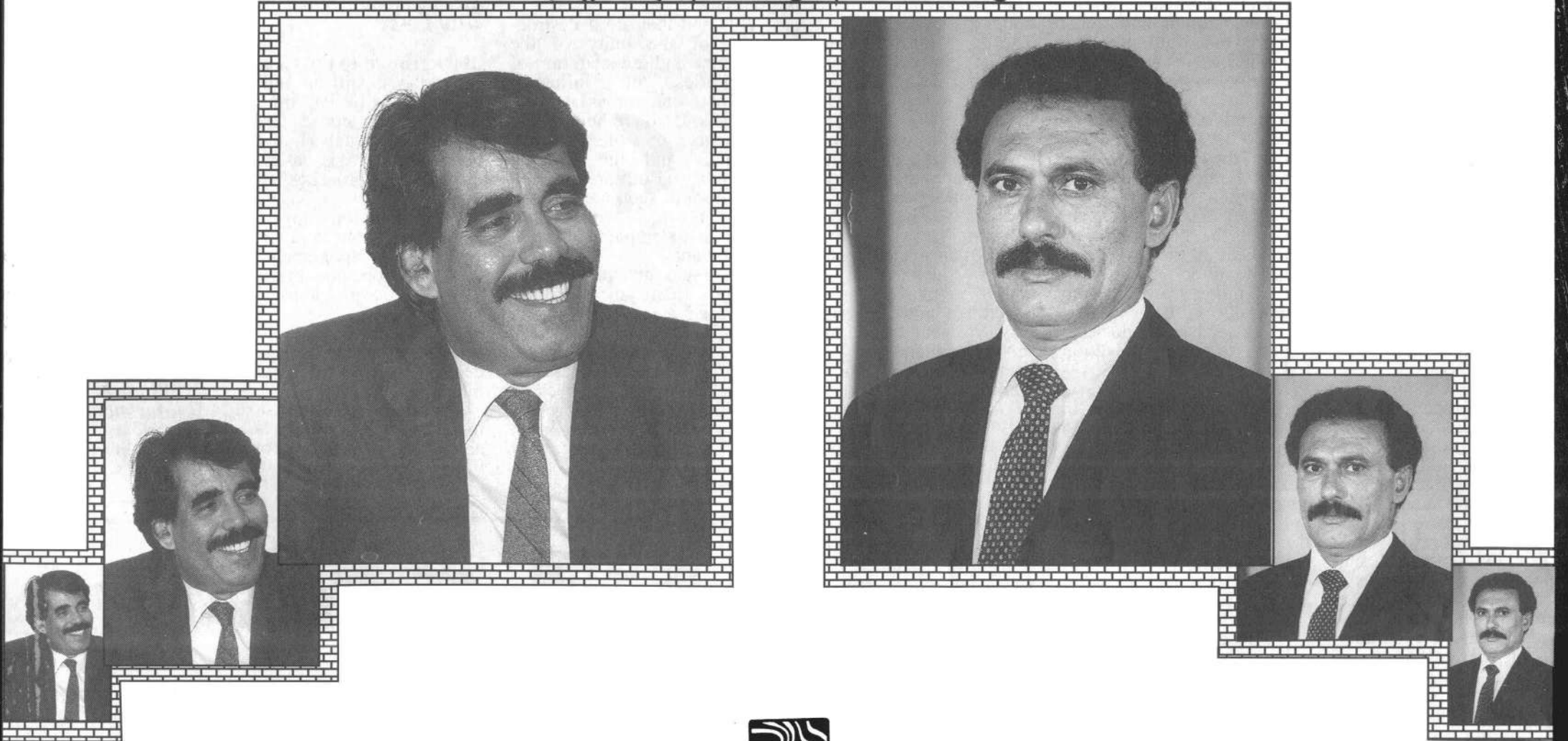
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بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة اكتوبر المجيده

تتقدم:

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد انعم

بأعطر التهاني وأحر التبريكات
إلى قيادة يمن الوحدة والديمقراطية والتنمية
وإلى رئيس وأعضاء حكومتنا الرشيدة
وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني
وكل عام وأنتم بخير



On the Occasion of the Anniversary of the October Revolution

The HAYEL SAEED ANAM GROUP

presents its heartfelt congratulations to:
**the political leadership that created
Yemeni Unity, Democracy and Development,
to the Government, and to all the Yemeni People.**

And a Happy Anniversary to All!

Who Will Write the History of the National Movement?

With the arrival of any national occasion, we see people who introduce themselves as patriots and revolutionaries and giving press interview describing the various incidents and battles they have encountered. Among these, there are quite a few phonies. Yet, there are also so many great patriots of the national struggle whom history has not done justice.

In reality, we do not have a full account of the national movement's history which has turned into just points and anecdotes spread here and there in books or in the memories of the veterans or the archives of foreign nations.

Today, you can say that the history of the national movement is full of wrong information, allegations and forgeries. Thus, the greatest gift which a democratic system can award Yemen is re-writing our national movement's history so that the facts are given once and for all. This would also give to the real heroes of our movement due credit.

History is not the possession of any individual or group. It is time for all our historians to start re-writing the history of our struggle according to an objective method.

By: **Mohammad Jassar, Raay, Sana'a, 28/9/1993.**

Homeland is Paramount, Individuals are Mortal!

The democratic process is the only alternative pursued by the good Yemenis and all the political parties and organizations. They are adherent to constitutional institutions which safeguard this national pursuit for legitimacy. Democracy pluralism, debate, dialogue are our means and they should all be carried out through the democratic and legitimate institutions.

Though we realize that differences in viewpoints and ideologies are regarded as a healthy phenomenon, these differences should be processed within the framework of the constitutional institutions. Any such democratic pursuit should not put the homeland at risk or cause any harm to its international interests.

The point is that the homeland is the only lasting thing. As for individuals, they are all mortals. Thus, arbitration to the legitimate institutions is the only way to tackle all the past shortcomings and our differences. The language to be used is democratic dialogue which remains the sublime element in confirming the identification of our people. We should not revert to exaggerating or distorting the reality as some do, to excite the public.

Still, Yemen is carries hope and the local conditions here are much better than in many other country.

Let us start from the basic tenet that the homeland is paramount and its interest supersede those of the individuals.

By: **The Political Editor, 26th September, Sana'a, 3/9/1993.**

Don't Get Hopeless!

She told me desperately, "I lost confidence in all, for whoever I meet or deal with lies to me or tries to exploit my gentleness. What has happened to our world?" When signs of despair and distrust prevail in our youth,

then there is something wrong with lives and the rules that govern them. We have learned that one of the significant principles of bringing up a child is how to implant trustfulness, credibility and values in his/her mind and soul.

We also learned that steadiness in dealing with the child will make him/her realize what is good and bad, or right and wrong through the application of the principle of reward and punishment. But circumstances and dramatic changes in concepts, morals and values have made our children deviate.

The world is changing rapidly and continuously and the information technology has transformed our enemy into a friend. The whole package of leftist ideologies are suddenly found to be totally mistaken.

We are unable to specify and determine right from wrong or to have faith in systems without changing repeatedly our positions. Accordingly, the impact of this unsteady political morals will cause a lot of harm and disturbance on our children's minds and souls.

What is the solution to this disturbance?

Our time is the epoch of pluralism and democracy but morals are corrupted or they even vanish, especially when they contradict our personal interests. We still suffer from tribalism, secessionism and regionalism with all the good and evil embodied in them. I think we still can do a lot to keep our families away from losing our faith by adherence to our Islamic doctrine which is the only salvation from despair.

We demand honesty, decency and frankness in words and deeds and to move away from rhetoric, name-calling, accusations, treason, etc., so as to restore trust and confidence in our youth.

By: **Dr. Azza Mohammad Abdu Ghanim, Al-Naba, Sana'a, 30/9/1993.**

Those Who Spoiled the Present, Talk about the Future!

Does the Arab citizen realize the political and economic changes around him/her? Do we realize that Israel has began its first substantive steps towards transforming the Arab World into a commercial/ industrial market for all its products. The steps toward reconciliation with the Palestinians will lead to the establishment of a Free Zone in Gaza and the Arab oil pipelines will go across occupied Palestinian lands. The most significant point is the ending of the Arab boycott of foreign companies dealing with Israel.

The Arab world is endowed with wealth, natural sources and substantial populations. What we need is a sound mentality which facilitates and paves the way for us to think and plan creatively instead of creating political conflicts and making speeches that do not solve problems or tackle the daily worries and sufferings of our citizens.

For these reasons, Israel will prevail over us in all fields since our rulers will remain overwhelmed by their personal business affairs. As there is no development or growth, Israel will remain able to impose its will on us till we wake up from our sleep.

It is amazing that those who spoiled our present life, talk about creating a bright future by promising so much that they will do for us. The sell hope and aspirations. Let's move away from being beholden to our rulers. We want them to change their ways.

By: **Mohammad Hayel Othman, Al-Ayyam, Aden,**

Beware of Grudges!

Grudges lead to destruction of every thing that is good and beautiful in our world. Grudges blacken man's heart, soul and blind us from seeing the truth. There are a lot of issues which can be tackled and resolved right from the beginning if we put side selfishness, hatred, animosity, vengeance and other ills. But there are individuals who feed these problems by putting more thorns on the way to reconciliation so as to later on interfere and give their "solutions and crucial decisions." Such an interference comes after a lot of bloodshed of innocent people, the implantation of hatred, and after so much damage is done.

The drive for vengeance is one of our major enemies and it stands in the way of progress and good relations in life.

The state has no presence in so many villages where the weak cannot stand up to the strong and hence they are oppressed. The hatred and animosity prevalent among the laymen is also prevalent among the people, with authority but in a more developed and complicated way. We need to put out the fire of vengeance.

By: **Mohammah Abdullah Thabit, Al-Thawri, Sana'a, 30/9/1993.**

Many Lessons, But...

What happened and what is happening now in the former Soviet Union is a lesson of great importance for all the peoples of the world and all the rulers as well. Such a great Union whose shadow once was cast over half of the globe was suddenly split, and even risks vanishing. These people are now lost and they are searching among the rubles of their past glory for elements that would make them build anew from the chaos and turbulence that has fallen on them.

No power in the world had been able to influence that gigantic entity or split it into increasingly smaller parts if the rulers who were in charge during the past years did not contribute to the process of its collapse and disintegration. None of the former Soviet Union's supporters or even its foes deny that the West led by America was ready to pay enormous funds to any party that could bring about some of what happened. But the USSR rulers did the damage, at no cost to the West.

Doesn't what has happened and still going on give us more than a lesson whether we are big or small systems in the world? But it was so specified in the Holy Quran that "they should destroy and spoil their own homes by their own hands."

By: **Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqalih, Al-Mithaq, Sana'a, 4/10/1993.**

Do you remember the 22nd of May, 1990, when we in Yemen surprised the world

in our peaceful and negotiated reunification. That achievement came about because of the support and backing of the ordinary citizen. Unification of the country is that dream and aspiration which no Yemeni would forsake even under the most dire of circumstances.

On that day it happened. Then came the transitional period and an illegal situation ensued. There were excesses and shortcomings. All the time, we were quiet. We thought their excesses could not go beyond certain limits, and some day soon, we will get rid of their dictatorial rule.

But today, it has become clear that three men have the ability to tear us apart: land & people. The president insists, according to the 18-point demands of the vice president, wants to remain in power without even agreeing not to break the law.

The vice president has taken to staying in Aden and will not go to Sanaa, even when beseeched by the highest or noblest.

This and that are a destruction of the unity of the country and a declaration of territories of influence neither can cross to the other's. Both are heirs to the remains of the Imams, Sultans and the Colonial Authority. Both are blowing the horn of sectarianism and regionalism, with their armies to implement what they want.

The issues at stake are far more than the articles reported in newspapers which say that we can't have two masters.

We are now in a decadence which is pulling us back to pre-unity days. Who is doing it? Three men who represent what remains of the past backwardness, irrespective of the demands put

forth by one and refused by the other two.

Let us assume the president does not want the vice president to share in the authority of governing, and let us assume the vice president insists on basis for sharing in the power. Is this the basic guiding factor in our system? Have we not agreed on a constitution and a system of government not based on the personal interests of the rulers?

Thus, the whole affair is nothing more than personal ambitions which belittle the achievements of our people. These men refuse to listen to the call of wisdom and law, and put oil in the fire of division.

There is no need for any mediation, for our rulers have proven they do not belong to this age. They refuse to return to the legitimacy of the constitution and to build the foundation to the a democratic system. It is up to people to protect and safeguard our unity, even by killing Naathal (a lawless renegade in history) for he has forsaken unity.

By: **Editorial, Al-Tagammu', Aden 4/10/1993**

Background to the Crisis.

The crisis is still on and it has taken different dimensions. It is not a crisis among individuals, but it is first of all a crisis based on different approaches and policies.

The problems that appeared after unification were taken care of by postponement till they have become piles of complicated problems. All the problems were gridlocked and no one is able to solve them. We need to take decisive steps to resolve them.

Unfortunately, we lost much time which was available until it has become impossible to postpone any of the problems. Our

country is not the only one to suffer from difficulties. But our greatest problem is that we are still governed by a mentality of the past as some of our rulers believe they can tackle any problem through the same methods used in the past. This means that unification has not changed them and that they don't understand, let alone absorb, the changes taking place in the world.

Of course, this does not mean that the homeland was steered soundly in pre-unity days. But those days should not be the benchmark for judging today. The problems in those days were tackled through means unacceptable these days. In the past, there was no legal opposition to the rulers, whether in the South or in the North of the country. Unification brought to the scene new measures, values, practices. The issue forcefully put for discussion by Ali Salim Al-Beedh deals with corruption, intimidation, economic hardships, cost of living, etc. He also complains of deliberate non-implementation of the unity agreements particularly those items related to the relocation of the armed forces out of the cities. He also asks for establishing law and order in a civil society. Negligence of the other partner on these matters caused a lot of the difficulties. The YSP has no objection concerning the constitutional amendments but they should go through full dialog and proper channels.

Let us march forward with good will, seeking justice and democracy in order to achieve development to service our citizens fully.

By: **Political Editor, Al-Mustaqbal, Sanaa, 3/9/1993**



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GREEN ARABIA: Irrigation in Highland Yemen

By:
Dr. Daniel Martin Varisco,
Prof., Hofstra University,
Editor, Yemen Update.

When someone mentions Arabia you seldom think of lush, agricultural valleys or farmers with green thumbs. While much of the Arabian Peninsula does lack adequate rainfall, some areas have been supporting a rich agricultural tradition for centuries and even millennia. Yemen, the Asir region of Saudi Arabia, and Oman have fertile valleys lined with impressive terraces of irrigated and rainfed land. The Arabs called the southwest corner of their homeland "the verdant Yemen" because of the variety and extent of crops cultivated. The Yemeni savant Al-Hamadani, of the tenth century A.D., was not above calling his country's agriculture one of the wonders of the world.

How did it all begin? A part of Arabia without the familiar black tent of the Bedouin must have quite a history behind it. In Yemen the key was water, sufficient rainfall from the tail end of the monsoon system along with natural springs and floods that could be controlled by energetic people. Coastal farmers of the Tihama looked for seasonal floods that descended the main wadis after the two main rainy seasons of spring and late summer. In the highlands, steplike terraces were literally carved into the mountainsides to soak up rainfall and springflow. If the water could not be brought to the land, the Yemeni farmer was prepared to bring as much of the land as he could carry to the water.

Water is only one of the ingredients needed for successful farming. Yemen is blessed with a rich volcanic loam for much of its arable land. A fertile soil helped this part of the Arabian Peninsula to become the largest concentration of population in the history of the region. Even today, a total population of almost fourteen million is overwhelmingly rural and many are still engaged in some form of agriculture.

Before the coming of Islam, irrigation supported a series of civilizations, including the fabled kingdom of the Queen of Sheba. Yemen has even built a major new dam near the site of the famous Marib dam mentioned in the holy Quran. Agriculture flourished during the Islamic periods as well, despite droughts and political upheavals. A medieval dynasty of southern Yemen boasted a line of sultans who built large private gardens, experimented with exotic new plants and authored books on the science of agriculture in their day.

My introduction to Green Arabia came fifteen years ago I arrived in a valley in the central highlands to study traditional irrigation methods from more than a dozen springs.

This is Al-Ahjur, part of the upper catchment of Wadi Surdud, which is a major watercourse winding westward and downward through the Sarat toward the Red Sea. From the air, this impressive basin-like valley takes on the appearance of a giant Roman amphitheater with green carpeted terraces descending below picturesque hilltop villages. Most of the three

thousand inhabitants at the time lived in small villages along the northern arc of the valley which is barely more than four kilometers in width. The views here are breathtaking even more so since the elevation is over 2500 meters above sea level. At first glance, I knew this was the ideal place for my research. Virtually nothing was known about the traditional methods of irrigated agriculture in the Yemeni highlands, despite the fact it had survived for so long. It also represented an interesting social situation, since the farmers here were not peasant fellahin used to the yoke of oppression, but independent tribesmen in a region that no foreign power had ever colonized. The tribesmen here practiced a social charter virtually the same as the nomadic Bedouin of inner Arabia, yet they lived in settled villages. How had this tribal structure survived when it seemed to be a natural tendency elsewhere for farmers to leave their tribal past behind them for the mundane realities of living in towns or villages?

The social question was intriguing, but my main work was directed at how the land and water was used. While much of the highlands depends on sporadic rainfall and deep wells for cultivation, the springs in Al-Ahjur rarely cease flowing. The farmers here say there are 360 spring flows. An one old man elaborated, this meant there was water flowing through the myriad of channels every day of the year. What was important about the springs was that the flow was continual. The local term for the spring and its flow through the channels is *ghayl*, a word originally used for the flowing of mother's milk. It is the water cascading through the terraced plots that captured the imagination here, and nourished generations of hard-working farmers.

Springs are in fact the only reliable source of water in the valley. No wells are found here and flash floods after a major storm quickly drain into the valley's rugged center. These floods are lost to the Ahjuris, but fervently awaited by people down toward the coast. Water for drinking and domestic needs is still collected mainly by women who bring pails to the springs near their villages. Often this involves climbing a steep and narrow with plastic pail poised precariously on their heads. Yet, even the youngest girls can prance up and down the rocks without spilling a drop. One of the major priorities in recent years has been to pipe in water from a spring to a central location in the village. Few women who would complain about this.

For most of the large springs in the upper reaches of the valley, cisterns have been constructed of earth and stone to hold the flow for eventual irrigation. Although the small springs flow continuously, the rate of flow is not always easily applied for direct distribution to field plots. It is far more efficient, as generations have learned by experience, to collect the flow in a nearby cistern and distribute it later at a controlled time and rate of flow. As a practical man, no farmer here would want to clamber through the steep terraces in the dark, so night flow is collected for the next day's round of irrigation.

Also, it is a lot easier to regulate the allocation of water due to each farmer by first collecting it in a single, convenient location.

Access to the spring-flow for irrigation is determined according to a traditional rotation cycle. If you owned land in the *ghayl* network, you also have a predefined right for a certain amount of water from the spring. This right is permanently attached to the land and cannot be sold, transferred or alienated in inheritance. Everyone here knows that the value of the land is dependent on the continual access to water. Every family has a written deed describing its plot and the water attached to it. These deeds are guarded jealously even though they appear to be little more than aging slips of yellowed paper.

In the system, you do not have to use the water coming to you for the plot it is intended for. Within the limits of the channel network based on gravity flow, you could apply the water to any land you own or even rent out a particular turn in the system. There is not much of a water market in Al-Ahjur since most farmers need their water share for their own fields. It depends to a great extent on the season and the crop. During the rainy season, you can easily afford to forgo a turn in the cycle and sell it for cash or trade for a later spot. For example, when you have young coffee seedlings which need frequent watering, it is useful to have more water than normal.

Unlike some parts of Arabia where conflict over water seems endemic, farmers here rarely fight over water rights. A major reason for this is the nature of irrigation from springs and cisterns. Each farmer can effectively control all aspects of the irrigation process. He does not have to rely on someone else to finish as in the case of adjacent plots along a river or major canal. Your water comes in a defined turn that everyone in the small community knows full well. If you have the right to four hours of flow starting at dawn, then you must go to the cistern and let the water out. As it flows through the channels, you have to run along with it to make sure it finds its way through the maze to the intended plot. This is no mean trick when a plot may be more than a kilometer away. Once the water arrives to your field, all that is necessary is to mound up dirt in the channel and breach the bund or embankment surrounding your plot of land. When the field has been irrigated sufficiently, you must unblock the channel and redirect the flow to yet another plot.

The methods of irrigation, as well as the tools, are relatively simple. A small shovel-scoop is all that is really needed. If your field is a small basin filled with wheat, you need to make sure the plot is level so it will be watered evenly. For a field with rows of standing sorghum, the water will have to be directed into each furrow successively. Since the water cannot easily be turned off, there is no time for a coffee break. If the irrigation falls during a prayer time, you may have to save your prayer for later.

Another family member may help out or spell you, but basically it is a job for one



person. Try following a farmer around for a couple of hours, as I often did, and you will appreciate the strength and agility of these highland tribesmen.

One of the few communal aspects of irrigation in Al-Ahjur is cleaning the cisterns. A periodic cleaning or *imsara* is usually called for by a village sheikh every few years. The mud, debris and vegetation that have accumulated in and around the cistern must be cleaned out. Each household receiving water from the cistern is expected to provide male labor or pay for it. Young and old converge at the cistern as the local *muzayyin* hammers out a drumbeat of invitation. This is a time not only for serious work, but for frolicking in the mud, all manner of verbal mud-slinging, and just plain fun. There is no quicker way to get filthy, as I learned from direct experience, than scraping the muck out of a drained cistern.

No one would force you to help, but to stay away would be considered shameful. In this part of the globe, shame is a powerful incentive to follow the crowd. A reputation is not worth losing over a few hours of sweat and hard work. But it is not all work. The more traditional make it a time for celebration by performing the traditional *bar'a* or dagger dance of Yemeni tribesmen. This dance, participated in only by men and always out of doors, is commonly done on any occasion when tribal solidarity comes into play.

The broader agricultural cycle calls for individual effort and communal involvement. A man will plough his own land and even hire a bull if he has none of his own. Wheat and barley are broadcast by hand; sorghum and maize are sown by dropping a few kernels into holes at intervals along furrows. Caring for the crop is a family affair. Only the most lucrative cash crop needs to be fenced off and guarded. But as the mature grain is almost ready to be harvested, old and young alike often take to the fields to scare off pesky pigeons. In the old days, troops of baboons would sometimes enter the valley in search of food, but they are rarely seen today. The harvest is a cooperative effort involving family and temporary help. Years ago, when there was fear of marauding tribes from less fortunate areas, the harvest would be completed in a couple of days. Now the pace can be more leisurely.

The traditional crops of the highlands remain of great importance. Sorghum dominates because the grain

can be ground to flour. The can then be boiled to make a nutritious porridge called *asid* or to bake bread. The leaves and stalks of irrigated sorghum make excellent fodder and usually bring in as much on the market as the grain. At this high elevation, wheat and some barley are major crops of winter, although maize is increasingly grown whenever water is available. Few vegetables were cultivated in the past, apart from onions, radishes and hardy pulses, but today, Al-Ahjur has become a major supplier of tomatoes for the region. Only a few fruit and nut trees are to be seen, almost all for private consumption. Recent attempts to introduce bananas and citrus have yielded poor results, not surprisingly at this elevation.

If Yemen is noted outside its borders for any one crop, it is for coffee. The West's *mocha* coffee was given its name from the Yemeni port of Mocha (Mokha) on the Red Sea. Ships from Europe and even a young United States docked here more than two centuries ago.

Coffee is not indigenous to Arabian soil, but came to Yemen about the 15th century from Ethiopia. In the past, Yemenis rarely drank coffee as such. The beans were exported and the husks saved to boil with ginger and cinnamon for a kind of earthy herb coffee known as *qishr*. The traditional Arab demitasse, a symbol of hospitality in much of Arabia, never took hold here except among the Bedouins in Al-Jawf.

Farmers in Al-Ahjur grow relatively little coffee these days. It is virtually impossible for them to compete in the world market. A far more lucrative cash crop of the highlands is the stimulant *qat*, a hardy tree which scientists call *Catha edulis*. Like coffee, this tree also came from Ethiopia several centuries ago. Legend has it that sprigs of both plants were first planted at the southern town of Udayn, which literally means "two sprigs." The *qat* tree is cultivated solely for the young and tender leaves which are chewed for a stimulant effect more powerful than several cups of strong, black coffee. Almost everyday, groups of Ahjuri men, like in most other parts of Yemen, would gather in the late afternoon to chew *qat*. These social occasions provide an excellent opportunity for exchange of news, informal business, mediation of disputes and just plain socializing. While there is considerable debate within the society on the merits and demerits of this popular

pastime, there can be no doubt that it is the number one money-maker for many local farmers. Telling farmers not to grow *qat* anymore would be like telling the National Rifle Association in the American West to give up guns.

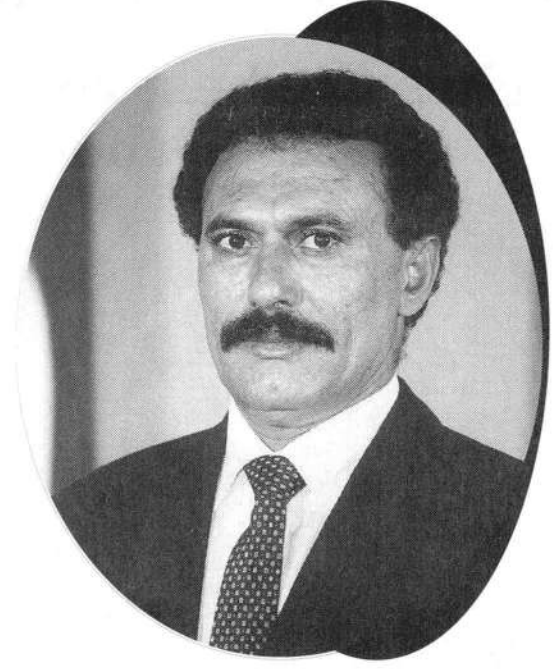
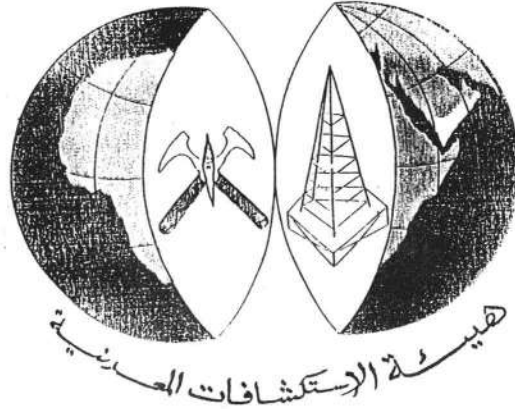
As I spent my days and months in Al-Ahjur, I came to realize that here was a store of traditional knowledge about the land and its resources that was important to preserve. The agriculture her was not simply a quaint custom to be described: it is living proof of effective use of a potentially harsh landscape. It is true that recent development of agriculture in the country looks toward increased productivity through mechanization and modern methods. A great deal of effort has already been expended on opening up new land on the broad, level plains with underground water sources. Yet, the centuries-old highland terraces so prevalent in much of the countryside still have much to offer.

Irrigation in the fertile fields of Al-Ahjur represents what is right about traditional agriculture in the region. With hard work and a minimum of economic investment, generations of farmers have used what nature provides to produce yields on some crops that rival those on new experimental farms. On the rugged slopes of this valley, where a tractor would be unthinkable, the light-weight Yemeni scratch plough (*hali*) has served well. The irony is that at a time when American farmers are going away from their erosive methods to large tractor ploughs, the Yemeni plough with a minimum of soil disturbance should be considered "primitive."

No one can live in the past. The pluses of Yemen must be weighed against the minuses of a difficult and arduous way of life. The young and better educated are increasingly frustrated with the long hours and meager returns of life as it used to be. This is an understandable part of social and economic change. Yet, the generations of farmers in this part of Green Arabia still provide an inspiration. The greening of Arabia did not begin with foreign experts, nor will it be significantly improved by methods better suited for other climates. As the region faces its future with the goal of agricultural self-sufficiency, the simple achievements of Ahjuri farmers make the strongest argument that this goal can be realized. Take a look at a few terraces and you will see what I mean.

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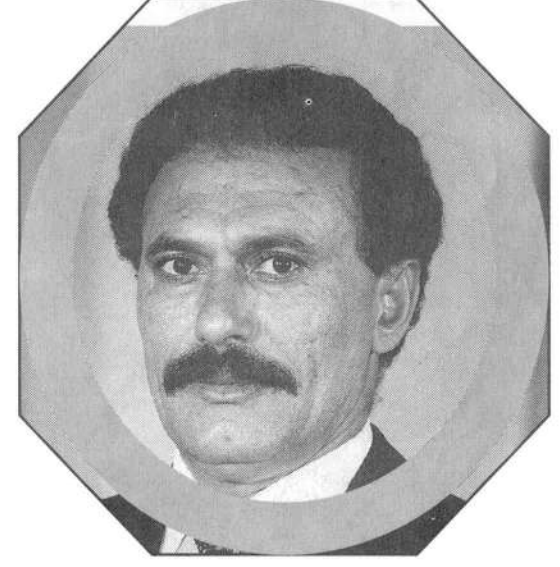
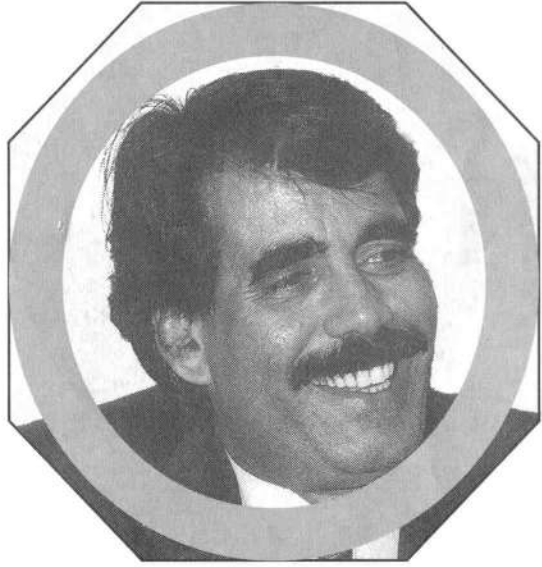
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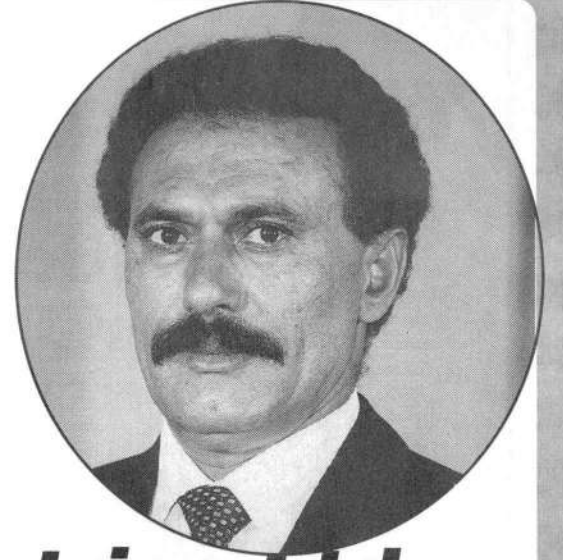
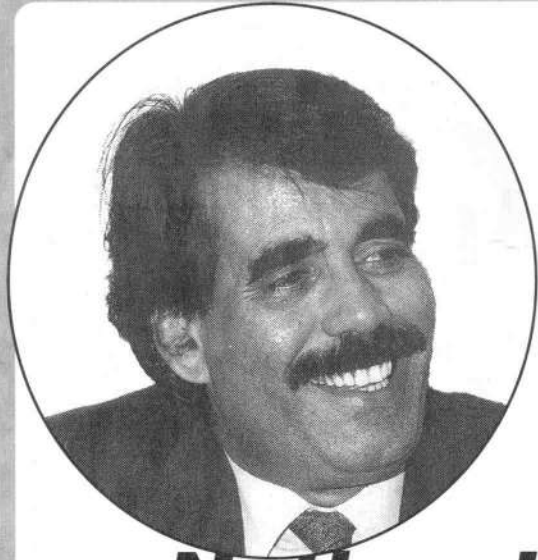
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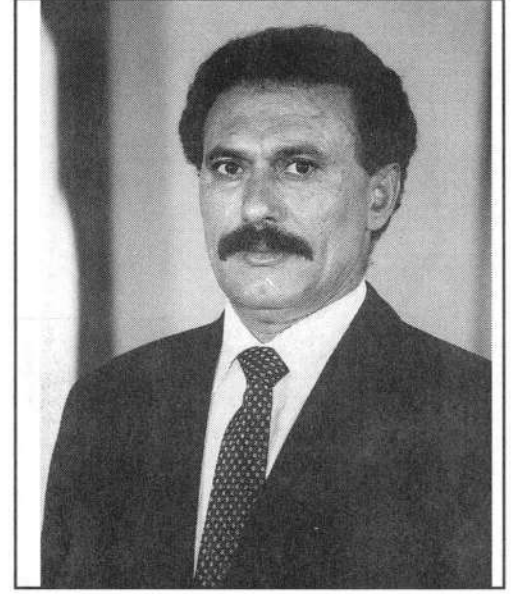
تتقدم

صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

تقدم أحر التهاني وأعطر التبريكات
إلى الشعب اليمني والقيادة السياسية والحكومة الرشيدة
بمناسبة الذكرى الحادية والثلاثين لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة
وكل عام والجميع بخير

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on the Silver Jubilee of the October 14th Revolution

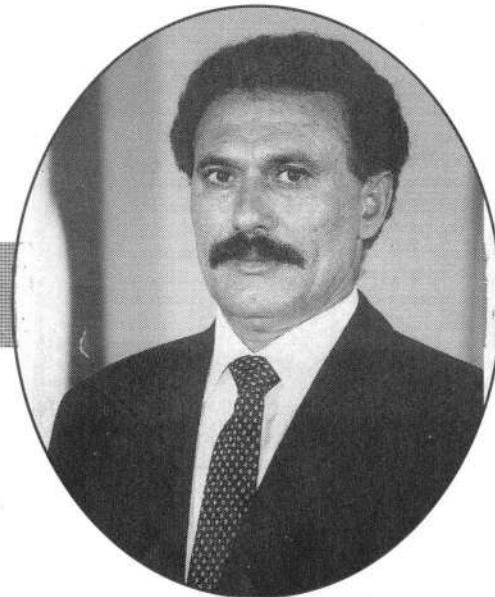


البنك العربي (ش م ع)

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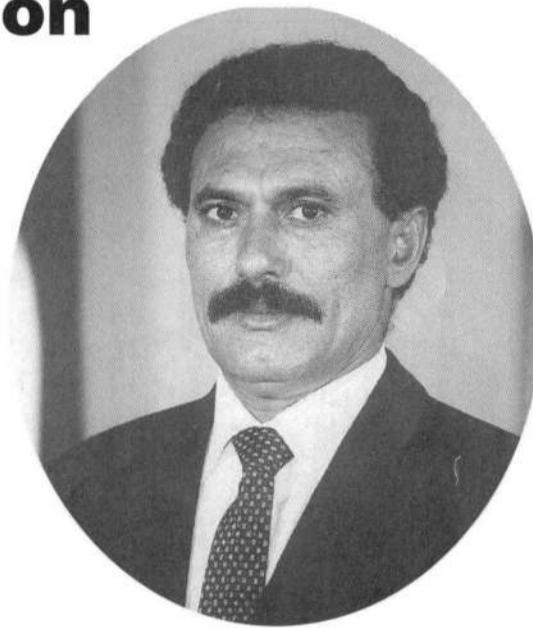


بريتيش غاز

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تتقدم شركة

بي بي البريطانية لعمليات التنقيب

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة
الذكرى (الثلاثين) لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة

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تتقدم

كالتكس



بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته
بمناسبة الذكرى (الثلاثين) لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة

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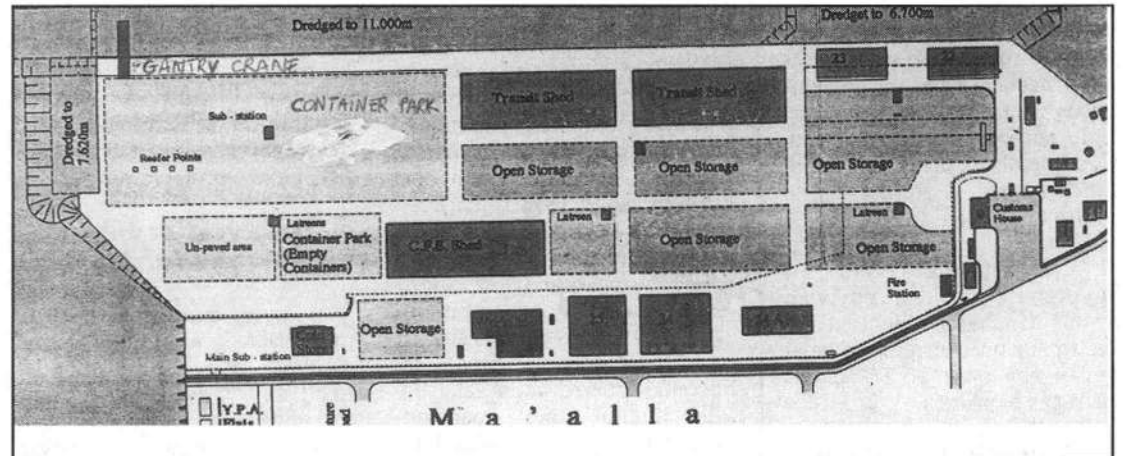
LE TEMPS DU YEMEN

The French Pages

ECONOMIE

Le port d'Aden se modernise

Après quatre ans de travaux, le port modernisé d'Aden a inauguré il y a quelques jours un terminal pour containers. Cet effort pour se mettre au même niveau que les concurrents est destiné à attirer les navires dans un port déserté depuis de longues années.



Plan du port d'Aden.

A l'occasion de leur visite officielle au Yémen le Président de la République française et Madame François Mitterrand invitent les Français majeurs résidant au Yémen à une réception Résidence de France le mardi 19 octobre 1993 à 17h30.

NB: Les ressortissants français sont invités à venir retirer leurs cartons d'invitation à l'Ambassade entre le 11 et le 17 octobre, de 9h à 13h. Carton d'invitation et pièce d'identité seront demandés à l'entrée de la Résidence. Les portes de la Résidence seront fermées à 17h45.

SULTAN QABOUS

Souligner son indépendance

Le sultan Qabous d'Oman a achevé lundi dernier une visite de trois jours au Yémen. C'est la première fois qu'il se rend chez son voisin depuis son accession au pouvoir en 1970 et ce voyage a été l'occasion de souligner la politique d'indépendance de Mascate vis-à-vis des cinq autres monarchies pétrolières, qui boycottent le Yémen depuis la crise du Golfe.

"Le déplacement du sultan Qabous à Sanaa constitue un nouveau défi à ses partenaires du CCG (Conseil de coopération du Golfe), dont la position d'adopter une position commune à l'égard des pays arabes pro-irakiens est toujours en vigueur", a déclaré un diplomate arabe. Au cours de sa visite, le sultan a évoqué avec le Président Saleh "les efforts que pourraient déployer Mascate et Sanaa pour la réconciliation entre les pays arabes", et examiné le processus de paix au Proche-Orient et la situation dans le Golfe.

Lors de ce voyage, les deux pays ont signé un accord pour un don de 21 millions de dollars d'Oman au Yémen, afin de contribuer au financement d'une route de 450 km reliant les deux pays et d'un coût de 100 millions de dollars.

L'ouverture d'Oman sur le Yémen a été spectaculaire depuis le règlement en octobre 1992 d'un vieux conflit frontalier, après dix ans de pourparlers ardues. Dans les années 1970, les relations de Mascate avec Aden étaient marquées par une tension permanente en raison du soutien apporté par Aden à la rébellion du Dhofar (sud d'Oman).

Depuis la signature de l'accord, les responsables des deux pays soulignent que ce règlement doit servir d'exemple aux frères arabes, dans une allusion notamment au conflit frontalier saoudo-yéménite.

La grue portique dresse sa masse jaune au bout des quais du port d'Aden. Destinée à décharger les containers, elle attend les clients. Quelques ouvriers s'affairent à son entretien, graissant les mécanismes. Elle a été inaugurée mercredi 29 septembre par le ministre des transports, Saleh Obeid Ahmed, ainsi que le nouveau terminal containers et multi-services du port de l'ancienne capitale du Sud.

Le projet de modernisation du port d'Aden date des années 1980 et les travaux ont démarré en 1989 grâce au Fonds d'aide arabe et à l'assistance fournie par le sultanat d'Oman et l'Allemagne. "Avant nous n'avions qu'un seul quai où pouvait s'amarrer un navire à faible tirant d'eau", explique le capitaine Abker Hassan Dabla, responsable des quais et du terminal container. "Aujourd'hui, nous pouvons recevoir plusieurs gros bateaux".

Répondre au boom du trafic containers

Le port d'Aden offre désormais une jetée longue de 800 mètres, et un tirant d'eau à quai de 11 mètres. "Aden devait relever un défi: fournir les facilités portuaires réclamées par le boom du trafic par containers dans le monde entier", a déclaré Mohamed

Shaker, directeur général du Yemen Ports Authority, lors de son discours d'inauguration.

"Avec notre nouveau terminal containers, nous sommes prêts à décharger un bateau par jour", explique le capitaine Abker. La grue portique peut en effet débarquer 15 à 20 containers pleins à l'heure, et 30 quand ils sont vides. Mais pour l'instant, les conducteurs sont toujours en formation et ne savent pas encore très bien maîtriser cet engin sophistiqué.

Des quais déserts

De toute façon, les quais du port sont déserts. Des containers s'entassent à un endroit, mais ils sont vieux et vides. Les prises électriques destinées aux containers réfrigérés attendent d'hypothétiques amateurs de courant. Dans un grand hangar à moitié vide, des sacs de farine et des pneus sont entassés. Dans un autre, des engins élévateurs tout neufs sont rangés.

Le long du quai, deux bateaux côte à côte semblent s'affairer. Il s'agit d'un bateau usine qui conditionne du ciment apporté en vrac par l'autre bateau. "En fait, ils ne devraient pas être amarrés au niveau du terminal pour containers", dit le capitaine Hamid Nasher, plus

spécialement chargé de ce terminal. De toute manière, ils ne dérangent guère en ce moment.

L'activité du port est quasiment inexistante. Neuf bateaux en mai, huit en juin, les statistiques sont éloquentes. Pourtant, le port d'Aden emploie un personnel pléthorique, près de 6000 personnes, dont 2800 dockers. Quatrième port pétrolier du monde en 1964, Aden n'a plus, depuis longtemps, les faveurs des armateurs. Le début de la déconfiture date de la fermeture du Canal de Suez en 1967. Aujourd'hui, même le port de Mukalla connaît un trafic plus élevé. En mai, 17 bateaux

s'étaient arrêtés dans le port de l'Hadramaout et 11 en juin. Mukalla est en pleine croissance grâce à la production pétrolière. "Depuis l'unification, le port d'Aden a décliné", reconnaît le capitaine Abker. "Maintenant, il y a tant de ports", ajoute-t-il. Il pense cependant qu'Aden a sa carte à jouer face à Hoddeida et Mukalla: "Ce sont des ports nationaux alors qu'Aden est un port international". Le capitaine Hamid Nasher est moins optimiste: "On ne peut pas développer le port sans développer le pays. Avoir des engins qui peuvent soulever de lourds containers, c'est bien, mais si à l'intérieur de pays, il n'y a pas les engins équivalents, c'est inutile."

Les autorités du port reconnaissent que leurs coûts sont trop élevés. Le capitaine Abker admet d'autre part que les formalités administratives sont trop longues. Un container reste en moyenne quinze jours sur le quai pour être dédouané. "Désormais, pour les containers, nous ne vérifions pas ce qu'il y a à l'intérieur. Nous les considérons comme des boîtes et cela prend moins de temps".

Le port d'Aden a de l'ambition. Sur le site de Caltex, il veut construire les infrastructures nécessaires à l'accueil de navires encore plus gros. Mais viendront-ils?

Jérôme BERNARD

SANTÉ

L'hôpital américain de Jibla poursuit sa mission

Accusé de vouloir christianiser des Yéménites et d'avoir pratiqué des avortements, l'hôpital baptiste de Jibla essaie de ne pas accorder trop d'importance à cette affaire. Visite des lieux.

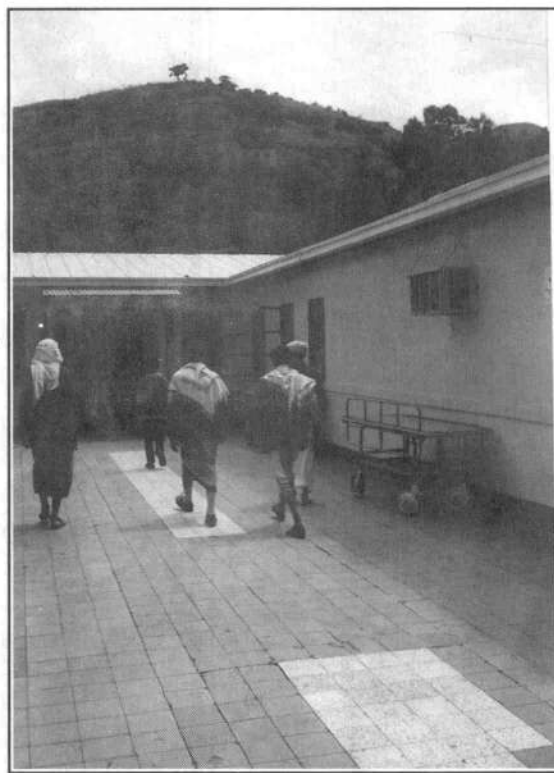
"Nous sommes là depuis vingt-cinq ans et régulièrement on nous a accusés de vouloir évangéliser les Yéménites", déclare Bob Thomas, directeur des services infirmiers à l'hôpital baptiste de Jibla. Il sait de quoi il parle, il travaille ici depuis douze ans. Il veut minimiser la dernière affaire: des pages de Coran déchirées ont été retrouvées à la mosquée de Jibla et l'hôpital a été accusé d'en être l'instigateur. Par la même occasion, certains ont affirmé que des avortements étaient pratiqués à l'hôpital.

Pas de jambiya à l'intérieur

Les baptistes américains sont une secte protestante, dont l'un des plus célèbres fidèles est peut-être l'ancien Président américain, Jimmy Carter. "Ce sont nos églises aux Etats-Unis qui aident au financement de l'hôpital", précise Bob Thomas.

L'établissement tout blanc a été construit au sommet d'une colline de Jibla. Les bâtiments sont de plein pied. L'entrée est gardée par un militaire armé et les Yéménites doivent laisser leur jambiya à l'entrée. Aujourd'hui, c'est

L'hôpital est construit sur un étage au sommet d'une colline de Jibla.



vendredi, et les familles sont venues visiter les malades. Dans la cour intérieure au carrelage rouge, deux parents prennent l'air avec leur enfant allongé sur son lit. On a apporté un autre malade à l'ombre d'un arbre, sa perfusion a été accrochée à une branche. "Notre hôpital est réputé dans

tout le Yémen", déclare Bob Thomas avec une pointe de satisfaction. Aujourd'hui, il y a 82 malades à l'hôpital. La journée dans l'établissement coûte 500 riyals et comprend les médicaments et trois repas. Il y a aussi beaucoup de gens qui viennent pour une visite au dispensaire: en moyenne 150 à 200 par jour.

Pour s'occuper d'eux, 220 personnes dont 160 Yéménites. Les médecins sont au nombre de dix, dont cinq Américains, deux Philippins, un Hollandais et deux Ukrainiens. "Ils font facilement le travail de deux ou trois médecins", précise Bob. "Avant, je travaillais à l'hôpital de Taëz. Ici, je suis mieux payée, mais je dois aussi travailler plus", explique une infirmière indienne.

Utilisation du système D

Dans la salle d'opération, le chirurgien s'occupe d'un homme tombé sur la tête du deuxième étage. Un peu plus loin, les chambres à douze lits sont pleines de monde. Autour de chaque malade, la famille et les amis sont venus apporter du réconfort. Dans la partie des femmes, celles qui ont accouché ont une pièce réservée. Des infirmières, voilées de blanc pour la plupart, s'affairent autour d'elles. Des prématurés dorment dans des couveuses. Celles-ci sont loin d'être du dernier cri. "Nous utilisons le système D. Nous avons un matériel de base. Mais nous nous débrouillons très bien", conclut Bob Thomas.

J.B.

Médaille Nansen pour MSF

L'organisation non-gouvernementale française Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) a été choisie pour recevoir le 12 octobre prochain la médaille Nansen 1993. Cette récompense lui sera remise à Genève par Sadako Ogata, le Haut Commissaire aux Réfugiés des Nations Unies, en reconnaissance de son action pour les réfugiés. MSF, fondée en 1971, a étendu son réseau à travers l'Europe avec des branches en Belgique, aux Pays-Bas, au Luxembourg et en Espagne. Au Yémen, Médecins Sans Frontières est notamment présente à Dhi Sufal, près de Taëz, dans le cadre d'un programme de santé primaire et au camp de Somaliens d'Al-Koud à une soixantaine de kilomètres d'Aden.

La médaille Nansen décernée chaque année depuis 1954 doit son nom au diplomate et explorateur norvégien Fridtjof Nansen, le premier Haut commissaire aux Réfugiés à l'époque de la Société des Nations. En récompensant MSF, le comité Nansen a voulu insister sur le rôle crucial des organisations non-gouvernementales dans l'assistance aux réfugiés. Le comité Nansen est composé de membres désignés par les gouvernements norvégien et suédois, le Conseil de l'Europe, le Conseil International des Agences volontaires, et le Haut commissariat aux réfugiés des Nations Unies.

En Bref

Amnesty International et Djibouti: L'organisation de défense des droits de l'Homme, Amnesty International, a réclamé récemment une enquête indépendante sur les informations faisant état de meurtres, viols, tortures et mauvais traitements commis par les forces de sécurité djiboutienne contre des civils appartenant à l'ethnie Afar. Cette ethnie est considérée comme le vivier du Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie (FRUD). Amnesty a également demandé la "libération immédiate et sans condition" de Mohamed Houmed Souleh, président de l'Association pour la défense des droits de l'Homme et des libertés (ADDHL), détenu à Djibouti depuis mi-septembre après avoir accusé l'armée de violences contre les civils du nord et du sud-ouest du pays. Jeudi 30 septembre, la cour d'appel de Djibouti a refusé cette remise en liberté.

Moubarak réélu en Egypte: Le président égyptien Hosni Moubarak vient d'être réélu pour un troisième mandat de six ans avec 96,28 % des suffrages exprimés.

Première rencontre officielle entre Rabin et Arafat au Caire: Le Premier ministre israélien Yitzhak Rabin et le chef de l'OLP Yasser Arafat devaient discuter mercredi dernier au Caire, lors de leur première rencontre officielle, des modalités d'application de l'accord sur une autonomie dans les Territoires occupés. Les deux hommes discuteront de la question de Gaza et de Jéricho, du transfert de certaines prérogatives de l'administration militaire à l'autorité palestinienne, des élections au Conseil d'autonomie et de la composition des équipes de négociateurs.

FETE NATIONALE

Il y a 26 ans les Anglais partaient

Devenu la fête nationale de l'ancien Yémen du Sud, le 14 octobre marque le début de la lutte armée des indépendantistes contre les Britanniques en 1963. Ceux-ci plieront bagages quatre ans plus tard, en 1967.

Le 14 octobre 1963, la région montagneuse du Radafan, au nord-est d'Aden, se soulève contre l'occupant britannique. Cette date marque le début de la lutte armée du Yémen du Sud qui conduira à l'indépendance. La Grande-Bretagne ne vint à bout de cette première insurrection qu'au terme de six mois de guerre. Mais les indépendantistes ne s'avouèrent pas battus et transportèrent le combat à Aden où ils multiplièrent dès lors les sabotages, meurtres, attentats à la bombe.

Port international sans rival entre Bombay et Suez, Aden ravitaillait en carburant et en provisions les cargos et les paquebots. Après la Seconde guerre mondiale, la ville connut une expansion économique sans précédent imputable à l'accroissement spectaculaire du trafic pétrolier. En 1964, Aden était le 4ème port pétrolier du monde. Encerclant la ville, une vingtaine d'Etats princiers avaient été regroupés en deux protectorats par les Britanniques. En les laissant intentionnellement mener leur vie traditionnelle, la puissance coloniale espérait les contrôler aisément et mettre ainsi en place un "cordon sanitaire" d'Etats affidés qui isoleraient Aden du Nord-Yémen.

L'idée nationale est d'abord née dans les milieux intellectuels, au sein d'une

classe moyenne instruite qui sortait des écoles ouvertes pour former les employés des compagnies. Deux courants se dessinèrent très tôt. Le premier était composé de libéraux hostiles à l'obscurantisme des sultans mais partisans de l'autonomie d'Aden. La seconde tendance liée aux Yéménites Libres nord-yéménites, réclamait l'indépendance de l'Arabie du Sud, sous la forme d'un Etat centralisé englobant Aden et les protectorats.

Un syndicalisme virulent

Né dans les milieux marginaux, le nationalisme essaïma grâce au développement du syndicalisme. Réunis au sein d'une centrale, Aden Trades Union Congress (ATUC), les syndicats menèrent le combat politique et social contre la présence britannique en ayant recours aux moyens traditionnels d'action: l'arrêt de travail et la manifestation. A peine formée, l'ATUC déclencha un mouvement de grèves que l'intervention franco-britannique à Suez en 1956 exacerba. La colonie resta paralysée près de huit mois et les autorités durent se résoudre à satisfaire quelques revendications.

Pour noyer la turbulente Aden dans un ensemble conservateur pro-britannique, les Anglais fusionnèrent au début

des années soixante les Etats princiers dans une Fédération d'Arabie du Sud puis intégrèrent la ville dans cet ensemble en 1962.

Avec l'effondrement de l'imamat zaydite au Yémen du Nord le 26 septembre 1962, les nationalistes pouvaient espérer un soutien dans leur lutte contre les Britanniques. Fort de cet appui, le nationalisme s'orienta vers la lutte armée. Durant les années 1966 et 1967, le terrorisme battit son plein. Pendant l'été 1967, les sultans tombèrent les uns après les autres aux mains des combattants du Front national de libération (FNL). Le 29 novembre, les Britanniques s'avouèrent vaincus et signèrent un accord qui mettaient un terme à 129 années d'occupation. Le 30 à minuit, la Fédération d'Arabie du Sud devenait la République Populaire du Sud Yémen.

Le retrait britannique qui privait Aden de divers revenus survenait alors que le canal de Suez était fermé depuis six mois consécutivement à la guerre des Six jours. Cette concomitance plongeait l'économie adénite dans un profond marasme. Le port était inactif et le commerce ruiné. L'abandon des bases militaires et le départ des soldats et résidents privaient une vingtaine de milliers d'Adeni de leurs emplois. La lutte de tendances au sein du FNL aboutit à la victoire de la gauche. Celle-ci engagea alors le pays sur la voie du socialisme.

ETATS-UNIS

Le piège somalien s'est refermé

Un soldat américain capturé, douze autres tués et 76 blessés, le Président Bill Clinton est confronté à une situation très délicate.

Pour la première fois depuis la guerre du Golfe (janvier-février 1991), un soldat américain est prisonnier de guerre. Ce pilote d'hélicoptère a été capturé il y a quelques jours en Somalie par les partisans du général Aidid, ce chef de guerre qui défie depuis plusieurs mois les Etats-Unis et l'ONU et dont la tête a été mise à prix.

La situation à Mogadiscio s'est aggravée. Lundi dernier, un haut responsable des Nations Unies a fait état de douze soldats américains tués, 76 blessés et de six portés disparus. Dans l'immédiat, malgré sa volonté de réduire progressivement les effectifs américains (supérieurs à 4 000 hommes), Bill Clinton a dû envoyer des renforts, sous la forme d'une compagnie motorisée de 200 hommes. En attendant leur départ, le Président américain a déclaré: "Vous pouvez être sûr que nous ferons tout ce qui est nécessaire pour protéger nos forces et pour achever notre mission".

"Vous avez aimé Beyrouth, vous adorerez Mogadiscio", avait averti l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Nairobi après que George Bush, le prédécesseur de Bill Clinton, eut décidé en décembre 1992 d'intervenir militairement en Somalie au nom d'un devoir d'ingérence humanitaire. Les troupes américaines ont officiellement passé le témoin en mai à l'ONU. Bill Clinton, qui a hérité de cet engagement, a toujours affirmé que George Bush avait eu raison de prendre une telle décision et que la

mission humanitaire, sauver les Somaliens d'une famine dramatique provoquée par la sécheresse et la guerre civile, avait été un succès. Mais il a aussi répété que le but des Etats-Unis était de s'en aller dès que possible, sans toutefois que ce départ ne ramène la Somalie à la situation critique qui a suscité l'intervention américaine.

La Bosnie risque d'en faire les frais

Pour les Etats-Unis, les deux options sont aussi peu satisfaisantes l'une que l'autre: partir équivaut à s'avouer vaincu face au général Aidid, mais rester accroît le risque de nouvelles pertes et de nouveaux prisonniers qui seraient autant d'otages. D'autre part, cet enlèvement dans le borbier somalien a renforcé au Congrès le camp de ceux qui sont opposés à l'envoi de soldats américains pour faire régner l'ordre dans des contrées où les Etats-Unis n'ont pas d'intérêts vitaux.

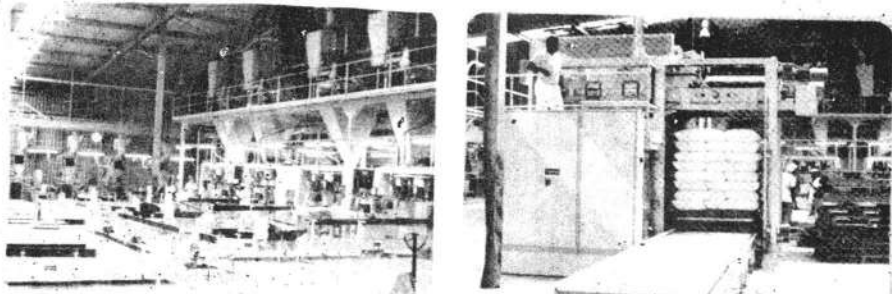
L'aggravation de la situation en Somalie risque de rendre encore plus difficile, sinon improbable, une participation américaine à une force multinationale en Bosnie, à laquelle Bill Clinton venait de poser une impressionnante liste de conditions. Les plans mis au point par l'état-major de l'OTAN tablent sur un contingent de 25 000 Américains, soit la moitié de la force qui serait envoyée.

(AFP)



THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

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شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة

مناس للإعلان

Geologists Say Yemen Is Drifting Away from Africa

In the last two years, deep cracks have been spotted in the Great Rift Valley basin which extends in the north-south axis from Mozambique in East Africa, and marches northwards into Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and over the Red Sea all the way into the Gulf of Aqaba and cuts through Jordan's Al-Aghwar valley and north into the Levantine Rift in Lebanon and Syria. The reason is that the rift is deepening and widening. Scientists observing this phenomenon are baffled by deep cracks, known to geologists as fissures, have been spotted in many parts of the Great Rift Valley, which suggests the widening of the rift. This has created many problems especially in Tanzania, where the symptoms are most clear.

A team of geologists from the University of Dar es-Salaam, studying the problem, noted that the cracks have already started havoc on the roads, farms and some villages. Cattle and goats have been reported drowned in water in some fissures, while on the roads, the cracks have disrupted major highway systems such as the one cutting through the road from Arusha to the world famous wildlife sanctuaries of Serengeti and Ngongoro.

The scale of the geo-hazards is minor, although it has scared residents of the region.

Geologists say the fissures range from five to 100 centimeters in width, and extend for about 200 in length. They say that the

fissures are caused by deep-level processes within the earth's crust, which have been going on since 50 million years ago when the rift started to develop. The entire basin continues to be geologically active and unstable, leading to volcanic activity, earthquakes and fissuring.

The Rift Valley consists of two major parts: A downfaulted block forms the valley floor some 600 to 900 meters above sea level, and then there are the uplifted eastern and western margins, rising up to 3,000 meters.

The Manyara-Natron basin in Tanzania was the last to evolve in the valley system. Tectonic studies (which look at the movements of huge 'tectonic plates' in the earth's crust), supported by age-determination data, demonstrate the gradual evolution of the rift southwards.

The Ethiopian Rift is probably the oldest in the system, followed by the Turkana and Gregory Rifts in Kenya, which were formed during the quaternary period - a recent geological era which began only two million years ago.

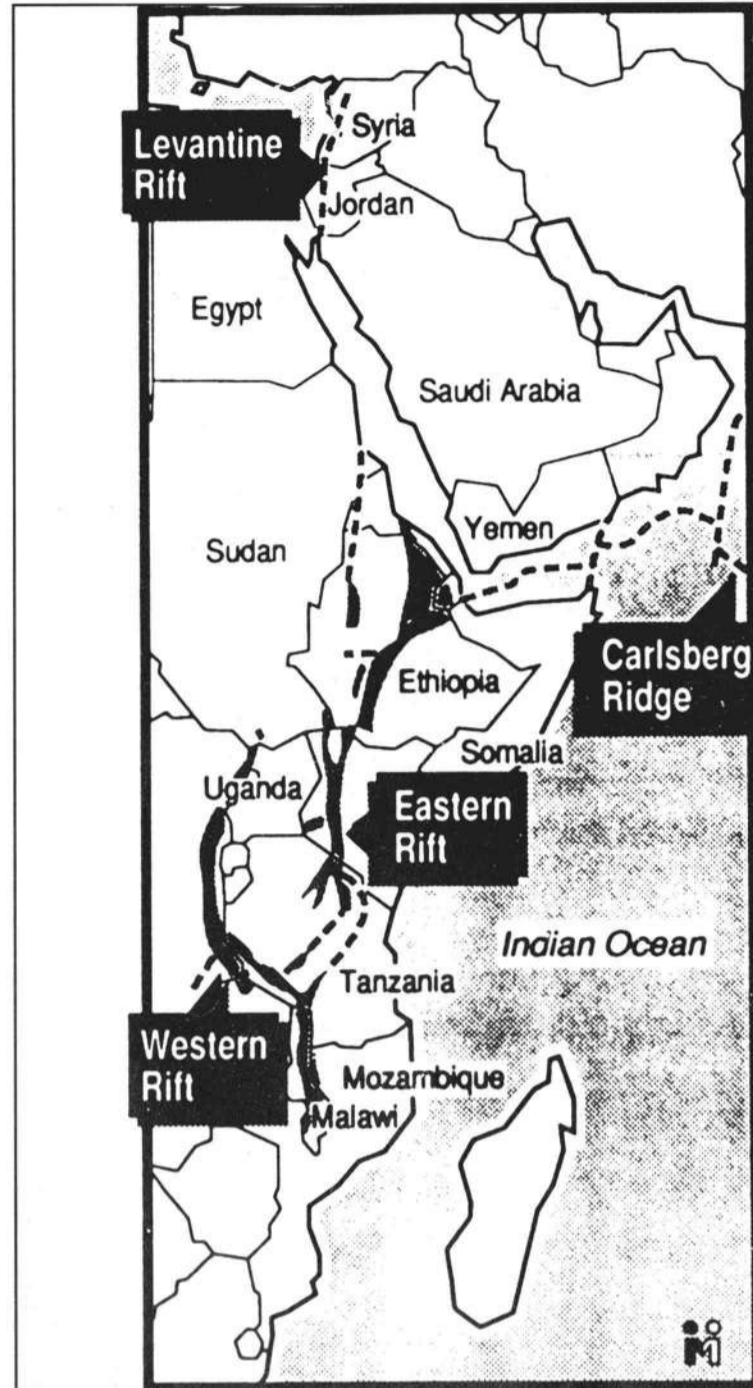
Volcanism, faulting, fissuring and earthquakes continue in the region. The most damaging events have been in Yemen where a major earthquake hit the country in 1982, and several tremors menaced the Ibb region during 1993. Mount Oldoinyo Lengai, which in Massai means "Mountain of God," whose last serious eruption was in 1968, experienced in July 1992 a small

fresh lava flow on some of its craters.

Geological records have indicated that almost a 100 earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 0.5 to 3.5 on the Richter Scale, occur everyday throughout the basin. In Palestine and Jordan, frequent tremors have been reported, although the damage has been minimal. At the junction are where Ethiopia, Eritria and Djibouti meet, several landslides have been reported in the recent years.

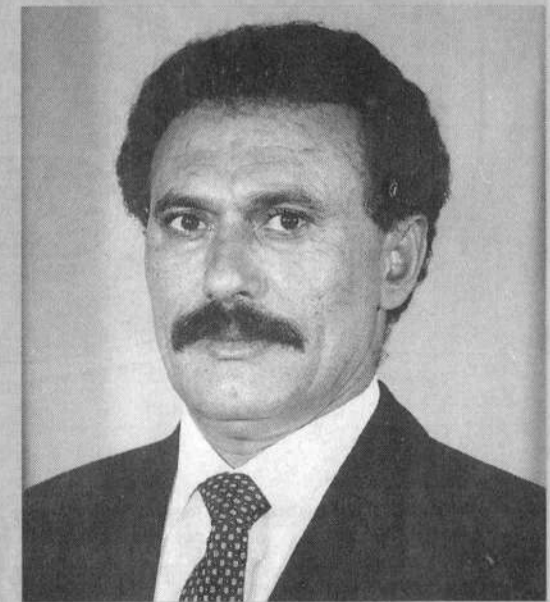
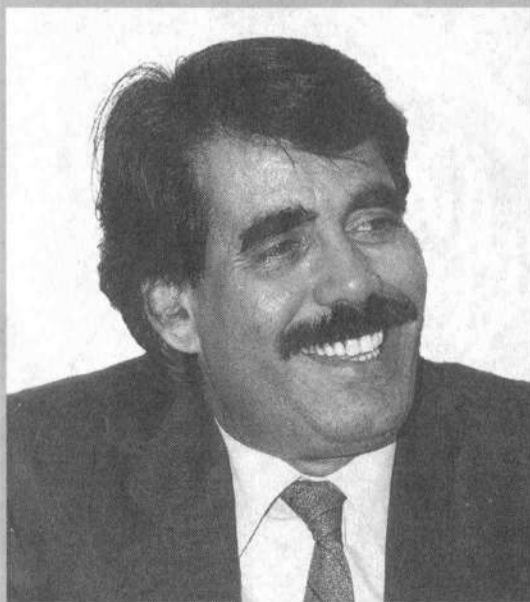
But, what all this actually means is that the Asian continent, with Yemen serving as its frontline, is steadily moving away from Africa, and potentially chip off a major chunk of East Africa. It is this factor that explains the forcible up-building of the Tauros and other mountain ranges in Iran and beyond due to the northward thrust of the south-western part of Asia. Although the rate of separation is only a few millimeters per year, in certain parts, the fissures have expanded by some 10 centimeters over the last two years in certain locations.

While the complications along the Great Rift Valley on the African side are visible and are being monitored, this process leads to another complication at the Persian Gulf, which is steadily being narrowed by the movements of the land masses. This is forcing the Arab Gulf states to fall in the lap of Iran and make them "kissing buddies," geologically speaking, that is.



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بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة
ذكرى ثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة



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An Arab Visionary Has Passed Away!

**By: Saad Salah Khalis,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times.**

This October 6th marks one month since the passage of Zeki Najib Mahmoud who has left behind a rich heritage of struggle for the modernization and independence of the Arab mind. Dr. Mahmoud died at 88, bestowing on us over 56 books which he personally wrote, starting with "The Story of Greek Philosophy" in 1935, and ending with "The Harvest of the Years," in addition to a personal library of over 50,000 books.

He never crossed over to call himself a philosopher, always satisfied with just being a philosophy professor.

Yet, Dr. Mahmoud's work identifies him as one of the pioneering Arab thinkers who spent their lives struggling for lofty ideals - the cause, which in this case is giving the Arab intellect the proper respect it deserves, and making it play the role required by social transformation. An ardent believer in the need to interact with the "Western mind," Dr. Mahmoud coined the now-famous, although initially controversial phrase, "Pragmatizing the Arab Mind and Thinking."

In an interview with *Al-Ahram* daily in Cairo, some time ago, he described the ordeal of the Arab cultural challenge this way:

"When we were first faced

with the now superior European culture, we (Arab thinkers) reacted in three different ways. The first group, and by far the majority, recoiled, ran back to the shell of history and held blindly to our cultural heritage. The second group fell over itself to deal to replicate the West and again blindly, copy everything. The third group, by far the minority, sought to combine the best of the two contradictions, and these are the true pioneers."

Evidently, he considered himself as part of the third group, and worked to constantly enrich Arab culture by doses from the West. He tried to push Arab society into a new age of science and technical progress.

Some of the writers that had visible effect on his way of thinking include Mohammed Hussain Haikal (especially his book "Jean Jacque Rousseau"), Salama Musa (his book "Evolution"), and Ali Abdul-Razik (his book "Islam and the Origins of Law"). These writers and others, read and swallowed by the young Zeki in his formative years, have effectively guided the construction of his philosophical course.

Looking for the "other" (read different) and learning in an open and liberated way was his basic tool. He did not allow himself to apologetic about this approach.

Mahmoud was then able to

ingrain through the teachings of religion and indigenous culture, and then mix all that with the newly acquired Western input. He was subjected to a lot of harassment, the least of which is to find religious cover or justification for dealing with the "other."

He fought back, he explained that human civilizations are a continuum, in the sense that each civilization borrowed from the preceding civilizations. He pointed to how much the Greeks borrowed from the Egyptians, Phoenicians and others, how much the Romans borrowed from the Greeks, how much the Islamic civilization borrowed from the Romans and Greeks, and how much Europe borrowed from the Islamic civilization and the preceding ones.

In essence, he effectively argued that greatness was achieved by acceptance of the "other," and by cultural interaction. Zeki Najib Mohamoud's dream was to see a new Arab individual and society, modern, innovative and productive. He wanted the Arab person to join the 20th century armed with science, reason and a rich history. "This society shall one day evolve despite all the madness on trying to turn the clock of history back to the ages of ignorance, darkness and backwardness," he used to repeat. The dream of this distinguished teacher has yet to come true. In a major shift



rigor, our philosopher has remained fairly inactive during the last few years of his life. Did he throw in the towel?

Some say it was probably due to the accusations levelled against him by the "traditional circles" which have become politically powerful. Frustration might be another reason as stated by some of his colleagues. Fatigue and old age might be another.

But in 1992, he clearly stated in front of a large crowd of his students that if he should write now, he would rewrite what he had already written. Pragmatic ways of thinking, to which he called the Arab mind, are the only way out of the backwardness and humiliation. But this approach caused him a lot of agony as religious leaders and leftists joined hands to destroy the man whom they presented as a "western plant in our midst."

Yet, both sides could not but recognize the distinguished contribution of this devoted philosopher who died a much poorer man than many

of the religious leaders and leftists. The death of Dr. Mahmoud was a big loss to Arab culture and philosophy. To assess the contribution of this man within the Arab medium will always mean that we will undervalue it. He was neither a football player nor a movie star, thus making him less appealing to a generation that is unwilling or even unable to read.

Let me try to make it up to him by providing a brief biography.

Zeki Najib Mohmoud was born in 1905. He acquired his primary education in Gordon College in Khartoum. He graduated from Cairo University in Literature and Education in 1930. Then he got his MA and PhD from London in 1944 and 1947, respectively. He started his career as an employee of the Ministry of Education.

During 1953/53, he was a visiting professor in Washington and Columbia Universities. He liked life in the US capital, and thus worked hard to stay there. He was named cultural attache at the Egyptian Embassy in Washington in 1955.

Dr. Mahmoud returned to Egypt in 1962, to serve as professor of philosophy at Cairo University.

From 1948 to 1951, Dr. Mohmoud was the chief editor of *Al-Thaqafah* (Culture) periodical, transforming it into a force of modernization and

liberated another periodical, *Contemporary Thought*, which attracted a group of distinguished writers. In addition to the 56 books he authored on philosophy and social development, he produced numerous essays and high quality translations. In English, he wrote "In Search for the Self" translated into Arabic by Imam A. Imam. "Modernizing the Arab Thought" was the book that caused most of the furor and controversy. Many Arabs believe today that we had accepted the concepts stated in that book, our position now would have been much better. The conclusion derived from Dr. Mahmoud rich experience, is that Arabism and Islam can still be the underpinnings of our cultural and civilizational identity. But our quest for glory and progress can only be achieved if our identity and personality supplemented is by hard scientific knowledge and methods. He strongly fought against conspiracy theory in which we see others as devoted to work to thwart us. He also warned against waiting for salvation to come by itself from heaven.

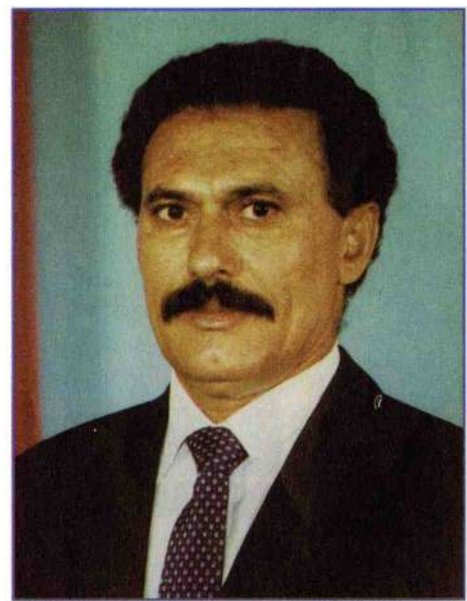
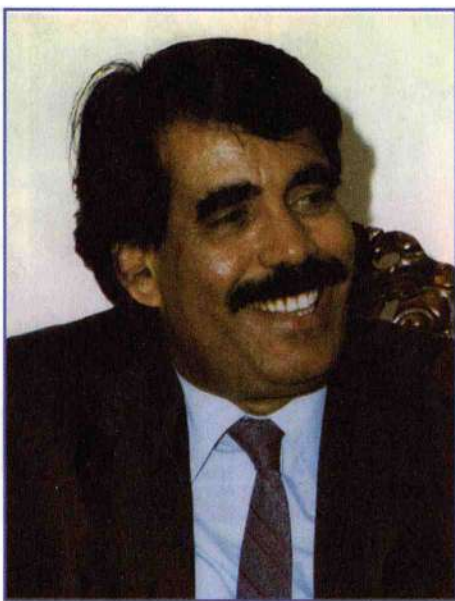
It takes brave men and women who have vision to lead the way, and Zeki Najib Mahmoud was one of them. There should be no compromise with the forces of backwardness and ignorance, and no concessions should be given to them. That is the lesson he left with us.

Shouldn't we learn it? In the 1960s, he of attitude and reach deep to his inner self, seek the subjective values



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First Draft of Yemen Times-Organized Yemeni Children's Study Completed

Dr. Yahia Al-Mutawakkel delivered to the Yemen Times office a hefty two-hundred page plus manuscript last week. This is the first draft of a prolonged study on the conditions of Yemeni children.

The study is carried out by a number of Sanaa University lecturers, assisted by people from different walks of life, especially those in relevant fields or duties.

There are four parts to the study.

Part One discusses the overall observable aspects of the Yemeni child. This is done in short manner is a way of introduction.

Part Two deals with the literature that is already available on the subject matter. This includes theoretical studies as well as previous specialized studies on various aspects of Yemeni children.

Part Three is the field work. The sample is chosen at random from six different

cities spanning the whole republic. These are Sanaa, Saadah, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden and Mukallah.

Part Four are the conclusions and the policy-oriented statements given by the researchers.

The sponsors of the study are Radda Barnen, UNICEF, Netherlands Embassy and Oxfam. Yemen times is the organizer/ residual financier.

The government and line ministries have shown interest in the study.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC POSTS

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

She came to my office, barely holding back her tears. Either she has to agree to be sexually abused, like many of the women in her situation, or her career and private life will be damaged. She was ready with a bunch of documents to prove what she was saying.

Believe it or not a leading political party in this country is using women to trap opponents or potential allies into doing as told.

Our very perception of women in public office is still unclear. Many of us still do not see women as career people who can serve society just as well as men.

Democracy and free elections are also not helping. Women are at a disadvantage and they cannot win in free competitions with men. It is as few you ask a crippled person to compete with an able bodied athlete and constantly say that you have administered a free competition.

Let me make a case with the women in parliament.

The number of women in parliaments across the world has dropped by one third since the democratization process started. In a study released last month by the Geneva-based inter-parliamentary union, it was shown that women occupied 14.6% seats in parliaments in 1988. Five years later, it is 10.1%. In the Yemeni parliament, seats occupied by women fell from six to just two.

It is ironic that the main decline happened in nations which moved from a one-party system where women are often elected (read: appointed) on a quota basis, to free-for-all elections. Thus, in Cuba, for example, women occupy 22.8% of the seats, and in China 21%.

In the East European countries, the average in Communist days has been 20%. Today, the percentages fell to 8.7% in Russia, 6.7% in Kazakhstan, 7.1% in Byelorussia, 3.5% Romania, 9.6% Poland, 12.9% Bulgaria.

Women's representation is highest in the Indian Ocean republic of the Seychelles, where they accounted for 45.8%. The presence of women is also high in the Scandinavian countries. In Finland, it is 39%, Norway 35.8%, Sweden 33.5%, Denmark 33%, Iceland 23.8%. The percentage is 29.3% in the Netherlands and 21.3% in Austria.

Although there are improvements in many of the other Western countries, like the US and Japan, the percentages are still very low.

In government posts, the same is true. In some countries, women have taken the top positions, like in Canada and Turkey where the prime minister is a woman. In Pakistan, it looks a woman may assume that post as well. But those are token placements as public offices still dominated by men.

In societies where women have made considerable progress in terms of social status, their advancement is not always reflected in public office.

Teams That Carried Out Surveys of Child Study

The following is the list of individuals who carried out the field survey during May/June, 1993.

Overall Academic Coordinator:
Associate Professor Abdul-Karim Amer
Overall Logistics Coordinator:
Dr. Yahia Y. Al-Mutawakkel.

SANAA TEAM:

Team Leaders:

A/Prof. Abdul-Karim Amer and Dr. Abdullah Bari Al-Sharjabi,

Team Members:

Mr. Ali Saif Kulaib,
Mr. Manna' Al-Umaithily,
Mr. Abdul-Karim Aatif,
Mr. Ahmed Qayed Al-Areeqi,
Mr. Mohammed Al-Mutawakkel,
Mr. Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Fara,
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Amer,
Mr. Ali Thabet Kulaib,
Mr. Abdul-Latif Abdullah Saif,
Mr. Abdullah Shater.

WOMEN'S TEAM:

Team Leader:

Ms. Budoor Al-Mawiri,

Team Members:

Ms. Nabeelah Sailan,
Ms. Ilham Ali Mohsin,
Ms. Ibtisam Al-Sana'ani,
Ms. Ibtisam Qowbah,
Ms. Sameerah Tawfeeq,
Ms. Jamal Al-Baidhani,
Ms. Latifah Radman.

SA'ADAH TEAM:

Team Leader:

Dr. Ali Shater

Team Members:

Mr. Mohsen Al-Sa'ari,
Mr. Hassan Yahia Baqiyyah,
Ms. Aamal Al-Sa'ari.

TAIZ TEAM:

Team Leader:

Dr. Mutahhar Al-Abbasi,

Team Members:

Mr. Fadhle Mohammed Al-Mahmoodi,
Mr. Fadhle Mohammed Saeed Mughram,
Mr. Ahmed Al-Khateeb,
Mr. Abdul-Wali Qayed Ahmed,
Mr. Sami Ibrahim Dhafer,
Ms. Amani Mahmood Abdul-Ghani,
Ms. Muhjah Mahmood Abdul-Ghani,
Ms. Omailah Ali Al-A'bsi.

HODEIDAH TEAM:

Team Leader:

Dr. Qayed Al-Umaithily,

Team Members:

Mr. Abdullah Aayedh Al-Umaithily,
Mr. Khalil Nasher Saleh,
Mr. Jamil Nasher Saleh,
Ms. Alawiyah Abdullah Sallam,
Ms. Susan Abdullah Sallam,
Ms. Fayizah Abdul-Karim Al-Sabri.

MUKALLAH TEAM:

Team Leader:

Dr. Mustafa Al-Mutawakkel,

Team Members:

Mr. Jamal Abdullah Ba-Suwaid,
Mr. Abdullah Saleh Bin Mohammadain,
Mr. Mohammed Hassan B-Shukail,
Mr. Salim Abdullah Bin Dahwan,
Mr. Salim Salim Ba-Zara'ah,
Ms. Fatimah Hussain Al-Mihdhar.

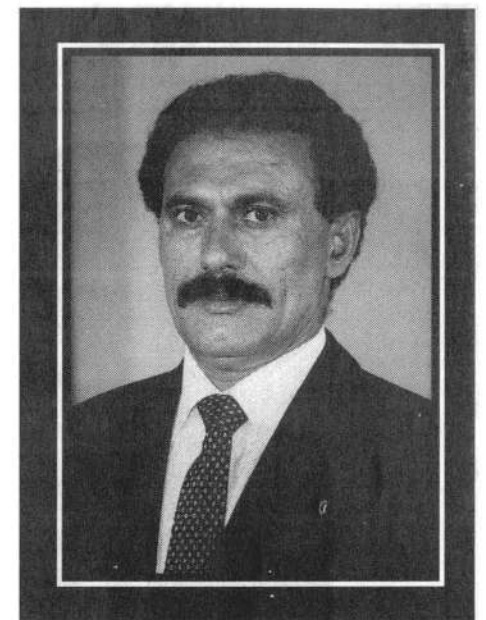
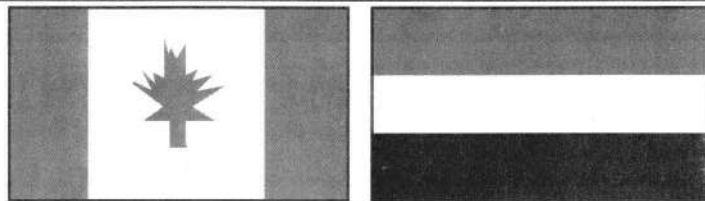
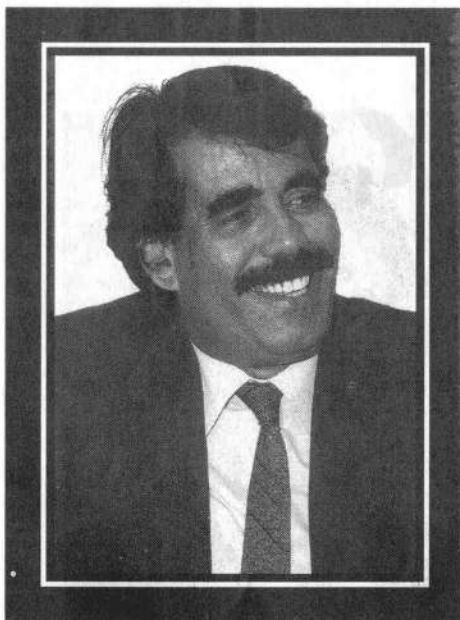
ADEN TEAM:

Team Leader:

Dr. Yahia Al-Mutawakkel,

Team Members:

Mr. Rayid Faisal,
Mr. Aaref Hassan,
Mr. Rami Faisal Mohammed,
Mr. Rayid Abdul-Ghani Ahmed,
Mr. Yasser Mahfooth Awadh,
Ms. Lubna Hussain Musaibily,
Ms. Reem Faisal Mohamed Abdul-Rahman,
Ms. Rayidah Faisal M. Abdul-Rahman,
Ms. Salwah Al-Aalem,
Ms. Umaimah Al-Aalem.



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كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم ليمتد

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة
الذكرى الثلاثين لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الظافرة

Why Don't Arabs Read?

By: Ismail Ali Alghabri,
Yemen Times.

The Arabs and reading are two separate things. No one can claim that reading is an Arab forte'. The Arab aversion to reading can be attributed to several well known factors. These include a high rate of illiteracy, the high cost of books, magazines and other literature in societies with low incomes, and the limited circulation of different publications in the Arab world. Because of the lack of statistics on the subject, it is hard to specify accurately the reading habit among Arabs and to compare that to international levels. But most would agree our people do little reading.

But let us use some indicators for comparison purposes. In the whole Arab World there are around 200 periodicals and magazines. We do not know how many copies of each is published, but I can mention that London alone, or Paris alone, produce many more publications. Remember we are lumping together some twenty one countries and comparing them to only one city, albeit, a world city.

Have you been on a train in one of the large cities of the world, provided they are not congested like the Tokyo trains? Then you will remember as soon as a passenger sits down, he/she will reach out to his/her book or magazine and start reading. The contrast in our culture is visible. We do not read, not in our trains - not many Arabs have trains - and not at any time.

Make a point after you read this article to ask the Arab (Yemeni) you meet next about the last time he has read a book.

The reaction would be like that from a woman who is asked about her age: the cheeks turn red from embarrassment, and there is muttering and stammering.

This habit of reading is a corollary one to progress and civilization. A cultured and advanced population reads.

Why do we know things about the foreign lands and we don't know about our own? We know that in detail what is going on in the US, Europe, the Far East, and even some parts of Latin America, Africa and South Asia. That is because those countries generate information in the form of books, magazines, newspapers, etc. The supply is there. The demand is also there.

We know that the people in those parts of the world spend some on reading, even if minimal. It has become part of their daily say that the French citizen spends, on average 32 minutes per day reading things not related to his/her direct work or engagements.

Another thing is scientific research. Those countries continuously generate new ideas based on their research. What kind of stories are the 150 or so newspapers and magazines in Yemen running. The same old nonsense, thus making readers shy away from reading. The problem is further complicated by the coming of the video. In the West, the people have had reading habits, and the video has come to take time away from that. For us, it has simply come to fill a vacuum.

IMPORTANT Numbers

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
Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank: Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Branches of Foreign Banks:	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
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Tourism	271970/2
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TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61
Insurance Companies:	
Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
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Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General: Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
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EMBASSIES & Consulates

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Czech Republic	247946
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Egypt	275948/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	275995/7
Germany	216756/757, 266873/4
Hungary	216250, 216679
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/948
Iraq	216682/790
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	216701/736
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	216317/319
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	208815/6
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	78272/78275
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	247750/52
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
Vietnam	215985

2. Honorary Consulates:	
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Belgium	205925/865
Canada	208814
Danish Trade Office	243433
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
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Greece	272218
Spain	209360
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534

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FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204

ADEN Consulates :	
China	233115
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India	233131
Iran	231893/361
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Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
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Air France	272895/6
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Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways	272247
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	272551/49/677
Iraqi Airlines	240091/240909
KLM	78093/76968/270879
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583
Pakistan Int'l	240909/091
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
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Skypack	77310
American Express	272435/6

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For more information, please contact: Sanaa: Phone: 270907; Fax: 216593; 270333; Hodeidah: Phone: 217259; Tlx: 2235 Aden: Phone: 252098

PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION (PEC) SANA'A - REPUBLIC OF YEMEN 60 MW EMERGENCY COMBUSTION TURBINE POWER GENERATION POWER PLANT ANNOUNCEMENT OF TENDER WITH POST QUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS

PEC will be conducting a lump sum turnkey international tender for the above project with release of tender documents from the beginning of November 1993.

Tender announcement will be published in this newspaper. Due to exceptional procedures to expedite early commissioning of the power plant, the tendering period from the date of issue of tender documents shall be one month. Tenderers wishing to obtain advance information on the project including site visits to project location are invited to apply to:

Eng. Ahmed H. Alaini,
Managing Director,
Public Electricity Corporation,
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen,
Telex: 2879 or 2880,
Fax: 967-1-263-115.

Tenderers should give the names of their representatives and requested date of site visit.

PROJECT PARTICULARS:

Provision of two site rated 30 MW gas turbines at the existing Sanaa (Dhahban) power station.

Reinforcement of the existing Sanaa 33 kv distribution network including the provision of new 33 kv overhead line and cable circuits and the provision of expanded and reinforced 33 kv substation facilities.

Tenderers are advised that all costs associated with the visit and tenders are at their expense.

المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء صنعا - الجمهورية اليمنية

مشروع المحطة الغازية الإسعافية لمدينة صنعا - 60 ميغاوات
إعلان لإجراء مناقصة مع التأهيل اللاحق للمتقدمين في المناقصة

وصف المشروع:

توريد وتركيب عدد (2) ترينين غازيين قدرة (30) ميغاوات في موقع محطة ذهبان للطاقة الكهربائية.

تعزيز قدرة شبكة التوزيع ويشمل إنشاء خط كهربائي 33 ك ف ، وتحسين محطات التحويل بجهد 33 ك ف .

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ستقوم المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء بإجراء مناقصة للمشروع المشار اليه أعلاه على أساس تسليم المفتاح وسيبدأ توزيع وثائق المناقصة في أوائل شهر نوفمبر 1993م وسيتم الإعلان عن المناقصة في هذه الصحيفة . ونظراً للإجراءات الإستثنائية للإسراع في البدء في تشغيل المحطة ، فستكون فترة المناقصة شهر واحد فقط .

فعلى الشركات التي ترغب في الحصول على معلومات إضافية مسبقه عن المشروع ، وفي زيارة موقع المشروع أن تتصل بالعنوان التالي:
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المدير العام

المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء
رقم التلكس: 2880 أو 2879
رقم الفاكس: 967-1-263115

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For more information, please contact Ms. Ferdous Bafaqih at 01-272432/5/6 (Marib Travel & Tourism) or Fax 01-274199, or P.O.Box 161, Ali Abdul Mughni Street, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.

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Sana'a, Yemen

ADEN:

Phone: (967-2) 377.328
(967-2) 377.294
Fax: (967-2) 20318
Telex: 2247YD CCCSAL
P.O. Box: 3015
Aden, Yemen

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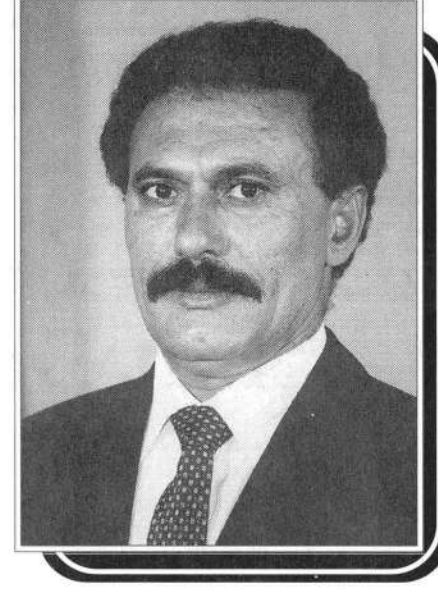
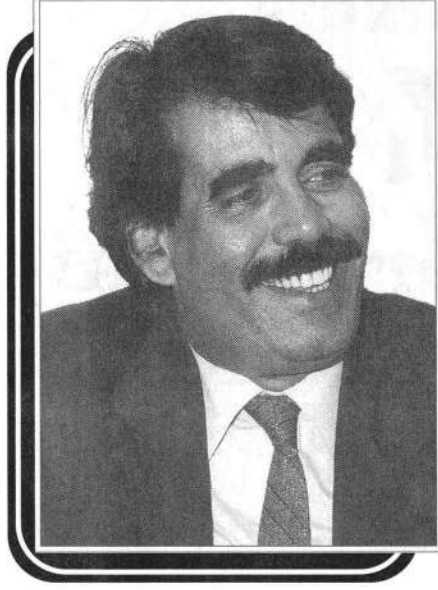


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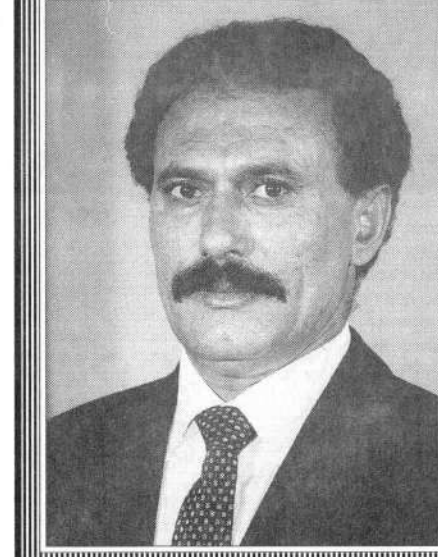
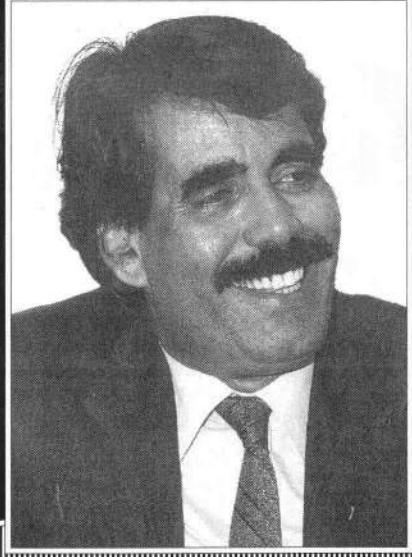
تتقدم

شركة فيرنت للخدمات البترولية المحدودة

بألتهاني والتبريكات الحاره للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته
بمناسبة الذكرى (الثلاثين) لثورة اكتوبر الظافره

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الشركة اليمنية للإمداد والتخزين المحدودة

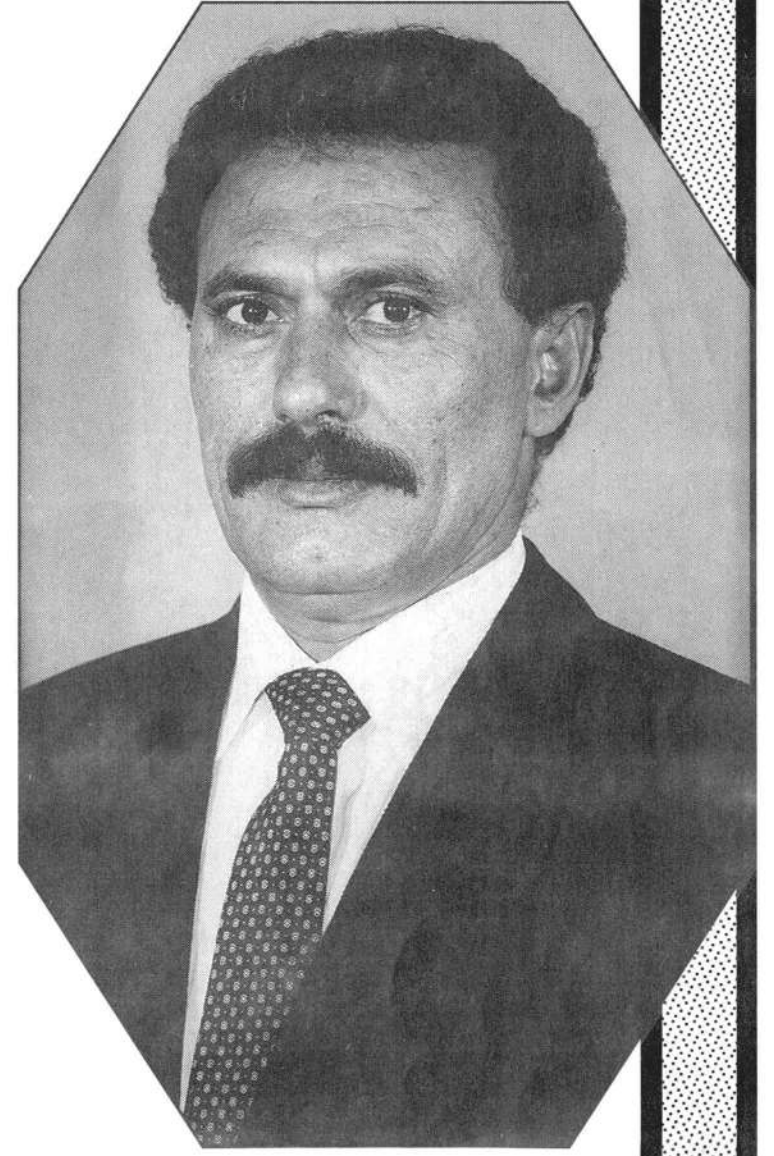
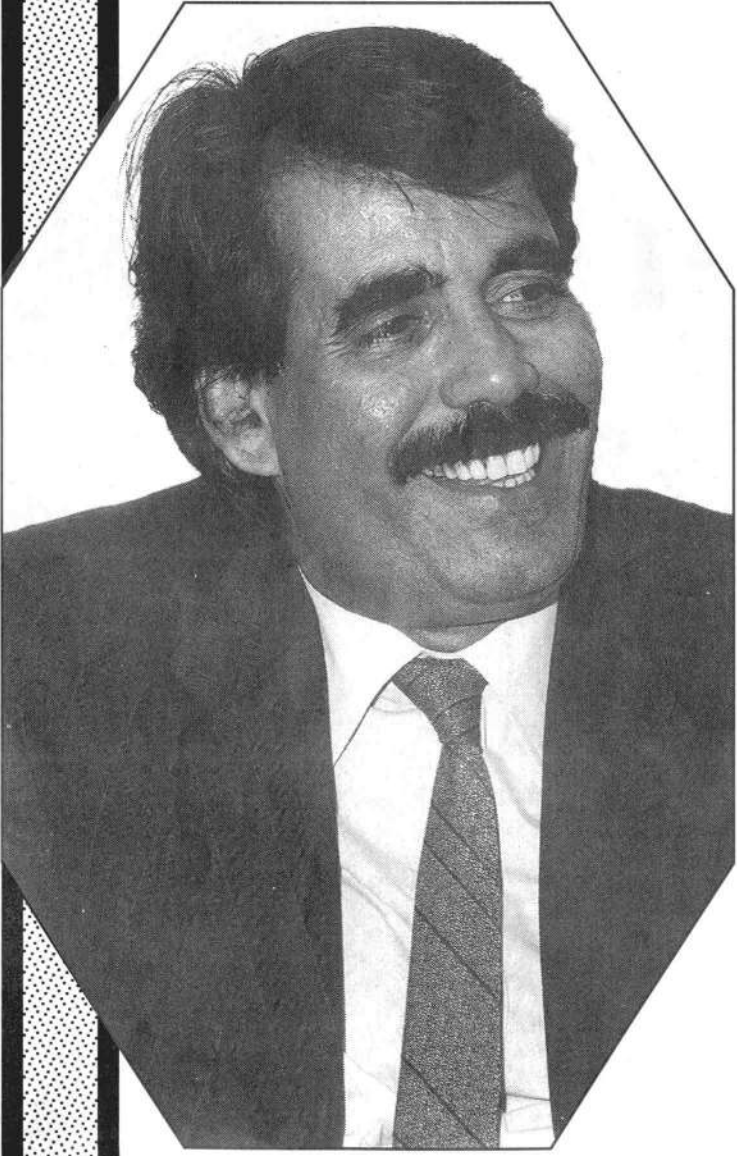
بأطيب التهاني وأعطر التبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته
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بمناسبة الذكرى (٣٠) لثورة أكتوبر المجيده .

البنك التجاري اليمني:

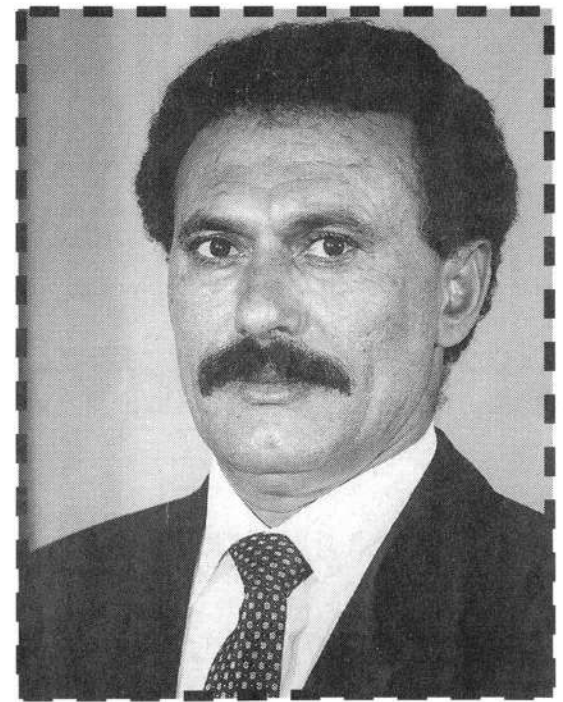
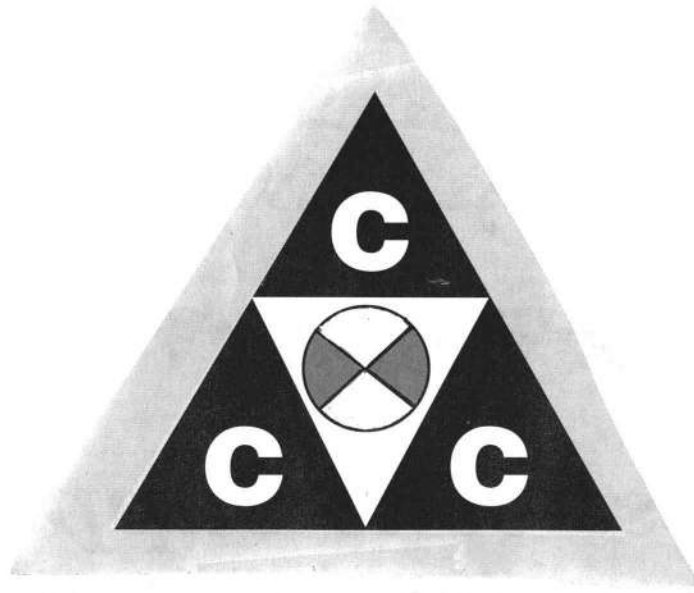
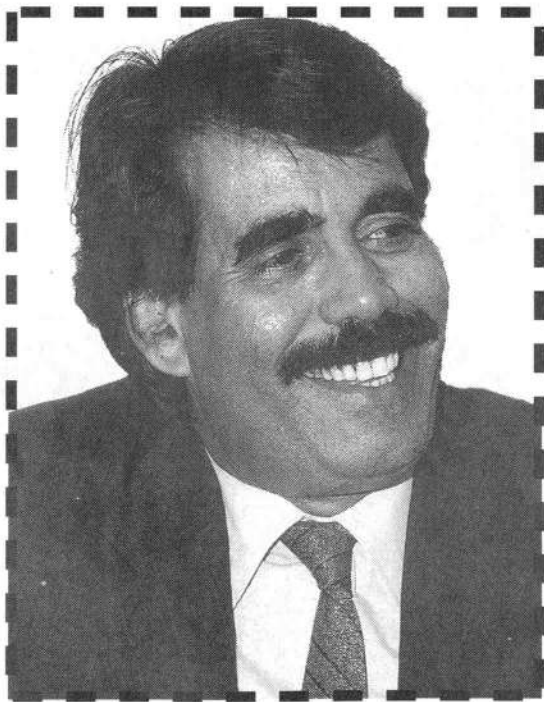
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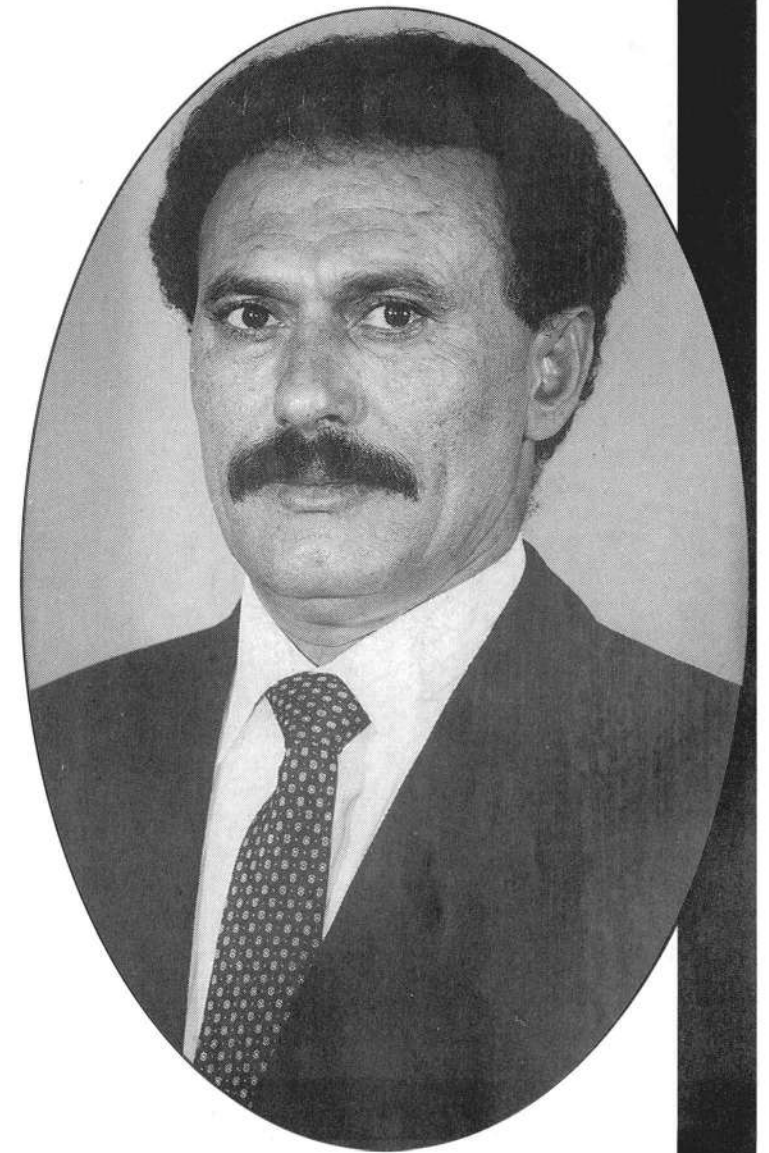
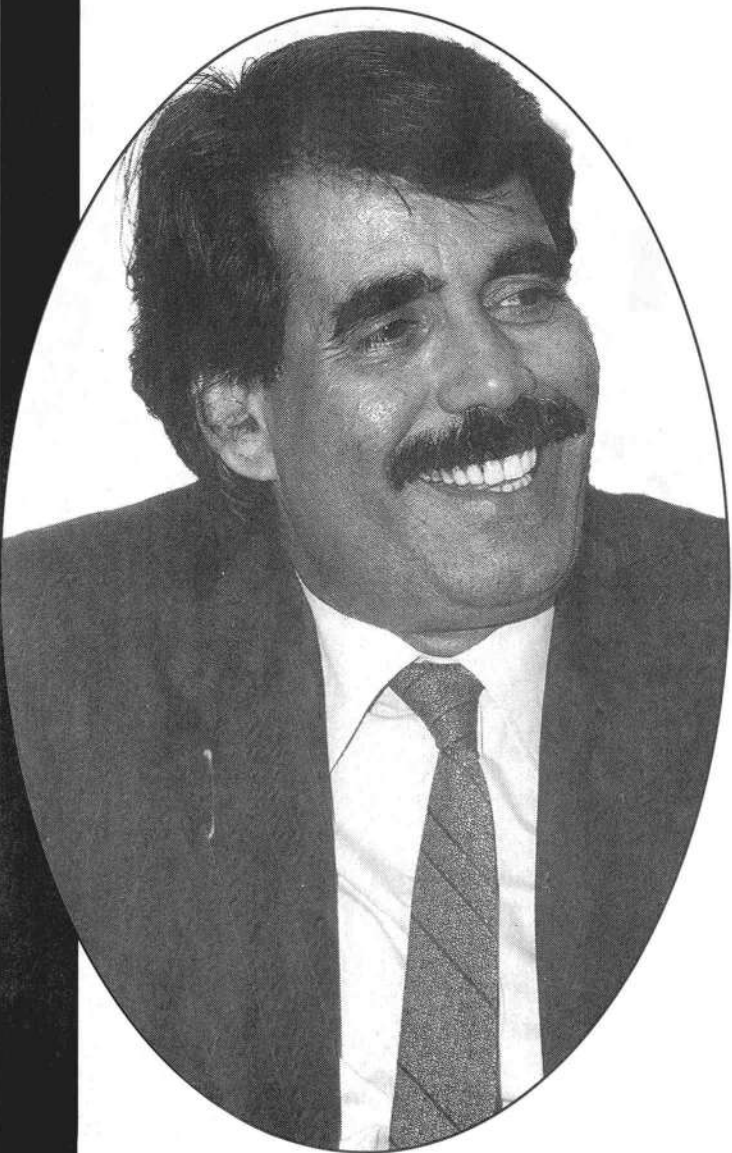


والتنمية الزراعية والصناعية المحدودة

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أعطر التهاني التبريكات متمنية المزيد من التقدم والإزدهار بمناسبة
الذكرى (٣٠) لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الأبية

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