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# YEMEN TIMES

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## MOMR Responds to Yemen Times Article

We refer to the article entitled "MOMR & Chevron: Squabbling over Cars" published in the Yemen Times last week, Issue 37/95 dated 11/9/1995. We would like to clarify the points raised in the above article, as follows:

1. Article No. 8 of the PSA signed between MOMR and Chevron states:  
"Title to fixed and movable assets shall be transferred automatically and gradually from the Contractor to the Ministry as they are recovered in accordance with the provision of Article #7 of this Agreement. However, the full title to fixed and movable assets shall be transferred automatically

from the Contractor to the Ministry when its total cost has been recovered by the Contractor in accordance with the provision of Article 7 or at the time of termination of this Agreement with respect to all assets chargeable to the petroleum operations whether recovered or not, whichever occurs first."

2. Based on the above article and since Chevron International (Yemen) Limited has informed the Ministry of its intention to withdraw and to terminate all its interests in Block #3, and after the expiry date of the PSA - August 27th, 1995 - MOMR has requested Chevron to hand over the assets to the Ministry.

3. On September 7th, 1995, MOMR received a request from Agip (Chevron's partner in Block #3) for a six-month extension to the initial exploration period. In case an extension to the initial exploration period is granted, then Agip may keep the assets for its use in petroleum operations.

4. Article 12.6 of the PSA - which was referred to in your article - applies to oil companies which are continuing their exploration activities. MOMR has granted and approved the sale of assets which were surplus to the petroleum operations of some oil companies. However, this article does not apply to Chevron.

We appreciate your interest.

## Saleh & Chirac Meet Today

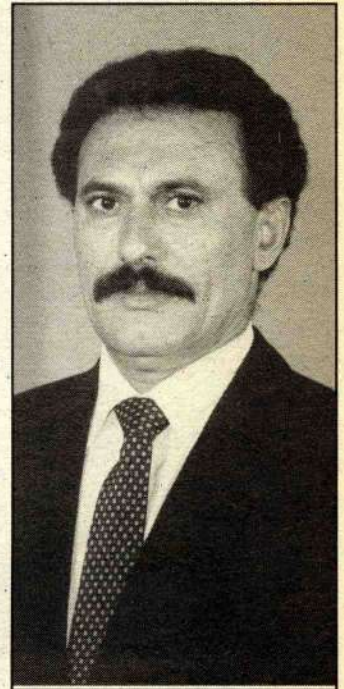
President Ali Abdullah Saleh is on his back from a two-week trip that has taken him to the USA, France and Switzerland.

He spent over a week in Minnesota for medical treatment, and he is scheduled to meet French President Jacques Chirac this morning in Paris.

The Presidential office in Sanaa issued a statement indicating that the president had undergone a thorough medical check-up, and that there was nothing wrong with the man. It stated that the test results are very good.

The Yemeni leader has taken the opportunity to link up with some of Yemen's friends in order to strengthen bilateral cooperation and understanding. He has met with Saudi, Kuwaiti and other officials and businessmen. He also paid a courtesy call on Mohamed Ahmed Noman, the old patriot.

Yemen Times uses this occasion to wish the President the best of health.



## A GAS DEAL IS AT HAND

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

"A gas deal is over the next few days - latest by the 20th of September," explained Mr. Mohyeddeen Al-Dhabby, Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources. Towards that end, Mr. Francois Castellani, Chairman of TOTAL Yemen, and Pierre Boutelani, TOTAL's Vice President for Gas, are scheduled to arrive here today. This finalization of the deal comes following the many arrangements that have been completed by the Total team already in Sanaa negotiating the various aspects of the agreement. The Republic of Yemen and Total had signed

two preliminary agreements on the exploitation of the Marib/Al-Jawf gas, the last of which was on March 21st, 1995.

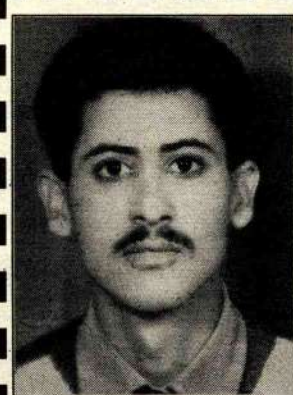
"As soon as the agreement is signed, the first phase of the project will come under implementation," the Vice Minister said. What is the situation with the Hunt/Exxon association in the deal?

"As you know, the Council of Ministers has offered a 35% stake for Hunt/Exxon. They can come in as full partners within this parameter. But we will not allow this issue to hold back the signing of the agreement," he said.

Asked if the Hunt/Exxon dimension is not finalized before the 20th of current September, what happens, Mr. Al-Dhabby indicated that both Hunt and Exxon are

presently represented in Sanaa at a very high level. "We hope we can work out an arrangement. Otherwise, we will go ahead with Total, and the agreement stipulates that others can join in within three months of the signing of the deal."

The commercially recoverable reserve of associated gas that was discovered in the Marib/Al-Jawf is about 17 trillion cubic feet. The project calls for a small domestic consumption component and a large liquefaction part for export purposes.



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# OUR VIEWPOINT

## Yemen Times Appreciated Abroad

The appreciation for Yemen Times worldwide is growing. It is ironic that such international standing is not reflected in the Yemeni government's attitude towards the paper, not that that matters. At the world level, there is considerable moral support for the paper. In addition, there is now substantive cooperation as follows:

### 1. Invitation by Foreign Governments:

The Government of France is arranging a one-week visit by the Yemen Times Chief Editor, Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, this week. The program includes an interview with French Prime Minister Alain Juppe, as well as meetings with other officials and media personalities. Mr. Al-Saqqaf will also make a presentation at UNESCO on the media in Yemen, and will discuss aspects of human rights and political pluralism with relevant organizations.

There is also an invitation from Egypt scheduled for October, and another from Korea scheduled for November. Earlier this year, the Chief Editor paid visits to the UK, USA and Qatar based on official invitations.

### 2. Workshops:

YT was invited to several workshops and seminars worldwide. At this very moment, the Sana'a Bureau chief, Mr. Ismael Al-Ghabri is in Japan on a three-week workshop. Another workshop to which Yemen Times is invited is the Middle East Media Initiative scheduled for November 16-19 in Vienna, Austria. A third event to which YT has been invited is the Dubai Motor Show, scheduled for November 25-26.

Recently, YT participated in the Monza Grand Prix and the Frankfurt International Motor Show.

### 3. Exclusive Interviews with Leaders:

Yemen Times has had more than its share of exclusive interviews with political leaders in the region and world. Mr. Alain Juppe, Prime Minister of France meets the Yemen times this week, while Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will be interviewed next month. The paper has been granted interviews with many leaders in the region and worldwide.

YT has made it its style to present information through direct quotes. The interview mechanism is an important aspect of the paper's information gathering. In a country which does not have a published and reliable data base, it was logical to revert to first-hand interviews to secure the information.

### 4. YT Does Well in UK:

The Yemen Times - UK Edition is now more than two months old. It has bypassed the initial trial period successfully. The support and assistance the paper receives from British and other friends is much appreciated.

*The Publisher*  
*Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf*

In short, the YT's international prestige is growing fast.

### Seminar on Private Schools

On Sunday, 17th September, 1995, a two-day seminar on private schools was concluded at the Center for Educational Research and Development in Sanaa. "Many papers and studies were presented by experts who discussed various aspects of the rising volume of private investments in education. We want to encourage this trend, but we also want to evolve guidelines and directives," explained Mr. Hassan Mohammed Zain, Deputy Minister of Education.

The seminar presented many do's and don't's which should direct the work of private schools. However, many of these guidelines and requirements are not implemented even by the government schools. Yet, the search for ways to help improve the evolution of private schools, given the outburst of projects in this sector, remains an important need. But this not be achieved through giving more powers to the bureaucrats who are neither clean nor efficient.

### John Craig in Sanaa

Mr. John Craig, Head of the Arabian Peninsula at the State Department in Washington DC, just concluded a visit to Sanaa. During his visit, he met with a number of government officials as well as a number of leading personalities.

### UAE Red Crescent Society Delegation Concludes Visit

A delegation representing the Red Crescent Society in the United Arab Emirates, concluded on Friday, September 15th, a three-day visit to Yemen. The delegation headed by Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Dhareef, Vice Chairman, met with a number of Yemeni officials, including Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abdulghani.

Mr. Saeed M. Al-Hakeemi, Chairman of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, indicated that cooperation between the two societies in the near future will witness a dramatic rise.

### Minister of Culture & Tourism Outlines New Projects

In a press conference by the Minister of Tourism and Culture, Mr. Yahia Al-Arashi, the new ideas and projects which the Ministry is working on. "I am happy to announce the

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

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

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

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

Ethiopia Bureau Chief: Ms. Afrah Mohammed  
Address: P. O. Box 530, Addis Ababa;  
Phone: + 25 (11) 523-599; Fax: + 25 (11) 518-877

establishment of the Ba-Katheer Stage where plays and other works will be acted. We already have the script of 34 plays, and we are going to promote this form of art," he said. The Minister also spoke sadly but strongly against the abuse of historical relics. "Look the historic sites. You will see private homes built of ancient sites like in the Marib area," he indicated. The Minister also explained that they have exerted strenuous efforts in preparing for a book fair. "We have been fighting an uphill battle. Many people on whom we counted did not come through, and that has delayed our inauguration of the fair," he said.

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## Ahmed Al-Shabibi:

# "Much has been done for the immigrants."

Since time immemorial, Yemeni immigrants have been a permanent feature of our society. Yemenis have been noted throughout history as risk-takers who seek new fortunes in different lands, whenever the opportunities and risks were not acceptable in the country. Indeed, even in the ancient chronicles, Yemen is often referred to as "Masna' Al-Badow" (The Factory Producing Bedouins).

Waves upon waves of Yemenis settled in what is today known as the Arab World. That was several millennia ago, notably some 1500-2000 years ago.

Later, waves of migrants, especially those of the medieval period, settled in many parts of South and Southeast Asia and East Africa.

The migrants of the late 19th century and first half of the twentieth century found new homes in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Immigration of the 1970s and 1980s was of a temporary nature. New laws of nation states made settling down in another country a difficult and selective process. Many of these recent migrants have returned to Yemen. It is this group that is the cause of concern and anxiety to Yemen today.

Immigrants are the theme of the interview carried out by Al-Izzy Asselwi of Yemen Times with Mr. Ahmed Al-Shabibi, the Acting Secretary-General of Immigrants' Affairs.

Excerpts:

**Q: Many Yemeni immigrant workers who lived in Kuwait have yet to receive their compensations. How far have you come on this matter?**

**A:** Much has been processed in terms of paperwork to enable the former Yemeni workers in Kuwait and Iraq receive adequate and legal compensation. The committee that was formed in March this year processed 1000 files with all relevant claim documents and supporting evidence of Group D applicants. (Claims are divided into different categories depending on the sum of the claim). These papers were sent to the United Nations commission based in Geneva to deal with this issue. Actually, that was not the first time such documents were sent to them, but they wanted to verify and compare. Quite a few more claim files in this category are still pending.

We also forwarded support evidence and documents of the 383 claim files of the Group C category.

In addition, we have referred the compensation claims of 45 cases of physical injury due to the war, including 20 death cases.

**Q: What are the problems you face on this matter?**

**A:** We face many problems in processing the files. Some are ordinary and others are difficult to overcome. Allow me to enumerate some of these:

### 1. Incomplete Papers:

Many of the immigrants do not have a full record of themselves or their association with Kuwait. Sometimes the documents are either lost or destroyed because of the war. We are trying to offer corroborating evidence and supporting documents. We have had considerable understanding and cooperation from the UN commission on this matter.

### 2. Distances/Costs:

Many of our claimants live in remote governorates, especially those in Hadhramaut and Al-Maharah. Representatives of these immigrants come with the papers and we work to minimize the costs and inconvenience to them. Sometimes, however, we get stuck and we need the immigrant to visit us in person.

### 3. Time:

Many immigrants are impatient. They think we can work magic. In some cases, they even think their compensation has arrived and the government has pocketed it. I know it is hard, and we are doing the best we

can. But these things take time. It is not just up to us. Other parties are involved and we have to work with them.

### 4. Our Abilities:

Finally, the Secretariat General for Immigrants' Affairs is, of course, working with meager resources and few qualified personnel. The tasks are Herculean, but our abilities and resources are rather limited. Those are some of the important problems we face in processing the claim files of the former immigrants to Kuwait.

**Q: There are allegations by the immigrants that your office demands large payments from the immigrants in order to process the claims?**

**A:** Yes, and they are true. This office demanded payment of YR 3000, YR 6000, or YR 8000 for each file being processed. In each file, there are tons of papers to be photocopied, translated, collated and filed. We do not have the budgetary allocations for these things. So, we ask the claimants to foot the bill. Unfortunately, however, though the money was paid, the work has not been done. We do not even have a list of the files for which payment has been made. The former head of the committee is responsible for this situation. So, we have been working together with the immigrants to complete the work.

**Q: Wasn't the deadline for turning in the claims 1/1/1995?**

**A:** Yes, the deadline, especially for Group D - the largest claim sum category - was 1/1/1995. But, we have been able to present acceptable reasons, given that our country has gone through a war, etc. I want to use this occasion to give credit to our ambassador in Geneva, Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanem who has been very helpful in this matter.

**Q: The people have turned in their documents and claim files some two years ago. Why is it they have not been processed?**

**A:** Unfortunately, prior to the war, we had two sides pulling our department apart. In fact, some of the documents and files were moved from Sanaa to Aden. For example, the 383 files of Category C - claims valued at \$ 40 million - were all taken to Aden, along with computers and other machines. Of course, we have retrieved the files since, and we have embarked on a strenuous effort to meet the deadline, which we did.



**Q: How many more files to go?**

**A:** There are some 400-500 files of the Category D claims, and some five or six company claims. We hope to complete these in the very near future.

**Q: Many governments in the region have received compensation for abiding by the UN resolutions. Has the Republic of Yemen staked a claim?**

**A:** Of course, Yemen, like other nations who were negatively affected by the UN resolutions, received assistance on that basis. The Republic of Yemen is a deserving country. We are now putting together a report on this subject to the government so that they may act on it. However, some time may lapse before this is fully processed.

**Q: The Republic of Yemen is normalizing relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). How do you expect this to be reflected on Yemeni immigrant workers in Saudi Arabia?**

**A:** It is clear that a new chapter in the bilateral relations have been opened since the signing of the MoU, but especially since the visit of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to Saudi Arabia. However, we should be realistic about the possibilities, as many things have changed since the hey-days of immigration in the 1970s and 1980s.

We have to think rationally about the prospects. Wishful thinking is going to lead us to unattainable expectations.

Having said that, I expect that the psychological and even legal pressure on Yemenis working in Saudi Arabia should ease up. I think this has already happened.

**Q: The necessary Identity Cards for citizenship were issued to Yemeni immigrants abroad through our embassies. Will there be a second round along the same pattern?**

**A:** All Yemeni citizens have the right to obtain their IDs without hassle. For immigrants and their children, this was a nasty headache.

When the elders of the Yemeni

Djibouti, etc.

You know that Yemeni immigrants also live in other cities. I think the next round will include such cities as Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Mombasa (Kenya), Asmara (Eritrea), and possibly Port Sudan.

Based on the reaction of the immigrants during the first round, I must say that the President's decision was much appreciated. We received feedback that is very encouraging.

We hope that the government will act quickly to launch the second round of visits before the end of this year.

**Q: What do you think of the treatment of Yemeni immigrants' children in Yemen?**

**A:** Of course, once a Yemeni returns to the homeland, he or she is no longer under our jurisdiction. Even then, however, we do intervene here and there to help out.

We do hear stories of abuse and mistreatment. However, let me put this statement in context. Those officials who mistreat this or that immigrant, also mistreat the other Yemenis. What I am saying is that bad officials are bad towards everybody. The excuse they use is just different.

**Q: How satisfied are you with the way the authorities are paying attention to the need of the immigrants?**

**A:** Given the overall capabilities of the state, I must say the attention paid to the immigrants is adequate. I wish more could be done. One has to live in hope,

but one must also be realistic.

I want to indicate that the publication of the journal Al-Watan has been resumed. This journal is a forum for immigrants to receive home news, as well as to express their own concerns.

We have mentioned the IDs that have been delivered to Yemeni immigrants wherever they are.

We have periodic visits by our officials visiting immigrants, and have arranged for their elders to visit Yemen.

We now have representatives in the major cluster areas and regions. These are instrumental in updating the immigrants on developments back home.

Much has been done, and is being done. I know much more needs to be done and can be done. We have to rise up to those levels in the future.

**Q: Any additional comments?**

**A:** I would like to use this opportunity to thank some of the philanthropists, whether among the immigrants themselves or among the businessmen in Yemen, who have been so generous as to build language, sports and other centers for the immigrants. Such deeds do bolster the efforts of the Yemeni government as well as those of the immigrants.

I would also like to mention the vital role of Yemen Times newspaper, which has become a continuous contact point. I know the immigrants in the UK, USA and East Africa receive it on a regular basis. I ask those in charge of the paper to be aware of their responsibility on this matter.

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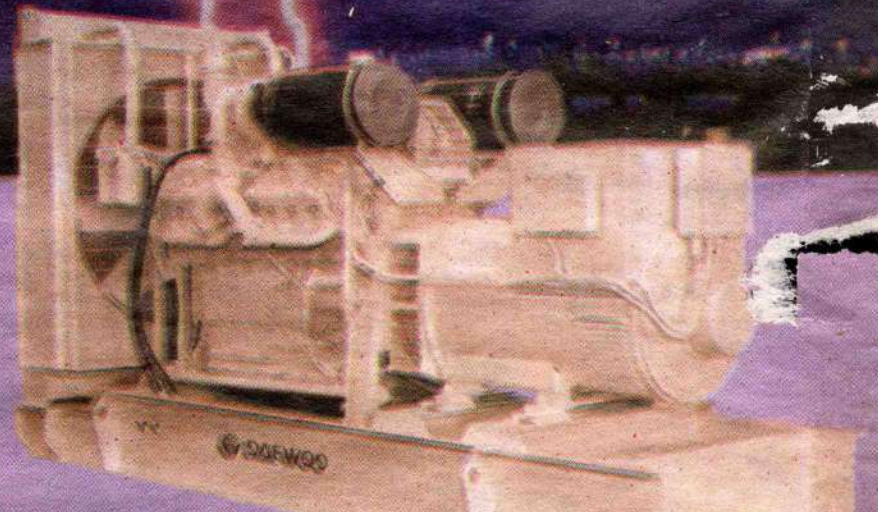
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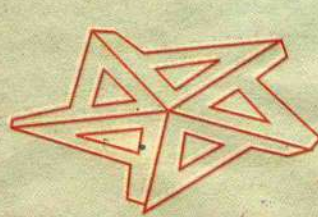
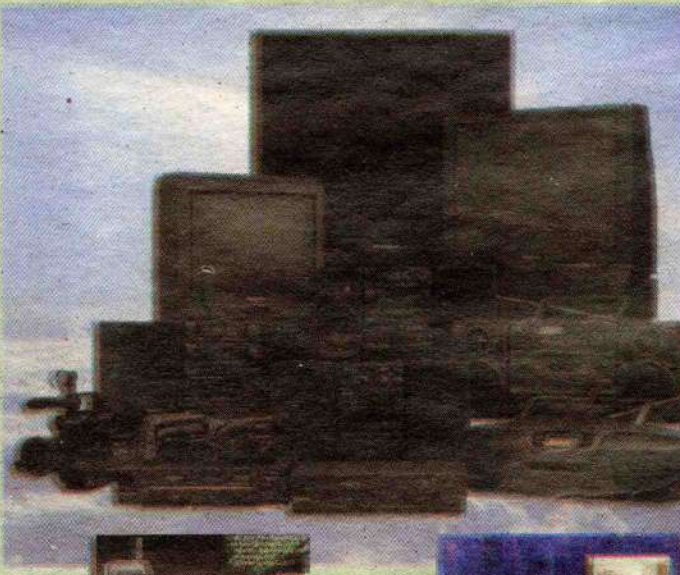
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## A UN/UNESCO-Sponsored Media Conference as an Entrance to Shoring up Press Freedom

# "Yemen's democratic experiment is at crossroads."

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

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

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

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

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



years. The change started with unity, which triggered the democratization process. This has also opened the country, allowed free press, and an easier flow of information. We have chosen Yemen basically because of these reasons. In this field, we see Yemen as a pioneering country in the region. Of course, there are also other countries like Jordan and Morocco which have their own experiences in press freedom and democracy. In all these and other countries in the region, there has been an explosion of new ideas, expressions and opinion which

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

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

**A: Yemen's experience in democracy was viewed as one of the most successful experiences that are moving forward along with significant improvements in the general situation of human rights. Suddenly, this process went backward, and we believe the conditions guaranteeing full freedom no longer existed. Currently, Yemen's light is**

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

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

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

**Q: What can be done regarding this matter?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Q: Any last comment?**

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

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

تتقدم

## مجموعة شركات محمد عبدربه - مطاحن البحر الأحمر



بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

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

## Mohamed Abdu Rabo Group Red Sea Flour Mills

presents

its heart-felt felicitations

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





## Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

### The UN: Fifty Years of Trying For Peace

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

between members or that threaten world peace and stability.

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

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

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

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

### How Much for your \$

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

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

### Absurd Announcements

- 1- A "Style show" will be held at As-Sabaen square tomorrow. Everyone, who wants to attend the show should come at 2:00 o'clock a.m.. A university degree in "Smartness" will be required.
- 2- After the bankruptcy of the policy to bolster the "Riyal", many consultation meetings and seminars have been held in order to find a way out to the problem. At last, it has been announced that, a very effective decision has been taken: to move the Central Bank of Yemen to Souq Al-Milh.
- 3- A psychiatrist recently attached the following announcement to all his patients, whom he had been treating in his clinic: "Upon re-reading my certificate, I found out that my specialty is in psychiatry and not in gynecology." He apologized at length for this small mistake, which he said was the result of a bad translation of the documents. The announcement concludes by requesting all patients to return all the "family planning pills" they had received from him.
- 4- A hare-brained "jambia" killer announces to all the politicians and interested parties to hurry up in contracting for the job. "There is a long queue of people waiting to be bumped off," the announcement reads.
- 5- A traffic policeman announces to all foreign drivers to prepare a small bundle of Riyals for "Qat". The policeman declares "This is the only method of communication I understand. I do not know any foreign language."

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

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

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## مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

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بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

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

### مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم



ASGA

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



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## THE HAYEL SAEED ANAM GROUP OF COMPANIES

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its warmest congratulations

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

### The Hayel Saeed Anam Group:

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



# IDA: Helping the Poor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IDA's basic features are easy enough to describe:

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

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

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

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

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

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

rates for IBRD funds.

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

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

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

the foundation for development. Hence IDA's role.

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

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



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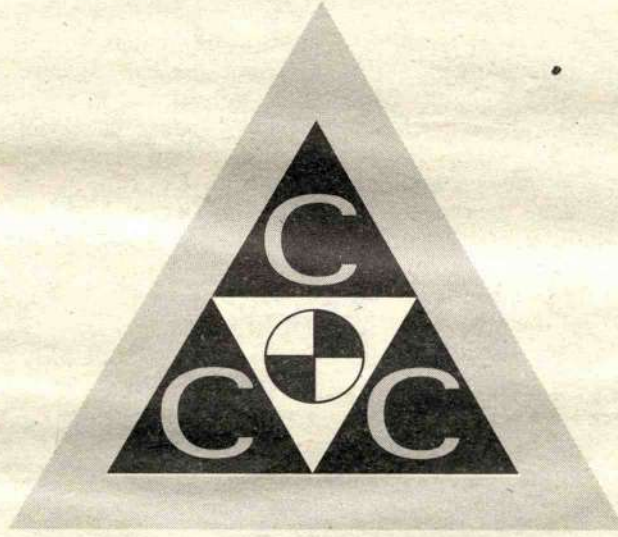
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# إتحاد المقاولين العالمية

## للي للي للي

يهنيء شعبنا العربي في اليمن وكذا الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح  
بمناسبة الذكرى الأولى للسابع من يوليو - يوم إنتصار الوحدة اليمنية  
وكذلك بمناسبة إنجاز أعمال المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح  
الذي يعتبر منعطفاً حقيقياً في جهود التنمية والبناء



**CONCOLIDATED CONTRACTORS (International) COMPANY**

# CCC

**congratulates**  
**the Yemeni people and President Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
**on the 1st anniversary of the 7th of July -**  
**YEMENI UNITY VICTORY DAY,**  
**and on the successful conclusion of the fifth general congress**  
**of the People's General Congress**  
**which is a landmark in the development and construction of Yemen**



## CATARACT PATIENTS CAN BE HELPED !

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

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

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

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

First, people simply may not know that cataract patients can be operated on to resume vision. Cataract patients do not need to go to their graves blind. Second, some patients' financial conditions do not allow them to seek medical help. Poor patients need to funds which could be provided any one of the many sources available to them, including the government.

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

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

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

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

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

I have organized a network for cataract operation in our country in China at three levels: village unit; countryside clinic and city hospital. We train the paramedicals, physicians and general doctor in China. Many cataract operations can be done every year at those three levels network.

In Yemen PHC network is useful for eye diseases to be treated. The government should strengthen the facil-

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

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

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

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

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

By: Li Jiu  
Ophthalmologist, CMT.

## Handicapped Participate in World Olympic Day



By: Yusuf Al-Shareef,  
Yemen Times.

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

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

### Position Wanted

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

تتقدم

## شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

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

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

وكذلك بمناسبة إنتهاء المؤتمر العام للمؤتمر الشعبي العام بنجاح

## Yemen Hunt Oil Company

presents

its heart-felt felicitations

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



# GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WITHOUT GOLDEN VICTORY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Somalia or Rwanda

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

African Generals accepted as Heroes.

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

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

I cry to know the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adnan A. Nasser,  
Sana'a

## البقية في حياتكم

الأخ / عبدالكريم محمد قاسم وعائلته

علمنا ببالغ الأسى والحزن نبأ وفاة والدكم المرحومة.

تغمدها الله بواسع رحمته ومغفرته وألهمكم الصبر والسلوان.

الأسيفون:

عامر علي ، أحمد عبدالقوي ، مجاهد العيسى

## نبارك لآل قادري السقاف

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

« هدي »

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

جميع أبناء العمومة والمحبين



## MRF versus Yemen Cricket Club (YCC)

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

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

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

The match umpires were Joshi and Ron Farrer.

### Scores and Results

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

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

The next match will be between PCC and L & JCC at the al-Thawra ground of Friday 7th July. Start time 10:00 AM





## Letters to the Editor

## Letters to the Editor

## Letters to the Editor

## Letters to the Editor

### Somalis: Neither Fools nor Cowards

Thanks are due to the world wide participatory efforts to provide humanitarian aid so badly needed in Somalia. Also needed is a solution to build up anew the political system of our Somali nation. The planned multi-million dollar projects, however, evaporated. Metropolitan forces faced tasks which were beyond their abilities, and thus went futile. Today, not only is there wide-spread tribalism prevailing in Somalia as a whole, but also the country is setback to the fifteenth century. Often, the schemes failed because of high-tech well planned corruption and misleading tactics by the master-minds behind the schemes. To give one good example, let me refer to Mogadiscio Radio. It was supposed to play a positive role in raising public awareness and in the drive to a new Somalia. Unfortunately, it was mis-used and mis-managed. Let me go to another. The US forces (Rangers) came as a show of muscle. They said they came to capture the nationalist leader General Mohammed Farah Aideed, an effort which ended with a lot of pain, killing hundreds of innocent people in the streets of the heavily-populated city. Another of the world efforts was the April symposium held in Sanaa which led to no substantive outcome other than Mr. Annun's suggestion of "Peace Culture" or rather witch's cure. At the end, the delegates wished Mr. Annun "good-luck for more profitable trips, more pleasurable flights, more enjoyable Sheraton time."

Worst of all in Somalia, most self-made tribal leaders are the main obstacles against any recovery of our nation, with treacherous plans to stage tribal wars for no reason, downgrading the masses leading to a wide-ranging decline in group relations. These so-called leaders want to impose their own will, first on their tribes - mostly through false promises that they would do the best for them when they seize power - and second on the whole population. The fact is that most those tribal leaders do not enjoy more than five percent support, yet they hold the whole nation hostage to their blind ambitions. In general, our people suffer from the atrocities of a long dictatorship, followed by another long period of anarchy and lawlessness. The people have an acute sense of past injustice and have illusions about the future - thus doubling their suffering. Our people are neither fools nor cowardly. They need to see light and rise up to the moment. In my opinion, that is bound to come sooner or later.

By: Ahmed Yassin Nalleyeh

### مبروك عودتك

عاد الصديق العزيز / أمين أحمد سرحان الأحول من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بالسلامة نستغل هذه الفرصة لتعبر عن أشواقنا وتحياتنا القلبية له والحمد لله على السلامة

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

### The Akhdam Report was Both Wrong and Immoral:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From: A piqued Yemeni

### قرة عين

نرف أجمل التهاني وأعطر التبريكات للاخ أمين علي ضيف الله العوبلي بمناسبة إرتزاقه المولود الجديد والذي أسماه علي

المهنؤون:

علي حسن اليدومي  
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محمد حسن اليدومي

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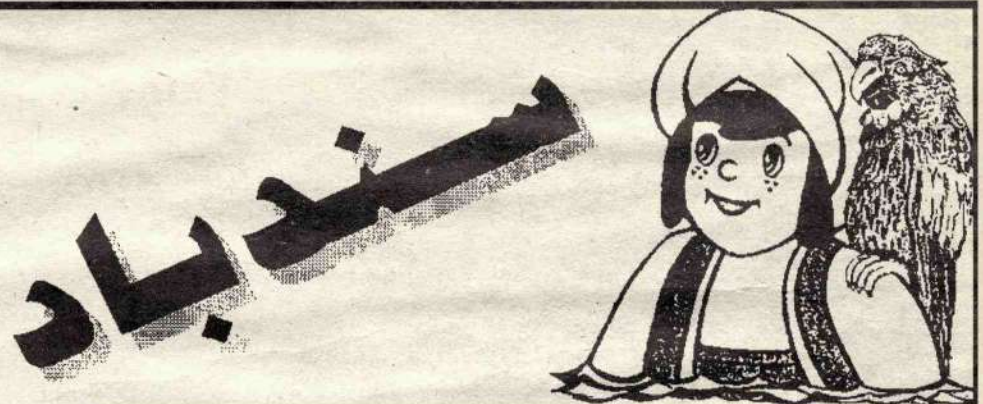
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### تهنئة

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

المهنؤون:

شهاب الدين عبدالله المحمدي وكافة آل المحمدي



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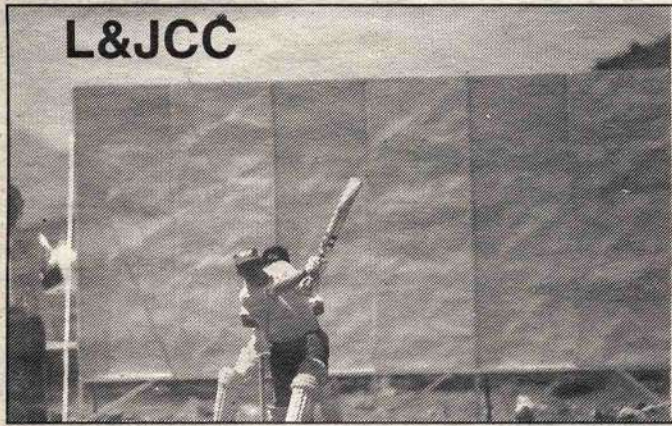
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# Lions beat IECC

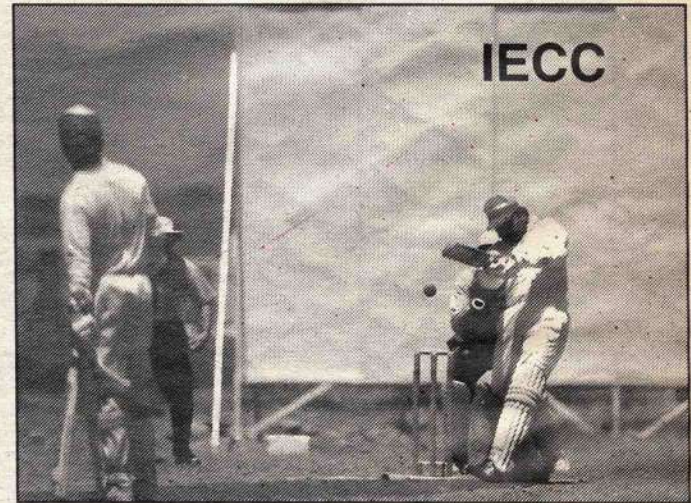


**L&JCC**

On Friday 15 September L&JCC easily beat the IECC in their first encounter of the 1995 League Competition. L&JCC won the toss and put IECC in to bat. None of the IECC batsmen were totally happy against the early L&JCC bowlers and wickets fell regularly despite unexceptional fielding. At the end of the first thirteen overs IECC had made 57 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. Thereafter wickets again fell cheaply with only Hashim offering resistance before he was Run Out 24. The last IECC batsman fell in the last over of the mandatory 25 for a total score of 118 of which 32 were extras. Ajay got 4 wickets for 24 in 5 overs, whilst Andy had 3 wickets for 24 in 5 overs. L&JCC opened well with Garry

and Cedric before the latter fell for 19 in a total score of 39 in the first 8 overs. At the water break L&JCC were 70 for 1 wicket. Immediately after the break Habib was bowled by Abbas for 5. Steve Murphy came in and he and Garry kept the score moving well before Garry was LBW for 58 in the 20th over when the L&JCC were 109. Thereafter Steve and Andy saw the score safely past the IECC total in the 22nd over when a good drive by Andy for a boundary brought L&JCC to 122 runs for 3 wickets.

Garry was awarded Man of the Match, with Ajay receiving 10 points towards Fielder of the Season.



**IECC**



**IECC**



Umpire get injured by a ball thrown from the field to knock out a batsman but instead hits the umpire directly on the head

## SCORES

IECC		L&JCC	
Agnihotri bowled Ranjan	5	Garry LBW bowled Vyas	58
Tahir bowled Ajay	7	Cedric caught bowled Anthony Habib	19
Madhukan bowled Andy	16	bowled Abbas	5
Anthony LBW Ajay	4	Steve Not Out	21
Abbas LBW Ajay	3	Andy Not Out	8
Vyas Run Out	3	Extras	11
Srinivas Run Out	8	Total for 3 wickets	122
Suresh Caught Steve, bowler Andy	13	Did not bat: Imadad, Peter, Ranjan, Ajay, Srin and Don.	
Hashim Run Out	24		
Khrisna bowled Andy	2		
Dada Not Out	1		
Extras	32		
Total for 10 wickets	118		

### YEMEN CRICKET LEAGUE SPONSORS - 1995 COMPETITION.

- |                                  |                                             |
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**L&JCC**

### YEMEN CRICKET LEAGUE 1995 COMPETITION

**FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT:** The Final Ceremonies and the Award of the Trophies for the 1995 League Competition will take place on Saturday 28 October at the Taj Sheba Hotel, commencing at 19:00 hours.  
**PLAYERS:** Mark this date in your diaries for a great evening including dinner and dancing - further details later!

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**Al-Thoury: Sana'a (Weekly) 13-9-95**  
(Mouthpiece of the Yemen Socialist Party)

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) In The Mohammed Najee Saeed Trial, A Video Tape Rebuffs The Accusations Of The Prosecution
- 2) New Details In The Assassinations Of Sheikh (Al-Qosir Al-Mirrany):  
- "The Assassins Have Been Following Him One Day Prior To Killing"
- "He Entered The Ministry Of Interior Alive And Came Out A Corpse"
- 3) Prohibition Of Smoking In All Public Places

**Article Summary:**

Who Should Seek Penance?

In response to continued attacks on the YSP, especially by the Yemeni Congregation For Reform Party leaders/press organs, the editorial of the paper denounces the attacks and the labeling of the party and its members as "infidels" who first should seek "forgiveness" from God, after confessing their "breach of faith". The editorial then begins to suggest that those who continuously slander the YSP are the very same forces that brought about all the difficulties between the Ruling Parties during the Transitional Period (1990 -1994) by constantly creating the circumstances that eventually lead to the war. The paper defended the YSP's position during the hectic period as the one that sought to deal with the issues, apply law and order and eliminate corruption, etc. whereas those who accuse the YSP have made a mockery of government, which they now have all to themselves.

**Al-Sahwa: Sana'a (Weekly) 14-3-94**  
(Mouthpiece of the Yemeni Congregation For Reform (Islah))

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Discovery of a New Plan by the YSP To Disrupt (the Country)
- 2) YSP Members Outside of Yemen Are Involved in a Conspiracy to Disrupt the Nation.
- 3) The Real Truth Of What Happened In The PGC Camp In Al-Sayyany.

**Article Summary:**

"Sheikh Al-Ahmar: The Present Stage Requires That All Of Us Must Multiply Our Efforts To Institute The Modern Yemeni State  
In his opening remarks for the present session of Parliament on the 12th of September, the Parliament Speaker, Sheikh Abdulla Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar stressed the importance of greater efforts, at this stage of the country's development, to transform Yemen into modern statehood. The chairman



## Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

of the YCR Party emphasized the necessity of separating party sentiment from government positions and that all of the political organizations, the government and the NGO's should work together towards this goal.

**Al-Wahdah: Sana'a (Weekly) 13-9-95**

**(Official)****Main Headlines:**

- 1) Yemens Statement In The Beijing Conference (Announced By Mohammed Hadi Auad [Ambassador]): "Yemeni Women Have Held High Positions Over The Ages"
- 2) The Daily Differences Of The Exchange Rates Is A Yemen Peculiarity. The Dollar Changes From Rising To Falling. And The Consumer Is The First To Gain!
- 3) The Hodeidah Court Of Appeals Decides In Favor Of Pirate Fishing Boats; For Yemen, Losses Will Be US \$ 2 Million

**Article Summary:**

The Law Of Political Parties

In an interview with the paper, the Minister of Legal Affairs and the Chairman of the Political Parties and Organizations Committee, said that the newly decreed By-laws for the Law of Political Parties serves to activate the law after many years of crisis that prevented its implementation blaming the Yemeni Socialist Party for not allowing the law to become effective.

Some of his comments:

- "The implementation of the Law of Political Parties will protect political pluralism and will make political and economic and social progress realizable
- "We do not want partisan splits because this distorts political pluralism and the democratic experience".
- The political parties Law prohibits:
  - parties that openly oppose Islamic doctrine or laws
  - parties that are against the independence and national sovereignty of Yemen
  - Tribal, sectarian or regional affiliation as motives for political association
  - parties that denounce other legally recognized parties as "infidels" or "heretics" or that call for

"witchhunts"

- "The absence of democracy within political parties is the main reason for their break-up or splitting".

- "The committee does not act as a controller or monitor of political parties. But it has certain authorities in the event that a political organization violates the law or its standing rules.

- "The decisions of the committee are final when it comes to approval or acceptance of a particular party, but a committee's decision to reject the formation of a particular party can be contested in the relevant court by the founders of the political party to determine the legitimacy of the party, even if it overrules the committee's decision

**Al-Wahdawi : Sana'a (Weekly) 12-9-95**

**(Nasserite Unionist Party)****Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Parliament Continues To Debate On The Violations On The Board Of Pensions Or Social Security
- 2) The Printing Of YR 50 Billion In 200 Riyals Notes
- 3) "The American Report On Human Rights Is Predominated By Diplomacy"

**Article Summary**

The Position Of Al-Wahdawi

Whatever the opinion is on the rise and fall of the value of the Riyal, the reasons attributed to this by the paper, in its editorial, are those that are solely political, since measures are carried out by security sources. The measures are temporary and are not based on any economic considerations or scientific reasoning. While admitting to noting some evidence of monetary measures which the Rulers are maneuvering with to cover up the deterioration of the economy, the dangers of such monetary policy are eminent, more so than any worth while benefit.

Whimsical and spontaneous measures seem to be the tools of the Rulers in handling the affairs of state, politically and economically. Suggestions for solutions to the economical problems:

- 1- To stop using government positions as political weapons
- 2- Complete and conclusive halt to corruption

3- Participation of all Nationalistic forces, political and social to come out with practical and effective solutions

4- Restructuring of the Organizational and economic sectors of the government. Removal of all failing elements and corrupt officials

5- The formation of a government of national solutions to be composed of all the active political forces

6- Instead of going into further borrowing, the government can confiscate all the funds looted by the rulers and their influential spheres in the government.

7- Encouragement of private National Capital Investments in properly studied projects. The non-politicization of business

8- The adherence to a scientific planning principle with practical plans that can realistically be achieved

9- The implementation of proper controls of all kinds for all economic and administrative functions starting with popular control of the lavish or exorbitant government expenditures.

10- Cancellation of budgetary allocations given by the Rulers to some of those who could threaten the positions of those who sit on the top of authority.

The paper believes that implementing the above will cause everything else to fall in place by themselves.

**AL-AYYAM; Aden (Weekly) 13-9-95**

**(Independent)****Main Headlines:**

- 1) Al-Jifry (Former V.P. Of Secessionists) Sends An Affectionate Get Well Soon Greetings To The President
- 2) A Big Financial Scandal At The National Bank (Yr 1 Billion)
- 3) The Minister Of Fisheries Uses The Assistance Of Armed Men To Carry Out His Orders.

**Article Summary:**

1) Oil Find Of Commercial Quantity In Al-Mukalla

Exploratory oil well drillings by Canadian Occidental, east of the Mesiela area and on the Mukalla coastline have shown that oil of commercial quantity is found in these other areas of Hadramout. On the other hand "Petroleum" sources informed "Al-Ayyam" that one of the oil companies operating in Yemen is presently negotiating to take over the Alfa concessions on the Aden coastline.

2) Is This True?

The Security Commander in Mesila is said to embezzle US \$2800/ month from Canadian Oxy and threatens and intimidates civilian employees of the company to exploit them.

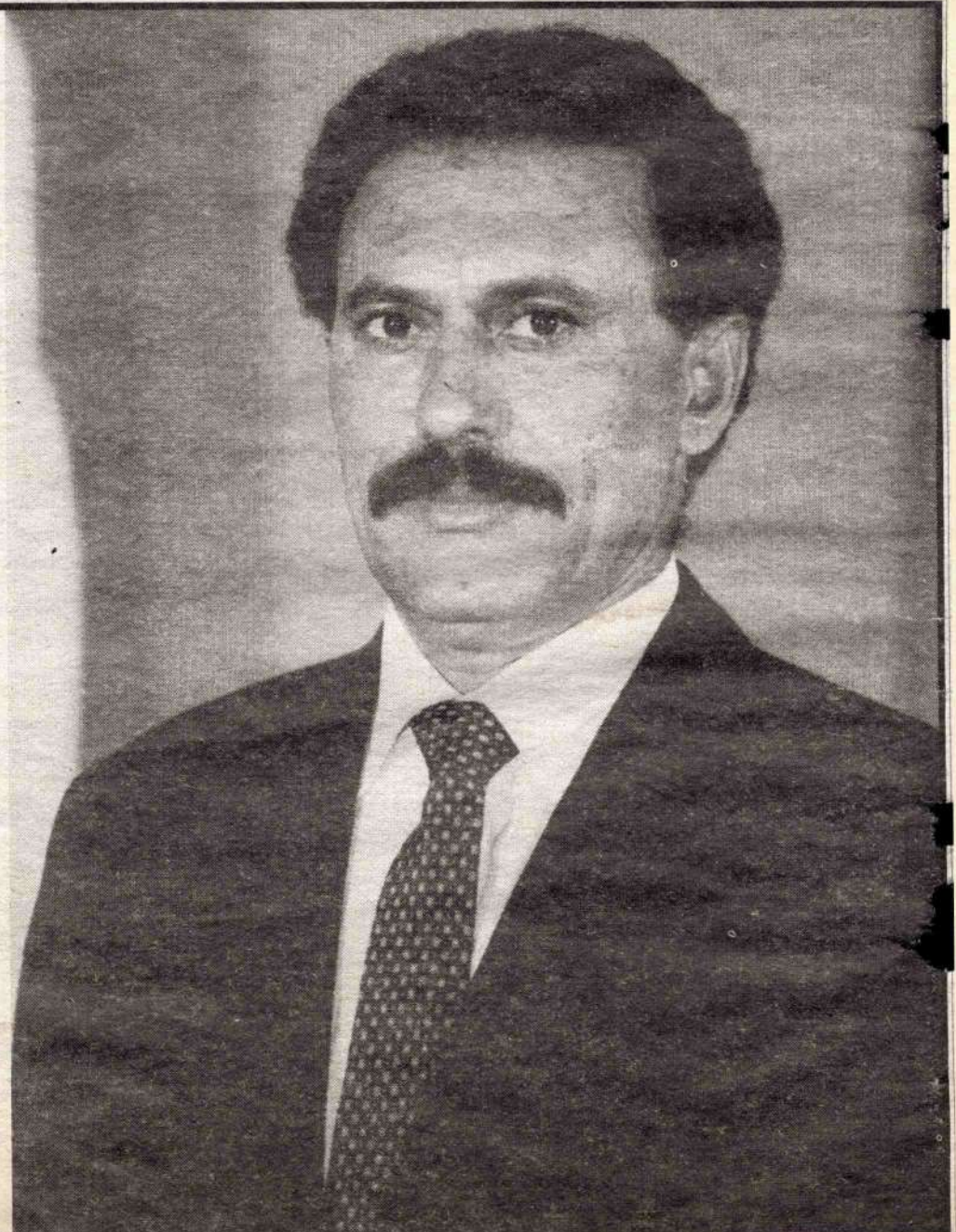


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السياسية الرشيدة،  
والشعب اليمـني  
والحكومة بمناسبة  
ذكرى ثورة السادس  
والعشرين من سبتمبر  
الخالدة.





# Japanese Officials Visit



A delegation from the Japanese Foreign Ministry paid an official visit to the Republic of Yemen last week. The purpose of the visit is to assess the assistance given to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as other grass-roots level societies and associations. One stop on the program was the hadharem Welfare Association (HWA). Mr. Hiroshi Sato and the accompanying delegation had a qat treat at the HWA. On hand to receive the Japanese guests was Mr. Mukhtar Mohammed Ahmed Al-Saqqaf, the Secretary-General, and the community elders.

"We are here to learn how well the Women's Development Center is doing, and to discuss possible additional cooperation," Mr. Sato explained. The center was built and equipped in a joint effort by the HWA, the Small Scale Projects fund at the Japanese Embassy, as well as the Yemeni government. Today, the center provides training for over 420 women who are enrolled in one of its three programs - the literacy program, sewing/knitting program, and the home economics program.

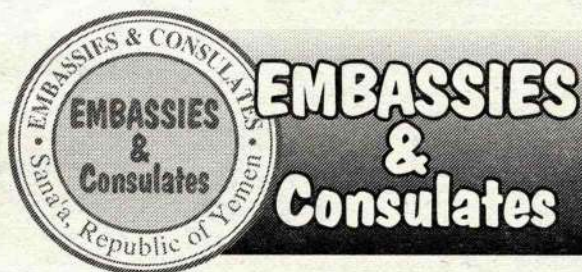
At the end of the meeting, Mr. Sato expressed his full support for the HWA and its efforts. "I am very impressed with the way the HWA is pushing ahead with development projects in the region. I am sure there will be more occasions for cooperation in the future," he explained. The Japanese delegation had visited other NGOs and they are suggesting to strengthen cooperation with the popular organizations.

By: Nayif Abdullah Al-Saqqaf

## NOTE:



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Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
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Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
<b>Banks:</b>	
<b>Yemeni Banks:</b>	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
<b>Branches of Foreign Banks:</b>	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424
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Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
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Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
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Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance	01-272890-2
Taiz:	215012
Hodeidah:	217292
Aman Insurance Sanaa:	214093
Hodeidah:	03-240354

<b>SANAA :</b>	
<b>1. Embassies:</b>	
Afghanistan	217691
Algeria	209688/89
Bulgaria	217244
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
Djibouti	245792/265469
Egypt	275848/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	268888
Germany	413180/413174
Hungary	248147
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/8
Iraq	216681/790
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	413275/6/7
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	268887/8/9
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	267636/4
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	278719
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	247885
Syria	414892
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A	238842/52
Vietnam	215985
<b>2. Honorary Consulates:</b>	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925
Canada	208814
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360/207054
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534
<b>3. International Organizations</b>	
Care	414079
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204
<b>ADEN Consulates :</b>	
China	233115
Ethiopia	231335
France	255896
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13
FAO Branch	233722/232146

<b>AIR LINES</b>	
Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
American Airlines	272836/94
Alitalia	273655
Alyemen (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemen (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways Sana'a	248151/2
Aden	243475/241531
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274/75, 265374
Iraqi Airlines	219431/224/5/6
Japan Airlines	219431/224/5/6
KLM	278747
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272731
Pakistan Int'l	219431/224/5/6
Philippines Airlines	272808 / 937
Rover Airlines Intl., Inc.	205779
Royal Jordanian Sana'a	275314/355
Aden	243532
Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	285865/925
Sudan Airways	272503-5
Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel-H.O.	275028/9/30

<b>HOTELS</b>	
<b>Sana'a (01)</b>	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Plaza Suites	209074/209903/205483
Hadda Hotel	215212/4/5
<b>Aden (02)</b>	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
<b>Hodeidah (03)</b>	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
<b>Taiz (04)</b>	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Mareb	210350
Yazan	217997
<b>Marib (063)</b>	
Bilquis Marib	2666-2371
<b>Sadah (051)</b>	
Al Mamoon	2203/2459
<b>Mukalla (05)</b>	
Hadhramaut	2060
Al-Ietamad	552493

<b>COURIERS</b>	
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#### Contest No.44 مسابقة رقم 44

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

إعداد:  
**معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر**

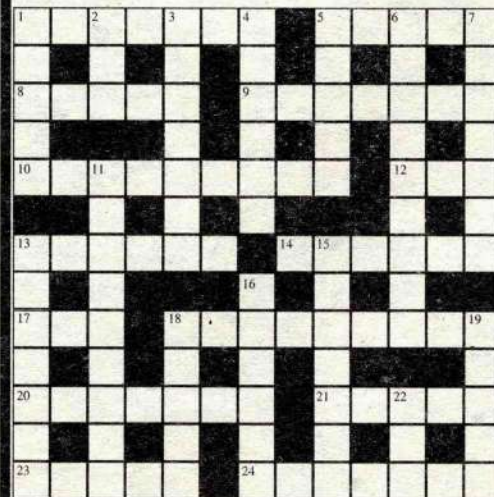
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Please fill in the space and hand over your answers to the registrar of the Al-Farouk Institute by

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

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

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



- Across**
1. Graceful.
  5. Simple, fundamental.
  8. Private teacher.
  9. Girl's team game.
  10. Say sorry.
  12. Possesses.
  13. Makes a noise like a sheep!
  14. Supermarket milk container.
  17. Taxi.
  18. Medical adviser (anagram of THAT SPIRE).
  20. Without weapons.
  21. Dance party.
  23. Senior.
  24. Licence update.

- Down**
1. Additional.
  2. Devour.
  3. You can really take off from here!
  4. Wimbledon game.
  5. Take a dip.
  6. Pasta for bolognese.
  7. Visits.
  11. man —!: emergency shout at sea.
  13. For this reason.
  15. Leave, desert.
  16. Transmitter.
  18. Egg-checking device.
  19. Dwarf Norwegian folk character.
  22. Use needle and thread.

#### Correct answer for contest No. (43)



#### WINNER OF CONTEST NO 43:

Amal Al-Aghbari



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



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# Taiz Indians Celebrate National Day

A grand function was organized by the Indian community of Taiz last month to celebrate the 48th anniversary of India's Independence Day. The function was graced by the Chief Guest, Mr. Shukri Al-Furais (GM of YCIC) and the Guest-of-Honor, Mr. Mufeed Al-Furais (Deputy GM of YCGI). Lending color to the gathering were several Yemeni and Pakistani guests. Mr. Shukri Al-Furais and Mr. Mufeed Al-Furais addressing the gathering stated that it was always of pleasant surprise to observe the Indians sink their difference of culture, creed and language and celebrate national occasions with a spirit of bonhomie. The cultural Programs commenced with Saraswati Vandana performed by child artists Satabadi Panda and Anjali Sivaramakrishnan. A dance sequence titled "National Integration" composed by R. Vishwakarma, performed simultaneously by thirty artists, comprised dance from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab. At the end of sequence, child artists



Mugdaha, Kevin, Ashish, Poysa, Aditya, Neha, Indrajeet and Rukshana saluted "Independence Day" with "Saare Jahan Se Achha Hindusthan Hamara". The loose limbed child artist Sanjeet Panda has the audience on their feet with breathtaking performance in "Muquabala". However, the piece de resistance of the program was "Swayamvar 95", a slapstick comedy drawing on the regional typicality's of India. The histrionic skills on display would have done credit to professionals. Performance of Suresh Menon, Shrinivasulu, Chinnamma, Rajendra Preasad and Mohamed Hussein well appreciated. The basic idea of the hit drama

belongs to C. J. Shah and Aijaj Khan, Story, Screen Play, Dialogue and Shairee (Poem) was written by Afsar Abdul Jabbar. This drama was directed by R. Vishwakarma. Even the interludes between the performance were well covered by Shaikh Abdul Jabbar. A dance solo by Shrinivasa Rao, was followed by a few musical numbers by Ajay Agathe, Aijaj

Khan, Mrs. & Mr. D'Souza and c. J. Shan & Group. The audience was transported to a world of nostalgia and enthusiastically cheered the artists. An Assami folk Dance, imaginatively choreographed by Shakti Raha and a solo performance by Afsar Jabbar came at the tail-end of the program. the curtain was brought down by a vibrant group-dance "Huma Huma" which had the audience screaming for an encore. The acrobatic skills shown by Afsar, Suresh, Kahlil, Henry, Shrinivasa, Poysa, Sanjeet ere scintillating. the Organizing Committee headed by President of INC, Rajendra Vishwakarma, deserve a word of praise of the near-perfect organization of the vent. The committee recorded its thank to the Hayel Saeed Anam Group for providing its auditorium and transport, besides arranging for refreshments and gifts. The Indians of Taiz, as characteristic of the Indian Diaspora elsewhere, have always symbolized the uniqueness and oneness of India. The evening confirmed the fact that diversity can also be a unifying force, and that disparate elements can serve to enrich the cultural heritage of nation.



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