



**First Class
BUSINESSCARDS**

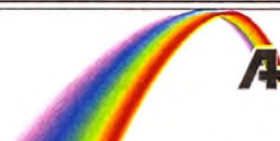
ARAMEX
INTERNATIONAL COURIER

Sana'a: Tel. 243-925
Fax. 240-794
Aden Tel. 255-683, 253-952
Taiz Tel. 213-489
Hodeidah Tel. 218-168, 218-675



فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

For reservation please call 237 500



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

Yemen Airlines

Our Hub Is Aden, Yemen's Gateway

طيران اليمن

Fly The Difference



Yemen Travel & Tours
GSA: KLM

P.O. Box 1026, Al-Zubairi Street
New the Republic, Hodeidah - 2nd Floor
Tel. (01) 278 747 • Fax: (01) 278 757

يمن تايمز

أقصر الطرق لتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية
ولمتابعة الأحداث بصدق ودقة

ENRON

ASHITAL TRAVEL & TOURISM
Tel: 01-272544/718 - Fax: 270400
P.O. Box: 1501-Sana'a - Yemen

GENERAL SALES AGENTS:

TWA

swissair
AIR-INDIA
KOREAN AIR

Lufthansa

Operates flights twice weekly,
Sana'a / Frankfurt
every Wednesday & Sunday.
For further inquiries please contact our
GSA: Tihama Travel - Tours
Tel: 272583/667/731 Sana'a

Gulf تسعون عاماً من
الخدمة الممتازة

الوكيل الوحيد:
توفيق عبد الرحيم مطهر

EL SOFFARY

السفاري

Judge Al-Hitar Moves to Limit the Excesses of Bureaucrats Against the Media

"Summon the Deputy Minister"

**Ahmed Al-Haj,
Sanaa.**

Some government-paid journalists and rumor-mongers have been repeating that the Yemeni people are uninterested in freedom of the press, pluralism and democracy. The unequivocal answer to them came on Thursday, October 13th.

The Sanaa Primary Penal Court was filled with lawyers, farmers, traders, businessmen, journalists, public figures, and even military officers who came in support of *Al-Shoura* newspaper in its fight against the Ministry of Information. There were even a couple of foreigners.

The Ministry of Information filed a law-suit against the newspaper on three counts:

1. Slander against the person of the president;
2. Sowing the seeds of division and sectarianism among the Yemeni people;
3. Improprity regarding the chief editor.

To push the case of the government, there were four government prosecutors, including Mr. Abdullah Al-Hadhrami, the Sanaa Chief Prosecutor. As they spoke, a large crowd outside the courthouse was rebuking them. They were jeered and called puppets and stooges. They were even referred to as the "real crooks and criminals".

On the other hand, twenty-one lawyers applied to the judge to defend the newspaper and its chief editor. These come from all political spectrum, and their main goal was to protect the right of Yemenis to freely express their views, and free newspapers are an important forum for that.

The lawyers, one after another, refuted the allegations of the

prosecutors and demanded specific accusations and to point out which articles of the law have been violated. "I urge the court not accept unfounded blanket accusations. They should give specific crimes," Dr. Mohammed Al-Khateeb, leader of the defence lawyers, stated.

"It does not escape the honorable judge that history is being made today. Your decision will



determine the course of our freedom and democratization," appealed another lawyer, Abdulaziz Al-Samawi.

"I ask the court to summon Deputy Minister Mutahhar Taqi for interrogation regarding his excesses in this and other cases," said a third lawyer, Dr. Mohammed Al-Mikhlafi. Apparently the judge concurred, and the deputy minister looks set to be dragged to the court house soon.

One of the people who came to the session was pleased with the prospect of bringing the deputy minister. "We will give him a fitting welcome," he ominously said.

Judge Al-Hitar and Court Clerk



ingful than merely serving a political master in an obedient way.

The government prosecutors - who were suddenly treated with equality to the defence lawyers - objected repeatedly. "We represent the state," a certain Ali Al-Lowdayi repeated. The leader of the prosecution team, Tareq Abdul-Hafeez, expressed concern that the court did not



An intellectual who attended the court hearing was gratified. "It is only the people who can protect their rights, and this is a good proof for the politicians. They must understand the public is no longer afraid," he added.

Defendant Abdulla Sa'ad, Chief Editor of *Al-Shoura*, asked the court to demand evidence from the Ministry. "What they want to do is simply intimidate the journalists into submitting. They are using tactics to drain our resources, keep us busy with court-cases, and in general to exhaust us in more than way. Qadhi Hamood Al-Hitar, who presides over the court, was

very interested in upholding the law - literally and in spirit. When the defendant appeared reluctant to speak out his mind, Judge Al-Hitar assured him of the integrity and independence of the court. "If you can't speak out here (in the court), where would you speak out," he told him.

In another incident, the judge ordered all soldiers and guards to remain outside of the courtroom. He sent many clear messages that he was interested in contributing to the growth and successful democratization of Yemen. It is clear he has seen a mission and a role for himself in doing something more mean-

take his word. "They printed articles damaging to Yemen," he said. "Prove it," the judge demanded.

The prosecutors will make their case on October 20th. They have to come up with specific crimes and the articles of the law violated. Otherwise, the prosecution is liable to pay damages. "Unlike the case of the Yemen Times when the government was let off without paying compensation when it lost the case, we shall demand the payment of full compensation in this case," stated one of the lawyers.

Read more details on page 15

What Are They Looking For ?

The President of Republic, General Ali Abdullah Saleh and many top politicians, including the Speaker of Parliament, have repeatedly said the new government

would be one of technocrats and highly qualified individuals. Yet, one of the finest and most able technocrats of Yemen, and a very hard-working person, Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, lost his job as minister of education. This decision came as a surprise to many circles.

As a leading PGC member, Dr. Al-Qirby is - by necessity - acceptable to the president. As a clean bureaucrat and a good Muslim who performs the rituals - Al-Qirby lives up the highest morals of Al-Islah, if the Islah people mean what they say about religious ideals.

Then, how come Al-Qirby lost his job. We have the right to know why one of Yemen's most

capable individuals was excluded from the government.

I think our politicians believe they can name any person as they please to government simply because they have a majority in parliament. It is true, a majority in parliament is a mandate for the largest party to form the government. But there are rules to the game, and the public deserves the best officials the parties can offer.

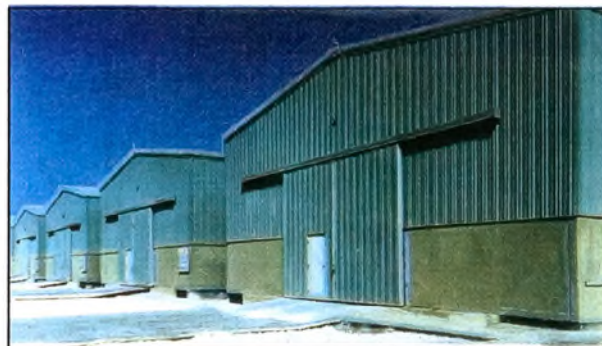
I do not see in the PGC or in the Islah any one who has the combined qualities of high education, a hard-working nature, and personal integrity as does Dr. Al-Qirby. In addition, he has proved to be able to work in a team, even when the members of the team are trouble-makers.

In short, Dr. Al-Qirby has not lost, the government did.

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf



COMMITTED TO THE SERVICE OF OUR CUSTOMERS



**Highest
Quality**

**Over 13,000
Buildings Sold
Since 1977**

**Fastest
Delivery**

**The leading
Pre-Engineered
Buildings
Manufacturer in
the Middle East !**

الزامل للحديد
ZAMIL STEEL

**From excavation to
occupancy, no
other system
matches the Pre-
Engineered
Building System in
speed and value**

A Pleasure to do business with!!

Arwa Industry (Trading & Contracting)
Phones: 23-6635, Fax: 01-23-5901

Area Sales Manager:
Mr. Muhammad Al-Khudhairi,
Phones: 23-6635, Fax: 23-5901

OUR VIEWPOINT

"My salary is just not enough!"

Over the last few weeks, I was approached by well-educated Yemenis - some of them with PhDs.. Two of them work at Sanaa University, others work with the government. Their problem is the same: the salary each receives - ranging from YR 10,000 to 20,000 - is just not enough to meet their needs.

What can they do?

They are trying hard to find a second job to make ends meet. That is difficult to achieve because of the overall economic situation. In spite of my best efforts, I have failed to find suitable employment slots for these friends.

I think the regime is to blame for this situation. It has reduced the value of the Riyal to almost nothing. Today, the Riyal is worth about one US cent or one Japanese yen. The regime is oblivious to the suffering of these educated middle class people for many reasons:

1. The regime - by indirectly pushing decent people into corruption and illegal behavior - is expanding the base of corruption. Thus, the more people join this band, the more legitimacy the system can get. Irrespective of what our officials say about fighting against corruption, they are basically the source of most of it. In other words, we cannot expect them to fight against themselves.

2. By reducing aspiring and proud young men to poverty, the regime is able to better control them. Thus they become more obedient and more accommodating to the demands of the senior politicians and rulers. In return, the rulers throw a few bones once in a while to these young technocrats.

3. Because the economic conditions are bad, the middle class is overwhelmed by economic demands because they live in a hand-to-mouth fashion. They have no time or energy to look into other issues, as they have to continue to catch up with the needs of their families because their income is not sufficient. Thus they agree to be humiliated and marginalized at a time when their role should be enlarged.

In my opinion, there is a deliberate and premeditated effort to reduce the educated persons into beggars lining up in front of the doors of politicians. The talks of law and order, and cleaning up the political system and government become hollow words which have no meaning.

At the same time, you look around and see the regime's aides and stooges spending extravagantly money they did not earn and could not have earned. For example, last month, one of the more visible aides of the president spent eighteen million Riyals in the fanfare festivities of a marriage in the family. The money went to pay for the food, qat, and other needs of the guests. This man's salary is a meager YR 16,000, and he can spend so much. Yet, the president was speaking about rooting out corruption.

At the same time, well-educated and capable Yemenis eke out a living and struggle in trying to make ends meet. But the situation cannot go on like this.

The Publisher


Penal Law Issued

The Republic of Government issued on Wednesday, October 12th, law number 5 of 1994 which regulated the penal code, arrest procedures and due process of law. The issuance of this law represents a major step towards protecting the rights of individuals and groups in society. Now the fight is more focused on respect for the law and its full implementation.

Boxer Naseem Moves Closer to World Championship

Naseem Hamid Kashmeem, a British national of Yemeni origin, annihilated his challenger, Freddy Cruise of the Dominican Republic. That is the last challenger Naseem faces before he moves on to challenge the world Feather-weight champion, Steve Robinson. During his boxing career, Naseem competed in 78 matches and he won 76 of them. Since his fight for the European championship began, Naseem played in thirteen matches. He won all of them - and twelve of them in knock-outs. According to his trainer, Naseem can deal 32 punches in one second. "he is a determined fighter," he pointed out.

Distributing Posts of Gov't Corporations

The People's General Congress and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) are haggling over who takes what in the various senior positions in government. The main posts to be assigned are governors, vice/deputy ministers, and the top positions in government corporation. Appointments are expected soon.

Yemen Gets Ready to Launch Satellite Channel

Mr. Mutahhar Taqi, Deputy Minister of Information, told the Yemen Times that the experimental transmission of Yemen's satellite channel will start during December, 1994. "The initial relays through Intelsat will start in less than two months. We have decided on a system of combined and independent transmissions," he said. That means some of Sanaa Television's programs will be aired internationally during the combined transmission. "Yemen's international coverage will cover all of Europe, most of Africa, all the way east until India, and into the Caucasus," Taqi explained. How much will all this cost? Mr. Taqi will not say although he did mention major investments in equipment, user charge and fees, and other expenses. "Actually the most important problem we face is related to producing local programs to fill up the air time available to us."

Merger of Old Human Rights Organizations

On Thursday afternoon 13th, October, a meeting (qat chew) was held in which it was agreed that the Yemeni Human Rights Organizations (YHRO) based in Sanaa and supported by the PGC-Islah, would absorb the Yemeni Organization for the Defence of Rights and Liberties (YODRL) based in Aden and supported in the past by the YSP. To smooth the deal, the YHRO agreed to accommodate some of the former leaders of the now-defunct YODRL in its board of trustees. According to a report presented by a preparatory committee headed by Mustafa Abdul-Khaleq, a senior YSP member, it was indicated that arrangements were underway to establish a Sanaa City branch for the YHRO. YODRL members may have concluded that "rather than remain marginalized and wither away, it would be more effective to assume an active role even if through the YHRO."

Inauguration of Agriculture Exhibition

Major-General Abdo Rabboh Mansoor Hadi, Vice President of the Republic, kicked off on Thursday, October 13th, a ten-week agricultural exhibition organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. Hadi said that the country should work towards self-sufficiency in agricultural products. "We will encourage mechanization of agriculture as a way for increasing production and productivity," he pointed out. He also urged for research and development efforts in this sector. This is the first public assignment since Mr. Hadi was sworn-in as Vice President. Thirty eight agricultural cooperatives, government plantations and private farms are showing off their products to the public at the premises of the College of Agriculture at Sanaa University. The exhibition is organized as part of the celebrations of the country on the anniversary of the Yemeni Revolution.

Just occasionally, you may question your values.



Quietly ask yourself, "If not now, when?"



OMEGA
 The sign of excellence.

SWISS WATCHES UNION AGENCY

Head office
 Tel: 04-226329 - Taiz

Branch office
 Tel: 01-272827 - Sanaa

وكالة إتحاد الساعات السويسرية
SWISS WATCHES UNION AGENCY



Rothmans
KING SIZE

THE BEST TOBACCO MONEY CAN BUY

ROTHMANS OF PALL MALL LONDON EST. 1890

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Post Office Box: 2579, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
 Telephones: + 967 (1) 268.661/2
 Facsimile: + 967 (1) 268.663
 Advertisements/Classifieds: 268.276

Aden Office, Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 345.653

Chief Editor & Publisher: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Graphic Design & Technical Support by:
 DIWAN ADA • Abdulla Faris & Associates, Sanaa, (01) 267675, Facsimile +967-1-267676

Neurologist Al-Khulaidi:

"The number of Yemenis suffering from mental disturbances is rising at an alarming rate."

Economic, Social, Cultural and other pressures have resulted in a rising problem of mental disturbances among Yemenis. The phenomenon can be documented by observing what is going on in the streets of our cities. It is also visible from the number of people who go seeking psychiatric help.

To check out this phenomenon, Ismail Al-Ghabri of Yemen Times visited Dr. Abdul-Majeed Saeed Al-Khulaidi at his clinic. Dr. Al-Khulaidi, 51, is a senior consultant in psychiatry and neurology. He studied in various countries, including Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Russia, and the USA. Of course, in Yemen, too. He has been involved in this field for almost a quarter of a century, and he has been practising in his clinic since 1982. Al-Khulaidi is the president of the Yemeni Medical Council and president of the Yemeni Neurological and Psychiatric Association. In addition to his practice, he supervises research at Sanaa University's Medical College.

Excerpts of the interview:

Q: The people you treat, what kind are they? And how many mentally disturbed people are there?

A: Let me start with the second question. We don't have exact data on numbers, because there is no research or studies done on this subject. But I can tell you we have a major problem in our hands, and it is growing everyday.

I get all sorts of people. The economic hardships and socio-cultural transformation are taking their toll on people. Some handle it, others buckle under. I can say, most of my patients suffer from depression which is the most common mental disease in Yemen today. In general, there are more female victims than male. The reason is that this problem is associated with the feeling of being oppressed, and it leads to lack of confidence in the future.

Q: What kind of treatment do you give your patients?

A: I would like to point out that Yemeni patients do not want to go out from a doctor's room without a pile of medicine. So we have to give patients some medicine. So, I prescribe medicine for biological treatment to reduce the symptoms which are visible from the behavior.

In severe cases, we administer ECT (electric) therapy. The level of intervention depends on how advanced the problem is and what it is. Generally, we talk to

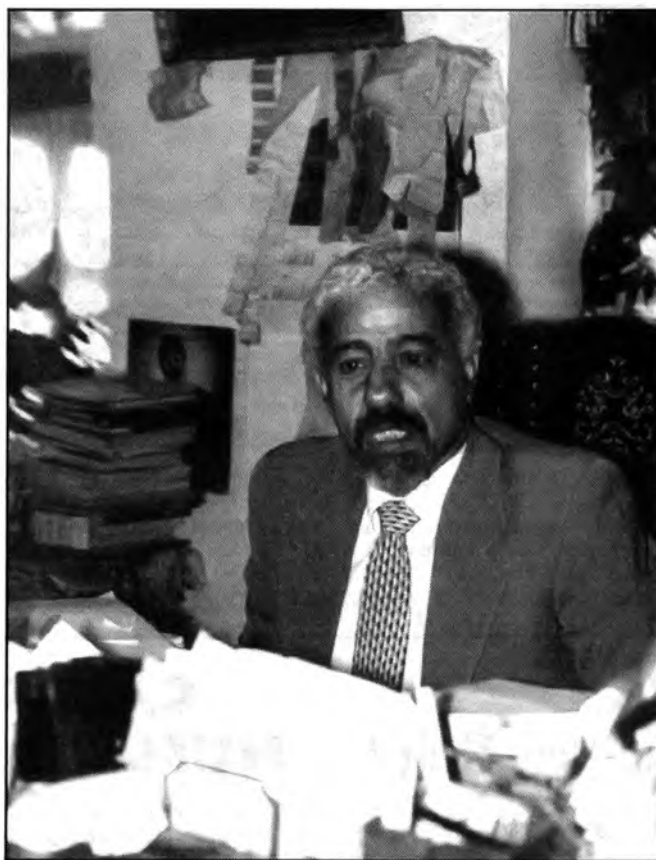
our patients more than anything else.

Q: You told us the number of cases continues to rise. Could you associate the rise to any specific incidents, or is it just the overall economic and socio-cultural conditions?

A: Of course, the pressure or burden is a cumulative process. You may somebody as normal, and they may be undergoing problems. You can notice changes in the behavior - like individuals could be moody, they could tend to prefer to be isolated, etc. The problem is more visible when society as a whole is in crisis. We detected, for example, a higher number of cases after the Gulf War. We have had similar experiences during the earlier (civil) wars in Yemen, and I suspect there will be a new round of increments due to the last war.

Then there is problem of grandiosity, of which we have many cases. Many people feel they were cheated out of their rightful positions or dues. Others feel they have been chosen by God to guide the population to a better behavior. Once such people are frustrated, they become easy preys to mental problems.

Issues related to the feeling of being secure and of belonging are essential. Otherwise, people crack. Economic difficulties also lead to complications. Here in Yemen, generational gaps are so wide, we have what is known as the cultural shock syndrome.



Q: Does qat have anything to do with the problem?

A: I can't say it is a cause, but it definitely is a helping factor. If you have problems, you chew qat, you worry more, you get insomnia, you start with hallucinations ... in a few days - bingo! You crack.

Q: Are our hospitals equipped to deal with these problems? How many specialists do we have in the field?

A: We are not in any way close to meeting the need. The major hospitals have small sections that inadequately handle cases in this field. In Aden, there is a special clinic, but even that is not working well. There are some thirty male psychiatrists in Yemen, while the country needs at least a thousand.

Q: In the past, people have

referred their ill relatives to "traditional doctors" who prepare scrolls of Quranic verses or other pendants. How prevalent is this nowadays?

A: We still receive patients who carry various scrolls around their necks, or tied on their wrist or arm or waist. The writings in them could be verses from the Quran, jibberish writings, drawings, or even Hebrew script. The problem comes from the cultural underdevelopment and lack of education.

If a person is not mentally sick, and he is only suffering from a phobia or suspicion, then such a treatment would help him/her. Otherwise, the problem simply gets worse.

Q: How about those who are already crazy. Do we have hospitals to treat them?

A: We do not have specialized hospitals for the mentally-sick,

except the hospital in Aden. Actually, most of the crazy persons are kept indoors by their relatives. People are ashamed if a relative has gone mad. The social stigma associated with it is so strong that society could refuse to inter-marry with the family which has a crazy relative. Hence, the desire to keep sick persons out of the sight of society... until they die.

Q: In your work, do you face any problems in handling your patients.

A: Some patients may be hostile or aggressive. I have had several difficult situations, but ultimately we bring the patients under control. In some cases we may have to use sedatives and tranquilizers. Often, however, we talk to our patients and work on building trust. It is, no doubt, a long and arduous job.

Q: You have mentioned talking to your patients several times. What do you talk about?

A: Patients who have psychological problems cannot express themselves well. They know they have a problem, but they may have a wrong notion of it or a very exaggerated version of it. They need somebody to help them understand what do they have and listen to them as they talk about it.

But people with psychiatric problem are unaware of their problem, or even their environment. They could go for days without talking, or they could talk in an incomprehensible way. In both cases, it helps to let them bring it out, and share their feelings of the problem.

Q: What is the main problem you face in working with your patients?

A: There are many problems. First and foremost, people bring their sick relatives only at a very advanced stage. Second, they do not share with us the problem in its entirety. I am not talking about with-holding the true name of the patient or even the rel-

atives. I am talking of the availability of information pertinent to the disease.

In general, if you build a reputation of keeping the information on the patient then people are more forthcoming.

Q: Are government officials reacting positively or even responsibly to this problem? And is the media helping?

A: As doctors, we are trying to do what we can, but neither the officials nor the media have helped in any meaningful way. The media in Yemen is politicized. It is directed to serve the purpose of the politicians more than to serve the purpose of the public. Television, radio, and the newspapers have tried a few times to present the problems associated with mentally-disturbed patients. But they barely touch on the matter.

Officials are more concerned with making more money and controlling more power. There is very little feeling for this problem given the other priorities that force themselves on the system.

Q: Some reports say that psychiatrists and neurologists end up becoming crazy themselves. How accurate is this?

A: I don't think this is accurate. This report may have come as a result of some people who have mental problems specializing in this field in the hope of helping themselves. Often, this kind of decision backfires.

Q: Any final comments?

A: I would like to emphasize that we have a moral and legal duty to help those among us who suffer from psychological and mental disturbances. This is even worse than physical illnesses, to which the government allocates some 5% of its total expenditures every year. We need at least 1% to go towards helping those who suffer from psychological trauma. Finally, I urge the media to educate the public in dealing with mentally-disturbed people.

TAURUS PUT WORLDWIDE DRIVERS FIRST. AND THEY RETURNED THE FAVOUR.



HAVE YOU DRIVEN A FORD LATELY?

National Trading Company

NATCO



Showroom: Tel. (1) 267791 / 6 Fax. (1) 267800 Workshop: 7915638

It's a perfect relationship. Ford keeps on working to ensure Taurus is sleek, refined and safe. In return, America's drivers keep right on loving it. They've made Taurus the number one selling car in America. Look into the 1994 Taurus, and you'll find solid proof that Ford knows what drivers are looking for.

HAVE YOU DRIVEN THE LATEST TAURUS?

The 1994 Taurus is as beautiful as ever, inside and out. Its ride is smooth and quiet, its body corrosion resistant, and its list of

amenities even longer. And now, for an added measure of safety, dual air bags are standard and ABS available on every Taurus.

These safety measures prove Ford cares about your security. Now, you'll also find proof in a new kind of service.

EVERY 1994 FORD COMES WITH OUR GUARANTEE

Two years or fifty thousand kilometers whichever comes first.

After sales service and spare parts backup

FORD TAURUS
AMERICA'S
BEST-SELLING CAR.



The Launching of the YIDD

At 10:00 on Thursday morning on September 13th, the Yemeni Institute for Developing of Democracy (YIDD) was formally launched. A six-man steering committee [Mohamed Anam Ghalib, Hussain Al-Hubaishi (absent from the meeting), Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani, Professor Sayyed Mustafa Salim, Ahmed Al-Soufi, and Professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf] managed the two sessions in which the charter of the YIDD and the fourteen-person (actual memberships of eleven, plus three reserve members - as shown in box) Board of Trustees were approved by the constituent assembly made up of some seventy intellectuals, politicians, lawyers, members of parliament, public figures, etc.

In a report of the steering committee, the constituent assembly was informed of the efforts that spanned twenty months in preparation for the formation of the YIDD. "The main purpose of this voluntary independent organization is to help strengthen the democratization process of our country. This organization is neither a government-controlled one, nor is it beholden to the opposition," said Dr. Iryani.

Although each of the three major parties (PGC, Islah, YSP) had one person included in the Board of the Trustees, these and the other members of the Board are there representing only themselves and on their own right.

In addition, an advisory board was created in which all the political parties were represented. The advisory board is supposed to function as a bridge between the YIDD and the political apparatus in the country. The names are expected to be communicated to the institute and agreed in the next two weeks.



The YIDD is designed as a forum for research and information on various aspects of democracy. Mr. Mohammed Anam Ghalib, who chaired the inauguration session, indicated that the organization will perform as a think-tank and lobby body. "We will link up with similar institutes in the region and the

West to build cooperation," he said. The YIDD will also serve as an educating forum.

The YIDD has already rented a flat to start its work. Its location is near Sanaa University (Old Campus). Over the next few days, the Board of Trustees will meet to assign tasks within its members, and to chart

YIDD Board Members

Mr. Hussain Al-Hubaishi,
Mr. Mohammed Anam Ghalib,
Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani,
Mr. Jarallah Omer,
Mr. Fares Al-Saqqaf,
Dr. Salim Al-Tameemi,
Ms. Aneesa Ghanem,
Judge Mohammed Bin M. Al-Shami,
Mr. Mohammed Abdo Saeed,
Mr. Ahmed Al-Soufi,
Professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf.

Reserve Members:

Ms. Ibtisam Ali Al-Hamdi,
Mr. Hussain Mohammed Abdullah,
Professor Sayyed Mustafa Salem.

out the course of its future program.

Mr. Ahmed Al-Soufi is tipped as the Secretary-General, while either Hussain Al-Hubaishi or Mohamed Anam Ghalib will preside over the institute.

The YIDD has received the cautious blessing of the ruling (PGC/Islah) coalition, as it is seen as an effort by Western-educated intellectuals to guide and influence the political evolution of the system. The opposition parties are no happier either. They see its lack of focus on the actual political power play, and its emphasis on the rules of the democratic game as a diversion orchestrated by those in power. Even then, both the ruling parties and the opposition have shown interest in having as strong an influence in the institute as its charter would permit, which is rather little.

BACK TO SCHOOL: How Prepared Were We for the New Year?

By: Najla Z. Al-Saqqaf,
Sanaa.

Boys and girls are going back to schools these days. As a result, this month has become a critical period of the year for every family.

Expenditures on books, uniforms, school fees, and numerous items have taken their toll, especially among low-income families. There are lots of problems that families face, and the ever-spiralling prices are not helping. But it is all worth it, as we feel we contribute to the development of our little ones, and working towards the progress of the nation.

One of the things that makes our little ones in going back to school is the fact that they will meet their friends again. The parents and family members have to make numerous little adjustments.

But what about the schools themselves? The schools are not ready for the students yet, even as one month has passed since the formal opening of schools. In most schools, there are no places even for the old students. We are not, of course, talking about new enrollments. There is a shortage of chairs, desks, blackboards. The schools are dirty, the classes are crowded, the buildings badly need maintenance, and even the air is stuffy. In other words, some of the simplest educational requirements are lacking.

For example, imagine one hundred students jammed



together in one class, of 4 x 6 meters. Many end up sitting on the floor, or standing and leaning against the wall. One hundred or more are waiting to get into that same class.

Now imagine one more thing. The teacher, the poor teacher who is supposed to teach this big crowd. His/Her job is clearly a draconian one, especially when we talk about laboratory work or other fields which require tests and experiments. Add to that the fact that most schools don't have a library.

I asked Mrs. Aisha Sharaf Al Deen the Vice Principal of Forat School in Sanaa about the problems they face and the role that the Ministry of Education in finding solutions. She indicated there were a lot of problems which need immediate attention, but no body in the ministry cares. "We can cope with any problem, except the shortage of professional and specialist teachers. How can we teach without teachers?" she asked.

I asked the principal of Bilquis School in Sanaa, Ms. Malak Al Wajeeh, I found her pessimistic about the future of education in the country. She said that things were going from bad to worse, and "the victim is going to be the students, and ultimately society at large."

Few individuals in the schools or in the ministry of education cares about what is going on in our educational system. Ms. Al-Wajeeh gave me vivid and tragic accounts in the schools - starting from the rough treatment of the students (such as the punishments) and the neglect teachers and school administrators suffer from.

The kids suffer at the hands of the teachers who lose temper and scold the children so frequently. Frustrated teachers take it out on our youngsters. These poor children often get no better treatment at home.

I have concluded that our schools were not ready for the new school year. Unfortunately, even the private schools were not better prepared, although they were better.

Every one wants and hopes for a better future for our nation through improved education and training of our children. But that is wishful thinking. If we want to change that, we need to prepare better for the physical and psychological conditions of our children. Only in this way can we guarantee that our children will be active in shouldering responsibility in society.

CHINA FIRM CATERS TO HUMANS' THIRST FOR YOUTH

Are you yearning to regain your youthful good looks and energy? Looking to lengthen your life by years?

Then Meng Lingzheng, director of the state-run Jielin Baicheng Chinese Medicine Factory in China's north-eastern Jilin province, is confident he has the answer for you.

"Shengmingbao cures all kinds of illnesses. If you take it, it will make you feel very young and look very beautiful," says Meng, lovingly caressing one of the innocuous-looking yellow and red plastic capsules - whose name translates as "Life's Treasure" - that he swears can perform many miracles.

The factory's marketing material, in somewhat curious English, lists the following interesting uses for the drug:

"Counteracting senility and fatigue, elevating sexual functions, used in senilism, feeble-mindedness, senile plaque, senile mole, dizziness and tinnitus lassitude in loin and knees, fatigability, insomnia and amnesia, deficiency of vital essence and energy."

But, given mankind's eternal quest for immortality, the main reason for the expensive product's good sales appears to be its promise as an elixir of life. Meng insists this is not the kind of exaggerated marketing for which many Chinese medicine companies have recently found themselves in trouble, explaining the "scientific" basis for the effectiveness of "Life's Treasure".

"The natural length of a person's life depends on a cell structure. Once your cells have split a fixed number of times, that is it - You are dead," he points out.

The secret of this concoction of 21 ingredients - including ginseng, gecko, antler, "sea horse," and sesame seed - is its ability to slow down the average time between the splitting of cells from 48 to 62 hours, he explains.

"Shengmingbao is a breakthrough in traditional Chinese anti-aging medicine, based on years of research and experiments," says the promotional

literature, which is available in many languages. An Arabic booklet is under print.

Among the many experiments is one in which 50 white mice that were fed capsules for 36 days - and 50 that were not - were subsequently placed in a 60-meter long tunnel filled with deep, cold water.

"The ones that had been given Shengmingbao managed to make it to the other end, the others didn't - they just sank to the bottom," said an amused factory boss.

The miracle tonic is just one of some 40 Chinese medicines that contribute to annual sales in the region of 50 million yuan (\$5.8 million) by Shen's factory.

Among other curious but popular concoctions are "Black Chicken Balls" - sticky black lumps nearly the size of a ping-pong ball that taste like a mixture between the bitterest liquorice and tar, and are said to cure all kinds of "woman's problems."

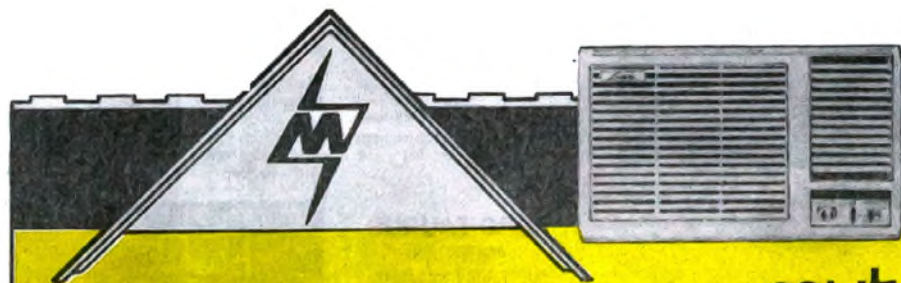
"Everything but the chicken's guts go in - meat, skin, bones, blood, feet, head," said Meng. "That's then mixed up together with about 20 other Chinese medicines. If you just had the black chickens it wouldn't work."

Western medical centers are perplexed because they are unable to determine exactly why it is effective. Meng simply says that "Chinese medicine is based on the experience of thousands of years. It cures illnesses by treating the root of the problem, while Western medicine treats only the superficial symptoms. It would take hours to explain."

Meanwhile, European and North American demands for the Chinese miracle drugs have witnessed a dramatic surge. By the end of the decade, Meng and his likes expect to sell at least \$50 million to those markets. Another possibility is the Middle East, especially the lucrative oil states. The Chinese firms have already targeted this new market, which explains the increasing volume of Arabic advertisement.

In the final analysis, it seems that the belief of human mortality and fate are unable to withstand the human thirst for youth and immortality.

Do you value your money?



Luxaire Room Air Conditioners

The best value for money

mutarreb Showroom

The Distance between the Law and the Reality: **FIGHTING AGAINST SOFTWARE PIRACY**

If you use software, chances are good that you're a criminal. At least that's the conclusion of the Software Publisher's Association (SPA), a trade group in Washington, representing the software industry as a whole.

Research conducted by the SPA and published this summer in a report entitled "Global software piracy" estimates that almost one of every two software programs in North America has been illegally copied.

And if you live outside North America, say in Germany, Austria, Britain, Ireland, Sweden, or Japan, chances are that the vast majority, if not all, of your software is illegal, says the association. They definitely were not talking of Yemen.

The SPA and others intend to do something about it.

the association estimates that international software industry of an estimated \$7.5 to \$12 billion each year. And right now, the trade group is "in the beginning stages of an international campaign against software pirates," Sandy Sellers, the new director of litigation's for the SPA, told the German press agency DPA.

The SPA is not alone. the Business Software Alliance (BSA), another Washington-based trade group representing leading software manufacturers, has also turned its piracy spotlight abroad, according to the latest edition of US-based Windows magazine.

Since 1988, the non-profit BSA has reportedly filed 500 lawsuits internationally and taken thousands of other actions against corporate software pirates.

Results for BSA have so far been positive. "Companies that have been charged have cleaned up their act," said Diane Smirollo, BSA's director of public affairs. "They've paid a penalty, paid legal fees, and purchased legitimate copies."

The SPA, too, has already brought litigation against a number of institutions in Singapore, where piracy is considered rampant, and intends to step up its litigation efforts in other countries as well, he said. Catching pirates abroad is not



easy, though. There are a significant number of hurdles, legal and cultural, that must be overcome before effective policing of software can be attained.

"What works in the US will not necessarily work in other cultures," Sellers says. "Right now we're hiring local consultants who have a hands-on understanding of the local cultures so that we can identify effective ways to catch pirates."

One of the effective ways that pirates are identified in North America is through a toll-free, 24-hour piracy hot-line, which people use to report pirates, both individual and corporate.

Such a system, though, isn't always successful in other countries, says Sellers. "We have found that the French, for example are very reluctant to turn in a fellow citizen, which we see as a cultural holdover from World War II" when the country was split between those who collaborated with the Nazis and those who tried to fight them in the Resistance movement.

The SPA will therefore concentrate its initial efforts on educating software customers, making them aware that distributing copied software is an infringement of international intellectual property laws.

The BSA's Smirollo agrees that education is the most effective

deterrent. "With the education campaign, we teach people that distributing copies of software is theft."

For years, observers of the software industry have argued that the high cost of software especially abroad, where software prices are often double the US prices has exacerbated the piracy problem.

The SPA's study, however, shows that while the average price for business applications fell by 53 percent in 1983, piracy losses for the same year remained largely unchanged in all but two places, Sweden and the British Isles.

"If software pricing was the major issue driving piracy, the price declines and piracy, the price declines and piracy declines should have moved at least in tandem," the report notes.

The increasing popularity of the CD-Rom as a distribution medium for software has raised the hopes of many in the industry that piracy will at last be an issue of the past.

Not so, according to the SPA's Sellers. "Piracy should drop some because most users don't have the means to copy the disks, but we're already seeing an increasing number of CD manufacturers who are pirating and copying counterfeit software."

Where Is the Law ?

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

There has been a bitter in-fighting going-on in Aden over the last few days in order to determine who controls the Aden Free Zone (AFZ). That fight has finally culminated in the forceful entry of one side and the occupation of the offices of the AFZ under the gun-point.

It all happened on Wednesday, October 12th. A group of soldiers - ordered by the Aden governor - broke into the offices of the AFZ and occupied it. The new person in charge is Mr. Ja'afar Showtah. He seems to enjoy the support and blessing of both the Aden governor, as well as the "former" Chairman of the Public Authority for Free Zones (YPAFZ), and presently Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Abdul-Qader Bajammal.

The loser in this battle has been Mr. Abdul-Qawi Rashad, formerly a member of the board of the YPAFZ, and assigned by the president of the republic to take charge of the AFZ. He has finally given up after his own office was forcefully occupied by Mr. Showtah.

"It is all part of the rivalry between different power centers within the southern groups who have sided with President Saleh. The in-fighting is weakening both sides, and Sanaa is letting them fight it out until they run out of steam. Ultimately, Sanaa will then reign them in," said a disgusted

southern politician, who was visibly worried about the continued loss of prestige, role and power of southern leaders within the overall power structure of the country.

Meanwhile, little that has already been done to make the free zone in Aden a reality. If anything, more of the land that would have been allocated to free zone projects has been parcelled out by individuals.

Not only is Aden's free zone making no headway, but Aden as a city has fallen on hard times. The city's prestige and political influence, as well as economic activities have fallen. With this background, it is hard to see how the city will function as the winter capital of the nation, as proclaimed by President Saleh.

Meanwhile, new groups have persistently and forcibly replaced others as "owners" and/or occupants of houses and flats in Aden. The new group replaces an earlier group which had had itself forcibly occupied those same houses and flats. The cyclical ouster of occupants and/or owners has become a corollary element in the upheavals that the city has witnessed over the last few years.

The confusion persists in Aden as new players (notably Islah) are added to the game, with each group trying to shape the city and its people according to the vision in its values. As a result, the citizens of the city feel helpless, and realize they have very little say in the direction their city is taking. All struggling factions are not original inhabitants of the city.

VACANCIES

A LEADING COMMERCIAL BANK

requires

BRANCH MANAGERS & CREDIT OFFICERS

ATTRACTIVE SALARY & BENEFITS OFFERED TO QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED CANDIDATES

Requirements:

BRANCH MANAGERS:

Degree in accounting/finance with minimum of ten years working experience in a reputable commercial bank of which at least three years as branch manager, with a demonstrated ability in credit management, business development and human resources management.

Candidates having experience as assistant branch manager or senior loan officer of medium to large size branch may also apply. They will be selected as trainee branch managers and undergo a training period of at least six months at the bank's head office.

CREDIT OFFICERS:

Degree in accounting/finance with minimum of five years working experience in a reputable commercial bank as credit officer with a demonstrated ability in credit extensions, loan documentation, business development and inter-personal skills.

Good communication skills (English & Arabic), composure and the ability to meet demanding work-loads will be key attributes for the job.

Please send CV with copies of certificates and photograph within 14 days to:

P. O. Box 2847, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

A PRESTIGIOUS YEMENI BANK IN SANA'A REQUIRES A BOARD SECRETARY

A confident person with a positive approach and mature outlook, dedicated to job, and is assertive, yet be polite, must have initiative and be able to work under pressure. Preferably a Yemeni national.

Must have good communication and writing skills in English & Arabic with translation capability, good computer skills (Word Perfect 5.1 / Word Star), excellent administrative and organizational background with knowledge of company's law, stocks and shares register maintenance, ability to arrange board of directors meetings, take notes, prepare and circulate minutes of meetings, liaise with share holders and government agencies.

Excellent remuneration package offered to qualified candidate.

Please send detailed resume addressed to:

Personnel Department,
P. O. Box 2847,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

As Post-Independence Local Rulers Inflict Suffering on their People, Sovereignty Gets a New Twist:

IS BENIGN COLONIALISM THE ANSWER?

Modern nation-states have begun collapsing not as dominoes, but as specific individual events in the African continent. However, the phenomenon cannot, in recent years, be considered as being confined to Africa alone. To believe otherwise would be a racial slur.

Conditions are arising or becoming conceivable elsewhere that may also culminate in similar phenomena in Asia, Latin America and it has already happened in one case in Eastern Europe: Yugoslavia. Reactions to this development have been interesting.

There were strange straws in the wind. Without wholly relying on it or loving it, the great powers have dusted off the UN as a keeper of peace and have thrown many international crises in the lap of its blue-helmeted troops. The messy situations in the world certainly call for bold and imaginative measures. The scope of these actions could not be confined to the states already on fire; they have to be worldwide.

The straws one mentioned indicated perhaps, the line of least resistance and also self-interest on the part of the great powers. The trend was towards finding an outside authority, maybe the UN itself or whatever, to take over and administer the territories of nations for a period as a trust because the local leaders have become a source of suffering for their people. Think tanks are known to have been busy on the theme. The direction looked uncommonly like a somewhat shamefaced Neo-Colonialism. It is now out of the closet. Fire respected African writer Ali A. Mazrui has named it: a new and more benign colonialism is a panacea for most ills of Africa.

No doubt every one has been troubled by the long and tortuous civil war that once rocked Ethiopia, the latter is still unstable and perpetually on the brink. Nigeria and Congo come under the same heading: others can catch the infection. Doubtless there are many changes in the

specific circumstances of each different state. But the kind of blood-letting that has gone on and the kind of breakdown that has occurred in places like Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda has deeply troubled everyone. These troubles threaten the very existence of the state, as a modern, recognizable entity. Hence some think tanks in the West seem to have concluded that the boundaries of African states need to be re-drawn, hopefully in a more rational way and along the recognizable tribal and other fault-lines. This story of the upsurge of primary ethnicity is not confined to the countries named here. The phenomenon is more common and can easily spread both horizontally and in intensity. The situation is certainly grave and something needs to be done.

Although Mazrui has tried to soothe misgivings in Africa and elsewhere in the Third World, it is doubtful if he has succeeded. He has put several glosses on it: it should and would not be the "white man's burden"; it would and should be more benign; it would be self-colonization; and can be visualized as Pan-Africa, based on regional integration or unification of the small states (to be administered by an African Security Council, with five influential permanent members, that would be in command of a Pan-African emergency force for intervention and Peace-keeping). For the rest the actual administrators need not be from the white countries alone and may come from everywhere in the Third World.

Insofar as Mazrui's vision that a reorganized African UN-like body for keeping peace and enforcing stability on the continent through force would be dominated by major African great powers, acting as the anchor for new arrangements, is concerned, one has very little to comment on it.

The idea of taking over any country or area where a primary breakdown of state apparatus has taken place, in

order to administer it for a given period and to prepare it for self-government, is attractive enough. An attractive trusteeship arrangement is presented instead of the old hated Western colonialism. The new administrators, interveners and peace-keepers are to be given a Third World face. What was wrong with Western colonialism was not the color of the skin. What was objectionable was not only their skin-color, but their exploitation of the simple peoples, leading to their subjugation and more intensive oppression and exploitation. Can Mazrui and other apologists for the idea of re-colonization or whatever it is called (self-colonization?) ensure that the strong industrial states, fiercely competing among themselves over opportunities of investments and capturing markets, be prevented from making the new administrators their own surrogates? This is the question.

But there is an even more vital question. What difference does it make to the bulk of the population if they are exploited by foreign masters or by their kins? In most cases, the local exploiters are more ruthless and savage. One respectable person from Aden kept repeating that the British colonial masters were much more kind to the people than the post-independence Yemenis who ruled over the place.

While no one can deny the existence of the problem and its worldwide relevance, the crux of the matter is how one diagnoses this malaise. There is temptation to say that the simple, unsophisticated people of the Third World are finding it hard to reconcile with the Western-style state structure that does not represent any continuity with their own past and ignore the particular local allegiances. Thus the next step in the syllogism is to say that the Western-style institutions are unsuited to the genius of the Third World people.

What would thus suit them is externally-enforced order, which at least accords with their historical and cultural

traditions. One has trouble accepting with this formulation, let alone living with it or by it. It is merely a revival of the right of the mighty to subdue others and to hold them in bondage in a beguiling world. It could be that the whole thought process here is shot through and through with racial prejudice.

People in the Third World are also rational and can work in a democracy and its institutions. Why then these breakdowns? One can't give the complete answer. But why ignore the machinations of local civilian and military elites who, in partnership with major powers and often with a specific multinational, successfully keep the masses illiterate and backward, usually by calling Western ideas and institutions unsuitable and in conflict with inherited culture and mores.

Even more so, confining civilization and ideas, into strict national and regional boundaries is wholly unscientific and arbitrary. No one denies that there was a special intellectual contribution by Europe. Europe was fortunate in undergoing several movements, from about the 14th to the 19th centuries that promoted what is the modern civilization.

That there was a major European contribution is not in dispute. What is in dispute is that it was a totally European invention. In fact, the European contribution has given us many ugly ducklings that still wreck many of our hopes and aspirations, and even our stability and peace of mind.

The Third World obviously has a problem with the kind of rulers we have seen over the last few decades. But the answer may not be to invite back the colonial masters.

We have better watch out!

By: Samira Bin Da'ar,
Educational Editor,
Yemen Times.



GOOD AT YOUR JOB ?

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU...



WE ARE LOOKING FOR MORE PEOPLE IN:

FINANCE & ACCOUNTING

LOCATION : SANA'A AND TAIZ

QUALITIES : RECOGNISED FINANCIAL QUALIFICATION. EXPERIENCED OR NEWLY QUALIFIED.

ROLE : FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTANCY.

MANUFACTURING/ ENGINEERING

LOCATION : TAIZ

QUALITIES : UP TO AGE 30. ENGLISH AND ARABIC SPEAKING. RECOGNISED ENGINEERING DEGREE. DEMONSTRATED LEADERSHIP. INITIATIVE AND INTER-PERSONAL SKILLS.

ROLE : PRODUCTION AND ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT.

MARKETING

LOCATION : SANA'A

QUALITIES : UP TO AGE 30. ENGLISH SPEAKING. CLEAR THINKER WITH STRONG ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS. CREATIVE. NUMERATE AND A POLISHED COMMUNICATOR.

ROLE : MANAGING BRAND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

SALES

LOCATION : SANA'A, TAIZ AND ADEN.

QUALITIES : UP TO AGE 40. SUCCESSFUL SALES RECORD, PREFERABLY IN CONSUMER PRODUCTS WITHIN YEMEN.

ROLE : SELLING TO WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS. MANAGING LOCAL CONTACT WITH DISTRIBUTOR.

SECRETARIAL

LOCATION : SANA'A AND TAIZ.

QUALITIES : BILINGUAL ENGLISH /ARABIC FLUENCY. AT LEAST 40 WORDS PER MINUTE TYPING. WORD PROCESSOR TRAINED.

ROLE : CLERICAL SUPPORT TO DESIGNATED MANAGERS

WE ARE :

... PROCTER & GAMBLE (YEMEN) LTD.
... BASED IN SANA'A (HEAD OFFICE) AND (TAIZ) FACTORY.
... INVESTING TO PRODUCE MARKET LEADING CONSUMER PRODUCTS IN YEMEN.

WE WANT PEOPLE WHO

... MAKE THINGS HAPPEN !
... ARE EXCITED BY NEW CHALLENGES !
... WANT TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY !

WE OFFER

... ON THE JOB TRAINING.
... REAL RESPONSIBILITY.
... THE SALARY AND BENEFITS YOU'D EXPECT FROM A WORLD LEADING COMPANY.

INTERESTED ?

... PICK UP THE TELEPHONE !
RING SANA'A 413138
BETWEEN 08:30 - 17:00





Just turn on the switch ... so quiet, so cool, so compact, so beautiful.

Luxaire Mini-Split Air Conditioning Systems

The best value for money

mutarreb Showroom

79 Haddah St P O Box 19272, Sana'a Rep. of Yemen Tel/Fax: 7911263

The Burden of Arab Military Expenditure: Over One Trillion Dollars Spent since 1970

Over the last quarter century, the Arab countries have spent some one trillion dollars (one million million). In figures, this is:

US\$ 1,000,000,000,000.00

This staggering fortune went to finance purchases of stupid hardware, which proved both useless and unnecessary. Over the years, the Arab countries have been among the most active in the international arms markets. Total Arab arms purchases jumped from US\$2,883 million in 1970, to \$38,883 in 1980, to \$46,605 million in 1990. By mid-1995, the Arab countries are expected to be spending at least some fifty billion dollars a year.

Arab states could reap major dividends if they dropped out of the spiralling arms race, and instead attended to the growing problems of socio-economic development. Unfortunately, it does not look likely that the Arab governments will stop their massive military expenditures, even at a time when the world is more relaxed.

A certain degree of relaxation is possibly coming to the Arab World given the Arab-Israeli peace process. But a sudden peace dividend is not likely. The peace process will no doubt contribute positively to creating an environment of stability, and gradually - and hopefully - more trust. But it is only the initial steps in an evolutionary process that will take decades.

The *raison-d'être* for pumping all this money into the Arab armies had always been a hostile

Military Expenditures in US Million 1985 Dollars				
Country	1970	1980	1990	1970-90 Average
Saudi Arabia	462	17,875	15,926	12,427
Iraq	432	2,987	12,523	5,801
Egypt	605	1,658	4,572	2,236
Libya	199	3,449	1,708	2,012
Syria	161	3,343	5,453	2,004
UAE	18	1,232	1,594	1,050
Kuwait	125	937	1,435	941
Algeria	87	481	1,499	574
Morocco	41	404	846	846
Jordan	91	332	689	689
Yemen	31	365	790	335
Neighbors				
Israel	2016	2,218	3,807	4,093
Iran	567	3,822	4,924	3,925
Turkey	1448	2,211	3,418	2,465

Source: Compiled by Yemen Times from different sources.

and threatening Israel. But history will show that Arab military hardware was put to use more often in internal turmoil and in inter-Arab wars. That is why the Arab-Israeli peace process - while important - will not have a major impact on the arms race, at least not in the short run.

It is high time for Arab governments to reduce their military expenditures - in part because of the lower Arab revenues, and in part because of the development needs.

The development needs of the

region are especially pressing in light of the 1994 World Bank report.

Many Arab countries are experiencing negative growth rates, including oil-rich countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Iraq, Algeria and Libya. Yemen had a zero growth rate in 1993, while Egypt's stood at 0.5%.

Unemployment poses the most serious problem, although high inflation rates, and distortions in resource allocation also represent major problems. The World Bank report calls for appropriate demand management policies.

The Rich and Poor Nations Haggle Over Control over the IMF and World Bank

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank completed fifty years of this existence last week. They were set up in 1944 as special organizations of the United Nations following the finance and currency conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in the US. The two organizations - located in Washington - began their work in 1945. Initially they were mainly expected to overcome the after-effects of World War II.

The institutions began with 44 members. After the collapse of communism, there was a wave of new entrants in 1992. Now the two bodies have 178 members, with Eritrea being the latest to join. Virtually all sovereign states are now members of the IMF and World Bank. Thus the two bodies have the world-encompassing character which eluded them for long because of the Cold War.

The fundamental task of the IMF is to promote international co-operation in currency, trade and economic policies and help countries facing balance of payment difficulties with short-term credit. With the outbreak of debt crisis in the Third World and even more with the entry of countries dominated earlier by planned socialist economies, the IMF and the World Bank are increasingly assuming the role of economic advisers.

The IMF generally links its credits with tough conditions aimed at financial and economic reforms in member countries. But this policy is not uncontroversial since it often leads to social and political tensions in the recipient states. Still, the IMF's adjustment programs have become a sort of quality seal for rescheduling of debts and new credits by commercial banks.

The IMF finances its credit as much as possible from the capital contributions of its members. This and the voting rights of a member are according to their economic and financial clout. That, as a rule, gives the majority to the traditional industrialized nations in the committees like the board of governors, the board's interim committee, which is the policy-making body the board of executive director. In the IMF, the credits a member can draw, under rights (SDRs) is proportionate to its share capital.

The World Bank, organized in the same way with regard to share capital and voting rights, is the largest multinational body for financial help to the Third World. It gives long-term credit for individual development projects and since the mid-1980s has also provided structural and adjustment loans, for instance in setting up a social welfare network or establishing a banking system.

Three subsidiaries, the International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) back the work of the World Bank.

IDA is the agency which provides soft-term loans to those Third World countries which have an annual per capita income of less than \$835 (in 1993) - officially known as the least developed countries.

The IFC promotes private investments.

Rich and poor nations met over the last two weeks in Spain and were battling for the soul of the International Monetary Fund and with it, the balance of power in the new world economic order. Policy makers from more than 175 nations met for the annual meetings of the IMF and its sister organization, the World Bank, last week and were deadlocked over a plan to pump \$50 billion into the world economy and to give the IMF a more prominent role in the international monetary system.

Rich nations were against it, calling the plan inflationary. Developing countries favor the plan, not least because they would get more money out of the deal. The proposal call for issuing shares valued as much as \$50 billion to all the fund's member nations without any strings attached though an issue of Special Drawing Rights (SDR), the IMF's artificial currency.

But at its heart the dispute is over how big a role the SDR should have. The larger the role of the SDR, the smaller the role for the dollar and the other currencies of major industrial nations which play the role of reserve currency for the world. The battle highlights the growing clout of developing countries, many of whose economies are doing better than those of the industrial world. Rather than giving in to the industrial powers, as they have done many times in the past, developing nations are holding out for what they want.

Camdessus, the IMF Managing Director, argued a broad based SDR issue is needed to meet a growing worldwide demand for capital to finance future global economic growth. Such an issue would also ensure that the SDR continues to play a role in the international monetary system.


Developing countries, partly resentful of the power of industrial nations and eager to see the IMF play a greater role in the system, have backed a broad based SDR hand-out, albeit a somewhat smaller issue worth \$42 billion.

The United States and Britain have proposed a hand-out of about \$24 billion, while France, backed by Scandinavian allies, is canvassing support for an allocation of about \$28 billion.

Under both proposals, all IMF member nations would receive SDRs. But the main aim would be to ensure that SDRs are allocated fairly among all the member nations, not to meet a global need for liquidity. Russia and the 37 other countries that have joined the IMF since the last SDR issue in 1981 would benefit most from the US-British and French-Scandinavian plans.

Rich nations are gambling developing nations will eventually break ranks and compromise because they want the money. But it's not so clear that will happen. Thanks to recent growth, many developing countries can now turn to private markets for capital and are not as dependent on the IMF.

They are gambling that it will be the industrial countries who will compromise most perhaps for the first time. That's because the industrial nations, strapped by bulging budget deficits, are eager to help Russia transform its won economy, so long as the IMF, not they, pay for it.



Al-Hana Milk

Al-Hana Milk:
For your children, the family and for your guests.

The National Dairy and Food Company

POSITION AVAILABLE

USAID is seeking a full time Health and Population Program Assistant to work with our Accelerated Cooperation for Child Survival (ACCS) Project. He or she will be responsible to assist the office in managing, budgeting, reporting, translating orally and in writing as needed, and performing other assigned duties as related to the project.

- ** Completion of secondary school and college required, preferably with a specialization in public health, management, or other related fields.
- ** At least three years of project management or similar experience is required. The ability to work independently is important.
- ** Fluency in English and Arabic are required.
- ** Excellent computer skills essential, particularly skills in use of WordPerfect and Lotus, or similar software programs.

Send resumes to:
Executive Office,
USAID/Yemen, P. O. Box 1139,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

We can satisfy the most discerning customer with our distinctive collection of

Office Automation, Airconditioners, Electronical Apparatus, Audio Visuals, Electrical House Appliances & Satellite Equipment.

mutarreb Showroom

79 Haddah St. P. O. Box 19272, Sana'a Rep. of Yemen. Tel/Fax: 7911263

IRA Ceasefire still Holding

Some 150 names are etched in gold on a wall plaque at the tiny garden of remembrance beside Sinn Fein's office in Ardoyne in embattled north Belfast. They are local Roman Catholics who have died in Northern Ireland's 25-year troubles: guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, members of its political arm Sinn Fein and ordinary civilians. All the victims of what the IRA and Sinn Fein call "the long war" to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite it with the Irish Republic. There is space for more names but everyone prays the shiny black marble will now forever remain undisturbed.

A month and a half after the outlawed IRA issued a historic cease-fire announcement, Catholic and Protestant communities across Northern Ireland are savoring the first taste of what peace could mean for the province. Trade has increased in Belfast's city center. Economic analysts forecast a peace dividend with new investment, tourism promoters are "talking up" the province. Peace hasn't struck in a tidal wave yet. More a steady trickle. A drip feed of what it could be like.

There has been no political breakthrough pending new Anglo-Irish talks on the next phase of their peace drive sometime later this month or early November.

There has been a dramatic drop in violent incidents. None by the IRA has been reported and a feeling of what the word peace might mean is taking hold. Troops still patrol, weapons at the ready. But they have swapped their camouflage helmets for colored regimental berets, unthinkable when IRA snipers lurked in street shadows.

Traffic flows more quickly though road checkpoints and there has been an easing of town center restrictions and a more relaxed climate in most areas.

The IRA called the cease-fire in the hope it would catapult Sinn Fein into talks with Britain about a united Ireland.

British Prime Minister John Major is refusing talks, demanding proof the

cease-fire is genuine and permanent. But he did say Sinn Fein could come in from a 25-year cold by Christmas if the IRA truce is for good.

Catholics in Belfast are firmly behind the cease-fire. They are demanding "positive responses" from London such as economic initiatives and a dramatic scaling-down of army and police activity which they say has blighted their daily lives.

They say "the jury's still out" on whether there has been a reduction of security patrols, a frequent source of friction.

Protestants, who mostly want Northern Ireland to remain part of Britain, say they have been on the receiving end of the IRA's campaign to create a merger of province with the predominantly Catholic republic. There is distrust and scepticism among the Protestants, but they, too, want to believe the cease-fire is for real.

The East Belfast Protestant community initially found it hard to accept the cease-fire at face value. However, as the peace holds, there seems to be "a tremendous sense of hope that it is permanent." in Catholic west Belfast, community development activist Ruth Taillon says: "We are looking for the real peace dividend - reconstruction particularly for this community. We suffered from the conflict, now we want the benefits of peace."

John O'Hanlon did not live to enjoy the change in atmosphere. On the first night of the IRA cease-fire Protestant guerrillas shot him dead as he helped a friend to repair a car.

He was the first post-cess-fire Catholics victims of gunmen fighting to retain the Protestant community's treasured links with Britain.

They are demanding concrete assurances that Northern Ireland will remain British as the price for giving up their violence. There is speculation they could announce their own limited cease-fire sometime this month.

Aristide Is Back in Haiti

Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide is back in his country as the legitimate leader. Mr. Aristide returned to Port-au-Prince on Saturday, October 15th, after three years of exile following a military coup d'état engineered by General Raoul Cedras. Mr. Cedras and some of his top aides left the country for Panama in an exile plan arranged by the American government.

The Haitian capital was cleaned up for the occasion, and the mood among the people is upbeat. Unfortunately, the feeling in Haiti is also that the poor should have free access to the wealth of the rich. Over the last few decades, a highly stratified economy has resulted in a small class of rich people and an impoverished majority. The economic stratification also has a racial twist - the rich are white, and the poor are black Haitians.

Aristide, himself a bishop, has always pushed for reduction of the gap between the rich and poor. His return has alarmed the rich who perceive the rising threat to them and their assets from the poor countrymen.

A large American and Canadian delegation has accompanied President Aristide. At the same time, US President Bill Clinton has used the occasion to announce the lifting of the sanctions previously placed on Haiti.

President Aristide has preached reconciliation and has called for all his countrymen to "let bygones be bygones and to start all over again" which means he will oppose efforts at vengeance and reprisal.

ISRAEL-SYRIA GAP STILL WIDE

Israel and Syria may make progress in negotiations in the coming months but no full peace treaty will be signed. As the American Secretary of State leaves the region at the end of one more round in the region, the gap between the Israelis and Syrians is still wide. They have not yet agreed on security issues and the scale of a pullout from the Golan Heights, seized by Israel in 1967.

At another level, Egypt hosted one more of the several rounds of PLO-US talks which led to the launch of Palestinian self-rule on 4 May, and it has played - along with the USA - a key role as mediator in the Middle East peace process launched in Madrid in 1991.

US Secretary of state Warren Christopher concluded a whirlwind visit which started on the 6th of October in a fresh bid to bring Israel and Syria back to the negotiating table. His trip took him to Syria, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait and Egypt.

Media reports indicated that Israel and Syria were close to approving a US-brokered accord under which Israel would abandon the Golan Heights in exchange for normal diplomatic relations with Syria. The base for "an historic peace agreement" based on a full Israeli withdrawal had been approved by Syrian President Hafez al Assad and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Both sides hope remaining differences can be ironed out before the end of the year.

Moussa said a full peace treaty would require "the settlement of many details," because military maps and withdrawal maps were being discussed, along with other outstanding issues.

Christopher indicated that he had met with Syrian President Hafez Assad twice - for four hours each time, and twice with Israeli Prime Minister Yitshaq Rabin. "Although there still remains a wide gap, the two sides are seriously working for peace," said the American official. Syria insists not to employ the methods and mechanisms used to achieve the peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt in 1979, under which Israel gradually withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula.

The Syrians indicate that the Sinai is a very large territory, suitable for a gradual retreat, but the Golan is very small, so another method is needed.

Rabin has offered Syria a withdrawal from at least part of the Golan in return for peace, but Damascus has demanded an Israeli commitment to a total pullout.

Meanwhile, there is a "better atmosphere" in Israeli-Jordanian relations as negotiations conducted via US channels have made much progress. Jordanian Prime Minister Abdul-Salam al Majali said his country had not completed agreement with Israel on any of the key issues in their peace talks. Key issues of water, boundary demarcation, security and a host of others have been on the table since negotiations began in 1991. "None of the issues (in the agenda) has reached their final conclusion," Majali said when asked if Jordan and Israel would sign a peace treaty soon.

Majali said a summit between King Hussein and Rabin two weeks ago was part of periodic meetings the two leaders had agreed to hold after a Washington declaration on 25 July ended their 46-year state of war. At another level, Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan met Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in Washington last week. The meeting was arranged by US President Bill Clinton.

Jordan and Israel have reached agreement in principle on an Israeli withdrawal from Jordanian territories. Israel would pull out without waiting for demarcation of the border between the two countries, which will take several months. Jordan has said an Israeli withdrawal from a 385 sq km strip of land along the border, occupied in 1968, is a precondition for a peace treaty.

At a different plane, it was announced in Oslo that the 1994 Peace Prize was awarded jointly to Yasser Arafat and Yitshaq Rabin/Shimon Peres for their efforts in bringing peace to the region. This comes to dim the gloomy mood that prevails in the aftermath of the killing of an abducted Israeli soldier by Hamas. An Israeli officer was also killed in the rescue operation mounted by Israel.



يتقدم

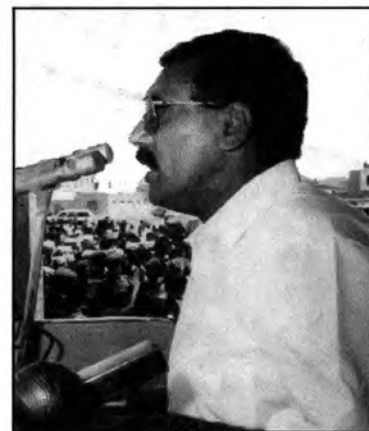
بنك اليمن الدولي

بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر المظفرة

وبمناسبة إعادة انتخاب ابن اليمن البار الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيساً للجمهورية

وبمناسبة تشكيل الحكومة اليمنية الجديدة برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني

بتنهانها للشعب اليمني الأبى والقيادة السياسية والحكومة الرشيدة



INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

presents to the Yemeni people, leadership & government
its warm felicitation and best wishes

on the anniversary of the 14th October Revolution;
on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh; and
on the formation of the formation of the new government.

Iraq's Peace Walker Arrives in Yemen

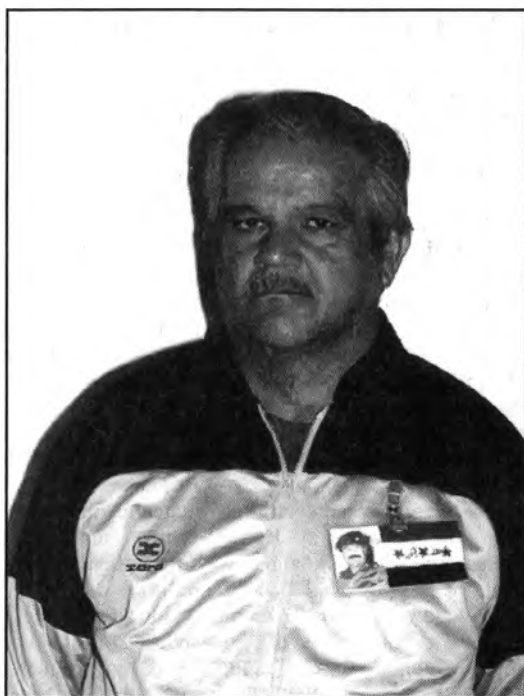
Mr. Abdul-Hussain Ali Hussain, 54, has arrived in Sanaa last month walking. He has come walking through Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, before his arriving in Yemen.

"I hope to walk to various parts of the world in protest against the sanctions imposed on the people of Iraq. Too many women, children and old folks are suffering from the sanctions. I am asking humanity to have mercy and react positively to the suffering of the Iraqi people," he said.

Abdul-Hussain plans to make the USA the final destination of his long walk. In the meanwhile, he will walk through any country that will grant him an entry visa.

"I am just an ordinary citizen. I have embarked on this mission because of the suffering of my own children and family, and the rest of society. The sanctions are placing a heavy burden on the ordinary people of Iraq. I hope the world community would look into our suffering in a just way," he said.

The world walker finances his trip from personal resources. "I did receive some support from the communities I visited. But, by and large, I pay my way and all other needs," he concluded.



Leaders of Somali Community Criticize Ambassador

Three leaders of the Somali community in Yemen - Mohamed Ali Hersi, Mohamed Ali Sayido, and Omar Hussein Haji Ahmad - signed a strongly-worded statement against the Somali ambassador in Yemen, Mr. Abdulsalam M. Adam.

The statement accuses the ambassador of locking out the embassy officials who do not see eye to eye with him. It specifically names the Counsellor and Consul as two diplomats

who suffered from the wrath of the ambassador and who were subjected to treatment not becoming of diplomats and is not up to the standard procedures in the diplomatic community.

The statement also accuses the ambassador of working to close down the community center which was established according to the laws of the host country - Yemen.

Two of the three signatories visited the Yemen Times and

pleaded forcefully for their case. "Look this man exercises discrimination and sectarianism based on tribal affiliation. The nearest evidence is the names of individuals he proposes for scholarships in Yemeni schools and universities," they said. "He recommended 10 of his clansmen for courses at Sanaa University during 1993-94. These were scholarships available to the whole Somali community in Yemen," they said.

Coffinier:

"I will fondly remember my days in Yemen for a long time."

French Deputy Chief of Mission, Pierre-Alain Coffinier, is set to leave Sanaa on October 18th, exactly one year after the Mitterrand visit to Sanaa. He says he is taking away with fond memories of Yemen. "I will fondly remember the days I spent in Yemen for a long time," he said emotionally.

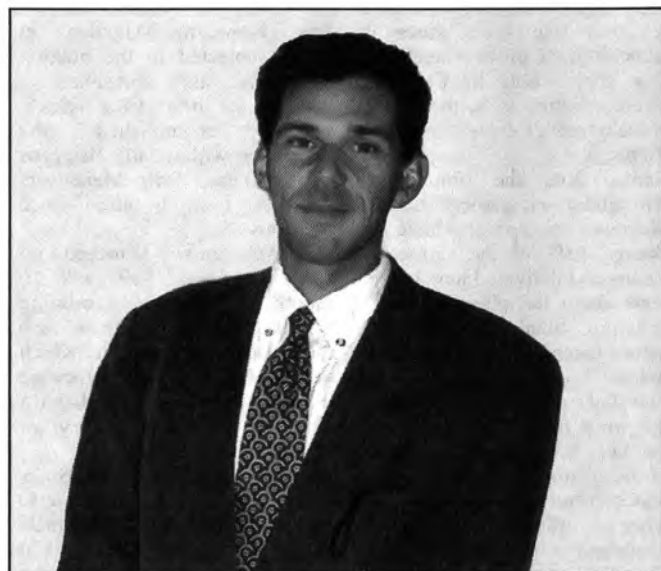
Pierre came to Yemen on March 1st, 1992, and has quickly integrated. Living in the old city of Sanaa helped a lot to speed up the process of strengthening his Arabic language and belonging to the local community.

"I have been lucky to have been eye-witness to Yemen's democratization process and the consolidation of unification. I witnessed the parliamentary elections, and I am afraid, I also witnessed the sad war," he said.

"I believe the country is feeling its way towards a brighter future. And I believe that many of the ideas put forth by the Yemeni Socialist Party are useful for launching Yemen into the 21st century," he added.

Speaking about the new government, the French official said that it is required to make many courageous decisions. "The reform process and the corrective measures needed are enormous and critical for the country's welfare and proper evolution. The sooner the officials embark on real change towards progress and stability, the easier it will be in the long run," he pointed out.

Moving on to socio-cultural



issues, Mr. Coffinier urged the Yemeni people to reduce their consumption of qat. "I have tried qat chewing, and I found it bitter and few advantages to continue chewing. I am sure the Yemeni people realize that producing fruits, vegetables, grains and other products is more beneficial to the country."

On yet another socio-cultural issue, Pierre lamented the widespread corruption and bribery in the government bureaucracy. "I am certain that this matter of bribery obstructs many efforts, and increases the cost of producing goods and services, and of doing business in Yemen," he indicated.

Mr. Coffinier is headed to

Jordan. "I am very happy with my new post in Amman. I believe political analysis in any part of the world would be easy for me, after having gone through the Yemeni maze. There is nothing more complicated and more illogical than Yemeni politics. I think having endured this will help me become more able in understanding other scenes," he said.

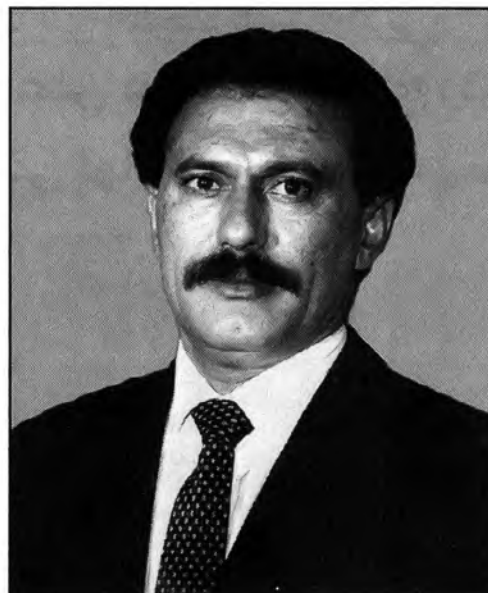
Coffinier is also happy with his new post for other reasons. It will give him a direct interaction with the peace process with Israel, and with developments in Iraq.

By: Yahya Yusuf Al-Hodeidi, Yemen Times.

الدكتور /عبدالمجيد سعيد الخليدي (كبير إستشاري الأمراض النفسية والعصبية)

يتقدم بأعطر التهاني وأزكى التبريكات

بمناسبة إعادة إنتخاب الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيساً للجمهورية وبمناسبة تشكيل الحكومة الجديدة برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني



Dr. Abdul-Majeed S. Al-Khulaidi (Senior Consultant in Psychiatry & Neurology)

presents his heartfelt congratulations and felicitations

on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and on the formation of the new government

Al-Khulaidi Specialized Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic

Zubairi Street, next to Mareb Insurance Company,

P. O. Box 1224, Sanaa, Yemen.

Phone: (01) 205-589

مستوصف الخليدي الطبي التخصصي للأمراض النفسية والعصبية

شارع الزبيري - جوار شركة مأرب اليمنية للتأمين

ص ب رقم ١٢٢٤ ، صنعاء ، اليمن

تلفون: ٢٠٥-٥٨٩

What Is Up There... On Venus?

A good five years since its launching, the probe Magellan is now approaching its fiery end when it burns up in the atmosphere of earth's nearest neighbor, Venus.

Named after the 16th-century Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan, the space vehicle has charted 98% of the surface of Venus and delivered new indications about the planet's internal structure thanks to measurements taken of its gravitational fields.

The sheer amount of data which the probe has sent back far outnumbers the information of all of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) other planetary probes combined.

Magellan's voyage is coming to an end as it plunges into Venus' atmosphere and disintegrates.

But before the fiery remains of the probe crash onto the planet's surface, Magellan will carry out one more experiment in aerodynamics which can help in the design of future space probes.

Starting on 10 October, the probe's orbit around Venus will be lowered in phases, and the Magellan will keep sending back data to NASA until it burns up. It will be the end of a mission which NASA scientists say has revolutionized man's knowledge about Venus. Last year, after having concluded its cartographic work to map the planet's surface, Magellan then was brought into closer orbit to measure the planet's gravitational fields.

In the process, the probe was put into an elliptical orbit in which at its lowest point, the Magellan actually scraped the upper surface of the planet's atmosphere several times.

According to the magazine

Space News, the Magellan - in being subjected to the braking effect of the atmosphere - became the first space vehicle which accomplished the maneuver without the firing of retro-rockets. Such Maneuvers could be used in future space missions.

The Magellan was launched into space in May 1989, and 16 months later, it began orbiting Venus. Equipped with a new radar scanning system which delivered sharply-focused images, the probe carried out a detailed geological survey of Venus' surface.

As the gravitational measurement operations start to come to an end, NASA will send signals to the probe, now in an orbit 170 km high, to extend the Magellan's two solar panels.

Acting like propeller blades, the panels will change the probe's aerodynamic qualities. As the probe begins to collide with the atoms and molecules in the atmosphere, NASA scientists believe that the panels will tend to move like the blades of a windmill.

NASA scientists hope the data about the probe's re-entry will shed light on the forces unleashed. To do this, they must determine how much the stabilizing system of the Magellan must work in order to prevent the probe from rotating.

The knowledge gained from the experiment could help in the design of future space vehicles which suited for braking maneuvers in the atmosphere without the use of retro-rockets.

The gravitational measurements were completed on 9th October, after which the probe over the next three days was lowered to an orbit of 133 kilometers over Venus' surface.

At that point, the planet's thick cloud cover had the Magellan firmly in its grip and what is happening since is a matter of conjecture for the scientists.

Project director Douglas Griffiths, however, does not believe that the probe will burn up entirely. "Parts of it will crash to the surface where temperatures are 450 degrees centigrade."

These temperatures, which can melt lead, were last confirmed in June 1985 by the Soviet space probes "Vega" 1 and 2. Their data showed that Venus is a place extremely hostile to life.

Venus, some 108 million kilometers from the sun and visible to people on earth - as the evening and morning "star" in the sky - was the first planet targeted for exploration by mankind.

The Americans have sent six probes while the Soviets have sent no fewer than 19 to the planet measuring 12,100 kilometers in diameter.

Scientists' interest in the neighbor is above all rooted in the fact that it is similar to earth in terms of its size and mass, and more generally, in terms of its distance from the sun.

Millions of years ago, some scientists believe, Venus may well have been a more pleasant place. The planet takes 224.7 (earth) days to travel once around the sun, while it has an astonishingly slow rotation one day on Venus is the equivalent of 243 days on earth.

When, and how the two neighboring planets' development took such different paths - why next to our fertile "blue" planet earth there is one which is a virtual desert - is one of the greatest mysteries which still puzzles astronomers. Magellan has helped reduce our puzzles.

MATCH-MAKING:

An Old Chinese Tradition Gets a Technologic Boost

In a dimly-lit ballroom in central Beijing, lonely men and women dressed up to look their best dance the night away, chat furtively in a corner or pace up and down reading slips of paper posted on the wall.

They are members of one of the capital's growing number of lonely-hearts' clubs, the modern day version of China's centuries old profession of matchmaking, reborn as part of the great social changes in urban China since the on-going economic reforms began in 1978.

"I want to get married soon. But I am originally from Hebei province and I don't know many people in Beijing. That's why I came," said a 31-year-old technician who, like most of the people attending the club, declined to be named. "Also, my work keeps me busy," he said. "I didn't find one that I liked today but I'll be back."

The slips of paper on the wall contain a wealth of information - sex, race, age, height, marital status, educational background, workplace and position, likes and dislikes, house ownership and what spouse is being sought. There are no names, only numbers. If you like the sound of a person, you ask the disc jockey to announce the number and he or she will walk up to make your acquaintance. A 24-year-old nurse chaperoned by her mother to the once-a-month dance had other reasons for going.

"I belong to the Hui (Muslim) ethnic group and I'm looking for a fellow Hui," said the nurse. In Beijing, the Huis are a minority among the capital's 11 million residents.

Matchmaking thrived in ancient China, a chauvinistic society where women and often men had no say in whom they were to marry and their destinies were in the hands of their parents, who worked with go-betweens. China's cupids were frowned upon after the communists came to power in 1949. The profession was outlawed during the 1966-76 cultural revolution as one of the "four olds" -- old thought, old culture, old customs and old habits.

But thanks to market reforms, matchmaking has staged a visible comeback and become an alternative mechanism for millions of single, divorced or widowed people to find a spouse.

"The government encourages matchmaking because it helps social stability, solidarity and economic development," said Wang Tao, producer of a radio program that has helped 2,100 people tie the knot in the past four years.

The *In-the-air Magpie Bridge* program of the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station Economic Service broadcasts information on 40 lonely-hearts every week, encouraging listeners to write to them. One was inundated with 800 letters.

The program takes its name from a local legend in which magpies form a bridge on the seventh day of the seventh lunar moon to make possible the once-a-year reunion of the cowherd and lady weaver - China's Romeo and Juliet. It is an extremely popular program.

Xu Xingang, a 28-year-old accountant, and Shu Yan, a 24-year-old cashier, married in

April, 100 days after meeting through the program.

"I didn't want men picking me. I wanted to do the picking," Shu said in an interview. A description of her credentials on the program prompted about 100 people to write to her.

Some matchmaking agencies are not so benevolent and some women are not looking for true love. In the booming southern city of Guangzhou, many women eager to marry foreigners were cheated by fraudulent agencies. The business licenses of some of Guangzhou's 200 marriage agencies have been revoked.

The agencies charge exorbitant fees - 300 yuan (\$35), equal to a monthly wage for some, but failed to set up a date with the man of their dreams.

Some hired local men to pass themselves off as overseas Chinese, considered to be among the best partners because of their imagined wealth and foreign passport.

The stand-ins then break up with their dates, claiming incompatibility.

Whatever the problems, the modern matchmaking system has helped bring many lonely hearts together to establish their little homes. Many happy families owe their success to the matchmakers.

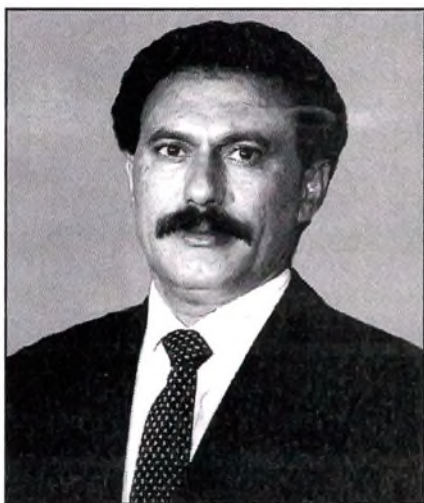
The whole of the Orient (which includes most of the Arab World) continues to work through traditional lines - families and relatives choose the spouse. In China at least, new ways are being tried to supplement the old ways. And so far, it has worked well.

مجموعة شركات السنيدار

تتقدم بأحر التهاني وأعطر التبريكات إلى الشعب اليمني الأبي

بمناسبة إعادة انتخاب ابن اليمن البار الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيساً للجمهورية

وبمناسبة تشكيل الحكومة الجديدة وتتمنى لها التوفيق في مهامها الكبيرة



AL-SUNIDAR GROUP OF COMPANIES

present their heartfelt congratulations and felicitations
on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh
and on the formation of the new government.

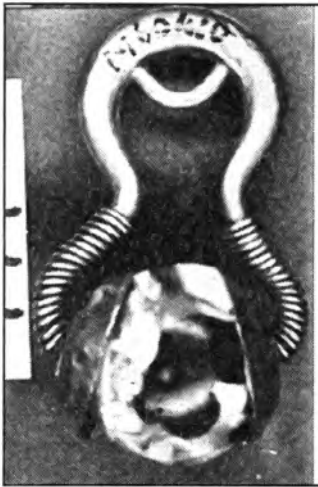
Ancient Yemeni Jewelry

By: David Warburton*

Trade was the life-blood of ancient Yemen, exporting spices, incense, stones and other coveted objects, in exchange for the products of India, the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia. It is thus no surprise that ancient Yemeni jewelry was dominated by gold and semi-precious stones. Jewelry has the potential to be one of the most international art-forms, as its very nature implies high value and low bulk, so that the forms and engraved decoration on pieces of jewelry can travel widely, being distributed and imitated virtually anywhere. Along with its unique architectural traditions, elaborate silver jewelry is still one of the hallmarks of Yemen. With their delight in adopting and adapting foreign elements into many aspects of daily life - both today and in antiquity - even in the most intimate decorative elements, twin strains existed: both the traditional and the modestly receptive can be seen.

A Yemeni tradition may be apparent in a group of heavy gold pendants with stones. The pendants consisted of a thick piece of gold wire twisted into the form of an "8", with a closed loop at the top where it was attached to a necklace, or perhaps a simple unadorned thread of some long lost organic material. The lower loop of the "8" was left open in order to clasp a semi precious stone. Thin gold wire was wound about the ends of the "8" holding the stone, conserving the amount of gold concealed in the pierced stone. Such pendants may have been attached to ornate necklaces, but it is improbable, and

they seem to represent an older more austere tradition. Almost all of the known parallels come from Palestine, Lebanon and Cyprus, and various aspects of the pieces and the stones adorning them have parallels in the world of the ancient Near East, suggesting that they be dated to the middle of the first millennium B.C. As the Levantine coastal cities were all partners in the incense trade, it is difficult to guess whence the pieces came: to Yemen from the Mediterranean or the reverse?



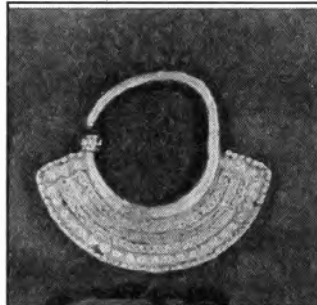
A Yemeni tradition may likewise be apparent in a series of rare bell-shaped earrings, with one or two bell shaped pendants hanging from a very simple loop of gold wire. The fine gold granulation testifies to the skill of the goldsmiths, and the restrained size to the taste of ancient Yemenis. Most of these have only one or two small bells, and only one of these pieces is extremely elaborate.

Another rare type of simple earring consists of a simple loop



of gold wire, likewise open to be inserted into a pierced ear. Attached to the lower half of the gold wire is a strip of gold foil with very carefully executed decoration, dominated by a series of chased concentric semi-circles matching the curve of the gold wire, between which are fields adorned with dots, and in one case an elaborate woven pattern.

Such earrings appear rarely elsewhere in the ancient world, and many of those we know come from the Muncherjee collection, so that it is permissible to assume that these are South Arabian in manufacture, if not inspiration, but again their local popularity reflects a tendency in Yemeni fashion. It is possible to speculate that these fine pieces of gold date to the first centuries of our era, as suggested by Dr. Aqil in her work on South Arabian jewelry, based on parallels from the Roman world.



Those earrings formerly in Aden which were clearly Hellenistic are however quite different from the modest semi-circles of chased gold, being dominated by ornate pieces that hung - and therefore swung - freely from the loop of gold wire, but even the loop was itself adorned with a granulated gold clasp, securing it to the ear, should the woman wearing it display the same tendency to bounce around. In one case, we can discern a miniature vessel, while in another it is a larger gold ring, to which were secured additional gold rings, the whole quite different than the modest effect of the golden semicircles, which appeared to be merely accentuated golden ear lobes. Even so, these exuberant Hellenistic earrings

are severe in comparison to those worn by the Arab women of Syrian Palmyra in the first centuries of our era, where a tendency to ornamental excess can be detected in the tomb portraits. An examination of the Qatabanian

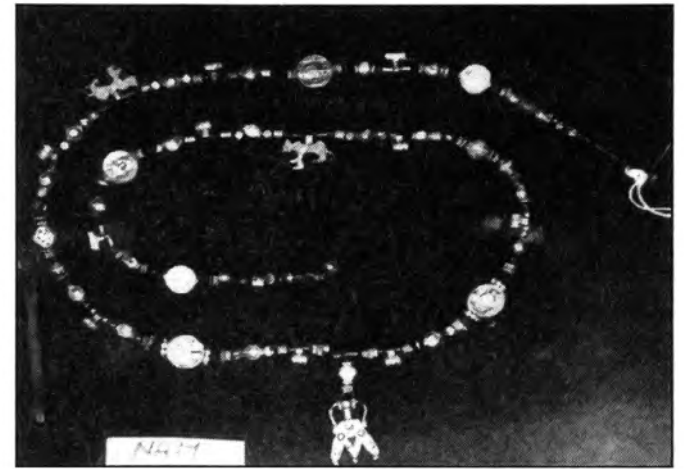
depictions of women (e.g., Yemen Times, 3 & 10 October 1994, last pages) fails to reveal any ear ornamentation, and therefore suggests that at the time of the Qatabanian kingdom this was not usual. Recalling that Qataban became independent when it fell away from Saba around 400 B.C., and that it disappeared in roughly the first century A.D., and that Alexander the Great took the entire geographical area of ancient Near

East before the end of fourth century (but died before being able to attempt the conquest of Arabia), it is clear that the Qatabanian kingdom was thriving at the time that Hellenism ruled the North. As several of the other earrings formerly in the Aden Museum closely resemble the ornate styles associated with Hellenism, both in the North, and in eastern Arabia (from a hoard in Dhahran), it would seem to be difficult to argue that earrings were not being worn in Arabia at the time.

Ancient South Arabian stela depicting women may show them without earrings, but they did wear necklaces and bracelets, as did the men. Judging from the sculptures of the Qatabanian priestesses these necklaces seem mostly to consist of a series of long metal or ivory segments strung together, occasionally interrupted by ivory (?) spacers. Some of the segments end with animal heads laden with religious meaning. Another variant reveals a tight fitting series of vertically set small fine rectangular stones (?), while others seem to consist of strings of stone disks. Yet another suggests a kind of hollow metal torque.

Although marvelously worked tubular collars of gold and bronze are known from antiquity, none has been found in Yemen. A few necklaces of stone disks have been found, but by far the most frequently displayed necklaces consist of numerous small stones with gold spacers, and elaborately worked small golden animals. One of the simplest of this type from the

and possessions in the tomb, so that jewelry did not wander into the tombs and after 650 A.D. our knowledge of personal adornment declines rapidly. Almost all of the jewelry discussed came to the museums from private collectors, having been originally discovered in tombs. When



Muncherjee collection was divided by centimeter long twin-tubed golden spacers on the back, and half-centimeter long twin-tubed golden spacers on the front, the centerpieces being a large golden disk set with stones between the twin strands of the necklace which consisted of alternating red and white stones. The disk of the necklace must have fallen just about at the level of the collar bone.

Two other, more ornate versions of such necklaces have far fewer stones, but consist of more and smaller golden elements. In one case, disks and animal forms



interrupt the succession of stone and gold beads. The disks are each individually crafted with portraits of women, and rosettes. Two of the animals are granulated gold lions, crafted in a fashion reminiscent of the Achaemenid Persians. The third animal can be interpreted as an elaborate fly made of gold and semi-precious stones, which - given the length of the necklace - must have hung delightfully close to the owner's breasts, perhaps meaning that the fly was a symbol of fertility, as in ancient Egypt.

The sculptures also show that both men and women wore bracelets, which were basically miniature versions of the necklaces - but how did the necklaces, bracelets and earrings get into the museums?

The emergence of Islam ended the custom of placing offerings

excavating tombs, archaeologists generally note down every single detail about the position of every single object, but archaeologists rarely discover treasures (except, see Yemen Times 26 Sept. 1994, last page), and thus the tomb robbers are usually uneducated peasants who regard the dead as pagans, and thus do not hesitate to destroy the tomb, so that they bring handfuls of jewelry to a dealer who strings the beads together, and produces necklaces and bracelets, but not as reliably as one would desire. Thus, the low neckline implied by some of the necklaces may be a creation

of modern dealers rather than reflecting ancient impropriety. On the other hand, the evidence of the artifacts suggests that in their daily life ancient Yemeni women wore beautiful jewelry - in contrast to the implications of that of the sculptures - suggesting once more that the world of the beyond and popular beliefs about it did not reflect day to day life.

* David Warburton is an archaeologist and Resident Director of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies.

The opinions expressed are his own, but he owes a debt to Dr L. A. Aqil whose PhD thesis (Paris 1993) was on Yemeni jewelry

All this jewelry - and much more - was stolen from the Aden Museum.

Your First Choice

Girl Brand Ghee



Yemen Company for Ghee & Soap Ind. Ltd.

تهنئة

يتقدم الأمل والأصدقاء بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
للأستاذ واثق محمد سلطان القرشي

بمناسبة زفافه الميمون وبالرفاه والبنين إن شاء الله

المهنيون:

محمد عبدالحق سلطان القرشي، عادل أحمد الفقيه السقاف
عبدالناسر سلطان القرشي، لطفي محمد القرشي، عبد الرقيب سلطان القرشي
الدكتور رياض القرشي، الدكتور عبدالعزيز السقاف

Letters to the Editor, Letters to the Editor, Letters to the Editor, Letters to the Editor

Will Anyone Please Help ?

On January 5th 1993, I arrived once more in the Yemen, a land of great fascination and a people of friendliness. My first visit was in 1955 as a young British soldier in Aden. I served with the Medical Corps. This visit - nearly 40 years later - was a very special commission and one of immense challenge. With the warm support of Government officials in Sana'a, and the sincere backing of the grand Mufti, I came to restore the historic old English church in Aden and build a medical clinic which will provide free service for the poor. Also part of the construction plan was the necessary accommodation for one or two doctors, two nurses and a place for myself.

After several months of delay in certain slow moving offices and interference from a particular Navy Commander, we finally got going, with an excellent contractor company. Superb and hard working Yemeni men, of which a number were excellent artisans in their trade, made the task easier. This project was not British Government or Embassy financed. It was financed entirely through voluntary donations from both the ordinary man in the street in the UK, and from committed Christians in Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's church of England.

Many gave generously to this project, among whom a goodly number were those who had lived in Yemen over 30 to 50 years ago. They wrote beautiful and interesting letters of the Yemen they knew and the people they loved.

With so many 'Western expert' workers coming into Yemen, involved in oil exploration and other companies, relief agencies, agriculture development, etc., it was good and gracious of the grand Mufti to give his support for the sincere Christians to have a place to worship God, and this

was appreciated by many and recognized far beyond the shores of Yemen. The attached clinic was desperately needed (even more so now). This was to serve the people, not proselytize but to harmonize our mutual friendship and to strengthen respect for one another's culture and traditions.

We had invested around US. \$ 90,000/- into the work so far and were still busy seeking to raising more for phase II of the project.

Interruption came with the outbreak of civil war so we were evacuated and I personally went into hospital in London and afterwards had to rest by doctors orders. After the war, my wife and I were thrilled to hear that the building was undamaged, but looters had stolen materials inside the compound. However all the work that was done was untouched so we could continue. We made preparations to return with anticipation, but just a few days before arriving, around the same time of the attacks on the Hashimi Mosque in Sheikh Othman and Al-Aidrous Mosque in Crater, an aggressive mob attacked and looted our premises, totally destroying months of work, very hard work I might add by Yemenis for Yemenis and now creating more suffering for the people who need this free medical clinic. Some persons challenged these evil men as to why they were doing such things to a holy place, the reply given, "It doesn't matter, they are only Western Christians anyway." But it does matter... It matters to God!

It is difficult to attribute the blame on any particular group, but it was not the president's army, neither the Islah party ... Too many people want to blame them for every ill. However there are certain fanatical elements around who are

striving to cause disturbance, distress, destruction. They must be resisted, not by words only but by definite action. We are pleased to read the strong decisive words of Col. Hussain Al Radhi, the Director General of Security in Aden as reported in Yemen Times (Sept. 19), for if we are to proceed with this project we need security. We also need aid, having lost so much. Who is willing to help us get this clinic built, where can we find another US\$ 90,000? Will the Government compensate?

This clinic is for the Yemeni people, not for political or religious parties, and not for ourselves either!

Does any one really care?

We have also lost all our personal and precious possessions, which we put into the British consulate for safe keeping. But they also, like many other foreign consulates, were attacked and plundered. Our losses are insignificant compared to the damage and looting of this worthy project.

We are taught to love our neighbors as ourselves. People are far more important than material things. To be indifferent to people is to be inhuman. It rebukes all those who fold their arms complacently, smile benignly, shrug their shoulders but have no caring attitude, no love for their neighbor or fellow human being.

With all our hearts we can say that we want to see Yemen progress in every way with peace for all of us to live in harmony. Thank you sir for taking time to read this letter, if you feel it's worth printing, then do so.

Praying for Almighty God to Bless Yemen.

TOM HAMBLIN
Residence Priest
Christchurch Tawahi, Aden.

MY DISAPPROVAL AND DISAPPOINTMENT

I am writing to express my disapproval and disappointment at the unwise decision regarding the discontinuation of some important features of the Yemen Times. The fact is that we should be working for a better goal in every aspect of life, and not to regress.

What I am trying to say is that the Yemen Times proved to make real progress from the very beginning. To be honest, the paper has been gaining a wide popularity with the passage of time not because it is the odd man out, i.e., not because it is the only English newspaper in Yemen, but simply because it has shown a lot of frankness and candor as well as for being informative.

I know for a fact that quite a lot of people (readers) do not trust any other paper except the Yemen Times.

But I am disappointed that the paper discontinued some important features. Where is the page 'Letters to the Editor' through which the readers used to keep in touch with the paper as well as with one another? This page represents an oasis for the readers' views.

Of course there are also other features which have disappeared including the French Page, Regional and World News, etc.

I believe that your paper has changed so much, however this doesn't necessarily mean you would keep changing everything.

Having certain important features discontinued was not a good idea. I have been interacting so effectively with the Yemen Times, to the extent that the paper has become an integral part of my weekly activities. Therefore, may I ask you to bring back the features you discontinued.

Another fact I'd like to point out, is that your paper is highly politicized, i.e., It mainly focuses on political and economic issues. May I suggest that you run a variety of subjects even by giving room to the contribution of readers, thus helping in the progress of the paper and not to be confined to the people employed by the paper.

In conclusion, I wish my favorite paper - the Yemen Times - further progress and achievement. I realize the rising hardships and constraints under which the paper and its editors work. Whatever the conditions, I urge you all to continue to give it your best shot.

Gamil Al-Guwairy,
Taiz.

BACK TO FINGERS ?

In the ancient past, people lived in caves and their clothing were made of skins. They did not use knives, spoons, forks for eating. They hunted many animals for food. They carved up their meat meals with stone axes. Our forebears ate with their fingers, and they were not concerned with table manners. In fact, they had no tables. Then spoons and knives were invented to make eating easier and more pleasurable.

Our civilization has developed so many utensils, each with its own special use. People were expected to know how to use these utensils. But in these days, things are beginning to change. We are going back to eating with fingers, and to leave splashes of food all over our faces, just like our ancient folks.

Of course, you think I am kidding. Just go to the nearest fast food restaurant and ask for utensils. And while you are there, watch around to people's faces. These days, we have napkins to wipe off after eating, although the smell lingers on.

We may eat at a fast-food restaurant with our fingers, but when you sit down to a festive lunch or dinner, we still use utensils. Most of the time, there are accidents and mistakes when it comes to eating with utensils. There are several slips in our table manners. Perhaps that is why we are back to digging in with our fingers.

Rezk Abdullah A. Esmael
YCIC, Taiz.

THANK YOU PUBLISHER

I would like to thank the publisher of the Yemen Times and offer my best wishes.

I am one of the regular readers of the paper and I have no doubt to say that the majority of the readers are satisfied, like me.

I would like to reply to the question raised by Ali Ahmed Al Homeidy in the letters page (Yemen Times, issue

I appreciate the summary of the book DOOMSDAY CONSPIRACY by Sidney Sheldon. But the summary did not account for all events. For example, Al-Homeidy missed the role of Commander Bellamy, a key star of the scenes.

I would like to invite him to re-read the book in order to reconsider his conclusions. Plants, even if with senses, can't be compared to human beings.

Ahmed Abdo Muusid Al Awa (Ahmed Gedid),
Sana'a

GOING GREEN

There is a growing concern over environmental problems worldwide. Discussions take place in many corners of the world on the issue. The latest international gathering on the subject was the UN conference on population which was held in Cairo last September. Yemen participated, but we stopped short due to pressure from "Islamic" groups with short-sight views.

Large parts of our country have been eroded and desertification is a real threat. Although cooking gas is readily available, people are still tearing down trees which they use in cooking. You can see wood piled up in heaps in front houses.

In Western countries, companies use at least 5% of profits to make studies on conservation of nature and wild life. What happens here in Yemen is quite different. No one seems to care.

I think one of the biggest problems in Yemen is the tribal distribution of the land. Even the hills!

So if we want to plant a forest which is very easy to do. Don't gasp, but where is the land?

In all countries, by law a lot of public land is assigned for all citizens. Here, the land belongs to the tribe, and anyone from nother tribe is like a foreigner.

So, how can we go green?

In governorates like Mareb, Aljawf, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, Al-Maharah, etc., big pieces of land can be made available for large plantations and greening projects. We can improve the overall climatic conditions. We can make economic miracles.

And above all, wild life and rare plants - which risk being extinct - will be given a chance. Important wild life, a variety of beautiful birds, exceptional trees need our help in order to survive.

We all share responsibility in caring for our land scape and environment.

Alhassan Mohamed Abdallah,
Sa'adah.

ALGAHI REFUGEE CAMP

Somali nomads are said to have been leading a gypsy-like existence, for they go from one place to another in search of better grazing for their livestock. During May, June and July of this year, many Somalis were true to that image as hordes of nomads moved on. During these months, many Somalis who had lived in Alkud Refugee camp fled from the warring Yemenis to such places as Sheikh Abdalla, Ja'ar, Zingibar, etc. Refugees will not forget the terrible ordeal they passed through.

On June 8th, the first group of Somali refugees where re-located by the UNHCR to the Algahi hamlet where refugees were accommodated in sheds that were previously used as vegetable depots. Algahi camp is situated 130 km east of Aden, and today 2500 Somalis live there.

During the first days at Algahi, many problems arose, partly because the nomadic Somalis are not used to living in a cold and mountainous place.

IN addition to the UNHCR, which is responsible for camp, there are three NGOs commonly referred to as UNHCR's implementing partners. First, there is France's MSF (Doctors Without Borders) runs a dispensary. CARE AUSTRALIA distributes food and maintains hygiene and water supply. Sweden's Radda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children), finances a primary school for the Somali refugee children. Tips for newcomers:

1. At Algahi, conventional wisdom has it that, at night one should stay indoors if a full moon is not shining or one does not have a torchlight. Otherwise you will be tripped, not by a tent rope, but outcrops of spiky rocks.

2. It is also advisable that one should possess a heavy pullover and a good blanket, handy as a cushion against the bone chilling cold that penetrate through the body.

3. Stay out of the way of the dusty, harmattan-like wind that occasionally blows.

Liban A. Ahmad,
Abyan.

With the Coming of Apollo, Yemen Says 'Good-bye' to Make-Shift Exhibition Centers

As the dust begins to settle down, Yemeni entrepreneurs are looking for ways to activate the economy. A few have pooled their resources, know-how, talents, and time to create an international exhibition center at a total cost of US\$ 2.5 million. The project is aptly called Apollo.

Ground-breaking is scheduled for mid-November, and preparations are in full swing for the construction phase. The land on which the center will be built is 45,000 square meters and it will house more than 7500 square meter of closed exhibition space. An artist's perception of the center is shown in the picture below.

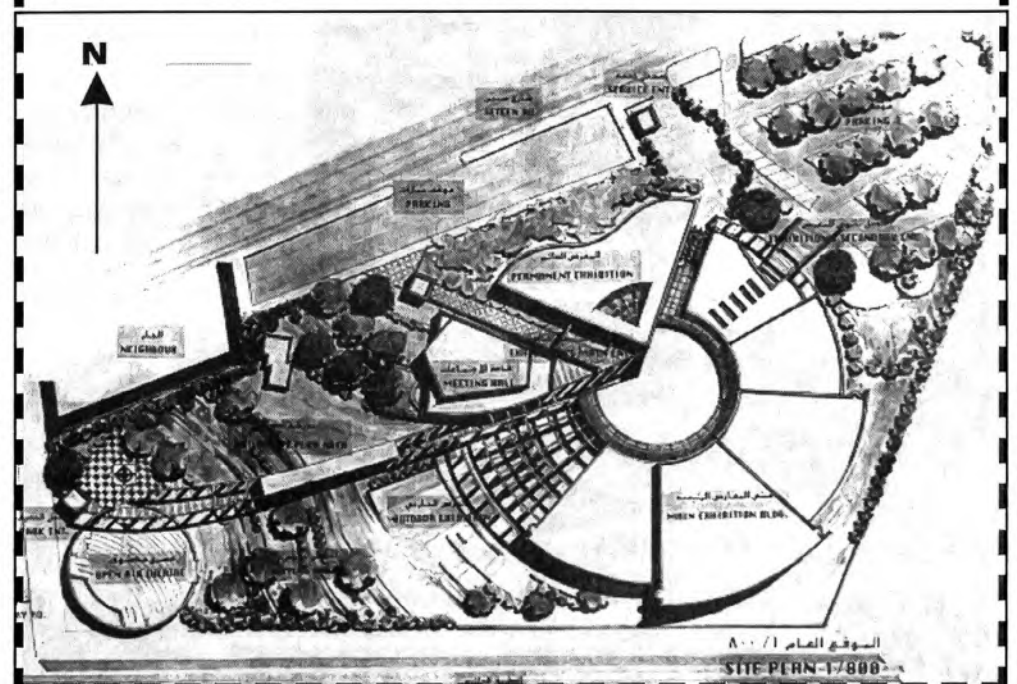
The center will be built in three phases. In the first phase, the moveable exhibition area plus the administration building. In the second phase, the permanent exhibition building will

be added to complete the set-up of exhibition space. The third phase will include many new facilities. The total time-frame for completion of the project is around forty months. The first phase will take 18 months.

According to Yemen Times sources, Apollo is the center in the country to be built for the specific purpose of holding exhibitions. The company plans to build a few more centers in other cities of the Republic, notably, Aden and Taiz.

Apollo is a closed share-holding company which is owned 100% by Yemeni businessmen. This step comes in response to the enticements of the government to investors.

The company will be managed according to international standards in the exhibition world. Apollo already has linked up to major exhibition networks.

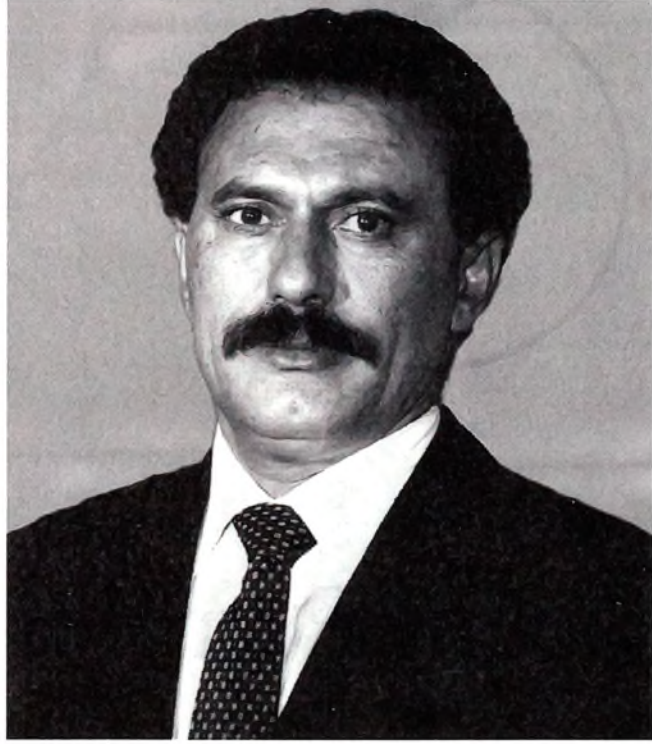


تتقدم شركة

توتال اليمن

بأعطر التهاني وأزكى التبريكات للشعب اليمني ولقيادته السياسية
بمناسبة إعادة انتخاب الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيساً للجمهورية
وبمناسبة تشكيل الحكومة اليمنية الجديدة برئاسة الأستاذ عبدالعزيز عبدالغني

توتال اليمن تتمنى أن يحقق اليمن إنطلاقة تنموية جديدة



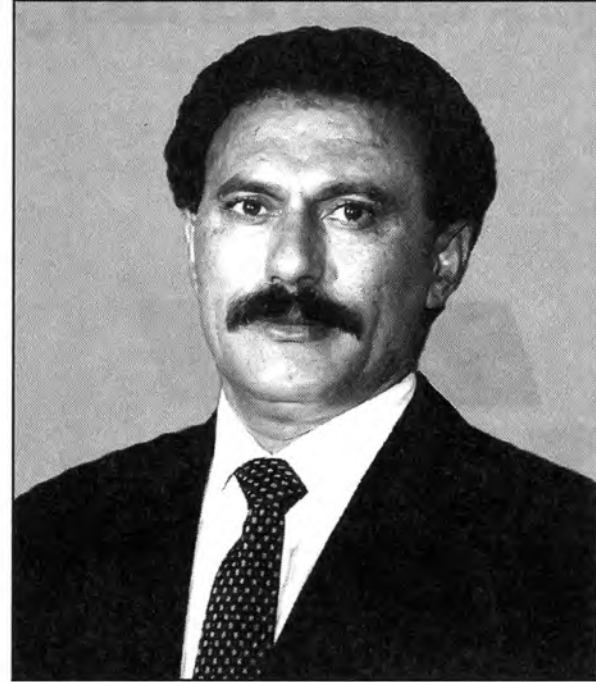
TOTAL YEMEN

**extends its felicitations to the Yemeni people
and political leadership
on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh,
and
on the formation of the new government
headed by Abdulaziz Abdulghani**

**TOTAL YEMEN wishes Yemen will achieve
a new take-off in its development efforts.**

بمناسبة أعياد الثورة اليمنية (سبتمبر، وأكتوبر)
وبمناسبة إعادة انتخاب الأخ الفريق/ علي عبد الله صالح رئيساً للجمهورية
وبمناسبة تشكيل الحكومة الجديدة برئاسة الأستاذ/ عبد العزيز عبد الغني
تتقدم

شركة كريزنت بتروليم (يمن)
بأرق وأزكى التهاني القلبية للشعب اليمني المناضل
وكل عام والجميع بخير



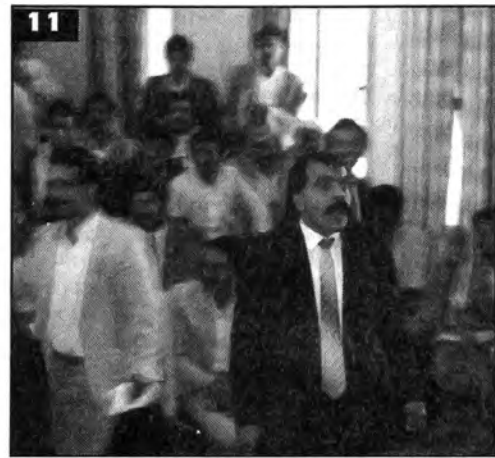
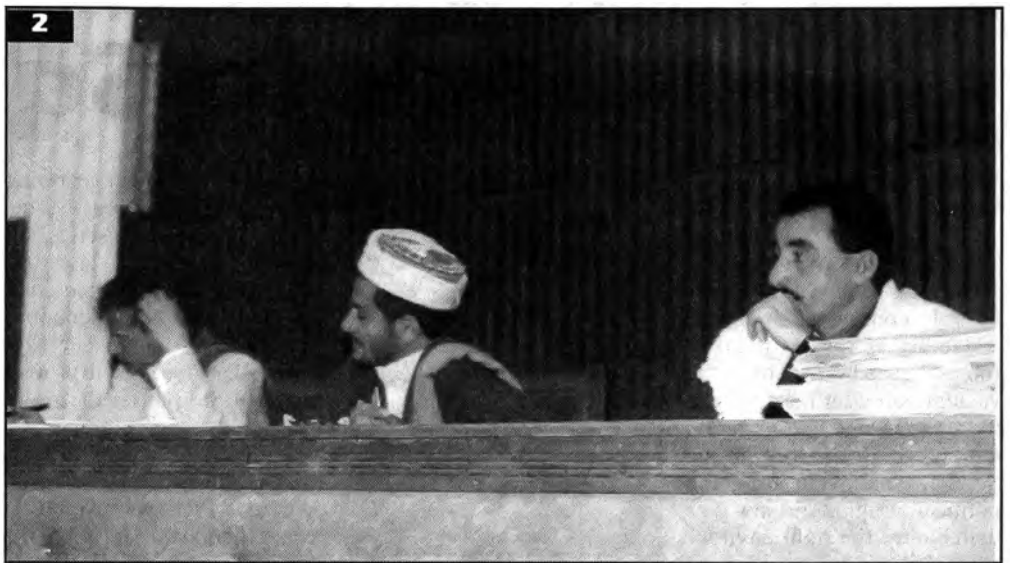
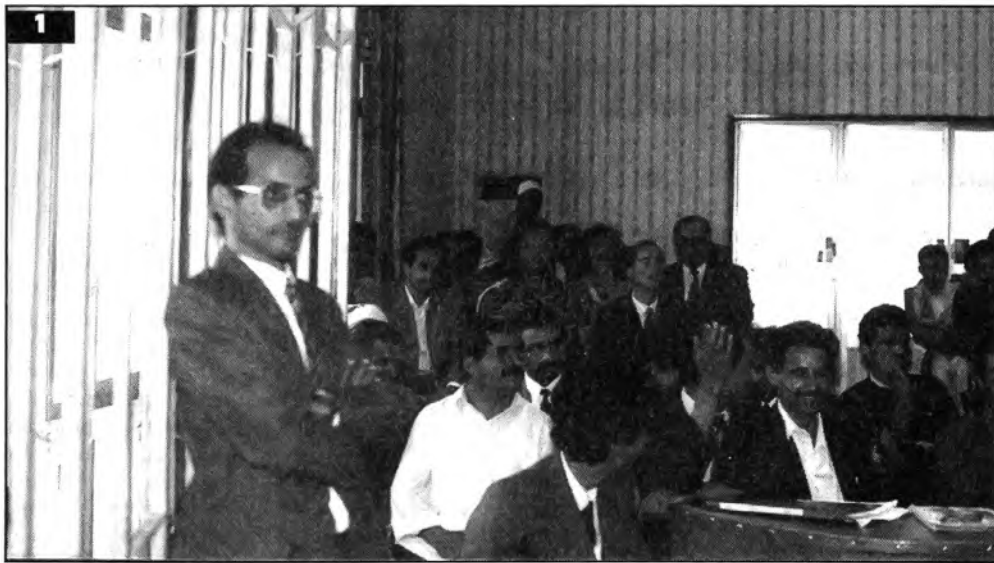
Crescent Petroleum (YEMEN) Inc.

presents

its heartfelt felicitations and greetings
to the Yemeni people
on the anniversary of the Yemeni Revolution
(September/October),
on the re-election of President Ali Abdullah Saleh,
and on the formation of the new government.

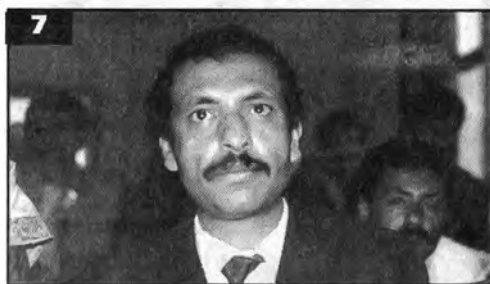
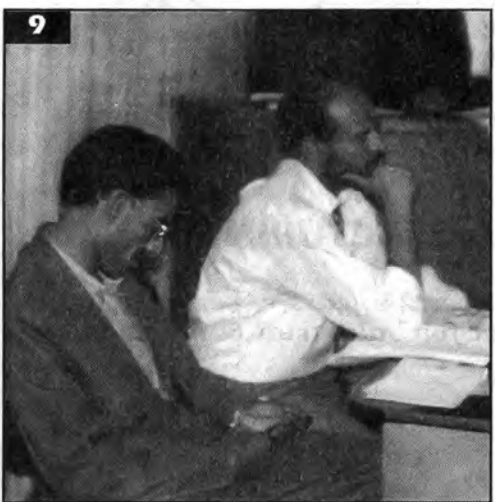
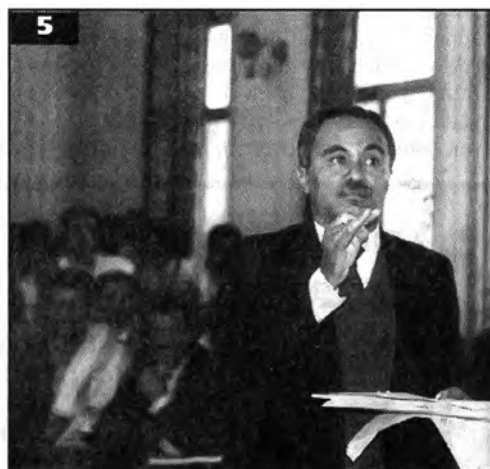
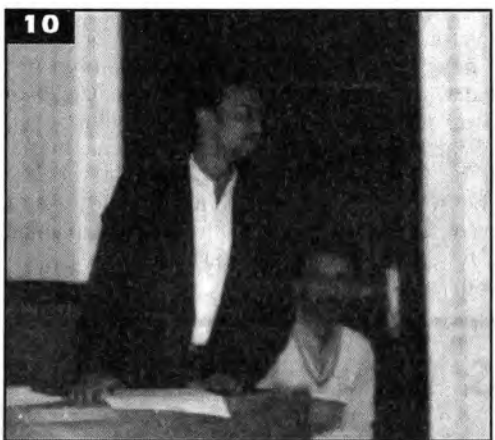
We wish Yemen a bright future
and many happy returns.

Scenes from the Thursday Court Hearing in the Case of Al-Shoura Versus the Ministry of Information



The pictures Clockwise:

- No. 1: Abdullah Saad, Chief Editor of Al-Shoura stands trial;
 No. 2: Judicial Panel, center: Judge Hamood Al-Hitar;
 No. 3: Defence Lawyer: Mohammed Al-Soufi;
 No. 4: Defence Lawyer: Dr. Moh'd Al-Khateeb;
 No. 5: Defence Lawyer: Abdulaziz Al-Samawi;
 No. 6: Defence Lawyer: Ms. Nadia Al-Khulaidi;
 No. 7: Representative of the Journalists' Syndicate Mr. Faisal Al-Awadhi;
 No. 8: Representative of the Human Rights Organization Mr. Badr Ba-Sunaid;
 No. 9: Prosecutors: Ali Al-Lawdayi and Abdul-Qader Hamza
 No. 10: Prosecutor of the Press Violation Cases: Tareq Abdul-Hafez;
 No. 11: Abdullah Al-Hadhrani, Chief of Sanaa Prosecution Office.



مبروك

نتقدم بأحر التهاني وأعطر التبريكات للشابين

مختار صالح محمد و جمال القشيري

بمناسبة زفافهما المتزامن ونتمنى لهما حياة زوجية سعيدة مع عروسهما وبالرفاه والبهن إن شاء الله .

المهنؤون:

محمد ، ندى ، دعاء ، وعبدالله المشريقي
 ومن آل المشريقي وآل القشيري
 وأسرة مكتب «يمن تايمز» في عدن

Lessons & Contests

دروس و مسابقات

Prepared by:

Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer

إعداد:

معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

P.O.Box 16927, Al-Raqqa St., Near the Iranian Medical Center, Sanaa; Telefax (967-1) 209721

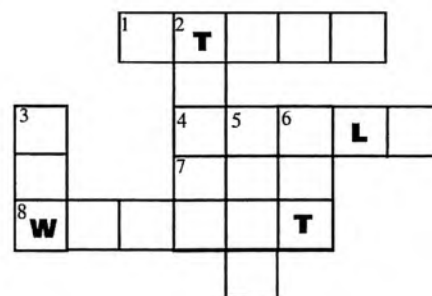
ص ب رقم (١٦٩٢٧) ، صنعاء - بالقرب من المركز الطبي الإيراني - شارع الرقا - صنعاء ، تليفاكس ٢٠٩٧٢١

This contest is exclusively for the students at Al-Farouk Institute

Please cut out along the perforated lines, fill in the required information, and hand over your answers to the registrar by Thursday morning. The winners will be announced in next week's issue of the Yemen Times.

هذه المسابقة خاصة بطلاب معهد الفاروق

يرجى قطع المسابقة المسابقة وتعبئة البيانات المطلوبة ثم تسليمها إلى المسجل بالمعهد في موعد أقصاه يوم الخميس . ستعلن أسماء الفائزين بالجائزة في العدد القادم من «يمن تايمز» .



Across:

1. Yesterday, I ordered a _____ in a restaurant. "I would like it well-done," I said to the waiter.
4. "That _____ good," my wife said when it came.
7. I wanted a cup of _____, but they only had coffee.
8. Our friends ordered fish, but the _____ very pleased with it.

Down:

2. "This fish doesn't _____ very nice," they said.
3. "They haven't cooked it enough," I said. "It looks _____ to me."
5. "You should send it back," said my wife. "Choose something else from the _____."
6. "That is right," I said. "You shouldn't _____ that fish if it doesn't taste all right."

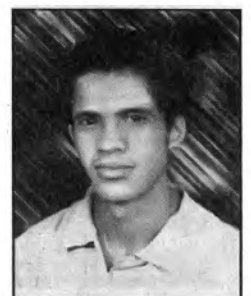
Name: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Winner of Last Week's Contest

The winner of last week's contest (Contest No. 1) is student **Ridhwan Sa'ad Al-Matari** (picture). Congratulations:

The correct answers were:
 burglar, policeman, reporter, boss, manager, taxi driver.



العالمية Universal
General Sales Agent for
SAS
Thal
AA
Royal Jordanian
Yemenia

For information on tour, travel
insurance etc. please call us:
275-028 | 275-120
275-029 | 275-129
275-030 | 275-130

YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO. (Ltd.)
Tel: 207157-77958

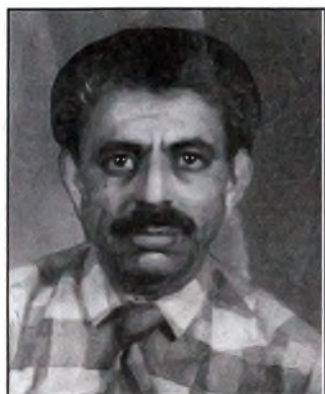


TOSHIBA
YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO. (Ltd.)
Tel: 207157-77958

DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®
Don't just send it, DHL it.
Sanaa: (01)248017; Aden: (02)242128
Hodeidah: (03)217490; Taiz: (04)225383
Mukalla: 7922165

A Political Analyst Assesses the Yemeni Scene and Asks: Back to Square One ?

By: Hassan Al-Haifi,
Sanaa.



Since the 26th of September 1962, this country has witnessed continuous political instability as various political forces raced to fill the vacuum left after the ouster of the Imam rule in Sana'a and the end of British rule in the Southern part. This ongoing political struggle did not give the country the right environment for the introduction of the system and institutions that could put the nation on the right path to modern statehood. Moreover, the

economic resources available were either channelled towards fueling this struggle on abused by the persons who

were given responsibility over such resources. The result has been a series of bloody conflicts, last of which was the insensible civil war that shook the country recently and set aside all hopes that the country was finally to be put on the right path with the signing in Amman in January 1994 of the Document of Pledge and Accord which was to bring reconciliation and reform.

What went wrong?

Who bears responsibility for the thousands of casualties? Who is responsible for the mindless looting and destruction of property?

Who has taken count of the what the damage was?

These and other questions will have to probably wait for future historians to delve into? But surely, the experience is worth taking into mind, as the new course for the country is steadily being charted these days.

The people of Yemen are the victims of a long history of power struggles, sometimes encouraged by internal power centers and regional interest. These struggle are what could be considered as the main reason that the Yemenis were unable to keep pace with the strides that were being made by humanity in all aspects of life, despite strong evidence of tendencies towards

building a civilized society appearing from time to time. This is especially becoming because we stand out in the history of the Middle East which was the crossroads of world civilization. The unstable situation at home is a major cause for the strong desire by Yemenis to seek distant lands, in order to live normal lives and be free of the constant warfare of varying intensity.

Before this century, or even this decade, the migratory tendency was easy to fulfill and was a valuable economic factor for those Yemenis who remained to watch their rulers took them from situation to another, as competing men of ambition sought to strengthen their power and influence.

On the 22nd of May 1990, the Yemeni people thought that the different power blocs in the country (north and south) have finally matured, and were, for once, in keeping with the will and interest of the people they rule.

With unity (it was really a delicate merger) and democratization, Yemen was on the right track towards being a modern nation; or so it seemed. What actually happened was that the New World Order has influenced events worldwide as well as in the country so fast that even some of the power blocs

were unable to fully grasp the effects of this influence on their position in the past-unity power hierarchy. It was easy to see and understand the fate that befell the Yemeni Socialist Party.

With the collapse of the YSP, the fragile balance of power that tried to function as a working government so unsuccessfully during the transitional period and after the elections of the parliamentary 1993 elections, has changed to a new power equation which has not yet fully evolved. The power structure is still surrounded by a cloud of mystery and uncertainty. As a result, no one is sure what is in store for the future of the country? Moreover, one should also ask will the political game in the country be systematic. As a result of the recent changes, it is clear there has been a tilt in favor of the bullet at the expense of the ballet box. The tilt is not yet complete, and there is still a chance to achieve another balance.

So far, the formation of the post-war government has shown there is a new division of the spoils of war partners, understandably. Whether this government will be successful remains to be seen. But the more important question should be: How much authority will be delegated to

the new cabinet, both by the president and by parliament, and how much of a team will the respective parties feel?

It is strongly hoped that President Ali Abudullah Saleh will not forget the strong backing from the general public that accelerated the victory of the "legitimate forces" which came more on the assumption that things could only be better without the YSP, as the general public was lead to believe by the well organized propaganda machinery of the PGC and Islah parties.

For the victory to become meaningful for the President and the country - from a historical point of view - the general public will have to see concrete changes in all the functions of government. There must commence a serious and honest effort to bring about overall improvements in the living standard and the welfare of the people. The Yemeni people can't be expected to be fooled forever! They can't be expected to wait forever, either.

The political situation remains fluid, as politicians haggle to absorb the new realities and define their positions in the new order. But whatever they do, our politicians must realize we are not ready to keep going back to square one.

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

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

SANAA
Phones:
(967-1) 275281
(967-1) 272676
Fax:
(967-1) 272713
Tlx 2720 CCIC YE
P O Box 16110

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

Over 100 Furnished Apartments to Choose From

Prices to Suit every Pocket

& FULLY SERVICED
APARTMENTS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS,
SATELLITE DISH CABLE TV,
SECURITY SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY,
DAILY CLEANING SERVICE,
AND MANY OTHER FACILITIES

Working Hours 8-13 a.m., and 16-19 p.m.

The Property Centre



Sana'a: Tel: 215714; Fax: 245301

Aden - Maalla St. Tel/Fax: 243392

Aden Emulsion & Paint Co. Ltd.



Tel: (02) 243-180, 243-292
Facsimile (02) 221-361
Telex: 2322 YD PAINT
P. O. Box 5153,
Ma'alla, Aden
Republic of Yemen



LOOK FOR HEMPEL MANUFACTURING PAINTS

We are the experts. We have over 24 years experience in manufacturing all kinds of paint for industrial & marine use.

- * For tanks (oil and portable water),
- * Hot and cold pipes,
- * All kinds of primers,
- * Antifouling,
- * Gloss enamel in various colors for all purposes,
- * Emulsion & gloss enamel paints & all kinds of decorative paints and all kinds of textured paints,
- * Secondary paints for special purposes for all climates,
- * Roof coatings,
- * Varnishes (normal and against white ants),
- * Road marking paints (Traffic paints), and
- * Any other paint according to specifications and demands of customers.

For your requests and information,
please contact us at our above address.

ADEN EMULSION & PAINT COMPANY LTD
(Member of the HEMPEL GROUP)

Remember: 109 Hempel Groups Throughout the World