



Dr. Saeedi on the Water and Sewer Projects. Page 3.

Local Administration Law Proposal: Part 2. Page 5.

Ba-Thawab Discusses Private Industrial Efforts. Pages 7.

British World Cyclist Passes Through Yemen. Pages 15.

mutarreb
for electronics
01-269303/01-278222

First Class BUSINESSCARDS

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



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

Lufthansa

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

KLM
TO AMSTERDAM
SUN & WED.
GSA
YEMEN TRAVEL & TOURS
Tel: (01) 273747 Fax: (01) 278757

ADEN HOTEL
MÖVENPICK
Business Oasis
tel: 02-232911 / fax: 02-221255

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

AIRLINES OF YEMEN
ALYEMEN

AZ. ABM TRAVEL & TOURS
Ali Abdulmugni St.,
P. O. Box 1870
Tel: 280235
Fax: 272 510
Europe Office
(Italy)
Tel: 0445-575046
Fax: 0445-575755

EL SOFFARY
السفاري

AEROFLOT
Russian International Airlines
We take you to 168 countries
through Moscow.
Please call: 271242, 274887, 272612

شركة الشريف
للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة
Tel: 216072 Fax: 216071
AL SHAREEF
Trading & Contracting Co. Ltd.
GEN. PETROLEUM SERVICES
P.O.Box 19663, Sanaa, Rep. of Yemen

Living in Aden is a scary business. Any person who lives in this city must be using lots of pills to calm his/her nerves. Over the last four decades, the city has had more than its share of violence and upheavals. In the 1960s, there were the troubles associated with the freedom movement. In the 1970s and 1980s, there was the recurrent in-fighting among the YSP comrades. The struggle for power led to much bloodshed and violence, especially in January 1986. During the same period, there were two wars between the former PDRY (South Yemen) and former YAR (North Yemen). In the 1990s, there was a civil war, which led to the seige and plunder of the city (during 1994). As things began to return to normal, Jabal

Hadeed exploded. The mountain was an ammunition depot, and something went wrong. For a whole night in September 1995, the earth was shaken by the roaring mountain. Last week, the Saba Military Camp exploded, killing and injuring dozens of people, mainly soldiers. The reasons are unknown. The residents of Aden have a reason to be edgy. Many of the old folks speak with nostalgia of the peaceful days under British rule. As one old man said, "It is clear from the experience that our own people have not mastered the art of good government." This problem has led to another. The people of Aden worry that foreign investors will not come to live and put their money in Aden, given the circumstances.

ONE MORE TIME, Hell Breaks Loose in Aden

THE MUKALLA WOMEN, Mr. President

They are raped. They are imprisoned. Their money is stolen. They are subjected to all kinds of abuse, harassment and intimidation. They are the two Mukalla women. Yet, this government does not have the decency to even attend to the problem. Our officials are busy pushing stupid paperwork which has no meaning. They are even unable to address such important issues related to citizens' basic rights.

The people of Yemen are in a similarly paralyzed state of affairs. In any country, such atrocities would invite the wrath of the people. Not in Yemen. Society here is drugged by qat. It is unable to interact even when women are forcibly taken from the streets, raped, and then thrown in jail by security men. So help comes from outside. International disgust with the Yemeni officials is here. **More on page 2**

German Delegation Leaves Satisfied & Supportive, But...

The German delegation headed by Otto Schilly, Vice Chairman of the SPD Bloc in the Bundestag, left Yemen at the end of a one-week official visit. The group met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, House Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Foreign Minister Dr. Adbulkarim Al-Iryani, and a number of other officials. They also met with opposition politicians, NGO representatives, businessmen, the media, and many others.

The best way to describe their assessment is that they went home with mixed feelings about the Yemeni situation. They continue to be supportive of Yemen and its transformation towards democracy, but they have many misgivings about the irregularities and violations of human rights, press freedom and fair competition among the political parties. Prior to their departure, they held a limited press conference. **Text on page 2**

Formation of Independent Journalists Committee

Some thirty journalists met last week and discussed the establishment of the National Committee to Protect Journalists and Writers (NCPJW). The group also formed a drafting committee to prepare the charter and by-laws. The main objective of the NCPJW is to come to the rescue of editors, journalists, columnists and writers who are oppressed and penalized because of their opinion and what they write.

"We are very keen to ensure with the independence of the organization in carrying out its work," said Mr. Hisham Ba-Shraheel, Chairman of the drafting committee. That attitude comes following the ability of the regime to coerce and push through new students' and lawyers' unions. "We can already see that the ruling coalition is preparing to take over the journalists syndicate. We will have nothing to do with that."

International Building Systems Factory CO. المصنع العالمي لأنظمة المباني (مباني حديدية)

Better Buildings For Tomorrow

Manufacturer of PRE-ENGINEERED STEEL BUILDINGS Saudi Arabia

To Help You Build Better, Faster and More Economically

Faster
Economical
Reliable

• Warehouses
• Hangars
• Factory Buildings
• Camp Buildings
• Low rise buildings for Offices, Schools, Hospitals, etc.

Head Office Riyadh Industrial Area 2, P. O. Box 1737, Riyadh 11441 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel: 00-966-1-498-5151 Fax: 4982580
IBSF Yemen Office:
Sales Manager: Mohammed Kadi
Phone: 414-294/5, Fax: 217-719
P.O.Box 7174, Haddah-Sanaa, Yemen
Certified Builder:
ATTAMIMI Trading & Con.
Gen.Mngr: Fawzy Attamimi
Phone: 414294/5, Fax 217719

SONY سوني

• Head Strong
• Dual Mode Shuttle
• Unified Remote Commander

Viewtopia Sony VHS

2 TIMES LONGER HEAD LIFE

One Year Warranty

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: AL-HAIDARY FOR TRADING

Head Office: Gamal St., Sana'a Tel: 272337/271893, Fax: 271892, Tlx: 2344
Showrooms: Gamal St., Sana'a Tel: 71151/78957 • Al-Qasr St., Sana'a
Tel: 272382 • Sheikh Abdulla St., Crater, Aden
Service Centers: Gamal St., Sana'a Tel: 71151/78957 • Sheikh Abdulla St., Crater, Aden



YOUR FIRST STEP TO ANY BUILDING PROJECT

Pre-Engineered Steel Buildings

FACTORIES
WAREHOUSES
COMMERCIAL SHOWROOMS
SPORTS HALLS
AIRCRAFT HANGARS
SUPERMARKETS
WORKSHOPS
RESTAURANTS
OFFICE BUILDINGS
LABOR CAMPS
Almost any ONE, TWO, THREE STOREY BUILDINGS

ZAMIL STEEL

The Largest Manufacturer of Pre-Engineered Steel Buildings in Asia

ZAMIL STEEL BUILDINGS CO LTD
Mr. Nabil BELOUNI
Area Sales Manager
Phone: 23-6635/6
Fax: 23-5901
P. O. Box 883,
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
Agent:
ARWA INDUSTRY, TRADE & CONTRACTING COMPANY
Office Hours:
8 am - 6:30 pm (Sat to Wed),
8 am - 1:30 pm (Thursdays)

OVER 20,000 BUILDING SOLD SINCE 1977
HIGHEST QUALITY • FASTEST DELIVERY • BEST SERVICE

HADHRAUT HOTEL
ALMUKALLA
For reservation please call
Tel: 05-303441/2 Fax: 303134

International Travel & Tourism
الوكالة للسفرات والسياحة
Yemen Republic-Sanaa- Al-Zubairi St.,
P.O.Box 4289, Tel.280300/1, Fax

United Insurance
حمايتكم هي سر نجاحنا
Our Success is PROTECTING
Tel: Sana'a : 272890
Taiz : 215012
Hodeidah : 217292
Aden : 240-971

OUR VIEWPOINT

Holidays in Yemen

The number of official holidays in the Republic of Yemen is astronomical. Let us count them.

First, there are the religious holidays. The first day of the Hejira calendar is a holiday. The birth-date of the Prophet Muhammad is a holiday. The day Islam entered Yemen is a holiday. Eid Al-Fitr (following Ramadhan) is a three-day holiday. Eid Al-Adha (Haj pilgrimage) is a three-day holiday.

Second, there are the national or political holidays. There is, the anniversary of unification day (22nd May). Then, there is the 17th of July, the day President Ali Abdullah Saleh first took power. There are, of course, the holidays of the anniversaries of the Yemeni Revolutions - 26th September and 14th October. Then there is the 27th of November, which is the day the British left the southern part of the homeland, as well as the anniversary of the signing of the Unity Agreement.

Third, there are the additional holidays. There is a legal part to this, and then there is the part with which the people take liberty.

There was a law which said that any working day which fell between two non-working days is a holiday. Although this law changed, last Saturday, the 18th, which fell between Friday, a weekend, and Sunday, a holiday because it is the first day of the Hejira calendar, saw little attendance. Then later this week, Wednesday is a holiday, the 22nd of May. It is the anniversary of unification day. Thursday which falls between the Wednesday holiday and Friday, the weekend, will most probably not see much work.

There are also the leaves and vacations to which employees are entitled. These fall in various categories.

The standard annual leave to which employees are entitled according to the labor laws of Yemen is 45 days a year.

Then there is sick leave. Employees are entitled to fully paid sick leaves of absence. According to the law, employees are entitled almost limitless sick leaves.

For women, there is a two-month pregnancy/delivery leave.

Finally, there are the incidental leaves of absence.

In addition, employees routinely skip a few days after any holiday. Most employees are rural residents, and when they can, they go to the village to spend the holidays. Once there, they get stuck and end up adding a few days to the holidays.

In one way or another, Yemeni employees enjoy about half the year away from work.

I would even accept that situation if they were actually working during the other half. The tragedy is that they don't. Go to any government office during working hours. I will bet you a third to half the employees, including the senior guys, will not be at their desks.

Many observers say the productivity of government employees is directly related to the kind of pay they get. They point to the private sector employees, who are much better paid, and thus are more disciplined in their attendance and more productive.

It is a chicken and egg situation - which comes first?

Whatever the arguments, the present situation is ridiculous! It cannot continue, and must be corrected. President Saleh tried to address the problem. He failed because he went about it the wrong way.

The Publisher
Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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

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

Sanaa Bureau Chief: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
Phone/Fax: + 967 (1) 268-259

Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf,
Phone/Fax: + 967 (2) 342-843

SPD Bundestag Delegation Pledges Continued Support

On Thursday evening, a day before its departure, the German parliamentary delegation was able to squeeze in a limited press conference that brought together some of the leading newspapers of Yemen. The purpose was to share with the public some of their thoughts, and to clarify some issues.

The key participants were Mr. Otto Schilly, Vice Chairman of the SPD Bloc in the Bundestag, Dr. Christoph Zopel, Chairman of the SPD Foreign Relations Committee in the Bundestag, and Dr. Helga von Strachwitz, German Ambassador in Sanaa.

Managing the press conference was Mr. Christoff Anton, Information and Cultural Attache at the Embassy. Represented newspapers in the press conference were Al-Thawra, 26th September, Al-Wahdawi, Al-Sharq (Qatar), and the Yemen Times.

Mr. Schilly led the discussion with a brief overview.

"I have to stress the fact that Yemen today has come out of the troubled waters of the recent past. I think the fact that your country can achieve political stability in such a short time says much about what Yemen can achieve in the future," he said.

The senior parliamentarian also pointed to the continued German commitment assistance to Yemen. "In addition, we are expanding our educational and cultural cooperation."

Finally, he said that state to

understanding is achieved, we push for economic cooperation. Then we move to the third level, which democracy, human rights, press freedom, pluralism, etc.

I think that if Yemen were to continue on its present course, it will play an important role

A: We have a very good relationship between our two countries. We share some similar experiences, notably, the reunification process which has left us with rather similar problems. But of course, there are differences.

In our meetings with the Yemeni officials, we feel the warmth and friendship in the bilateral relations.

Q: Yemen is presently implementing a reform package with the help of the World Bank and IMF. How do you see these packages?

A: As the world is getting smaller and the world economy is being globalized, it is important that all economies are integrated to raise efficiency and cooperation. We realize that some of the IMF/World Bank packages have had problems. In some cases, the various aspects were not sufficiently studied.

We feel that reform programs must be implemented by ensuring fair conditions for the countries involved.

Germany will play its role through international organizations and bilateral assistance.

state cooperation must be bolstered by private-to-private business relations.

Then questions from the floor were entertained, as follows:

Q: How do you assess the human rights situation here. And what do you think of our parliamentary democracy?

A: In general, the situation is satisfactory. But, let me use your question to specify our approach on this matter.

Our policy is to push for normal and cordial relations with other countries. Once that level of

relations and cooperation. If there are any specific human rights (violation) cases, I am sure we will raise them either through our ambassador here, or through the Yemeni ambassador in Bonn. In terms of Yemen's parliamentary experience and democratic transformation, this will depend on your political stability, credibility and reliability. Let me conclude by saying that democracy is a long-term process.

Q: Relations between Yemen and Germany are said to be special. What does that mean?

Lecture on Life in Old Sanaa

Dr. Ingrid Hehmeyer of the Canadian Archaeological Mission in Yemen, will give a lecture entitled "Mosque, Bath and Garden: A Pattern of Life in the Old City of Sanaa".

The lecture will be given at 6:30 pm on Monday May 27th at the American Institute for Yemeni Studies.

Attendance is by invitation.

Chinese Vice President Concludes Visit

The Vice President of China concluded an official visit to Sanaa last week. He met with senior government officials, including President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Yemen and China enjoy strong political understanding and extensive trade relations. China has also financed many development projects in Yemen. During the visit, the Chinese official signed an agreement pledging to execute a suspended bridge in Sanaa (Shirayi Circle) to overcome traffic congestion. The project will cost some \$ 8 million.

Continued from page 1: Mukalla Women...

The primary court judge in Mukalla had ordered the release of the two women, but the prosecutor's office refused the order alleging that they have not yet completed their investigations of the case. If that were true, it is not understood why the prosecutor has already referred the case to the court.

The next hearing on the case is scheduled for May 25th. Many lawyers have volunteered to attend. International organizations have also expressed interest in helping in this case.

SHERATON SANA'A HOTEL

AND ROTHMANS PRESENTS

SHERO Club

ON Monday

THE 27TH MAY, 96

WATCH OUT FOR OUR MONTHLY RAFFLE

NON STOP DISCO MUSIC WITH DJ JAMES

call 237500

• ENTRANCE YR 500 + 10% TAX INCL
ONE SOFT DRINK

• SNACK BUFFET YR 750 + 10% TAX

• DOORS OPEN FROM 8 PM ONWARDS

VENUE: NOURAL NEGOM SUPPER CLUB

فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a HOTEL

Dr. Mohammed Saeedi:

“With self-confidence, we can do a lot.”

Taiz city will finally get water. Over the next few days, the total supply of drinking water pumped to Taiz will rise from 93 liters per second to more than 250 liters.

The new water wells of Habeer at the Taiz-Ibb border region will have been connected after some four kilometers of pipelines have been laid down.

All in all, it took roughly six weeks of hard and intensive work and costed some six million Yemeni Riyals. The effort was initiated primarily by two men - Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hajri, the new governor, and Dr. Mohammed Al-Saeedi, the new Director-General of the National Water And Sanitation Authority (NWASA). But, of course, the implementation was done by a large team of engineers and other workers. Yemen Times met with Dr. Saeedi to provide more coverage on what was done. Excerpts:



Q: For an achievement that required so little money and work, it looks stupid that the city was made so thirsty for so long. Why was this work not done before?

A: I really do not know the answer to that question. Part of it may be the feeling that we Yemenis could not do the work. The feeling was that the World Bank had to lead the effort. Another part must be the simple carelessness. We have lost initiative as administrators and as leaders of the community.

Q: Tell us more about exactly how much work and money was involved?

A: As soon as I took my new job, that was two months back (By the way, believe or not, the very decision naming Dr. Saeedi to his new job has not yet been issued.), I decided to look for outstanding issues. There was the well at Bani Al-Harith, north of Sanaa. That took one week to handle. Then I shifted attention to the Taiz water problem. After a close study of the project, I wrote a two-page proposal to the Minister of Electricity and Water asking him to let have a go at it. The proposal, which called for the allocation of the equivalent of \$340,000 to execute the first phase of the project. I showed my superiors that the money was to be retrieved from the World Bank loan. The Minister referred the matter to the Prime Minister, who approved the proposal. I went back to my office and presented my proposal to my senior assistants. Of twelve senior engineers and officials at NWASA, only one said that my idea was possible. I immediately named that person in charge of the project and asked him to put together a team of engineers, plumbers and others.

In two days, we had a team. I ordered the release of YR 300,000 to the team leader and shipped him to Taiz. That was on 23rd April. Two days later, I joined them, and we have been in Taiz since. During the last few weeks, we have laid down four kilometers of the principal pipeline, repaired many of the water tanks, and replaced some of the distribution network.

The people who are working on this project are the Taiz branch, as well as two teams from Sanaa, a team from Ibb, and most of the

personnel, including the branch manager, of Aden. A Hodeidah team is also on stand-by. Most of the first phase is now completed. It was done in say five weeks, and at about 62% of the total estimated cost.

Q: You say the first phase is completed. How much water will now be available to the consumers?

A: The total water supply will increase by about 150%. We feel that we can meet about 60% of the city's water needs.

The water will come from Habeer wells, as well as the four emergency wells inside the city which were drilled by the former governor Mr. Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Ali Othman, and which were abandoned because the water was slightly salty. Now we can dilute the salty water with the Habeer water. I would use this opportunity to urge the people of Taiz to rationalize their water use. Actually, that advice would be well placed for all Yemenis. As you know, we have a water problem. One part of the solution is better and more efficient water use.

Q: What is the next step on this project?

A: The next step is of course, a full-fledged implementation of the project. This involves construction of several dams, improvements in the distribution system, and up-grading of the equipment. This is a \$ 6 million project.

Q: Is the money from the World Bank available?

A: Yes. I am happy to announce that the World Bank has indeed reached out to us and sidestepped many procedures to sign the loan agreement, which was done last week. I am further happy to announce that the World Bank, quite impressed by what we have done, agreed to pay for the expenses advanced by the government in execution of the first phase.

The World Bank deserves our appreciation and gratitude for their swift and positive interaction.

Q: Are there any additional donors involved?

A: Yes there, although I am not fully aware of them. I know the Germans are putting up some DM 5 million to finance repair

and improvement of the network.

Q: In the long run, these projects must self-sustain. Have you considered more appropriate pricing?

A: I know this is more a political issue than an economic one. At the economic level, water, precious and scarce as it is, must be priced to reflect that. That means raising the price several fold.

Our branch in Hajja has done that, and we have encouraged them. We will push in this direction in the other branches, as well. But there is a limit. We are targeting recurrent cost-recovery, as a first phase.

Q: There is also the issue of delegating enough authority to the branches.

A: Again here, it is not a purely technical question. But we will push ahead as far as possible. Branches already have the right to dispense of their finances,

within the budgetary limits. I understand and accept that the branches must be more independent. I think the first steps, which require no legislative changes, is for me and the minister to delegate some of our

powers to the branch managers. At a later stage, additional powers can be passed on.

Q: Do you think what you have done can serve as a model in other projects?

A: The first part of success is really self-confidence and the burning desire to do your job. We Yemenis have both and there is no reason we cannot excel in our various duties and responsibilities.

Your First CHOICE

Girl Ghee



Yemen Company for Ghee & Soap Ind. Ltd.
Tel: 230-668; P.O.Box 5273, Taiz, Republic of Yemen

Taj Sheba announces the 4-day week....
a refreshing change from your routine week.



Every week at the **Bilquis** Coffee Shop.

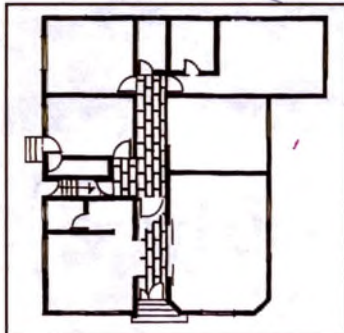


TAJ SHEBA HOTEL

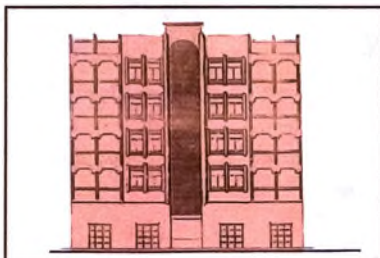
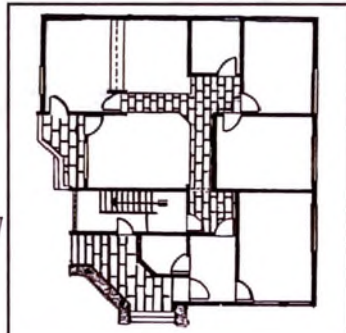
Tel. 272372

Extn. 131 or 132

You Can Afford a Villa or an Apartment in Aden City...



For alldifferent
socio-economic
levels;
high, middle and low
income groups



**Rush to reserve or to
subscribe. Do not let the
opportunity pass you by.**

Villas: Al Mansura area - Al Arish, Khourmaksar
Apartments: In Sheikh Othman, Abdulkawi area
For middle income: houses in Arish, Khourmaksar

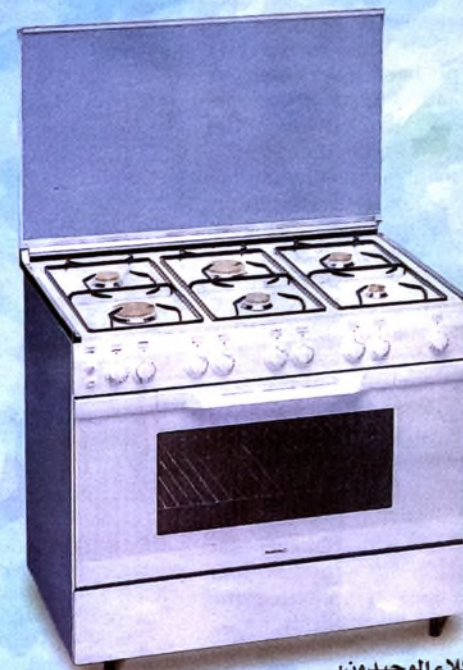
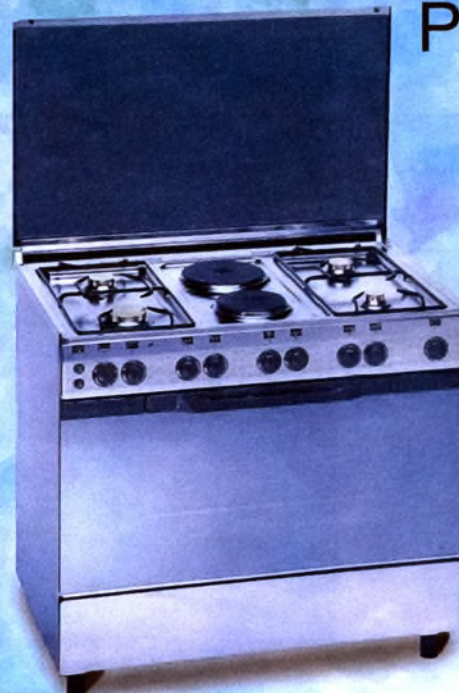
for additional information or for your reservations, please call or visit the corporate headquarters building in the Almansoura area, the Industrial Estate. Telephone Aden: 342505/34327 Fax: 345726
Sana'a Tel/Fax: 213990,
Taiz Tel: 212392 Fax: 224628,
Al Houta/Lahej: 50248,
Zangibar/Abyan: 694204



أريستون ARISTON

Pioneer In Yemen

الرائدة في اليمن



Ariston Cooking Stoves

The best of Italian Products
Famous Worldwide
for safety and quality
Excellent design
Available in all sizes
Enameled or stainless steel

متوفرة بأحجام مختلفة ستيل أو مطلي

Sole Agent

سالم محمد شماخ وشركاه

Salem Mohammed Shammakh & Co.

SANA'A
225646

HODEIDAH
217826

ADEN
252480

TAIZ
221896

الوكلاء الوحيدون





Crown Suites

With us... you are at home

In Crown Suites
Some Thing is really Rich.
7 Days a Week, You Can
Enjoy Delicious Food!
Daily Dish!

WELCOME













YEMEN PROPERTIES FOR INVESTMENT CO. LTD. P. O. Box 16011 Sana'a, Rep. of Yemen Tel/fax: 413507/8

Design: RAAD SALIM Digitizing & Fine-Tuning: RAMZY ALAWI

**Second of
3 - Part Article**

Proposal of Local Administration Law.

Article (16):
The Chairperson of the local council, as governor, is the head of all civilian employees working in the governorate. As such, he has the authority to appoint, transfer, second, and punish all employees in group (c) of the first category and all groups of the second category who are working for the local council in accordance with this law and the law of civil service. Regarding employees who work in the branches of ministries and other posts which are not affiliated with the local council, the governor has the right to propose, giving objective reasons, the transfer, investigation and punishment of employees within the limits of the authority of the line minister.

Article (17):
Before taking charge of his (her) responsibilities, the governor takes solemn oath in front of the president, and is treated as minister during his term in office.

Article (18):
The chairperson of the local council, as governor, is responsible and accountable to the president of the republic and the council of ministers, and has the obligation to fully enforce and implement all their decisions at all times. He is also responsible to the minister in performing his duties outlined in this law.

Article (19):
The sources of funds for local councils in the governorates are:
a) Revenues from the operations of the council's facilities/services;
b) Returns on investment of the council's funds;
c) The council's share in the joint resources as stipulated in article (35) - below;
d) Gifts, donations, endowments;
e) Donations, contributions and assistance provided by non-Yemeni donors channelled through the central authorities;
f) Loans;
g) Allocations of the state to the local council;
h) Any other resources allocated to the local council according to the laws and regulations.

CHAPTER THREE:

Districts:
Article (20):
The local council is made up of districts whose members are elected by the citizens. Each 1,500 citizens elect one representative to the local council so that the total number of district representatives in the local council is 31 persons. If the population base is too low to yield 31 representatives, then a lower ratio is used, so that a total 31 representatives are elected.

Article (21):
In application of the stipulation of the above article, the Supreme Elections Council is responsible for the administrative division and constituencies at the level of administrative units in the districts.

Article (22):
The local council of the administrative units of the districts are responsible for planning, construction and management of all the local facilities and services. Towards that end, it has the authority to:
1) To propose development plan, annual budget, and approval of final accounts of the local administrative unit;
2) To construct, manage, operate and maintain the facilities and works of a local nature within the limits of the following:
i) In Education:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain schools at the basic education level,
- To license the establishment of day-care centers, pre-school services, private schools at the

basic educational level, within the general policies of education in the country,
- To supervise implementation of the approved curricula, and to make suggestions to amend them,
- To prepare and approve plans and programs for literacy program, adult education, and Quranic recital programs,
- To construct, equip, manage and promote vocational and technical institutes and training centers.

ii) In Health and Environment:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain health units, clinics and primary health care centers,
- To protect the environment and safeguard against pollution,
- To carry out sanitation work, tree-planting, and to establish parks and picnic areas,
- To construct, manage and maintain water and sewerage projects,
- To carry out health-related inspections and controls.

iii) In Urban Construction and Planning:
- To construct, manage and maintain general projects which meet the needs of housing and construction and projects of urban planning and development,
- To construct, equip and maintain slaughter houses and general markets,
- To construct, expand and maintain secondary roads and bridges,
- To issue construction licenses and demolition of buildings which pose a danger of falling,
- To issue licenses for establishing commercial/industrial enterprises,
- To construct and maintain the lighting network and to manage and maintain existing electric projects.

iv) In Social Affairs and Labor:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain social care units and to encourage establishment of charity associations,
- To provide work opportunities for persons unemployed within the administrative unit,
- To take all measures to house and settle all citizens during conditions of catastrophes and to offer them assistance within the available resources,
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain civil defence facilities.

v) In Agriculture:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain facilities and services in agriculture, livestock and fisheries,
- To protect water resources against depletion and pollution and to develop them through construction of dams and reservoirs,
- To encourage establishment of agricultural cooperatives and to market harvests and produce,
vi) In Culture, Tourism and Archaeology:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain infrastructure in culture, tourism and archaeology,
- To take all measures to safeguard archaeological artifacts and historic sites against violation,
- To vitalize tourism and encourage investments in tourism.

vii) In Youth and Sports:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain sports and youth facilities of all kinds.

ix) In Civil Affairs:
- To construct, equip, manage and maintain facilities in civil administration and registry,
3) To study, approve and follow-up collection of user fees for services rendered by facilities, after the approval of the local council.

4) To improve and simplify procedures of the bureaucracy and facilities in interaction with citizens in all fields.
5) To encourage investments in the administrative unit.
6) To propose joint projects with other administrative units, and to oversee implementation following approval.
7) To study and evaluate the local

administration system, and to make recommendations for improvements.

Article (23):
The local council of the district is made up of:
1- The General Assembly,
2- The Administrative Board,
3- The Supervisory Committee.

Article (24):
The General Assembly is the supreme authority of the local council of the district, and it supervises all its affairs. The General Assembly is made up of all the winners in the elections for the local council who exercise their duties and tasks as specified in article (22) above.

Article (25):
a) The General Assembly holds its first meeting after ten days of the announcement of the general results on the invitation of the minister. In this meeting, to be attended by two representatives of the ministry and to be chaired by the most oldest member, the General Assembly will:
1- Open floor for candidature for election of three persons to the chairpersonship of the local council. There must be at least four candidates, and the winner must have at least a simple majority of the votes. If candidates do not secure such a majority, another round of voting is carried out, and if in the third round, a majority is not secured, the candidates win on the basis of the number of votes they get relative to each other.

The names of the three candidates with the highest votes are then communicated to the president to choose the chairperson from among them and then a prime minister's decision is issued. The other two winners are assigned the posts of vice chairperson, one for development, and the other for administrative affairs.
2- Open floor for candidature, and carry out elections for the remaining posts of membership in the administrative board of the local council.
3- Open floor for candidature, and carry out elections for the supervisory committee.
4- Nomination of rapporteur for the General Assembly from among the members.

b) The quorum for the above meeting is to be established with the attendance of 75% of the members of the council. If such a quorum is not achieved, the meeting is adjourned till the next day, in which a simple majority of the members will form the quorum. If such a quorum is not achieved, the matter is to be presented by the minister to the council of ministers to take a decision on it.

Article (26):
If the number of candidates for chairpersonship of the council is less than the minimum number required in the above article, or if the conditions are not met, or if elections cannot be held for whatever reason, then the council of ministers may nominate and appoint whoever it wishes to fill the posts from among the members of the council or outside.

Article (27):
Conditions for candidature to chairpersonship of the council are:
1- Minimum age of 35 years.
2- Must have at least a university degree.
3- Must have a minimum of five years experience following the degree.
4- Must not have been fired from a general post as a disciplinary measure.

Article (28):
a) The number of members in the administrative board of the local councils is made up as follows:

1- The local councils which have 31-41 members have 7 members,
2- The local councils which have 42-61 members have 9 members,
3- The local councils which have more than 61 members have 11 members.

The chairperson and the two vice chairpersons are included in the numbers above.
b) The members of the administrative board are elected from among the members of the General Assembly, and for the same term duration, according to article (39) of this law.

Article (29):
The responsibilities of the Administrative board of district's local council are:
1- To manage the economic, social, cultural, administrative, financial and security affairs according to this law.
2- To prepare for the meetings of the General Assembly and to prepare the agenda for the meetings.
3- To prepare proposals for the socio-economic development plan and budget for the district's local council and to present the same to the General Assembly within the deadlines specified in the laws.

4- To implement the decisions and recommendations of the General Assembly.
5- To follow up collection of financial dues and to make recommendations for improvement.
6- To prepare the final accounts of the district's local council and present the same to the General Assembly for discussion and approval according to the timetable specified in the laws.

7- To study and approve specifications for projects listed in the district's plan, and to announce them.
8- To accept donations and contributions according to the law.
9- To protect public property in the district.
10- To prepare regular reports to the General Assembly on progress of work and performance of the various organs.

11- To take the duties of the General Assembly under exceptional circumstances and emergency conditions. Decisions thus taken must be presented to the General Assembly in its first meeting thereafter to take the steps it deems fit.

Article (30):
The Supervisory Committee is a body elected from among the members of the General Assembly to perform the tasks of control and inspection of the works of the administrative board and the organs affiliated to it, as specified in article (68) through (77) of this law.

Article (31):
The members of the local council of the governorate may attend the meetings of General Assembly and the administrative boards of the districts, and to participate in the discussions without having the right to vote.

Article (32):
The chairman of the district's local council is the general manager of the district and he is responsible for implementation of the state's general policies and laws, and the decisions of the local council in the district. Specifically, his responsibilities are:
1- To supervise the management of the affairs of the district in the economic, social, administrative, financial, cultural and security fields.

2- To supervise preparations of the development plan, budget and final accounts of the district and follow up their approval and implementation.
3- To chair the meetings of the General Assembly and Administrative Board of the local council.

4- To guide and direct the work of the administrative board and to control the activities of the organs and services in the district.

5- To represent the district and its local council in the courts and in relations with others.
6- To safeguard general security in the district.
7- To follow up collection of local, joint and central dues and to deposit the same in the relevant accounts as accrued.
8- To conclude contracts for construction and procurement regarding development projects being executed by the district.

9- To implement orders and sentences of the judiciary.
10- To carry out arrangements to secure adequate food supplies and their distribution and pricing in the district in collaboration with other authorities in governorate.

11- To receive instructions and orders from the central authorities through the governor and to implement them.
12- To execute other duties ordered by the General Assembly or the governor.

Article (33):
The chairperson of the local council carries out his duties and responsibilities as director general under the supervision and guidance of the governor.

Article (34):
The chairperson of the local council as director-general is the head of all the civilian employees working in the district, and has the authority to propose appointment, transfer, second, discipline all employees affiliated with the local council and working in the first and second categories. He also has the right to appoint, transfer, second and discipline all employees working in the third, fourth and fifth categories, according to the civil service laws.

Regarding employees working in the offices and branches of ministries, he director general exercises the authorities delegated to him by the governor.

Article (35):
The resources of the local councils of districts come from:
a) The local resources:
1- Revenues from the operations of the local facilities and services.
2- Returns on investments of funds of the administrative unit.
3- The various kinds of zakat revenues, with the exception of zakat al-batin of the public and mixed ownership corporations.
4- Real Estate taxes.
5- Taxes on tickets to cinema houses, festivals, sports events, and other similar events.
6- Taxes on qat consumption.
7- Fees on construction permits.
8- Fees on licenses for various

professional activities.
9- Municipal fees.
10- Fees on slaughter-houses and meat markets.
11- Fees on commercial registry.
12- Fees on contract notarization.
13- Fees on driving licenses.
14- Fees on transport licenses.
15- Fees on notarization on transfer of ownership.
16- Fees on tickets to hospital services.
17- Fees on issuance of educational degrees.
18- Fees on issuance of various certificates.
19- Tourism fees and fees on hotel lodging.
20- Fees on use of markets and other premises.
21- Fees on mobile vendors.
22- Fees on private educational licenses.
23- Fees of fishing licenses.
24- Fees for parking space for passenger cars and trucks.
25- Fees on use/exploitation of coastline.
26- Fees and fines approved by the local council and which do not contradict the laws.
27- Rents and fees on real estate owned by the state in the district.
28- Gifts, donations, contributions and loans given by individuals, companies, funds and foundations.
29- Gifts, donations, contributions and loans given by non-Yemeni parties through the central authorities.
30- Fees on issuance of passports.
31- All other fees and taxes of a local nature stipulated by the laws in force.

b) Shared Resources:
1- Additional Taxes on harbors, seaports, airports and land entry points.
2- Additional taxes on the regular commercial and industrial profits taxes.
3- Additional fees on air and sea travel tickets.
Of these joint resources, 25% goes to the administrative unit in which the money is collected, another 25% goes to the other administrative units in the governorate equally divided among them, and the remaining 50% is equally distributed among the local councils of the republic.

The minister will issue decisions concerning the fees, taxes and user charges to be levied as stipulated in the above items, and any other levies based on special laws.

c) Whatever allocations are made in the central budget of the state in the form of financial support to the administrative units. These will be distributed based on the following criteria:
1- Population density,
2- Abundance or scarcity of resources in the administrative unit,
3- Level of socio-economic development,
4- Efficiency of the local administration,
5- Efficiency in collection of local resources and their use,
6- Any other factors to be stipulated by the council of ministers.

Continues next week

EXCESS & SCRAP EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Oilfield Service Company has a considerable amount of excess and scrap equipment in Marib and Riyan.

Written quotations invited for its sale.

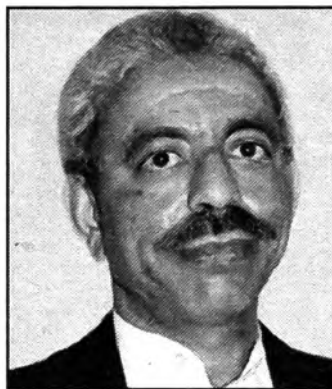
For further information contact:

Mr. Les Eden,
Phone No. 415731 or 417039.

Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

What Is Going On?



Two years ago, two Yemeni factions were giving each other all the fire-power that their military hardware could release. The resources of the country were entirely directed towards settlement of a power struggle which, both sides refused to settle through the legal, political and institutional framework of the new democratic Republic of Yemen, which they had peacefully put together just four years before that (22 May 1990).

It is not important now to go back and try to determine who was right and who was wrong, or who was the aggressor and who was the underdog. It really would not make much of a difference now. The Yemeni people were the losers in any case.

One happy result of the way things ended was that the unification of Yemen was maintained - although, unfortunately, it would be desired in a more equitable and self-sustaining manner, not subject to any weaknesses that represent future challenges.

As events unfold, however, it becomes more and more difficult for the majority of the people of this country to find logical explanations to the downhill trends of our life, almost as if it was intentionally planned to be like that! The population is gripped with a widespread feeling that there are just too many wrong things occurring to and in the country which could be avoided. The main factor for avoiding them would be for the government to put the public welfare and interest in proper perspective, and above the narrow interests of those in charge.

The truth of the matter is that the people of Yemen are unhappy and dissatisfied with the visible lack of responsibility in which the nation's affairs are being handled. As Muslims, we are fully aware that responsibility is a cardinal element of the faith, but very few Muslim states show enough behavior that reflects this knowledge and gives it the appropriate commitment.

The rulers of most Muslim countries surely carry a fair share of the blame for the depression which is visible in all the components that make up most of the Islamic countries in the world today. But the general public's inability to make their rulers feel and appreciate popular discontent at the many shortcomings is also an important factor in our predicament.

The issues are the same wherever one looks - in Yemen and a sizable majority of Muslim countries. The Arab countries are more inclined towards the extremes in the mismanagement of their affairs.

Why are Muslim populations unable to forcefully interact with bad rulers. This is partially due to blind faith as well as to cultural retardation. Most Yemenis, for example, regard the behavior of their rulers, which is responsible to their misery, as being more or less none of their business. They feel that is God's job.

This attitude, however, is more a product of fear than apathy because in Yemen apathy is not a recognized element of national identity.

I firmly believe that nations can

not find solutions to their problems unless fear is overcome by the citizens at large, when it comes to upholding their rights and safeguarding the public interest.

Yes, God will make the rulers accountable for their appalling misdeeds. But these leaders could take comfort in knowing that God would also hold the general population to task for not effectively expressing their disapproval of the failure of their leaders to give more weight to responsibility or else step down!

The Yemeni people are generally idealistic and really believe that they have not taken their rightful place in the international community of sovereign states. Moreover, there is sufficient evidence to justify the general impression that the rulers of the country have not succeeded in harnessing the resources of the country to achieve a meaningful development: better standards of living, more efficient public services, a healthier and more scenic environment, a higher quality of education, safer and more secure habitats, a highly efficient and dependable infrastructure and a respectable place in the international community.

An important element of democratic political philosophy is that when good times are around, it is possible to see that such good times easily filter down or up, equitably and fairly through all the social and economic strata of the Yemeni society.

It goes without saying that the corollary to that is also true, i.e. when bad times are around, the difficulties are visible, at least, if not felt by all the population.

The notion that power and authority exempt their holders from any of the suffering that the majority of the population is going through is naive, especially if that suffering is a direct result of the gross mismanagement of our affairs by those in charge.

There situation of a significant portion of the population is becoming increasingly pathetic. This is made the more disappointing by the inconsiderate attitude of the major power centers in the country, who openly live in a world of fairy tales or fantasies. They are inconsiderate because they ignore their responsibilities to address these problems, and because they have decided to maintain monopoly ownership of all the country's available resources by using their powers as rulers of the country.

Close scrutiny of the Yemeni situation quickly uncovers two overriding traits that the regime insists on being characterized by:

1) A narrow minded approach to decision-making which is free from long-term calculations, 2) Contempt for rights, liberties and justice, in accordance with clearly defined laws and controls and appropriate institutional framework that safeguard against the abuse of power and prevent government from turning into organized mob rule.

This close scrutiny should also reveal that popular expressions on any matter of national political significance is always rejected by the regime and regarded as akin to treason. We have seen the regime openly accusing intellectuals, journalists and lawyers with treason simply because they expressed a different point of view.

The issues are there, but the regime which is 'committed' to democracy, does not want the people to discuss them or help in the search for solutions. How can a regime refuse the assistance of its citizens in cleaning up some of the mess the country is in? It is not fair that a society should be continuously burdened to bear the hardships that have overtaken a sizable share of the population. This becomes even more so, when these hardships find their sources in the regime poor's performance and impotence.

The Yemeni people have on many occasions gave in to the ruler's logic of national interest and need for sacrifices. They went all the way to offer their children and resources to "uphold national interests", but apparently the views of the public and the rulers take on separate routes once the urgency of the crisis is over. The feelings in the street echo the concern of the general population that the regime has not delivered, considering the popular backing given on more than one occasion, last of which was during the last civil war (1994).

It is now easy to see that the regime's credibility among the public at large is nowhere near acceptable. The economic stagnation, especially among members of the middle class of society, who have found themselves being pushed down the socio-economic scale - have caused popular discontent beyond any level that can be easily ignored or shrugged off. In fact, it is the feeling that the regime seems to be the least concerned or interested in this discontent that has aroused more outspoken criticism. One can see this discontent being expressed in an increasingly vocal manner in public transport, mosques, qat sessions, etc.

Even women have been heard expressing bluntly the contention that the regime has not fulfilled its promises, and that, in fact, the regime is the source of all the troubles one sees everywhere.

On the institutional side, the regime seems to be farther from any sound management practices that reflects any trends towards improved systems and procedures, free from political considerations and leaning towards greater functional efficiency. Decision-making is generally based on whimsical intuitions and bad political arithmetic. Executive positions in the government are meted out in mass, without any criteria, other than the political affiliation and personal loyalty.

Moreover a new force of government staff of displaced officials, and military/security officers exists as functionally unemployed mostly due to the outcomes of

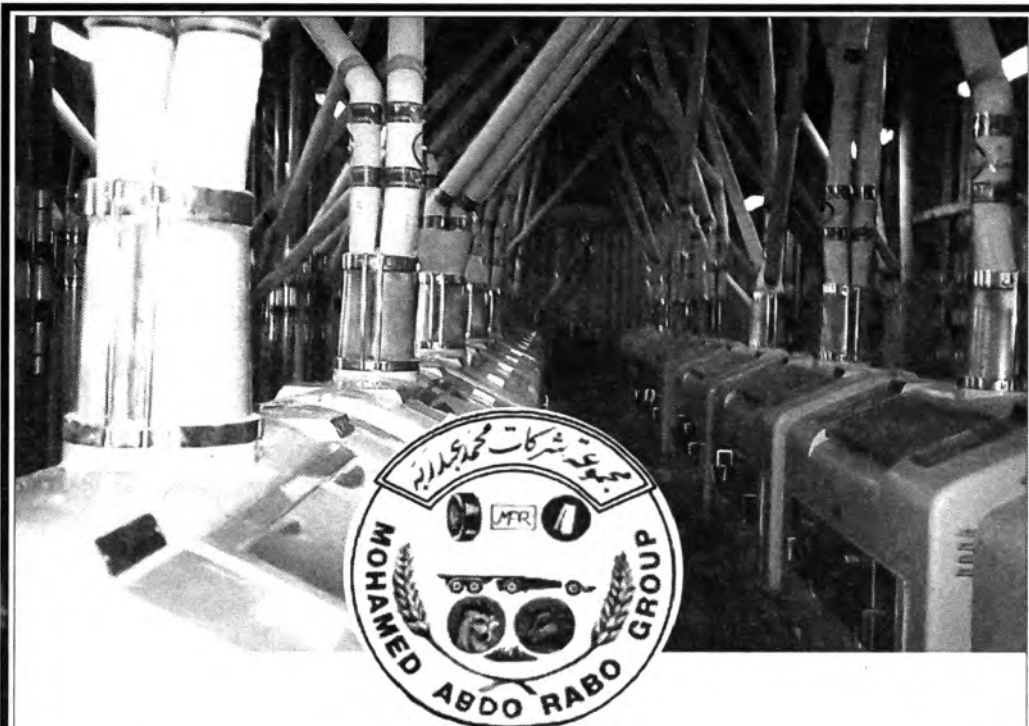
political competition and maneuverings in all its forms - unity, transition, elections, war, post war. In the past six years, government positions almost at every significant level have been subjected to abrupt changes purely on the basis of political manifestations and almost nothing else.

These bloc assignments are issued without any real assessment of the situation or a study of the implication of the decision. The results have been upheavals leading to discontent and inefficiency.

One cannot see that such organizational upheaval will indeed lead to improvement or "reform" of government administrative capacity. To the contrary, such changes will transform government organs into partitioned "assets" or property of the respective party that controls the portfolio.

This is definitely bad government!

It is quite evident that the ruling parties (including the Yemeni Socialist Party prior to the outbreak of the war) cling on strongly to totalitarian tendencies. Given the evidence, one is driven to conclude that the ruling coalition is far from understanding the democratic political environment which they have become committed to and which is apparently not as irreversible as the rulers loudly proclaim. The only conclusion that can be drawn from all this, then, is that once a totalitarian is always a totalitarian and nobody can do any thing about that except the people. But it seems that the latter are just worn out, for now.



RED SEA FLOUR MILLS - HODEIDAH MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

Sana'a: Phone: 240702-240953; Tlx: 2780; Fax: 263086; P.O. Box 2528.
Hodeidah: Phone: 3-232465; Tlx: 5661; Fax: 211551; P.O. Box 4015.
Khartoum: Phone: 74569/ 74610/ Tlx: 22369; Fax: 74561; P.O. Box 11926.
Port Sudan: 74562; Tlx: 70071; P.O. Box 160.
Phone: 2630/ 2979/ 4465;

صنعاء: ٢٤٠٩٥٣ - ٢٤٠٧٠٢ ت. ٢٧٨٠ تاجيل يمن فاكس: ٢٢٣٠٨٦ ص.ب. ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة: ٢١١٥٥١ فاكس: ٢١١٥٥١ ص.ب. ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم: ٧٤٥٦١ - ٧٤٦١٠ ت. ٧٤٥٦٢ فاكس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص.ب. ١٩٦٢
بورسودان: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ ت. ٧٠٠٧١ يارن فاكس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص.ب. ١٦٠



For the Pizza Lovers Only!

إلى محبي البيتزا فقط

أعزيت من المعلومات شرفونا بزيارة لمطعم صيرة عدن

رستوران استقبال القوات الفضائية
نوع البكستار: ١٥٠٠ ريال
EchoStar Satellite Receiver 1500 Rial

For More Information Please Visit Seera Restaurant-Aden

اسماء الفانزين في سحر مساء يوم الخميس في ساحة الترافت
١- سعيد عبدالوهارث العريفي
٢- اشعار محمد عبدالله بنان
٣- عمر سالم
٤- وليد صلاح الدين عقلال
٥- أمين احمد سالم
٦- احمد محمد قادري

على جميع الاخوات والاحباء الذين وردت اسمائهم أعلاه مراجعة مقر الشركة بمنطقة خورمكسر مجمع الشيخ سعيد بن صالح بن محفوظ الدور الأول مقابل مسجد باجيد
هاتف رقم ٢٢٤٥٥٩ - ٢٢٤٥٦٠

ألف مبروك وكل عام والجميع بخير



VACANCY

International Cooperation for Development (ICD)

ICD, a British based non-governmental organisation is looking for a **Yemeni woman** secretary to work in its main office in Sana'a.

Skills and experience required:

- Good spoken and written English and Arabic
- Computer literate with knowledge of Windows, WordPerfect and Excel
- Good communication and organisational skills
- Experience in reception work
- Conversant with office system

Please submit CV and an application letter by the **30th of May 1996**.

For further information contact **Rajaa** on
Tel No. 275 222 Fax No. 276 576

Bathawab:

"We plan to expand our distribution network, and will decide on exporting before this year is out."

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the National Tobacco and Matches Manufacturing Company Ltd., the Yemen Times visited the company's headquarters and interviewed the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Saleh Bathawab. The following interview was filed by Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf of the YT Aden Bureau:

Q: Can you briefly give us an idea on the company's history?

A: The Company today is composed of the Matches Factory, the Cigarette Factory, and the Tobacco Factory. The Matches Factory was inau-

gurated under the name The Arab Matches Co. on the 22nd of June 1971, with 80% private (Yemeni) capital and 20% government equity. The equipment was semi-automatic. In 1975, modern technology was introduced to increase production capacity. In 1981, the remaining equipment was replaced by modern equipment leading to higher productive capacity.

On 22nd June 1973, the Tobacco Factory was inaugurated under the name the National Tobacco and Cigarette Industry Ltd. The Factory began with two brands: internationally renowned "Pall Mall" and the national brand "Radfan", which compares well to any international brand.

In 1978, the third plant, the Tobacco Factory was inaugurated to provide the required tobacco for the Cigarette Factory.

We went through several phases and considerable improvements were instituted in both the Tobacco and Cigarette Factories. These improvements were throughout the period 1973-1983 and were represented by increasing the number of machines including the addition of a new unit for manufacturing the cigarette filters in accordance with international standards.

In 1978 the share-holding was amended to 75% for the state and 25% for the private sector. In addition the Arab Match Factory and the National Tobacco and

Cigarette Factories were merged to become The National Cigarette and Matches Co. Ltd.

After Yemen was unified, the prospects for industry became larger especially with the promotion of private investment. And in keeping with the new economic reforms and trends (towards privatization) the equity participation was changed to give the private sector 60% and the state kept 40%. The management is left to the private sector up to the present time (until now).

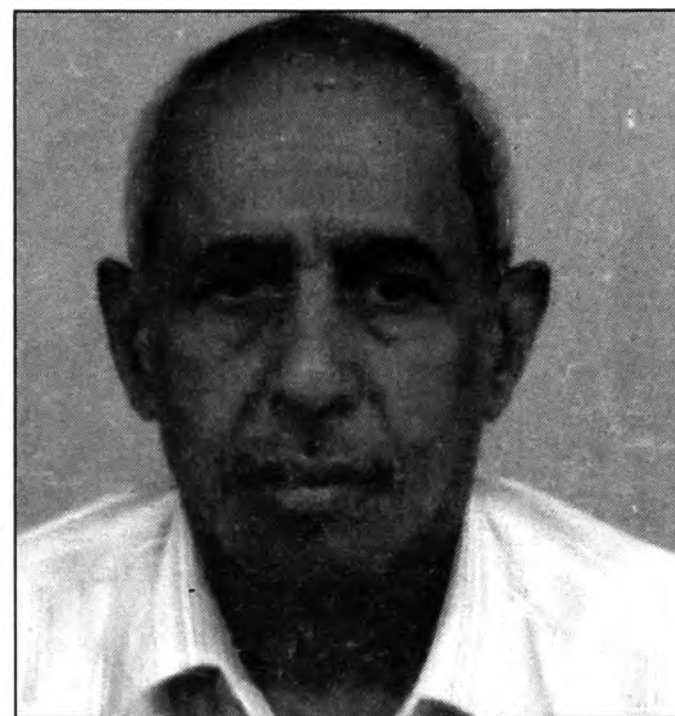
Q: Can you give us a general view of the production levels of the factories?

A: During the period 1973-1983, the three factories - cigarettes, tobacco, and matches witnessed significant growth in productive capacity. The productive capacity for cigarettes grew to 10,000 cartons per month and should reach 12,000 cartons soon for both "Radfan" and "Pall Mall".

As for the Matches Factory, "Felah" Brand, the capacity rose to 50,000 gross monthly. Unfortunately, the Matches Factory has stopped producing because of the high customs taxes and the flooding of the local market with imported brands.

The company relies on local labor and it employs 476 Yemenis among whom women represent 31% of the work force. The factories are operated by Yemeni technical expertise, and it is only on limited situations that foreign technical expertise is required.

Q: Do you have plans for expansion?



A: We have a special program to complete the companies development and horizontal integration. We also plan on major improvements in the quality of the products and the working conditions of the employees. Given the hard economic conditions, we have a plan of produce 10 cigarette packs. We are also working on setting up a distribution fleet that will be cover the whole Republic. Finally, before this year is over, we plan to make important decisions on improving production with a view to exporting our products.

Q: Any comments you might like to add?

A: Thank you very much for your visit. Yemen Times is a real newspaper that does investigative journalism through field visits, like this one.

I would like to take this opportunity to pass my greetings on the combined holidays of this season - Eid Al-Adha, Labor Day, the New Year (Hejira Calendar) and Unification Day to our people and our leadership.

I also would like to wish the company staff and workers an enjoyable holiday season, and many happy returns.

Hayel Saeed Group
Yemen Company for Industry & Commerce

WANTED

Graduates in Chemistry / Food Technology Chemical Engineers

For our most modern, fully automatic Biscuit factory

You must be

1. Yemeni National Below 28 years.
2. Fluent in English.
3. Like working with your hands.

Your training will be supervised by senior expatriates.

We send good candidates overseas for training and offer one of the best training programs in Yemen.

Successful candidates will be absorbed in middle management positions in Production with excellent salaries and benefits.

Fax your resume with your contact telephone number to:
The General Manager
HRD program
YCIC Ltd.
Taiz

Fax Number 218054
 or call HRD Dept. on Telephone 218270 for an appointment

VACANCY

Shareb for Trading and Marketing Company (STM) has openings for qualified Yemeni national individual in the following position:

Candidates should have the following qualifications

- A. 4-year degree in Marketing.
- B. A minimum 3 years experience in marketing management.
- C. Computer skills.
- D. Fluent in the English Language (spoken and written).

We are offering an attractive salary and a good working atmosphere.

Interested individuals may contact:
Shareb for Trading and Marketing Co.
Att: Personnel Dept.
P. O. Box: 18301
Tel: 269081/2/3/4

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR (RAS - KATENIB & AL-MUKHA) POWER STATIONS

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) invites national and international tenders for the supply of spare parts as follows:

- A. Tender No. 7/96 - Supply of spare parts for (Al-Mukha) power station.
- B. Tender No. 8/96 - supply of spare parts for (Ras - Katenib) power station.
- C. Tender No. 11/96 - supply of spare parts for (Al - Mukha) power station.
- D. Tender No. 12/96 - supply of spare parts for over - haul for (Al - Mukha) power station.

Interested bidders may obtain the tender documents priced at one hundred (\$100) US dollars for each tender documents (on a non-refundable basis) from the purchase and store department of the PEC Head Office during the normal working hours (8:00 am to 1:30 pm).

The tender offer should be accompanied with the following:

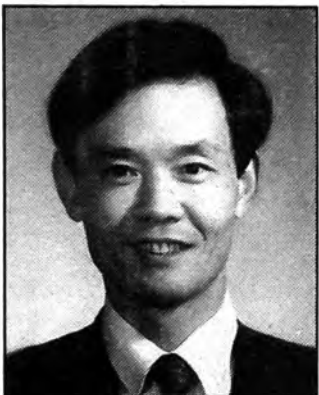
1. A bid bond for 2% valid for three months.
2. A copy of tax card with regard to the local companies.
3. A copy of the agency document from the foreign company authorizing the local company to act as the foreign company agent in the Republic of Yemen.

All offers should be sealed with red wax. Completed tenders in sealed covers addressed to Mr. Ahmed Al-Ayni, Director General, Public Electricity Corporation, Haddah complex block (B2) Sana'a, P. O. Box 178 Republic of Yemen, should reach the PEC as follows:

- A. Tender No. 7/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Wednesday 12nd June 1996.
- B. Tender No. 8/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Wednesday 19th June 1996.
- C. Tender No. 11/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Wednesday 26th June 1996.
- D. Tender No. 12. 96 - not later than 10:30 am on Wednesday 30th June 1996.

Tender will be opened in Public at (11:00 am) of the same day as shown above, at the PEC, in the presence of such tenders or their representatives who may wish to attend.

The PEC is not bound to accept the lowest prices of the tenders.



**By: Dr. Li Jun,
Chinese Medical Team,
Aden General Hospital,
Aden.**

Second/Final Part

Common Misconceptions Concerning Spectacles

Myopia Used for Full Optical Correction

Myopia is that the parallel rays of light are brought to a focus on a point in front of the retinal plane. Simple myopia is usually not progressive. Axial myopia may be when the eye is relatively too long for its refractive status. Pathological myopia is accompanied by medial drugs. The patient can use 1% mydracyl eye drops every 5 minutes about 3 times before going to be each night. There are no effects. Vision can be recovered in a short time. I saw many myopia patients make full optical corrections in the Aden General Hospital. The basic principle of correcting many refractive errors is to give as better a distance vision as possible with the least amount of accommodation.

Myopia patients are not comfortable in carrying out work which requires close focus for a sustained time. If the error was under correction, the patients could be left with a degree of myopia that may precipitate visual symptoms. In such cases, it is advisable to begin medication gradually and build up the prescription to full correction. In the beginning the lenses that give the best vision with greatest comfort must be prescribed. Optically, the contact lenses function in the same way as glasses. Contact lenses are commonly used, e.g., in cosmetics with young female myopia who are eager to improve their appearance. This is also used by sportsmen who worry about fog in glasses with perspiration.

Contact lenses used to have some complications. If used, the

contact lenses, the patient should clear the lenses with appropriate fluids. It is not good to sleep with contact lenses.

Spectacles Can Help Cataract Patients

In Yemen, cataract is a common eye disease. People over 40 years old may have preliminary-lens opacity change. Their vision is thus reduced.

Until recently, no medical drugs such as eye drops, were available to stop cataract developing. But now, there is more help.

A patient who has used 5 different spectacles saw me, recently. I examined her vision that was reduced due to cataract. The glasses were right, when installed. But change is needed because the lenses' opacity are changing every year. New spectacles are little help as the situation will repeat itself in a short time. An operation is needed to correct the problem.

Then there is another patient who got spectacles due to aphakia. (Different vision abilities of the two eyes). In this case, it is not advisable to prescribe glasses. If one eye cataract case had an operation for an eye aphakia, using spectacles is difficult, because the operated eye saw objects magnified about 30% with spectacle; the other eye's vision showed objects normal size. Other cases include one in which the two operated eyes need spectacles. The patient, using spectacles, saw objects much bigger than their actual size. Patients who work in jobs that require exact proportions must take leave of absence while correcting this problem.

After extraction of the cataractous lens, optical correction

by spectacles needs to be prescribed or provided for optimal visual rehabilitation. This is a formidable problem in many developing countries, given the fact that spectacles are often hard to find and generally unaffordable, even if available. The provision of aphakic spectacles correction is considered to be as important as the surgical procedure itself and should receive special attention. Many measures need to be adopted to overcome the shortage of aphakic spectacles at an affordable price.

Your SCD and EID

Lens is a combination of prisms that meet at the optical center so that the rays passing through the optical center go undeflected. If the rays meet the lens at points other than the optical center, they act as prisms. It is essential that the optical center coincides with the visual axis of the wearer of the spectacles. Otherwise prismatic effects will give rise to eye strain. The non coincidence of the optical center with visual axis results in decentration with prismatic effects.

Many people's spectacles center distances (SCD), which are not available in Yemen. The SCD is more than the people's eyes interpupillary distance (EID). One patient, Fatima Ali, who uses glasses has a recurrent headache. She saw an eye doctor who told her there

were no problems with her eyes. I examined her glasses SCD which was 1.7 cm more than her normal EID. She had to change to new spectacles. She lost the headache, but also YR 15000 to buy the glasses! SCD that is wrongly prescribed may lead to symptoms that include red eye, blurring, watering, tired eyes and headaches.

Yemeni adult males' EID is about 5.8-6.2 cm; females' EID is about 5.4-5.8 cm. A glass report must have EID which must be the same as the SCD.

The staff should take SCD to synchronize with the EID.

To conclude, I suggest that if your vision is reduced, follow the following steps:

- 1- Treat your eyes if you have refractive problems.
- 2- If myopic, use retinoscopy to decide how many degrees. Children need drugs to relax ciliary muscle, after 3 days re-test spectacles. Get spectacles report.
- 3- You must wear the same EID as your SCD. Don't neglect this aspect of your vision.
- 4- You should make regular visits to your doctor to examine your vision.
- 5- People who need spectacles used high quality lenses to help their vision tend more frequent check-ups.

I hope you will do all you can to protect your vision!

VACANCY

Yemen Hunt Oil Company (YHOC) has opening for qualified individual in the following position.

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN

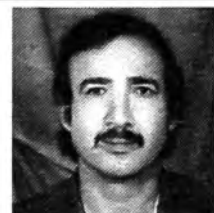
Candidate should have the following qualifications:

- Must have good understanding of written and spoken English.
- Must have at least five (5) years well rounded electronics experience in the operation and maintenance of 2-Way Radio System, Power Systems, interface and other equipment associated with a high density dedicated Communications System.
- Must have certificate/diploma from an accredited two (2) year electronics institute; BS in Electronics technology is preferred.
- Must be in good physical condition; willing and able to ride helicopters and climb towers.

Apply to:
Yemen Hunt Oil Company
Attn: Personnel Department
P. O. Box: 481, Sana'a
Republic of Yemen

Note: Only Yemeni Nationals may apply.

تهانينا الحارة
نزف اجمل الاماني واعطر التهانى
للشباب عبدالعزيز ناجي
بمناسبة زفافه الميمون ، وادام الله المسرات
المهنؤون ، ياسين الحاج وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء



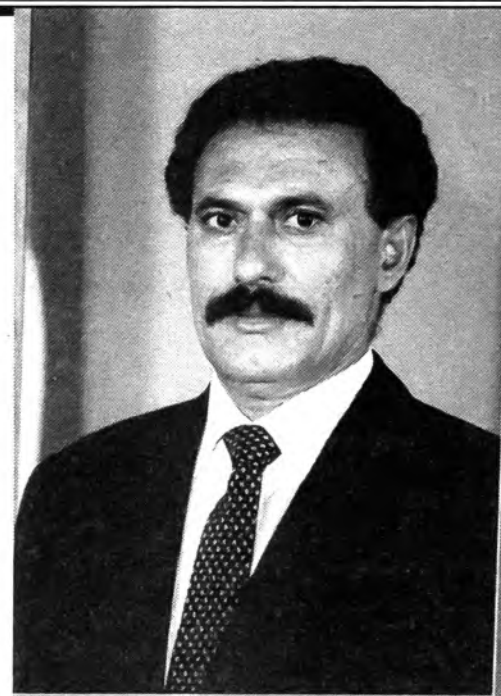
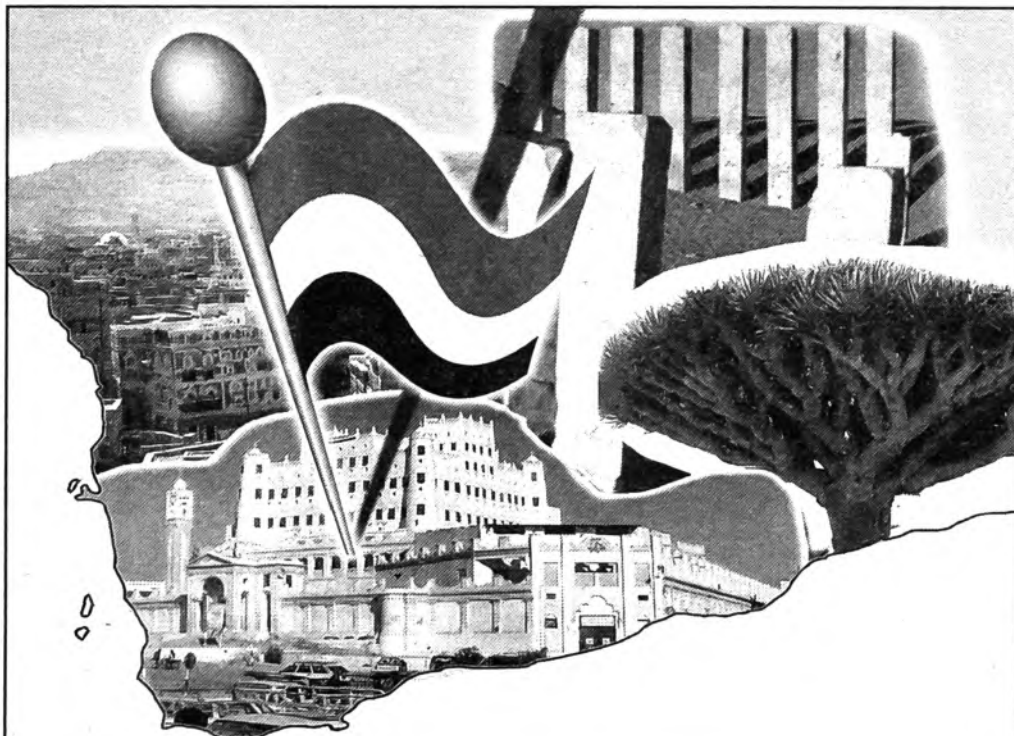
تتقدم
البنك التجاري اليمني
بخالص التحية القلبية للأخ الفريق

علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

والى الشعب اليمني البطل وحكومته الرشيدة والى جميع العاملين في البنك

بمناسبة الذكرى السادسة للوحدة اليمنية - ٢٢ مايو

أعادها الله علينا بالخير والبركات ، وكل عام والجميع بخير



YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK

presents its felicitations and good wishes to

President Ali Abdullah Saleh,

the Yemeni People and Government,
and the Bank Employees

on the 6th Anniversary of Unification Day,
the 22nd of May.

We wish all many happy returns.



The United States Information Service in Sana'a seeks qualified candidates for a limited number of scholarships in the United States

Fulbright Program

Candidates for Master's level study must have a bachelor's degree and submit a project proposal. Applicants should have achieved a score of 550 or higher on the TOEFL test. Contact the AMIDEAST office off Baghdad Street (203-588 or 46-975) for application materials.

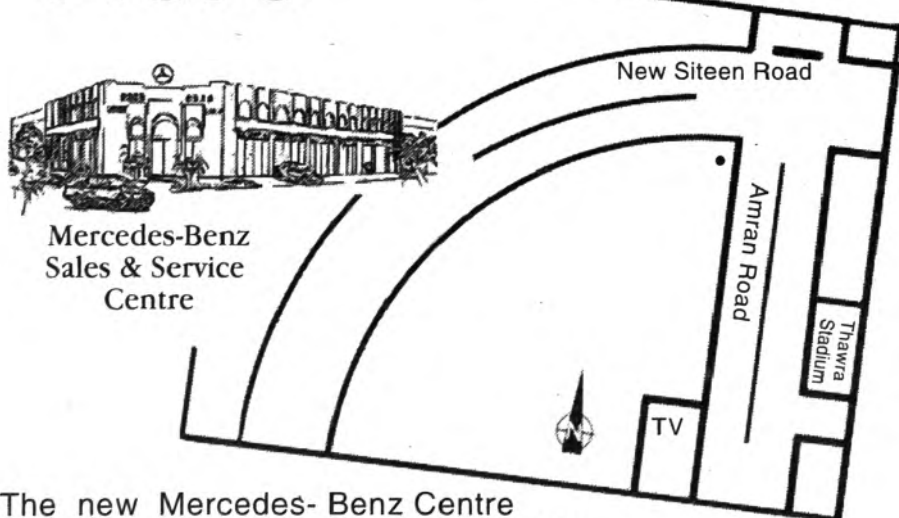
Application deadline is June 30.

Candidates for post-doctoral scholarships must have a Ph.D. and be interested in pursuing a research project in their field at a university in the United States. Applicants are required to submit a detailed research proposal. **Application deadline is June 30.** For information, contact 416-973/4.

Hubert Humphrey Fellowship Program

A one-year non-degree program combining academic study and professional training at a U.S. university. Successful candidates will be high level professionals with at least five years of experience working in the public service fields of economics, journalism, finance and banking, public health, and natural resources and environmental management. **Application deadline is June 30.** Contact 46-973/4.

We Are Located Here



The new Mercedes-Benz Centre is situated on the Settlin Street (60-Meter) off Amran Road. Equipped with high technical tools and manned by an experienced team, we provide Mercedes-Benz customers the best maintenance and service. A new section for body work and paint workshop is added to the services. The spare parts section is part of this complex.

Working hours: Saturday - Wednesday from 08.00 am. to 5.00 pm.
Thursday 8.00 am. to 12.00 pm.



Mercedes - Benz

Sole Agent:

United Engineering & Automobile Co. Ltd.

Tel: 330080 Fax: 320030

THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION - ADEN BRANCH

Tenders Announcement for Supply of Two Genset

(1)

In accordance with the invest plan programme PEC-Aden announce the issue of the following tender financed by the Government to improve generation at Socotra Hudaibo Power Station- Socotra.

Tender No. 13/96 Hudaibo 2 x 250 K. W. generating set equipped with diesel engine c/with auxiliaries.

Tenders willing to participate in the above mentioned tender can purchase the tender documents from:

**The Department of Purchasing & Stores
Public Electricity Corporation,
Hedjuff, Maalla, Aden,
Republic of Yemen.**

Telex 2263 YD ADELEC, Tel 242973, Fax 221133

Starting from 15 May, 96 against a non-refundable fee of 2000 Yemeni rials (two thousand rials).

The bids must be accompanied by bid bond in the form of a bank guarantee or a payable cheque for 2% (two percent) of the total bids in the name of the Public Electricity Corporation Aden Branch and should remain valid for 120 days from the closing date tenderers in the Republic who are willing to participate in the above tenders are required to submit tender documents in two copies original and copy plus the following certificates:

- 1- Copy of income tax certificate
- 2- Copy of chamber of commerce certificate

Bids of the above tender to be submit in sealed envelope to the secretary tendering committee at the General Managing Director office, Hedjuff not later than 11:00 noon local time of closing date 17 June, 1996 bids received after closing above time and date will not be consider.

(2)

In accordance with the invest plan programme PEC-Aden announce the issue of the following tender financed by the Government to improve generation at Socotra Hudaibo Power Station- Socotra.

Tender No. 14/96 Hudaibo 2 x 350 K. W. generating set equipped with diesel engine c/with auxiliaries.

Tenders willing to participate in the above mentioned tender can purchase the tender documents from:

**The Department of Purchasing & Stores
Public Electricity Corporation,
Hedjuff, Maalla, Aden,
Republic of Yemen.**

Telex 2263 YD ADELEC, Tel 242973, Fax 221133

Starting from 20 May, 96 against a non-refundable fee of 2000 Yemeni rials (two thousand rials).

The bids must be accompanied by bid bond in the form of a bank guarantee or a payable cheque for 2% (two percent) of the total bids in the name of the Public Electricity Corporation Aden Branch and should remain valid for 120 days from the closing date tenderers in the Republic who are willing to participate in the above tenders are required to submit tender documents in two copies original and copy plus the following certificates:

- 1- Copy of income tax certificate
- 2- Copy of chamber of commerce certificate

Bids of the above tender to be submit in sealed envelope to the secretary tendering committee at the General Managing Director office, Hedjuff not later than 11:00 noon local time of closing date 17 June, 1996. Bids received after closing above time and date will not be considered.

On the 6th Anniversary of Unification Day

YEMEN'S UNITY: Dangers and Safeguards

By: Dr. Azza M.A. Ghanem,
Associate Professor in Psychology, College of Education



has happened in Yemen since the 22nd May 1990, when the unification of northern and southern sections was promulgated and effected. That historic act was unequivocally a laudable and essential step that left the whole nation in a state of incredible euphoria. Perhaps it was that brilliant astute decision that precipitated the unification with such haste that ostracized any possible foreign interference. This was one of the achievements of our President.

Whatever our differences are, we Yemenis agree that the unity of Yemen is a sine qua non, tangible, viable, altruistic fact and continually improved. The previous impasse that was created inadvertently - or otherwise by the Socialist Party and the People General Congress, and which culminated in an open war in May 1994 - barely 4 years after unity - was a result of: lack of malleability, mistrust, selfishness and power seeking. It proved - inter alia - that democracy was too novel a concept for both the south which was accustomed to communist tactics and the north which was largely a tribal society lacking an infrastructure and law enforcement.

That war which only lasted two months has left its deep political repercussions, adverse economic effects and daunting psychological doubts and barriers. Yemen cannot go through anymore upheavals and violent encounters. It must learn to deal with dissent and disagreement in a more amicable complacent and productive way. But this liaison is highly dependent on positive changes of attitudes commensurate with the rhetoric that one hears but does not see in reality.

I am no politician, however I have lived long enough and seen enough to be able to construe and analyze issues in my own unsophisticated fashion. The extant situation in Yemen is far from perfect and the recuperation process has taken longer than expected. Several issues have impeded the recovery and eked out the waiting for progress. It is felt that more active steps should be taken to alleviate the present tensions and pressing exigencies.

Naturally this is an arduous task fraught with dangers, difficulties and duress but compared to what we have been through, it is a more viable

alternative.

On the international stance, Yemen must prove to the world that it is capable and up to the challenge in front of it, that it has kissed the combined 19th and 20th centuries good-bye and will enter the 21st century with a modern, progressive attitude. It should hold tight to the newly introduced concept of democracy, if its intention is to keep in good terms with Western cultures and powers. Those countries can distinguish between lip-service and real fulfillment. They place a great deal of importance on the role of women - for example - and their status quo.

This point has been tangential in Yemeni democracy due to a backlog of bigotry and certainly not, as western people think, due to Islamic teachings. Without the support of the western powers, it would not have been possible for Yemen to achieve the results it reached in July 1994. Partly due to the strategic position Yemen enjoys which makes stability in the area absolutely essential, unity was preferable to a divided unsettled region. The process of naturalization with Israel does not really affect Yemen since there are no common issues or borders and hence it is pointless for Yemen to consider it or corner itself into the debating ring.

One rather sensitive issue has been the accusation that Yemen harbors persons involved in international acts of terrorism.

Whether this is true or not remains to be verified, however Yemen must take it upon itself to reassure the world that it will not tolerate or allow such activities by careful investigation and scrutiny.

The crises that Yemen passed through since 1990 and the disastrous invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, exceeded Yemen's imagination. Their reaction to the Gulf issue was not support for Iraq's act but rather repulsion at the way so many countries ganged up against one especially when many felt that the whole matter was premeditated as an economic conspiracy and an undermining of Arab power in the Middle East.

Whatever the intentions and outcomes, it is high time that the Arab neighbors realize that Yemen wants to patch up, improve relations and communications. It was the poor laborers 800,000 who suffered the most through no fault of theirs. The

way Yemen handled the border disputes with Oman and Saudi Arabia proves that it wants to make amends and peace. Our diplomatic relations perhaps exhibit several lacunas, but if one considers that this area was only stepped into 20 years or so ago after independence and the revolution one does not find it surprising.

Having brushed aside hastily the international issue and the national Arab configuration, one is left with the much more perilous matter of the internal situation. Here lie the real dangers, some active and others dormant, that could threaten Yemen's stability in the future. There are several areas where safeguards would be a worthwhile investment.

One of the most outstanding achievements of Yemen in comparison to many Arab states has been its starting out on the attractive vista of democracy. This is a landmark for the future that must be protected by ensuring free elections, participation of women, building sound and strong infrastructures, establishing better law systems, and securing freedom of speech and the press for ALL parties.

The compromising attitude in the sharing of power and proved a failure and will always culminate in deadlocks and trouble.

A sensitive issue that most people refrain from talking about is tribalism and geographical roots. One cannot relinquish his roots, line of decent and social customs, they are essential for proper personality development and correct bearings, but what is unfortunate is when they become reason enough for prejudice, loss of objective judgment, selective choice based on tribal relations and even perhaps revenge and physical attacks. Yemeni nationalism should be strengthened in order to replace tribalism.

How? This is a tough and very long winded matter which can't be dealt with in this article.

Intertwined with this tribalism issue is the newly acquired idea of party membership. This is an area where the Socialist Party has had much experience in but other parties are new at it. The whole attitude towards party membership is in discrete from that of tribal membership in my opinion. Many people need to know what their obligations, rights, expectations etc. of the party should be. Dirty fights and defamation of character in a country where litigation are lacking would be disastrous as each person would be tempted to take the law into his own hands.

Anyone who has been living in Yemen for as little

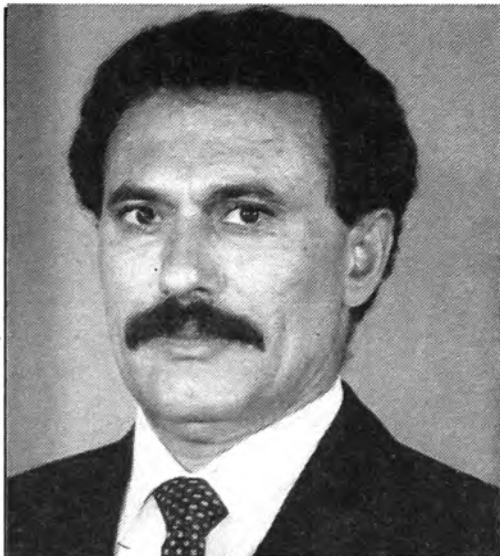
as a few past months would be able to tell that we are facing a real economic crisis. All measures taken have been too slow in coming and have not been lucrative so far. The poor are facing real difficulty in finding sufficient food and medications, simultaneously the roads accommodate more expensive luxurious cars mostly funded through the public sector. Chewing qat makes a bad situation even worse for all sectors of the Yemeni community. The development of agriculture is still lagging behind.

Even the best of economic measures would not suffice without the eradication of corruption which is rife in such poor economic conditions and the absence of accountability. At all levels, higher and lower classes much be held responsible, by the highest authorities, but it remains to be seen how this will be carried out.

This brings us to another issue which is law-enforcement, and the development of a law system completely independent of those in power. In order for that to be possible one must have the qualified cadre in law who can live up to that standard and one must provide them with protection from Mafia groups. Without a law system equality and justice will not be possible, and without equality and justice between all people, unity will lack credence and continuity. Not only in law enforcement but in all social issues such as job opportunities, education and health services, wealth distribution from natural resources and business facilities and credits.

Systematic and objective study of the needs of the various governorates and their needs is a must rather than the random compliance with requests according to favoritism. Giving each governorate relative independence, responsibility and rights in running its affairs and reduction of centralization may help. Choosing highly qualified and expert persons from various governorates and moving them around different governorates may help in creating a sense of unity provided their behavior stands up to that and the exercise does not reflect a preference for a particular group.

So many misconceptions are running wild in Yemen, perhaps this article can elucidate some. The events of the last six years have been so fast, unique and unpredictable. However we Yemenis are mostly optimistic and Insha-Allah we will find ahead a better future, more secure politically, economically and socially.



شركة كنديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن

تهنيء

الرئيس القائد الفريق علي عبدالله صالح

والشعب اليمني والحكومة

بذكرى عيد الوحدة اليمنية وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen

extends its warm greetings and best wishes
to **President Ali Abdullah Saleh**,
the Government and People of Yemen -
on the anniversary of Unification Day.

Happy Returns to All



Entries Invited to Al-Owais Awards

Arab men and women of literature have been invited to submit entries for the fifth Sultan bin Ali al Owais Cultural Award.

The entries open from May 2 to February 28 next year, must be in accordance with the regulations issued to universities, cultural centers, Arab literary association and the bodies running similar awards, Abdul Hamid Ahmed, Secretary General of the Foundation said last week.

The awards are offered in poetry, story, novel and play, literary and critical studies, humanitarian and futuristic studies, and scientific and cultural distinction. "Each award carries prize money of \$100,000," he said. "Universities, literary and cultural associations and institutes can nominate a candidate for the award, provided they get the nominee's approval in writing," he added.

Five men of letters can also nominate someone for the award on the condition that the nominee agrees to such a nomination.

Ahmed stated that members of the jury for the last two awards cannot be nominated for the award,

while winners of similar Arab awards are eligible for nomination only if they have won the awards six years before the nomination.

The award is granted to writers regardless of their political or intellectual thinking. The intellectual creation should be a new and distinct addition to Arab culture.

Five Arab men and women of letters received the fourth Al-Owais prize at a special ceremony in Dubai last March.

They were Abdul Wahab Al Bayati from Iraq for poetry, Edward Al-Kharrat from Cairo for best novelist and playwright, Dr. Nasser Al Assad from Jordan for literary and critical studies, Dr. Mohammed Al Rumaihi, Kuwait, and Dr. Awatif Abdulrahman, Cairo, who shared the award for humanitarian and futuristic studies, and Sheikh Hamad Al Jassir, Saudi Arabia for cultural and scientific distinction.

Some 25 men and women of letters have won the award since its inception.

Lebanese tourism takes a beating

Lebanon's post-war efforts to rebuild its tourism industry took a heavy beating during Israel's Operation Grapes of Wrath, costing hotels alone 150 million dollars, but operators are determined to overcome this new setback.

Israel's April 11-27 offensive delayed by nearly a month the opening in Beirut of Horeca, a major fair devoted to the hotel and restaurant industry, and forced hundreds of tourists and businessmen to cancel trips to Lebanon.

"The Tourism Ministry was to reveal its master plan for the future of tourism in Lebanon at the fair but since it was delayed we don't know if the results will be 'announced,'" said Jumana Salame of Horeca.

"The military operation had negatively affected tourism, but I think that there is a strong Lebanese will to overcome and move ahead to restore our role as a prime tourist destination," she said.

Pierre Achkar, President of the Hotels' Syndicate in Lebanon, said, "Economic revival cannot live in the shadow of occupation" - a reference to 1,000 Israeli troops who have occupied a buffer zone in south Lebanon

since 1985.

Achkar estimated the losses for Lebanon's hotel industry at some 100,000 beds during the 16-day operation and 150 million dollars. He said tourism generated 710 million dollars in 1995.

"The repercussions would have been greater if the aggression had continued," he said, hailing the international effort that led to the April 27 US-brokered cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah. According to Achkar a group of 200 French tourists landed in Beirut airport just before the truce went into effect.

"That means a lot. When 200 people show faith in us, that can only help give us faith in ourselves," he said.

"Things are picking up slowly but surely and the Arabs, who have grown accustomed to the situation in Lebanon, are returning," he said.

For Raffi Gabrielian of the Sonar Travel Agency, the Israeli onslaught cast a shadow over tourism at all levels - hotels, tour bus operators, restaurants - for the months of April, May and June.

"Our agency had 80 cancellations for the month of May. We had expected tourists mostly from France and Greece, Armenia." The group was to attend the

"meron," - a ceremony held every seven or eight years during which oil is blessed and then distributed throughout the international Armenian Orthodox community.

Raffi said he tried to encourage the group to come but was told they still don't trust security in Lebanon.

Nadim Safa, Front Office Manager at the Cavalier Hotel in Beirut, which was a watering hole for the foreign press corps during Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war, said it was business as usual.

"We were full up with the press and had to turn back many journalists," Safa said.

But the hotel also suffered 100 cancellations from businessmen and tourists, mainly Europeans.

"Nevertheless we are back in business, certainly not at 100%, but let's say it's around 40 to 50% of our capacity," he said.

Safa recalled one group of French tourists who narrowly escaped an Israeli helicopter attack on a bakery - it was hit 15 minutes after they had stopped there on their way back from the southern port of Sidon.

"They freaked out when they saw the pictures on television and the next day, a Sunday, they all packed up and left," Safa said.



VACANCY

FACILITIES SUPERVISOR

We offer an opportunity in Administration Department at Sana'a in the line with our Yemenization program. The position is to provide Company office and housing facilities, their equipment, fittings and furnishings, with an acceptable level of maintenance, care and repair. Through the supervision of the work of a contracted maintenance crew.

DUTIES:

- Direct day to day supervision of contract labor to achieve satisfactory performance and output resulting in the fulfillment of quality control targets for domestic and office environments.

- Assisting in the establishment, implementation and supervision of planned preventative maintenance programs to enable quality control standards to be met.
- Prioritizing and resolving day to day maintenance requirements.
- Providing specialist advice and hands on assistance in resolving maintenance problems.
- Local purchasing of spares and materials.
- Keeping inventory and controlling issue of spares and materials.

SUPERVISION:

Daily guidance with work program and timetable from the Facilities Coord but will be expected to work on won initiative on site.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

EDUCATION:

Technical School certificate and / or University degree

EXPERIENCE:

5 years experience in a technical/construction environment. Working knowledge of one or two trade disciplines and general level of understanding of others.

Supervisory experience of western work and personal standards.

Acceptable, manner and appearance to be dealing with spouses and families in their homes.

Local knowledge of available products and services.

Valid drivers license.

If you possess the qualifications, please send your CV to the following address:

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen,
P. O. Box 15137, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Street 4 off Algiers Street, Diplomatic Zone
Tel: 967 1 414035-9

BJP Forms New Indian Government

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the new Indian Prime Minister, and his cabinet have been sworn in last week. He has until the end of the month to produce a majority in the newly elected Lok Sabha (Indian parliament) before the end of this month.

The Bharatiya Janatha Party, a fiercely Hindu nationalist party, has visibly toned down its rhetoric since having come out as the largest party of India in the elections held three weeks ago. The reason is simple. The BJP is at least 75 seats short of a majority in the Lok Sabha, if the Vajpayee government is to see light.

If the BJP fails to muster a majority government, the president of the republic, Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, will ask the National Front-Left bloc to take a shot at it. The NF-LF says it can easily put together a coalition government with the Congress Party for that purpose. But the leftist bloc, under a

reluctant Marxist guru, Jyoti Basu, does not present a more palatable alternative to the majority of Indians. Even before Basu takes a shot at the prime minister's job, first, Vajpayee has to throw in the towel, which he does not seem eager to do.

Vajpayee, 70, is a lifelong bachelor who friends jokingly say he is married to politics. Observers say that the prime minister is probably among the most moderate elements of the BJP. That in itself may be a problem. Vajpayee's problems in running the affairs of the Indian government, if he succeeds in putting together a majority in the Lok Sabha, will probably come from his zealous colleagues in the BJP than from the opposition. Still, most of the minorities and ethnic groups of India, especially the Muslims, feel threatened by the bias of the ultra-Hindu beliefs of the BJP.

Ugandan Civil War Persists

Uganda is getting increasingly haunted by the on-going civil war in the northern region of the country. Rebels from former President Obote's northern tribe claim to have killed over 400 government soldiers over the last two months alone. The brutal civil war, that has a puritanical Christian religious slant, has ravaged some sixty villages.

Meanwhile, President Yoweri Museveni, 52, was announced winner of the presidential elections earlier this month. Ten years after he seized power in 1986, Museveni, a former guerilla leader who toppled Obote from power, wanted to legitimize himself in the eyes of his people, as well as the world community.

His challenger in the elections, Paul Ssemogerere, 64, got less than 15% of the votes.

Uganda had suffered enormously from political and tribal violence under Idi Amin and Milton Obote. The reign of Museveni is considered, in comparison, relatively more calm, in spite of the civil war in the northern and eastern regions.

ADEN HOTEL
MÖVENPICK



فندق عدن
موڤنپيك

يتقدم

مدير وموظفو

فندق عدن موڤنپيك

والشركة العربية للاستثمار

والسياحة المحدودة

بأحرارتهاني القلبية إلى

فخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

والشعب اليمني والحكومة

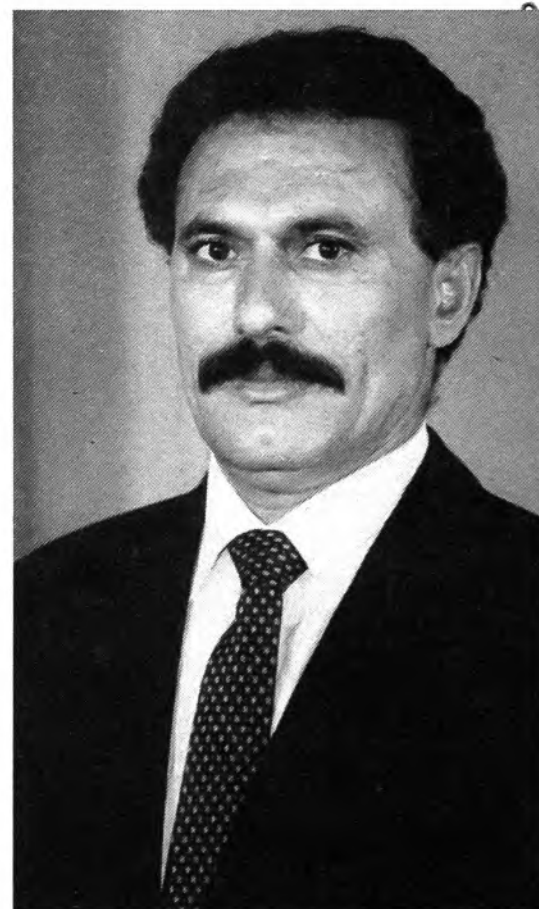
بمناسبة ذكرى عيد الوحدة المباركة

وكل عام والجميع بخير

Aden Hotel - Movenpick,
and
Arabian Investment & Tourism
Company Limited
present their felicitations &
greetings to H.E. President Ali
Abdullah Saleh,
the Yemeni People and Govern-
ment

on the 6th anniversary
of Yemen's Unification Day.

We wish al many happy returns.



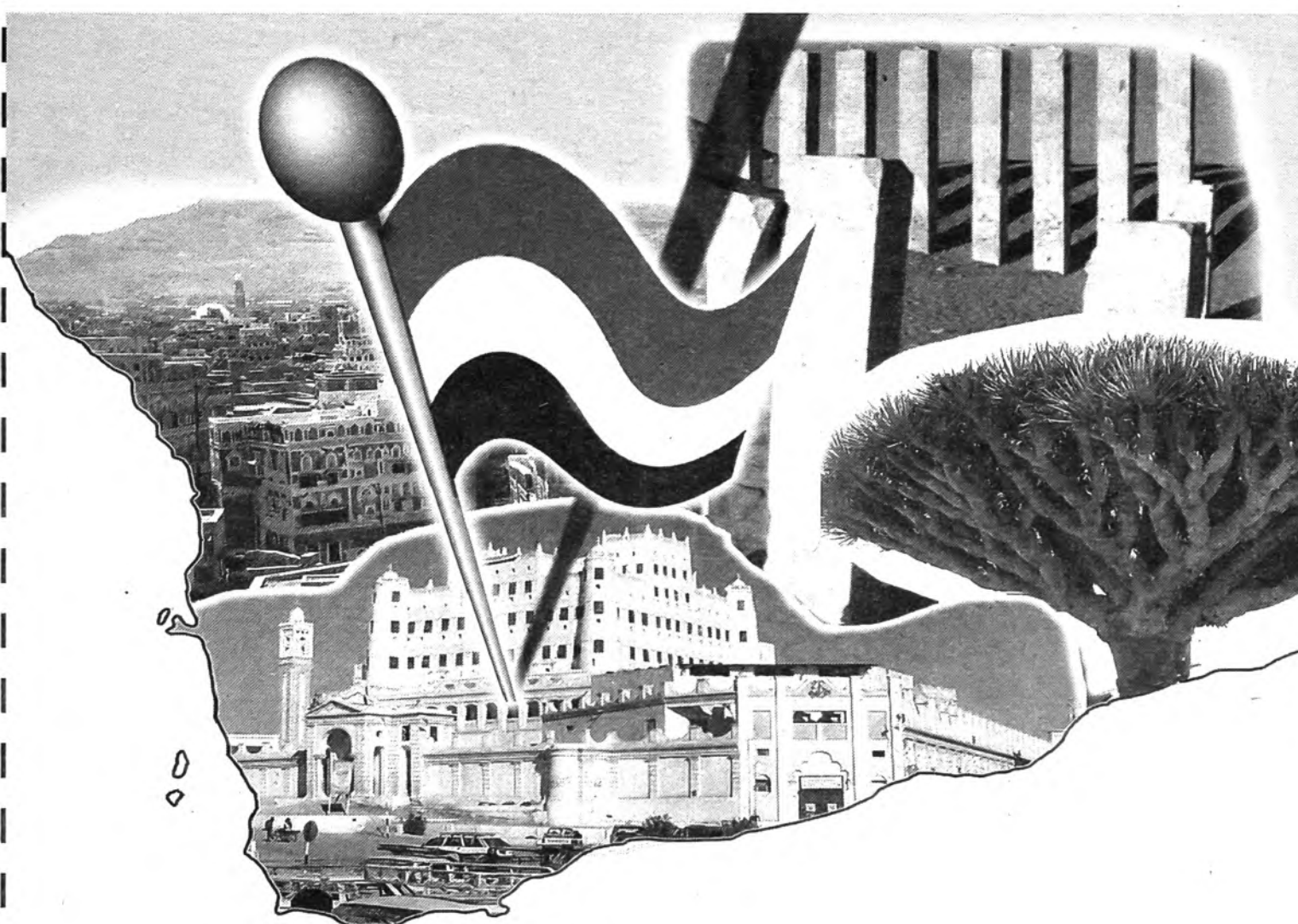


تتقدم
شركة توتال - اليمن

بأجمل التهاني وأعطر الأمانى

إلى الشعب اليمني الأبى وقيادتنا السياسية المظفرة بقيادة ابن اليمن البار
الفريق علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

وذلك بمناسبة ذكرى ٢٢ مايو عيد الوحدة اليمنية
أعادها الله علينا وعلى شعبنا بمزيد من الرقي والإزدهار



TOTAL - YEMEN

presents

its congratulations and felicitations
to the Yemeni people, government, and political leadership headed by

**General Ali Abdullah Saleh,
President of the Republic**

on the occasion of 22nd May,
Anniversary of Yemen's Unity.

We hope all many happy returns.



The National Cigarettes and Matches Industry



شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

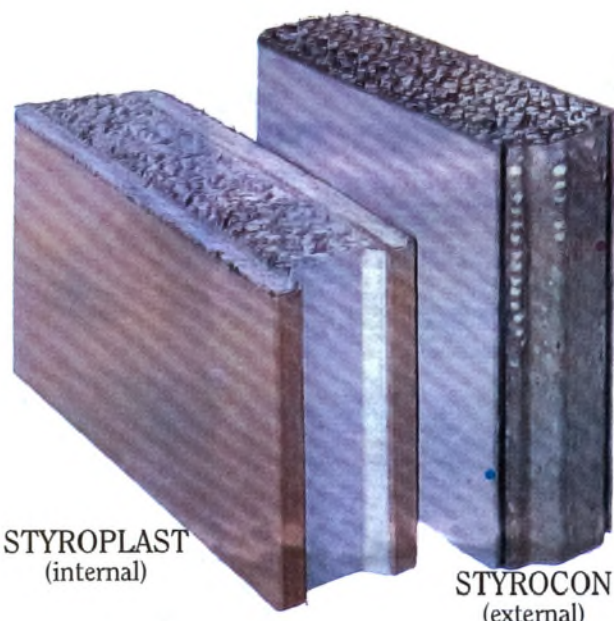
ممثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة وجميع الموظفين والعمال
تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للأخ الفريق

علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

والى الحكومة اليمنية والشعب اليمني
بمناسبة الذكرى العاشرة لليوم الوطني.
تمنيتة ليمن دوام التقدم والازدهار والرفعة.



The Chairman, Employees and Workers of The National Cigarettes and Matches Industry presents their best wishes to president Ali Abdullah Salih, Government and the people of Yemen on the 6th anniversary of unification.



Strong
Fireproof
Lightweight
Space saving
Simple to erect

STYROPLAST
(internal)

STYROCON
(external)

2 established names as economical substitutes for cavity brickwork, framed construction, plastered internal brick walls & partitions.

تتقدم الشركة اليمنية للاستراتيجية لتكنولوجيا المباني ممثلة برئيس مجلس إدارتها وموظفيها وعمالها بتهانيتها الحارة لقائد المسيرة الرمز الأخ الفريق

علي عبدالله صالح

والى الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الأخ
عبد العزيز عبدالغني

والى الشعب اليمني الكريم بمناسبة العيد السادس
لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية ٢٢ مايو.
تمنينا ليمننا الكبير المزيد من التقدم والازدهار.

تكنولوجيا المباني
Building Technology



الشركة اليمنية
of Yemen

The Chairman, officers and employees of Building Technology of Yemen Co.

present their warm congratulation to the leader of new Yemen president Ali Abdullah Salih and to Government of Yemen headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani and to the Yemeni people on the occasion of 6th anniversary of unification of Yemen.

We hope for great Yemen more prosperity and development.



AL-AYYAM: Aden (bi-weekly) 15-5-96
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) The Prosecution Rejects the Court's Decision for the Release of the 2 Accused Ladies in the Al-Mukalla Rape Case
- 2) A Young Man Kills Four and Commits Suicide
- 3) Calls for Investigation on the whereabouts of the Money Contributed to Help the Victims of the Aden Floods.

Article Summary:

A Gang Steals a Water Pump

A Farmer and his guard came to Al-Ayyam office to report that he has been a victim of an armed assault and robbery on his farm. A gang came after midnight and tied up his guard after roughing him up and then disconnected and carried away a 22 horsepower water pump that was on the farm. The thieves escaped to a nearby military camp. This occurred in Bir Fadhle, near Aden, on the eve of the First Day of the Eid Al-Adha holidays.

2) **Human Rights Organization Endorses the Independent Writers and Journalists Committee**
The Yemeni Organization for Human Rights and Liberties sent a letter to the Chairman of the Preparatory committee for the establishment of the Independent Committee for the Protection of Writers and Journalists. It expressed full support for the Committee, which it described as necessary in the drive towards establishing independent committees that are not a part of the power structure of the state.

AL-TAJJAMMU'U: Aden (weekly) 13-5-96
(Yemeni Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Because of the Attitude of the Minister, the Projects of the World Bank and the EEC are on Hold.
- 2) The Circulation of Handouts Inciting Opposition to the Regime.
- 3) The Crimes in Our Seas Continue

Article Summary:

1) The Ozone Layer

In a seminar on the Ozone Layer, one of the attendants asked after a lengthy discussion on the matter: Are they Muslims and are they in need of assistance? Should we proceed to collect contributions for them?

Advisors Galore!

On the band-wagon of administrative reforms, one



Yemeni Press in a Week

by: *Hassan Al-Haifi*

is surprised to find a long list of officials who are now promoted to the rank of advisors to the highest authority in the administrative units of the government simply because there is no place to put these people. Mohammed Ali Moghalles wrote a long article explaining the phenomenon of boosting unwanted bureaucrats to the rank of advisors, which the author calls "overpaid unemployment".

26 SEPTEMBER: Sana'a (Weekly) 16-5-1996
(The Mouthpiece of the Military)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Chairman of the Customs Authority: YR5.7 Billion Is the Customs Revenue for the First Quarter of 1996;
- 2) The Council of Ministers:
 - Approves the General policy of the Fund for the Promotion of Agricultural Production and the Financial Report of the Fund;
 - Discusses the By-laws of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism;
 - Approves the Arab Agreement Banning Trade in Contraband Material decreed by the Arab Ministers of Interior in January 1994;
 - Listens to a number of ministerial reports from Finance, Education and Civil Service.
- 3) The Participation of the Private Sector in Electricity Generation: Will It Really Solve the Problem?

Article Summary:

1) Al-Saqqaf (YT) Again!

It seems that Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf has entered the 26th September newspaper's list of most hated independent journalists. Every week, the paper, which is the mouthpiece of the armed forces of Yemen, indulges in insults and attacks on Dr. Al-Saqqaf and the Yemen Times.

This week the paper attacked the Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief in two articles. A long article attacks Al-Saqqaf with a barrage of insults, without really saying much. The article, carried under a pseudonym, concludes that Dr. Al-Saqqaf, is the world's sickest person because he cannot see the glory of the rulers of today's Yemen.

In another article entitled "Can You Keep a

Secret?" the paper accuses Dr. Al-Saqqaf of having purchased a big building in Sanaa, which "he plans to lease out to foreigners".

The 26th September alleges that Dr. Al-Saqqaf gets invited to different countries where he is given a lot of money in green-backs (US dollars).

"In return, Dr. Al-Saqqaf provides them with information about his own country, and then comes back to Yemen to write in his paper to glorify those countries which he just visited and from which he received enormous amounts of money," the 26th September wrote.

Editor's Note:

Dr. Saqqaf returned recently from visits to Germany and India. Neither country gave him or was expected to give him any money. Nor does either country need information from Dr. Saqqaf, or need him to polish their image.

Over the last few years, Dr. Saqqaf, upon invitation visited the USA, UK, France, Qatar, the UAE, India, Jordan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Oman, etc. Not one US dollar was received from those countries.

The allegations of 26th September are both immoral and baseless.

AL-MUSTAQILLA (THE INDEPENDENT):
London (Weekly) 13-5-96
(Independent)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Yemeni Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs: The Arbitration on the Hunaish Island Should Not Exceed Six Months. Yemen Is Confident of its Legal Position.
- 2) After a Fruitful Trip to Saudi Arabia: Sheikh al-Ahmar Clears the Fog and Puts the Work of the Joint Yemeni-Saudi Committees on its Proper Course
- 3) Abdulmalik Al-Mikhlaifi (Nasserite Unionist Party): If Other Alternatives Fail to Do It, then the Military Option Would Be Appropriate to Liberate Hunaish.

Article Summary:

The Epic Lady

Hussein Al-Awadhy, a columnist who writes for many papers, writes about the recent auction in which the belongings of Jacqueline Kennedy, one of which was the diamond ring given to her by Aristotle Onassis, her second husband after J. F. Kennedy. The auction was set to have netted US\$2.8 Million with 2.6 Million Just for the diamond ring alone!

Al-Awadhy contends that the purchaser could not be an American, as Americans do not like to show off and brag. Nor can the buyer be Chinese, since the Chinese are forbidden from owning any luxuries. Nor can the buyer be Japanese, because the Japanese would wisely channel their money to more active investments, thus showing no interest in the paraphernalia of divorced women. He asked the readers to mail in their suggestion of the nationality of the buyer and the Winner will get a check from the Bank of Recognition and Affection, since the only thing that can be done with the prize is to frame it.

AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 14-5-96
(Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

- 1) Buyers of Yemeni Oil Request a Reduction in Prices.
- 2) Embezzlement of Tourists at the Airport
- 3) A Journalist Requests the Testimony of the President against the Governor of Sana'a.

Article Summary:

1) The Age of Chaos

In view of the security situation in the country, the paper in its opening editorial comments on the increasing level of violence and lawlessness that has plagued the country. The paper states that the state security apparatus has failed to deal with the rise in vigilante activities, murders, rapes, robberies and other crimes, many of which were unfamiliar to Yemen before.

Even those who are upholding the law have become victims of violence while performing their duties like the Prosecutor in Hodeida, the Governor of Aden's son, who was kidnapped for almost a week before he was finally released, and many other examples. Society is now witnessing total chaos.

A Plea

Dr. Mohammed al-Arousy, Professor of Buildings of Islamic Architecture at Sana'a University, made an urgent appeal for assistance in preventing the collapse of the Al-Shabariq Gate in Zabid which is 100 years old. The gate's conditions deteriorated and the southern side has already fallen. Dr. Al-Arousy contends that unless urgent help is received within 1 month, the gate will collapse, in total!

بمناسبة ذكرى عيد الوحدة

يسر

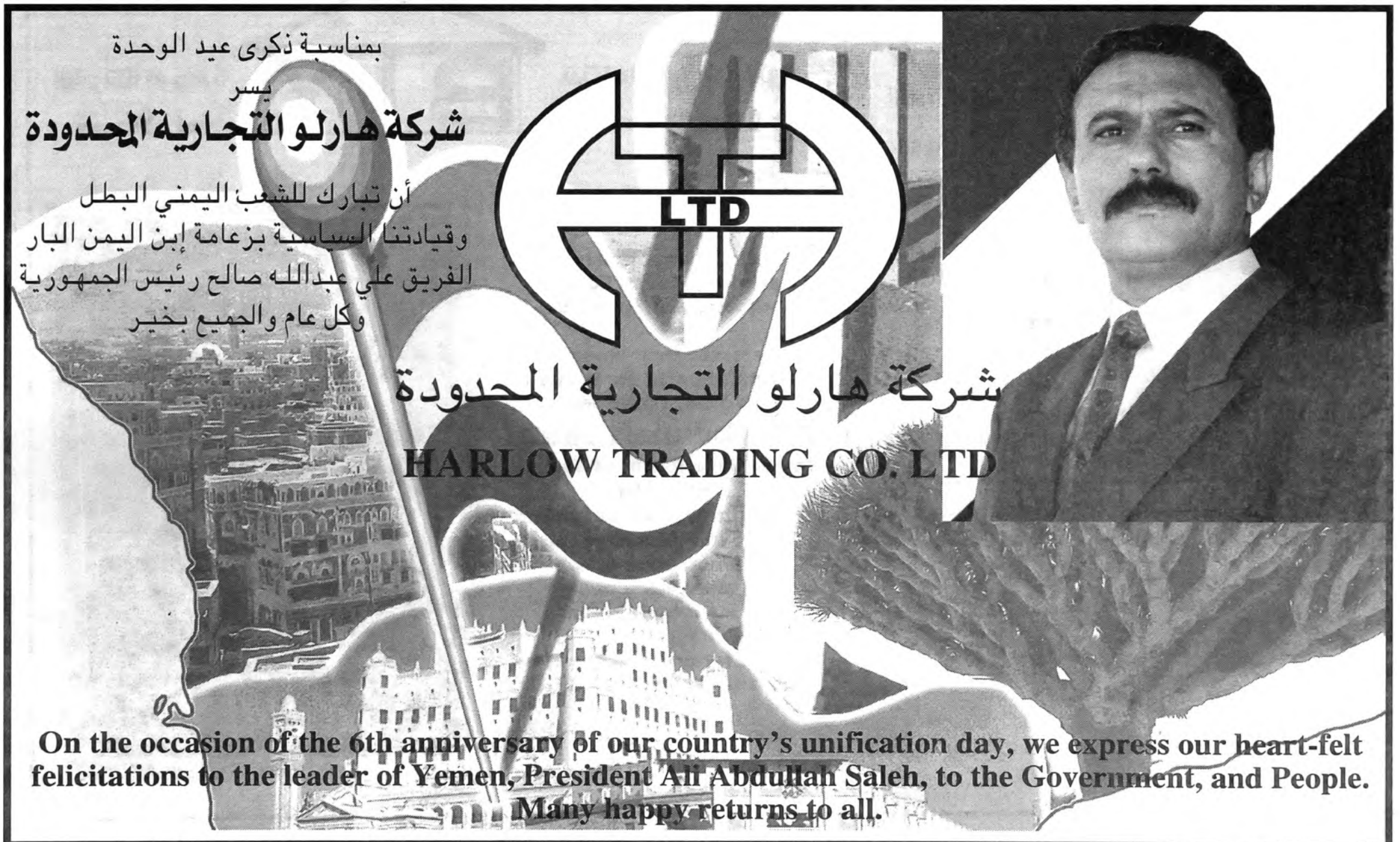
شركة هارلو التجارية المحدودة

أن تبارك للشعب اليمني البطل
وقيادتنا السياسية بزعامة ابن اليمن البار
الفريق علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية
وكل عام والجميع بخير

شركة هارلو التجارية المحدودة

HARLOW TRADING CO. LTD

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of our country's unification day, we express our heart-felt felicitations to the leader of Yemen, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, to the Government, and People. Many happy returns to all.



Prince Naseem to Face New Challenger

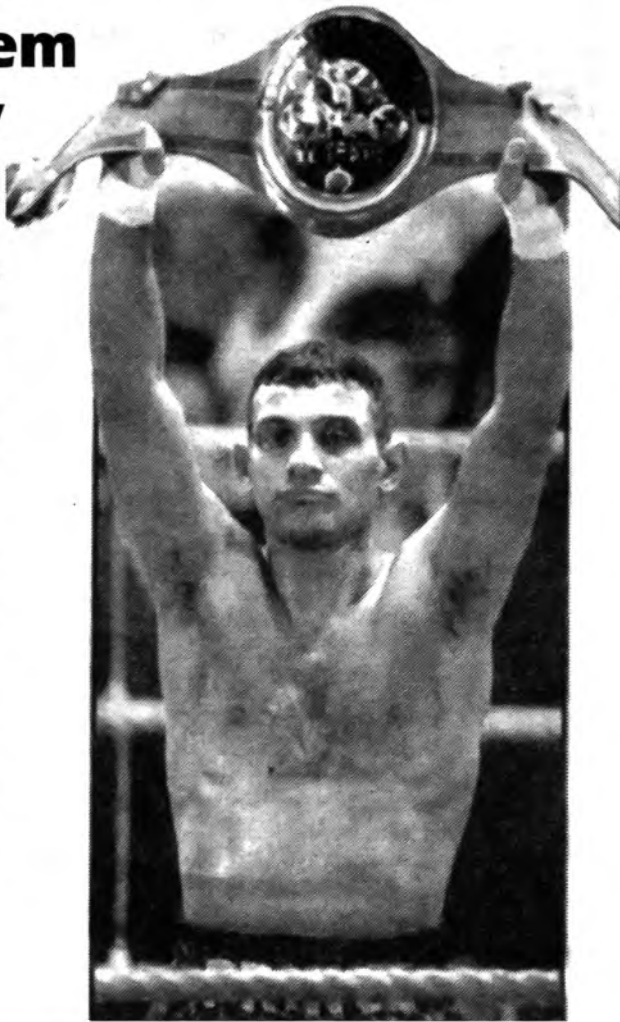
British boxer Naseem Salem Hamed, of Yemeni parents, announced that his next fight in defence of his title will be on July 8, 1996. Naseem is the super feather-weight champion of the world. He will face the Cypriot boxer Alisio, who is the first candidate on line for the fight, according to the W.B.O. (World Boxing Organization).

Alisio, like Naseem, has never been defeated until now. Naseem, however, announced in a press conference last week that he will be the first to defeat the Cypriot. "I will knock him out in the fifth round," he threatened.

This will be the fifth time Naseem is defending his title, so far successfully. The young Naseem is said to have mastered a unique boxing style and movement that bring down his opponents.

On the other hand, Naseem and his family have received an invitation from the Yemeni Embassy in London to fly to Yemen to participate in the special celebrations on the occasion of Yemeni unification anniversary. There is no confirmation the boxer will come.

By: Jamal Al-Awadi,
Sports Editor,
Yemen Times.



Cycling the World: Fun and a Mission

Joe McCarron, a British cyclist, is currently in town. He is on his way to China. His 4000 kilometer bike ride started in Cambridge, UK, on March 6th. He expects the remainder of the journey will take another three months.

"I am not doing this just for fun, although that is an important part of it. I am doing it also to raise funds for a charity - Intermediate Technology," he told the Yemen Times. His Yemen leg of the trip is sponsored by Shell, and to continue his trip to Oman.

Mr. McCarron has a Ph.D. in Geology from Cambridge University. His voluntary efforts at fund raising started in Cambridge to help students. "Now the money I raise goes to help finance small projects in poor countries," he added.

His cycling has taken him to France, crossed the snowy Alps in Switzerland, then Italy, Greece, the former Yugoslavia, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, and Yemen. The next destination is Oman.

"Everywhere, people have been very friendly and helpful in giving me directions, drinks and meals."

As he travels, Joe tries to avoid conflict regions, and these have been plenty in our troubled world. Getting entry visas can also become problematic, but there is always a helping hand. In terms of difficulties associated with cycling, the mountains take their toll. "Cycling up high mountains is a difficult task."

Later this week, he will head south towards Taiz and Aden, and then east to Mukalla before heading for the Omani border. He first started long-distance cycling in 1990. "In 1993 I made a 600 km. journey through the



western Sahara in Morocco and Mauritania." Up to-date, the young Britisher has covered some nine to ten thousands kilometers.

Cycling through foreign lands and sometimes in hazardous climatic conditions can be a scary business. But the young Joe gets a kick out of that. "I do it to satisfy my desire for adventure," he says. But there are also lofty ideals. These are "to share our culture and ideas with other nations, and to collect charity".

"Through the Yemen Times, I want to announce to anybody out there who wants to share part of my Yemeni journey to join me," he indicated.

Mr. McCarron will elaborate more on this at the British

Council's library at 19:30 tonight (Monday 20th) in a talk he plans to give. (Invitation open to all who are interested). He will also talk about his cycling experience under the theme "WINTER JOURNEY THROUGH THE ZANSKAR HIMALAYAS".

Joe McCarron received the 1995 'Wilderness Lecture Award' based on his arduous 200 km ski traverse of the Himalayas. He is an accomplished and experienced speaker who has lectured at the Royal Geographical Society, many universities, a host of travel societies and various schools in many countries.

By: Anwar Al-Sayyadi and
Ramzy Al-Saqqaf,
Yemen Times.

In Cricket, TIGERS Down LIONS

On 17th May, 1996, Pakistan's Tigers Cricket Club (PTC) played a 1st and 2nd league match with the Lion and Jambiyah Cricket Club in Al Thawra stadium. The Tigers won the match without loss by outdoing the Lions in all spheres of the game, i.e. bowling, batting, fielding.

The weather was ideal for the cricket game, and the Ambassador of Pakistan, Mr. Amin Jan Naim, graced the occasion as chief guest.

LJCC won the toss and chose to bat. Andy and Cedric opened the inning while Nasir Jr and Arif Butt (V. Captain) were the attack bowlers from the PTC side. LJCC could not manage a good start as they lost the first wicket of Andy at the total score of 16 bowled by Nasir Jr. LJCC were always

looking for a good score which didn't materialize because of the fiery spells of PTC bowlers.

From the LJCC side, Srinivas remained the top scorer with 24. The LJCC managed to get a total of 113 in 25 overs by losing eight wickets. Ahsan, Nasir Jr., Nasir Sr. and Shafqat bagged respectively 3, 2, 2, 1 wickets each.

The PTC inning was opened by Nassir Jr and Arif Butt (Captain). While Ranjan and Habib were attack bowlers for LJCC. Both batsmen started batting confidently and remained unbeaten till 15.3 overs and by that time the required score was achieved. The batsmen scored 45 runs each. Once again it was a day of wide balls. Nasir Jr was man of the match.

VACANCY

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Sustainable Development Advisor

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Yemen is inviting applications for the post of Sustainable Development Advisor (SDA) for its office in Sana'a. This is a demanding senior level position.

Duties and Responsibilities:

The successful candidate shall advise the UNDP Resident Representative on methods to integrate environment and sustainable development into all aspects of the development process.

At the national level, the SDA would contribute technical and environmental inputs to program and project reviews and monitor and assist in the implementation of UNDP's environmental management guidelines. The SDA would pro-actively support national capacity building programs related to the national agenda 21, which calls on UNDP to act as a lead agency in organization of UN system efforts towards capacity building at local, national and regional levels; and other UN initiatives in this area. A key task would be to liaise with and promote the role of women, youth, national NGO's, the private sector and other key communities in sustainable development activities.

At the global level, the SDA would promote the implementation of UNCED-related activities, including the Conventions/Protocols on Ozone Layer Depletion, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Desertification, etc. He/she would assist in the preparation of potential national projects under the Global Environment Facility.

Qualifications and Experience:

The successful candidate should possess an advanced degree, preferably at the Ph.D. level, in environmental studies, ecology or related fields. He / she should also have 10 to 15 years experience in natural resource management and related aspects of economic and social development. fluency in both written and spoken English and Arabic is essential.

Remuneration:

Salary will be paid in accordance with the United Nations local salary scales at the National Officer's level ranging from YR 107,000.00 to YR 141,000.00 gross per month. Other social benefits will also apply.

This position is open to Yemeni nationals only. Qualified women are encouraged to apply. Interested candidates are requested to send applications with a detailed curriculum vitae to: Operations Manager, UNDP, P. O. Box 551, Sana'a. Applications should be received not later than **5 June 1996**. Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply and acknowledgement will only be sent to applications meeting the requirements of the post.

ITT SHERATON YOUR BUSINESS PARTNER

*Commitment
to businessmen is now
greater than ever*

This is a unique offer specially created for you.

Anytime you're in the Republic of Yemen on business until 30th September 1996

Stay at
ITT Sheraton Sana'a Hotel
At a special rate of
US\$ 125 per night

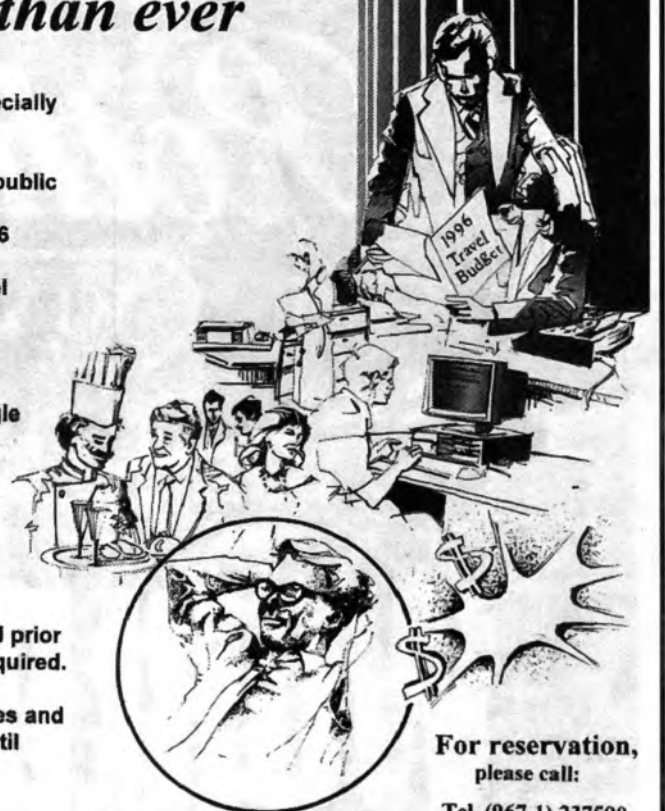
The above rate is for single or double occupancy.

JUNIOR SUITE
supplement for only
US\$ 50

Subject to availability and prior confirmed reservation required.

This offer is excluding taxes and is valid from May 1996 until 30th September 1996.


شركة شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL
ITT Sheraton



For reservation, please call:

Tel. (967-1) 237500
Fax (967-1) 251521

Yemenia
Yemen Airways

اليمنية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية



Plaza Suites Hotel

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



Canon

Elaghil Trading Co
Office: St. No. 13,
Parallel to Kharoum St
P. O. Box 66, Sanaa
Tel: 241-612,
Fax: 265-095,
Tlx: 2213 ELAGIL
Showroom: Al-Qasr St
Tel: 272-428/9



فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

For reservation, please call 237 500



DHL
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS®

Don't just send it, DHL it

Sanaa: (01) 248017, 249878, 268551
Aden: (02) 242128; Taiz (04) 225383
Hodeidah (03)217490; Mukalla (05)354844
Seiyoun: 0984-4288/3208




President Saleh Inaugurates Giant Industrial Lubricant Plant in Taiz

In the morning of May 26th, President Ali Abdullah Saleh will cut the ribbon for the giant lubricants plant in Taiz.

The Yemen Lubricants Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is already operational, though never formally inaugurated.

The US \$ 20 million plant is a joint venture between the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies (70% of the stakes), and Shell and Mobil (30%). British Petroleum may also join in the blending end of the business.

At the moment, there are two distinct sections to the plant.

The filling section has four lines. These are the one-liter line with a capacity of 200 cans per minute, the 4-5 liter line with a capacity of 36-40 gallons per minute, the 209 liter drum line with a capacity of 32 drums per hour, and finally, the Finished Product Carton Palletizer with a capacity of 24-30 cartons per minute.

The other section is the blending section with a capacity of 90 cubic meters per hour.

Khaled Doughaish, General manager of the plant, said that the machines and system are state of the art and most modern in the region.

"The overall capacity of 60,000 tons a year of output can be raised, depending on market needs," he said.

Market analysts believe that the plant has been steadily replacing imports from outside. Yemen has been a major importer of lubricants from the neighboring states.

The celebrations are to be held within the 22nd May festivals in Taiz.

At hand to receive the president and the 1000 or so guests expected on the occasion, including several ambassadors, is Mr. Ali Mohammed Saeed, Chairman of the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies. "By continuing to invest in the country in various sector, we are sending a message to all. We have confidence in the investment climate, and we think there is good potential for success in business in Yemen," he said.

The President of the Republic will then tour the new plants in the Hayel Saeed Industrial Complex, which is located some 20 kilometers north of Taiz city. The complex includes some 18 plants which produce various consumer goods, foodstuffs and packaged products.

The first plant in the complex is the Yemen Company for Commerce and Industry, which was established in 1969, even Yemen's civil war of the 1960s was over.

"It was indeed a big risk to take. We decided to put our money and faith in the country, and it worked," explains Mr. Ahmed Hayel Saeed, the Vice Chairman and General Manager of the Group.

"The quality of the product of the lubricant plant is in accordance with international standards. We are sure that we will be able to meet the needs of the local market, and will later on investigate export possibilities," said Abdul-Wassa Hayel Saeed, Executive Director.

By:
Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf,
Chief Editor,
Yemen Times.



GLEM GAS
The Best Italian Gas Cookers in Yemen.

Glem Gas cookers equipped with the latest technology components to grant you "Maximum Safety"

* Available in all sizes enameled or stainless steel
* Competitive prices
* One year warranty

جليم غاز
طباخات جليم غاز الإيطالية الشهيرة
أحدث وأدق أنظمة السلامة والأمان
أفضل وأجود الطباخات الإيطالية ذات الشهرة العالمية المتوفرة باليمن
متوفرة بأحجام مختلفة وأشكال جذابة وبأسعار منافسة
ضمان لمدة سنة
ضمان الصيانة وقطع الغيار لسنوات طويلة

شركة ارتكس التجارية، بصحبة تلفون: ٠١-٢١٩٨٣٥ / صلات المحيبي التجارية تلفون: ٠٤-٢٢١٣٠٢
AL-HAIKI TRADING HOUSE Tel: 221303 ARTEX TRADING Co. Tel: 01-219835




**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.

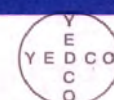
SANAA
Phones:
(967-1) 243070
(967-1) 247852
Fax:
(967-1) 243652
(967-1) 263043
Tlx 2876 CCCSAN YE
P O Box 16110

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

Rothmans
KING SIZE

WORLD LEADER

THE WORLD'S FIRST KING SIZE FILTER CIGARETTE

طبعت بمطابع الشركة اليمنية للأدوية
Printed at Yemen Drug Company Printing House