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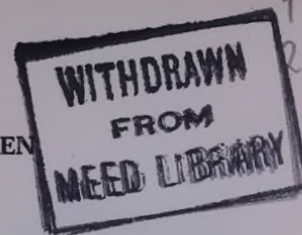


THE REVOLUTION IN FOUR YEARS

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THE REVOLUTION IN FOUR YEARS

Ministry of Information
(Sana'a)



PRESIDENT ABDALLAH EL SALLAL

FOREWORD

This book is published on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the September 26, 1962 Yemeni Revolution with the beginning of the fifth year of its glorious era. It is welcomed by our struggling people who march along the road of freedom with greater enthusiasm, pride and determination to attain still greater achievements and revolutionary accomplishments.

As the Revolution has liberated our country from tyranny, feudalism and monopoly, it has liberated the citizen and restored to him his right to freedom, raised high the banners of democracy and laid down the foundations of prosperity, welfare and progress for our people. This book is a reflection of the new developing and progressing life in our Arab Republic of Yemen.

In the field of foreign policy and in the international sphere Yemen has confirmed its vanguard role as a leader of revolutionary struggle in the Arab Peninsula.

In the field of defence the Revolution was able to protect its frontiers and safeguard its borders through the setting up of a strong national army which believes in honour and dignity and raises high the banner of freedom and liberty.

During the past four years the Revolution was defending its territory and reconstructing the country simultaneously. For the first time in the history of Yemen, factories were established for the whole world to see that the Arab Republic of Yemen and the September 26, 1962 Revolution stand for a better future for the whole people. The aspects of that future are now being drawn up and its bases are being laid down in the different fields of activity: in economy, finance, justice, construction, rehabilitation and agriculture.

Agriculture, in particular, has been given considerable care from the government which exerts its utmost effort to expand the arable area of land, secure select seeds, diversify crops and combat agricultural pests.

The Ministry of Information was keen, on every anniversary of the Revolution, to publish this book so that it may constitute a true record, based on figures and statistics, of the true constructive efforts exerted by the people of Yemen for the restoration of their rights, the construction of their life, the confirmation of their potentialities and their guidance towards the realisation of progress, the establishment of social justice and the ensurance of prosperity.

This book, with its facts, figures and statistics truly expresses the upsurge of our Arab people. It is not only for the benefit of research workers and students of culture but is also a manifestation to the whole world of the great energies and potentialities mobilised by our glorious Revolution.

It is true testimony that our people have resolutely determined to reshape their life on their soil by means of freedom, right, love and peace.

The Minister of Information.



FOREIGN POLICY

With the upsurge of the September 26, 1962 Revolution, the foreign policy of Yemen was clearly defined. Prior to the Revolution it depended on the whims and interests of the former Imams.

The policy of the Arab Republic of Yemen is derived from its belief in the teachings of Islam in a democratic republican system, that is the rule of the people through its representatives and the rule which depends on liberty, justice, and equality.

The government's foreign policy may be summed up in the following :

— The Yemen is an integral part of the Arab nation. It will therefore spare no effort to realise the aspirations of the Arab nation to total unity based on freedom and social justice. It will thus consolidate its relations with the U.A.R. so as to realise their joint aim.

— Work towards the consolidation of Arab solidarity and the Arab League to raise its efficiency. It will also strengthen and expand its commercial, economic, cultural, and political relations with all the Arab nation.

It upholds the struggle of the Occupied South of Yemen by every means, so that it may achieve its legitimate rights to self-determination.

In the international field, the government policy is based on adherence to the policy of positive neutrality, and non-alignment. It will abide by this policy in its relations with all other nations. It denounces the policy of pacts which does not serve the real interests of the nations, and fights imperialism and racial discrimination.

— Consolidation of the U.N. and its international organisations and support for all the efforts exerted to spread peace throughout the world.

— To establish relations with all nations in the commercial, economical, cultural and political fields, especially with friendly nations. Accordingly, Yemen accepts all unconditional aid in the form of loans and unconditional gifts.

The Arab Republic of Yemen confirms its desire for peace and good relations with its neighbours. It firmly stands against the aggressors, so that it may devote all its efforts to develop the country.

In order to carry out this policy in the best possible manner, it has organised the organs of the Foreign Ministry in accordance with the systems adopted by the advanced states, in the following manner :

1. — The Protocol Department

This department was established to organise the affairs of the Yemeni and foreign diplomatic corps. The number of members of foreign diplomatic missions in the Yemen rose

to 276 members including members of the consulates and U.N. specialised agencies.

It also sets rules for receiving high personalities and international delegations, and organising official visits to the country.

2. — Department for International Organisations and Conferences

This department organises the participation of the Yemen in international organisations and conferences. It has participated in several international organisations and conferences.

3. — Department for Political and Economic Affairs

This department carries out the country's foreign policy, and works towards the consolidation of its economic relations with other countries in the international political sphere.

5. — Department of Yemeni Residents Abroad

This department manages the affairs of the foreigners who visit the country. It also manages the civil affairs of the Yemeni citizens abroad.

5. — Department of Yemeni Residents Abroad

This department looks after the interests of Yemeni nationals living abroad. It provided them, through the information centres with newspapers and publications to keep them in touch with conditions in their country, its recent development and future projects in various fields. These are estimated at one million citizens in various parts of the world : in Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Malagasy, Kenya, Nigeria, North Africa, Kuwait, the Arab Gulf, Indonesia, Britain, France and the U.S.

Many of the higher officials visit them to study their conditions, and work to strengthen the bonds between them and their motherland. They serve their country by distributing publications and circulars.

Bases of foreign policy :

- Struggle against imperialism and foreign domination.
- Defence of the nation and its territory.
- Recovery of the usurped territories.

The Arab Republic of Yemen undertook the task of protecting its revolution, keeping it aflame and defending its land with the cooperation of the UAR against the attempts of supporters of the former monarchy backed by reaction and imperialism.

— The A.R.Y. proclaimed its support for the Djedda agreement, concluded between President Gamal Abdel Nasser and King Faisal for the establishment of peace. By virtue of the agreement, Saudi Arabia undertook the immediate cessation of military operations conducted from within its territory against the Yemen. However this agreement did not have any concrete results due to the continuous efforts of the supporters of the monarchy, reaction and imperialism to infiltrate into the Yemen.

— The A.R.Y. spares no effort in seeking the establishment of peace and avoiding any shedding of Arab blood but it cannot stand by and watch aggressive infiltration attempts against its territory and its revolution.

— The Republic has undertaken to rectify former wrongs and recover the land usurped by means of armed invasion, in 1930. These lands have been integrated in the territory of Saudi Arabia and no sign of resistance to this state of affairs was put up by the former Imams.

— The Republican Council and the Cabinet held a historical joint meeting in May 1966, and issued a joint declaration confirming that the territories of Gizan, Nigran and Asir, constitute part of the free Yemeni homeland usurped by Saudi Arabia by force of arms. It affirmed the determination of the Arab Republic of Yemen to recover this area, and liberate its people from the reactionary rule of Saudi Arabia.

Joint communique of the Republican Council and the Cabinet concerning the recovery of the usurped Yemenite territories of Nigran, Gizan and Asir

The Republican Council and the Cabinet held a historical joint meeting, attended by all the members who represent the will of the free people of Yemen.

Both Councils studied the important historical speech of President Gamal Abdel Nasser on May 1st, 1966, particularly the part concerning the Arab Republic of Yemen in general, and the usurped territory of Gizan, Nigran, and Asir in particular.

Firstly: The territories of Gizan, Nigran, and Asir area is a Yemeni land in fact in its clear geographical situation, and its long history. This land was invaded in 1930 by Saudi Arabia and the former rule of the Imams had abandoned this area to preserve the Imams' shaky rule, and maintain the Yemen in its traditional isolation.

Secondly : The study of the history of Saudi — Yemeni relations confirms the aggressiveness of Saudi Arabian rule against the people of the Yemen and their legitimate right to free independent development. Historical facts prove the role played by Saudi Arabian reaction in destroying the revolution of the people of Yemen in 1948, and in the various revolutionary attempts that followed, and the role now played in resisting the Yemeni revolution is a continuous and concrete process which manifests the aggressive trend of Saudi Arabia in the face of the Yemeni people's will and right to live.

Since the upsurge of September 26 Revolution, Saudi territory has become the base of armed aggression, the headquarters of mercenary troops, the starting point of rebel and destructive operations as well as a source of arms and money, a den for training criminals and robbers, with the object of handicapping the Yemeni revolution and stopping its progress along the revolutionary path, realising and ensuring better future to the Yemeni people.

Thirdly : In spite of all this, the Arab Republic of Yemen hopes for a peaceful settlement of this situation. The joint meeting of the two councils therefore declares :

1. — It expresses its deepest thanks to President Gamal Abdel Nasser whose speech is a true expression of the feelings of every free Yemeni who aspires to a better life.

2. — It renews and confirms the determination of the Yemeni government to recover Gizan, Negran, Asir and other areas, and liberate their people even if it is compelled to resort to armed force. The people of Yemen are willing to answer the call of duty whatever the sacrifices may be.

The Occupied South of Yemen

This area constitutes part of the Yemeni territory occupied by Britain in 1839. Britain first installed a station to supply passing ships. It then sent armed forces to occupy the area by force, and later divided it into Emirates, Sultanates, Sheikhdoms and tribes.

The former rulers of Yemen made no attempt to expel the invaders or fight them. In 1934, they concluded a friendship and cooperation pact with Britain by virtue of which any discussions on the question of borders were postponed until negotiations were conducted on the matter before the agreement came to an end.

In 1951, a further agreement was concluded with Britain for the exchange of diplomatic representation. This agreement stipulated the temporary maintenance of the status quo without fixing a date for its settlement.

The new regime could not accept this state of affairs and decided that the only way of getting rid of imperialism was by force of arms. Thus, the people of the Occupied South of Yemen, with the support of the UAR, and the free Arab nations, started an armed revolution against the British occupation and attacked its forces day and night till Britain announced that it would withdraw its forces from the South of Yemen and grant it independence in 1968.

However, with the cessation of guerrilla attacks, British manoeuvres continued, as its intention was to grant them independence after establishing a reactionary rule not representing the people. It is a method contradicting the U.N.'s decisions. But Britain's attempts have failed in face of the determination of the free people.

The Role of the Arab Republic of Yemen in the Arab Sphere

Firmly believing in Arab Nationalism, the Arab Republic of Yemen supports Arab solidarity and the Arab League to realise the Arab nation's aspirations to complete unity and the destruction of Zionism. It participated in the Arab League activities, and attended all the Arab conferences held on various occasions.

It participated in the conference of Arab Foreign Ministers held in March 1966, to prepare for the conference of Arab States. The Yemeni delegation to the conference was presided over by the Yemeni Foreign Minister.

The Arab Republic of Yemen also participated in the three Arab Summit conferences held in support of the Palestine issue which led to the formation of the Palestine Organisation, the establishment of the Palestine army, and the diversion of the River Jordan.

It agreed with the free Arab countries in their decision to postpone the fourth Arab Summit Conference which was to be held in September in Algiers, at the request of the UAR.

The A.R.Y. hopes that all the Arab countries will implement the resolution taken by the Summit Conferences so that Palestine may achieve victory and its people may return to their homeland.

The Role of the Arab Republic of Yemen in the International Sphere

In confirmation of its adherence to the policy of positive neutrality, non-alignment, and the denunciation of pacts which serve imperialist interests, the A.R.Y. participated in the preparatory conference of non-aligned nations on the ambassadorial level which was held at Colombo, and the conference of non-aligned countries held in Cairo in October 1964. It has also participated in the meetings and sessions of the U.N. and its agencies and through this international organisation it declared its policy with regard to the various issues.

As a result of the efforts exerted by the Yemen and the support of the Arab countries, and other peace-loving nations.

the committee for the liquidation of colonialism, affiliated to the U.N. has visited the Occupied South of Yemen, denounced British policy in the area, which threatens peace and security, and confirmed the legitimate right of the people of the region to liberty and independence.

The committee expressed its regret for Britain's establishment of a system of government which does not represent the people of the region.

It called upon all nations to give assistance to the people of the area in their efforts to attain liberty and independence.

In cooperation with the various U.N. agencies to develop the Yemen, the A.R.Y. has shared in many of the activities of the various U.N. organisations such as F.A.O. W.H.O. U.N.E.S.C.O. and I.L.O.

Cooperation with Friendly

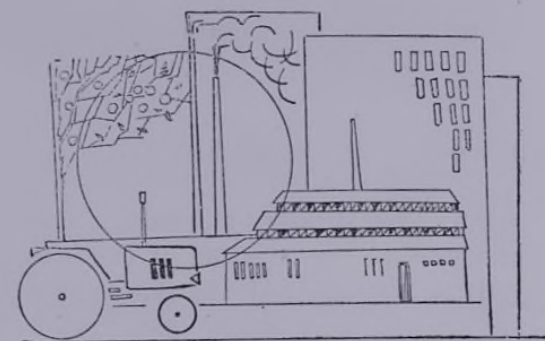
In conformity with the country's policy to establish relations with all nations in the commercial, economic, cultural and political fields especially with the friendly countries which offer unconditional assistance ;

It has established firm relations with many friendly countries, foremost among which is the U.A.R. with whom it concluded several agreements for technical and cultural cooperation. The U.A.R. dispatched a large number of experts to work in the various fields, including agriculture, industry, public utility, health welfare, education, culture, economy, and other fields.

In addition to the loans and other aid, Iraq and Kuwait have undertaken to build hospitals and schools to promote health and educational services in the country.

Many of the friendly countries, such as the U.S.S.R. and China, have participated in extending aid and experience to the country.

The A.R.Y. in its revolutionary era, by its sound foreign policy, is looking forward to a bright future and a better life for its people.



LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Republican Decree No. 8 for 1964 has put an end to individual rule and stipulated the formation of a Ministry for Local Administration which is the practical application of the Republican system of government which aims at the establishment of a democratic system. The formation of this Ministry led to the improvement of the peoples' standard of living due to the consolidation of the various units of local administration found in each governorate with a view to raising the production efficiency throughout the country.

Republican Decree No. 8 for 1964 laid down the following policy for the Ministry :

- 1 — Examining the general policy of services in the governorates and helping to realise the objectives of society.

- 2 — Laying down plans for the implementation of the general policy in accordance with the needs of the country, and issuing the necessary decrees and legislations.
- 3 — Implementation of the Local Administration law and its executive statute, and to form the governorate councils and supervise them.
- 4 — Achieving cooperation between the various councils, the different administrations, and coordination between general and local projects.
- 5 — Drafting the budget of the Ministry and the governorates, laying down plans and programmes and following up their implementation according to the general policy of the State.

Achievements of the Ministry

1 — The Ministry started exercising its functions by an administrative organisation of the main office where all prerogatives were defined and duties fixed. The new administrative organisation of the Ministry of Local Administration led to the formation of the following two main departments :

- 1) *The General Department for Governors and Labourers' Affairs.*

It was transferred from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Local Administration, and undertakes to solve employment problems which the governorates were faced with.

- 2) *The General Department for Planning and Supervision.*

It is concerned with collecting the necessary data for planning services and production projects in every governorate. It also follows up the execution of these plans.

Facts and figures were collected about life in some of the governorates; these were carefully studied with a view to establishing the necessary services.



The Republican Palace is now open to the people.

The people participate in the organisation of the revolutionary structure.



The first graduates of the Institute of Public Administration.

The Sanaa governorate Council pursues its regular meetings to consider various questions.



2) The Ministry has started to organise the offices in the governorates to form and strengthen the local councils. It has formed the governorate council in the cities of Sanaa, Taz and Ab.

The system of local administration is based on these councils and it has become clear that the Yemeni people are truly democratic at heart and are willing to cooperate with the government to implement the services projects required by the country locally.

3) The Ministry supervised the formation of cooperative societies in the various social fields. It has encouraged sporting clubs and gave them the necessary playgrounds. These include the peoples' sporting club in Sanaa and the cultural centre playgrounds in Sanaa.

4) The Ministry in conjunction with the Administration for Municipal and Rural Affairs built the central market in Sanaa.

5) The Ministry with the cooperation of the United States will implement social development projects by opening two centres for social development services: one is in Sanaa and the other is in Wadi Zahr. The Ministry also extends every possible assistance in the implementation of other projects such as the UNICEF for nourishing students and hospital patients, and it has established two plantations for this purpose.

6) The Ministry helped the Armed Forces in building their club and gave them the Dar El Saada gardens. It gave the land required to build the public library with the capital offered by Kuwait, and also gave the land necessary to build the Teacher's Institute and the vocational training centre which is being built by the People's Republic of China. It also helped to build the Girls' School, dispensaries, hospitals and primary schools.

7) A decision to provide potable water to everybody was made by the Sanaa governorate, and land was provided for the establishment of water works for the city.

8) The Ministry helped in the urbanisation movement by providing the necessary land to build hotels, sporting clubs, housing blocks and public gardens etc.

The future plans of the Ministry are :

1) Collecting all the facts about life in the Yemen from governors, workers and the governorate councils.

2) Providing the Ministry with the necessary number of counsellors and experts with experience in the fields of administration and planning.

3) A study of the data collected with a view to providing these governorates with their requirements for the implementation of their projects.

4) Drawing a speedy plan for the projects to be implemented in the different governorates after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

5) Organising the main offices in the governorates and forming the governorate councils.

6) Supervising the organs undertaking the implementation of the different projects and following up their implementation.

Administration in the Various Cities and Villages

On the fourth Anniversary of the Revolution, the Administration of Municipal and Rural Affairs presented an annual report of its achievements.

First : Achievements of the Municipal Bureau in Sanaa.

The Administration for Municipal and Rural Affairs in Sanaa has repaired and improved the roads of the capital and various other public utilities.

It has built a modern well-equipped slaughter-house south of the city of Sanaa at a cost of 30 thousand ryals.

A public market for cattle outside Bab el Shaoub at a cost of 2 thousand ryals.

The Administration has also set up several parks in the various districts.

It has built the Gate of Bab el Salam which includes dormitories and bathrooms for the soldiers, and a Traffic Control at a cost of 9,000 ryals.

It has also established 26 garbage dumps at a cost of two thousand ryals, lit the streets in the city of Sanaa and built the National Sporting Club at a cost of 3050 ryals.

Achievements of the Municipal Centre in the Governorate of Ab

The Municipal Centre in Ab has built a central market over an area of 1650 metres at a cost of 85,000 ryals.

It has also built the Horeya road in the new district in Ab which is 3 kilometres long and which cost 4000 ryals.

The Municipality has also participated in the various projects for the extension of potable water to the Nadra Hospital and other districts.

Projects of the Taz Municipality

1) 118 garbage dumps were set up costing 6,000 ryals.

2) The paving of various streets and squares.

3) Building four parks at a cost of 12,000 ryals.

4) The Municipal Centre in Taz paved the hospital road, built a slaughter house over an area of 12,000 metres at a cost of 17,000 ryals.

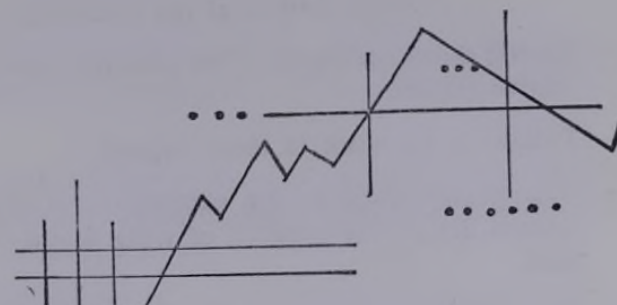
5) Planting 5,000 trees. Street lights were also installed and a square for sports was built at a cost of 42,158 ryals.

El Hudaida Municipality

Item	Cost	
	ryal	baksha
Buiding a central market in El Hudaida	45,417	32
City covering an area of 200 square metres El Shaab Park — first stage	10,118	17
Waterways extending to the Coast	9,946	3
Building a prayer house	1,933	29
Building a buffet for the Municipality	7,566	0
Paving roads	15,336	0
Establishing a Municipal Centre in el Marwa	2,650	0
El Shaab Park — second stage	2,806	33
Waterways in front of the Governorate and Dar el Felouh	3,090	00
Building a stadium covering an area of 6,732 sq. metres	50,000	00
Project of paving a main road in the city	200,000	00

Projects of the City of Zamar

- 1) Participation in the implementation of the water project.
- 2) Starting work on the construction of water ways.
- 3) Paving the streets of the city.



THE GOVERNMENT ORGANISM

The Supreme Authority for Planning, Statistics, Follow-up and Control

Presidential Decree No. 22 for 1966 was promulgated in April 17, 1966 establishing the Supreme Authority for Planning, Statistics, Follow-up and Control attached to the Presidential Council.

This Authority undertakes all aspects of administrative reform in all the executive organs of the State. The Authority also aims at the promotion of production in the different organs of the State.

Needless to say that unless the Authority is based on sound foundations from the point of view of organisation it would not be able to assume properly the major responsibilities with which it is entrusted. So, organisation and the availability of all financial and human potentialities are important prerequisites.

In the administrative organisation of the Supreme Authority for Planning, Statistics, Follow-up and Control, are included the object, functions, the organisational set-up and the necessary requisites for the proper conduct of work.

First : Object of the Authority

- Laying down the basis of the plan of work in the administrative organs.
- Following up work in these organs.
- Supervising work in the administrative organs so as to ensure the proper conduct of work in the light of the set plan.
- Inspecting these organs from the technical and administrative points of view.

Second : Functions

1 — Statistics

The authority undertakes to :

- Map out the statistical forms for the different organs in which the nature of the work necessitates such a procedure.
- Distribute and collect the statistical forms necessary for the plan of work in the administrative organs.
- Supervise all statistical organs of the ministries, administrations, organisations and the companies in whose capital the government participates. This supervision covers the technical aspect.
- Study and analyse all statistical reports, sort them out to select those that serve production projects.
- Conduct statistical researches and prepare pamphlets which may throw light on the State's activities in the field of services and production.
- Submit to the government organs the statistical reports necessary for planning in case of emergency or martial law.

2 — Planning and Follow-up

The Supreme Authority is to assume the following activities in the field of planning and follow-up :

- To study the plans and suggestions and make remarks concerning them.
- Ensure all the possibilities which may enable the competent authorities to implement the programmes set for the plan.
- Follow-up the implementation of all plans and suggest solutions for any problem that may emerge during the process of implementation.
- Make an assessment of the plans and put forward helpful suggestions to develop the execution capacity of the administrative organs.
- Allow the administrative bodies concerned with execution to introduce any modifications deemed necessary for the implementation of the plan, in accordance with the results of the process of follow-up.

3 — Organisation and Administration

Organisation and administration are an important prerequisites for raising the production capacity in all the government organs.

Moreover, it was necessary to organise the different organs of work to avoid duplication and overlapping of competences.

The Supreme Authority for Planning, Statistics, Follow-up and Control is therefore entrusted with :

- Working towards the insurance of a healthy and adequate atmosphere for work.
- Considering the draft resolutions and presidential decrees connected with the establishment or the annulment or amalgamation of the chief administrative organs and considering or arranging resolutions or introducing some modifications to the functions of these organs.

- Drawing up a plan for the training of the personnel with a view to meeting requirements of the administrative bodies.
- Revising the posts budgets, distributing the personnel on the basis of ability and affording equal opportunities for all.
- Inspecting and controlling the administrative bodies.
- Supervising the implementation of the civil service laws in accordance with the rules, instructions and resolutions issued on personnel affairs.

4 — Control and Investigation

This organ is concerned with the detection and investigation of any violations which impede the proper conduct of work in the administrative organs.

In the field of administrative control, the Supreme Authority is entrusted with the following :

- Taking the necessary measures towards the detection of the administrative and financial violations.
- Looking into the complaints submitted to it by the official authorities or by the personnel with regard to the personnel's negligence of their work, their exploitation of their influence or their passivity in work.
- Considering and investigating all the violations detected by the administrative control after notifying the concerned authorities with the subject of the offence.
- Submitting the results of the investigation to the Director of the Supreme Authority since he has the right to suspend any employees guilty of violations when necessary.
- The Director of the Supreme Authority may suggest the dismissal of any employee if there be proofs against his reputation, his integrity or his allegiance to the existing regime ; in this case it is the Prime Minister who decides on his dismissal.



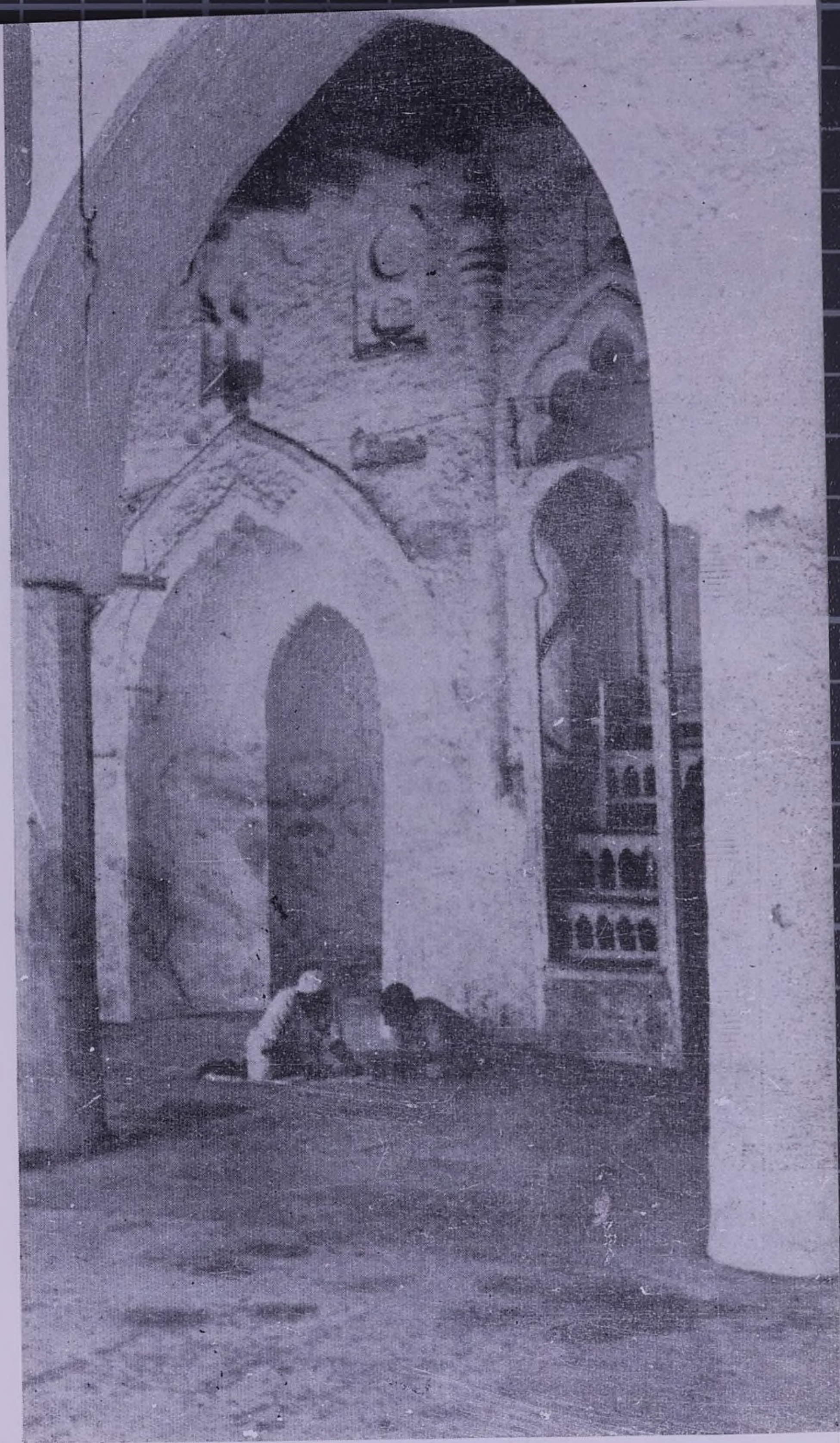
An aerial view of the city of Saraa

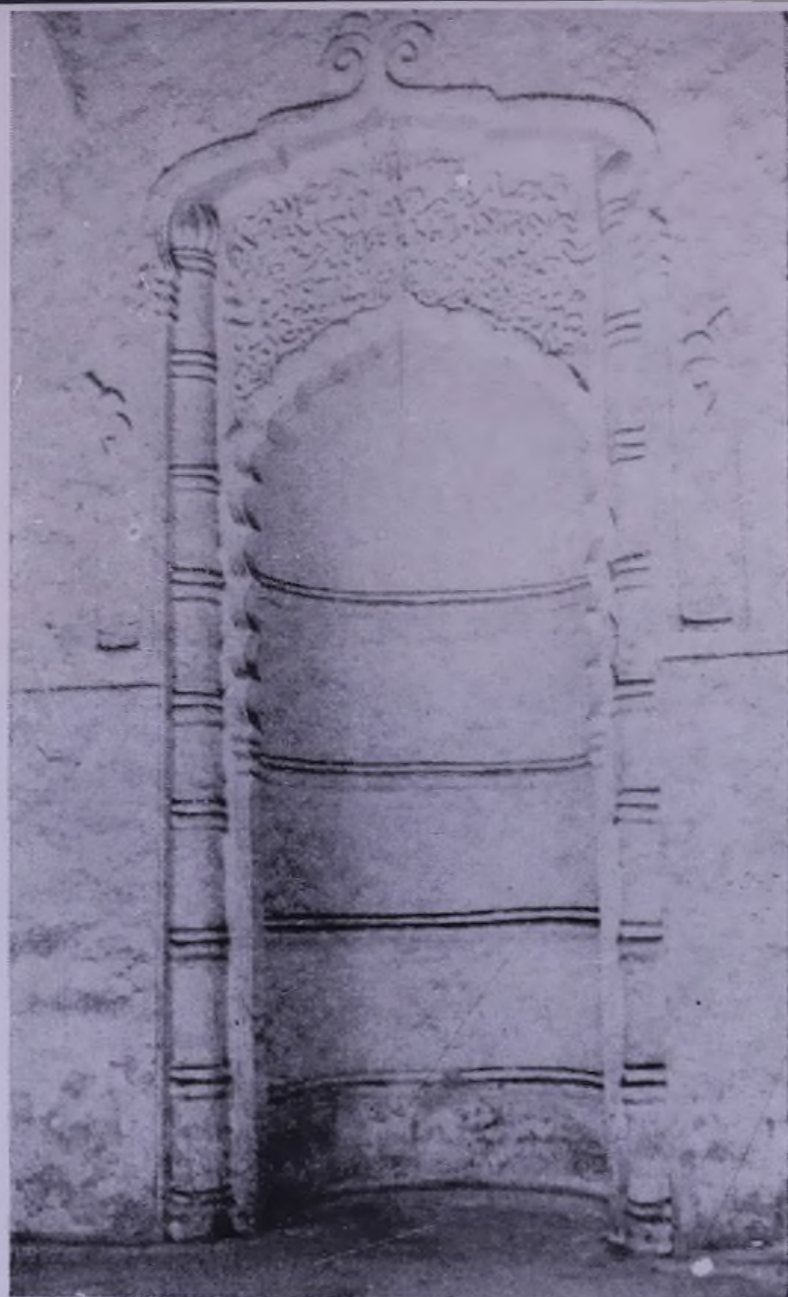
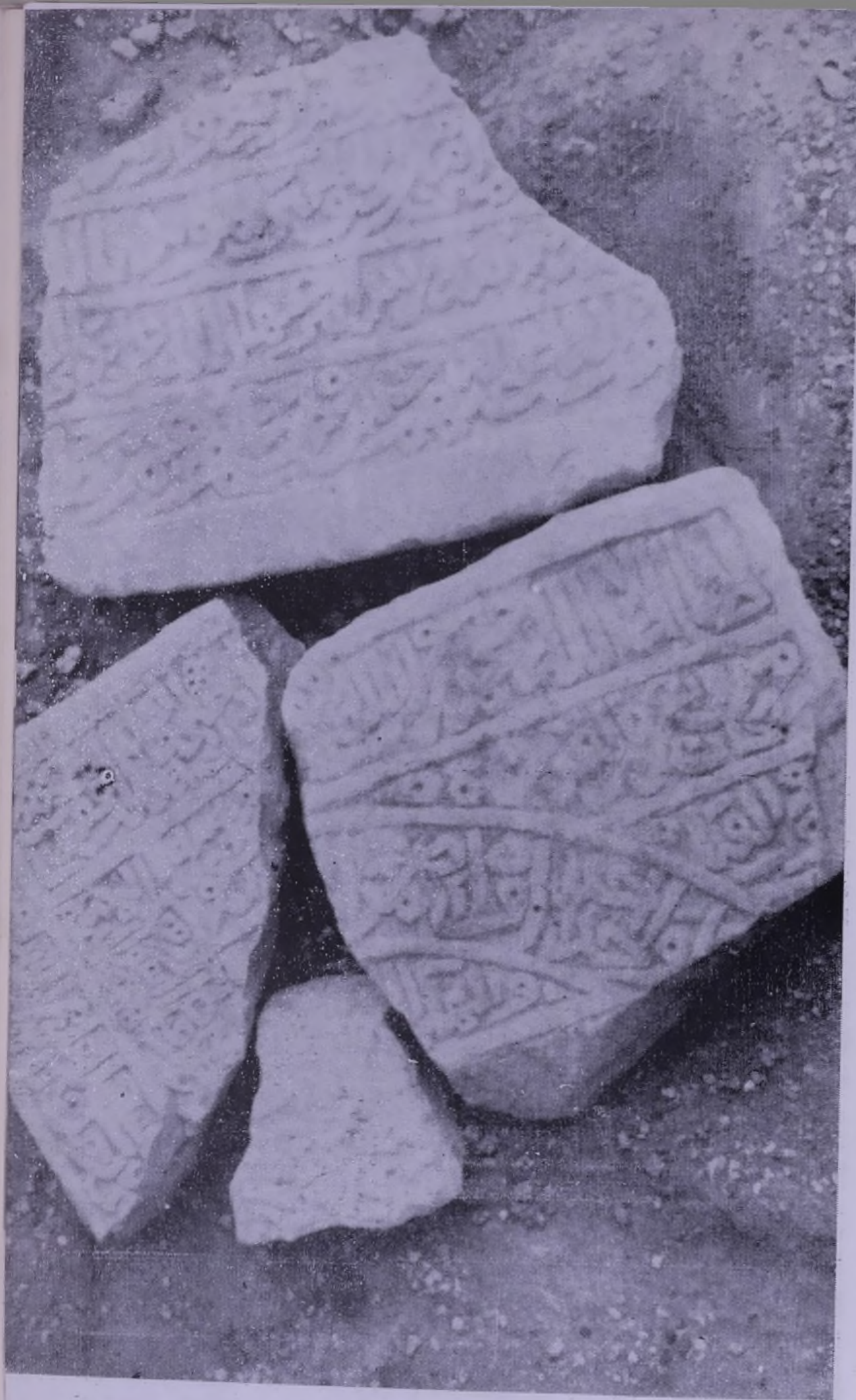


Muzaffar Mosque in Taz



The magnificent antiquities of Yemen bear testimony to its ancient civilization.





Ancient Yemeni
monuments at Maarab



A view of the city of Tarz with its ancient mosques.

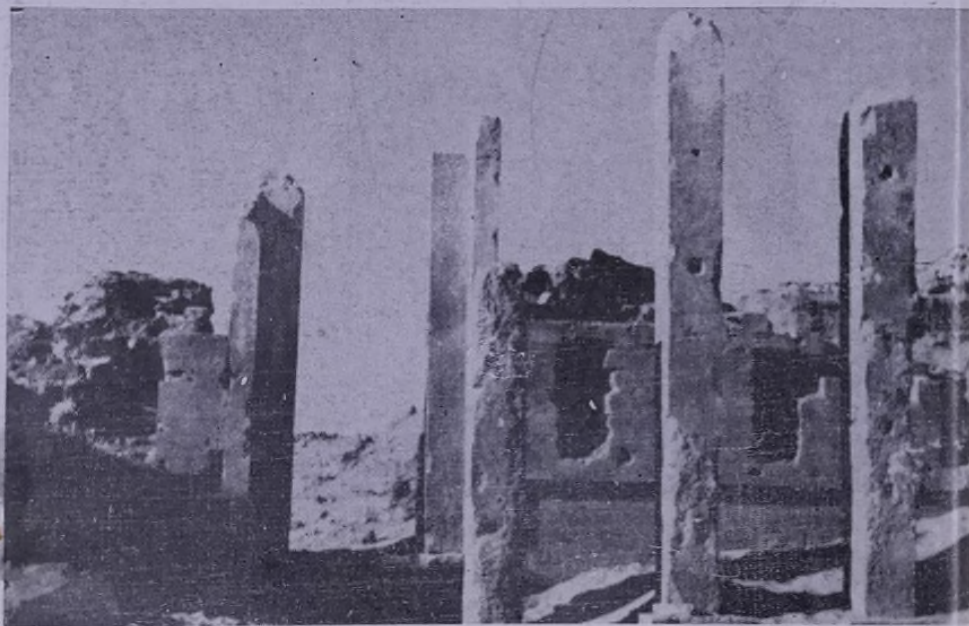


An aerial view of the city of Abb surrounded by high mountains





The cinema house in Hudeida.



Belkeis Temple in the region of Maarub.

Institute of Public Administration

The Institute of Public Administration is considered one of the vital projects of the Revolution Government in its efforts to raise the production capacity in the field of public administration.

Object of the Institute

- Scientific training of the employees in such a manner as to ensure the promotion of the standard of public administration in the government organs. The institute equally aims at promoting the standard of those trained so as to enable them to best fulfil their duties and thereby effect the promotion of production.
- Promoting the means of work in all the government bodies — quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Promoting the experience of the personnel and training them in the most up-to-date methods of work.
- Ensuring cooperation and understanding among the employees.
- Organising the administrative organs in the government organs so as to ensure the proper conduct of work.

Training Programmes of the Institute

The Institute organises three main courses every year; each course is divided into two stages: one theoretical and the other practical.

As regards the theoretical stage, the students learn the following:

- Bases of administration
- Organisation and methods of work
- Financial administration
- Personnel affairs administration
- Office administration
- English language.

In the applied stage, the students are distributed among the different ministries and government departments so as to apply what they have already studied. The Institute organises scholarships for the distinguished students with a view to helping them promote their administrative knowledge and reviewing the latest administrative systems abroad.

- The Institute also organises seminars which comprise the high officials of the ministries for discussing and solving the problems pertaining to administration.
- The Institute organises training courses for new government officials before they actually join the government service, thereby affording them the chance to adapt themselves better to the atmosphere of work.



DEFENCE

During the reign of the Imams there were eight land units :

There was the cavalry including the special military corps and the Camel Corps. The only two military missions ever sent abroad were dispatched to Iraq in 1933 and 1934. Under popular pressure, the military academy was established from which officers graduated. These graduates constituted the select group which staged the Yemeni Revolution on 26 September, 1962, thus achieving the greatest event in the history of this Arab country.

At the beginning of 1966 the Commander-in-Chief of the Yemeni forces proclaimed that the Yemeni Air Force was capable of protecting the Yemeni air space.

Besides, the Yemeni Chief Command has established the nucleus of the Yemeni Navy.

As far as the armed forces are concerned, the following has been achieved :

Infantry Corps

The infantry school trains the heroes and specialists in the arts of war ; it develops its students technically, scientifically and culturally so that they may best fulfil their duty in the battle field.

The Military Police Corps

This corps ensures security within the Yemeni Armed Forces.

The Vocational Training Institute of the Yemeni Armed Forces

It is noteworthy that the percentage of success in this Institute rose to 100% which clearly indicates the Yemeni soldier's intelligence and natural aptitude for technology and precision in technical works. This Institute was inaugurated on June, 23, 1964.

Though this course was introduced only two and half years ago, it is considered the army's gift to the various corps. It plays a vital role in organising work in the various military activities so as to help them best accomplish their duties.

Public Relations and Moral Guidance Corps

This corps was established on September 26, 1965. It serves a double purpose, as its activities are manifest both in the military and civil fields. The public relations administration provides the fighting units with all means of amusement, music, films, thereby promoting their cultural consciousness.

It has also issued a yearly publication namely: « The Journal of the Yemeni Armed Forces ».

A weekly programme is broadcast with the object of guiding the Yemeni Armed Forces and letting culture and information reach them.

The Engineering Corps

This corps was introduced by the Yemeni Revolution. It undertook many activities such as the repair and construction of some roads in the northern zones.

Some of the officers of this corps cooperated with the International Development Organisation in the maintenance of the modern roads which link the three Yemeni towns of Sanaa, Taz and el Mohba.



The Artillery Corps

Artillery has been known in the Yemen for a long time. The artillery corps, having been strengthened by the Revolution, now constitutes a power that cannot be disregarded.

Many officers and soldiers graduated from the Artillery School.

Shock Troops

This is the first corps introduced by the Yemeni Revolution. The Yemeni shock troops have waged more than 40 battles against infiltrators and mercenary forces, since the advent of the Revolution.

The Parachute Corps

The Parachute school was established immediately after the advent of the Revolution. The parachute troops have waged battles against the enemy, side by side with the shock troops ; they have the same motto and follow the same principles.

Work is now underway for expanding the base of the parachute corps and providing it with new units.

The Signal Corps

This corps shared positively in the abolition of reaction and imperialism. It came into existence with the emergence of the September 26, Revolution. This corps has a wireless network linking our forces, in the land, in the sea and in the air. Some signal troops have graduated from the Signal School after following a severe training course.

Armoured Corps

The Yemeni School of Armours is now different from what it was before. The Revolution has supplied this vanguard school with tremendous equipment. It was also provided it with a lecture hall where the students receive lectures in moral guidance. The School of Armours supplied the armoured corps with the human, material and technical potentialities.

The Military Academy

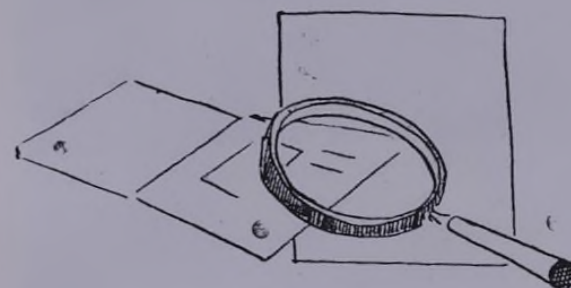
This Academy was inaugurated two months after the advent of the Revolution.

Study in the Academy is divided into three stages : preparatory, intermediate and senior.

A variety of subjects are taught in the Academy : the students learn technical, administrative, social and national subjects. Recently the Academy was expanded to accommodate a larger number of students.

Taez Military Academy for Staff Officers

This Academy was established with the object of training officers to become teachers of technical and strategic sciences. The officers who study in the Academy have to take part in very precise and severe manoeuvres.



PUBLIC SECURITY

A General Survey

The September 26, 1962 Revolution rescued the people of Yemen from the darkness in which they lived and provided them with self-government and freedom. The government organisations are no longer a source of terror but of service to the people.

The Ministry of Interior, as one of the principal government organisations, has to work for public security which is the major object of the State, as it ensures a secure and happy life for the people. The Ministry of Interior has strengthened the security organs and police-force which are now entirely at the service of the people and whose sole aim is to keep peace and safeguard the people's lives and property. The Ministry of Interior is also fighting all reactionary and imperialistic movements which may endanger the happiness and safety of the people.

All the organs and branches of the Ministry were organised in a manner fixing their respective functions and ensuring

the coordination of work between them. Ministerial decree No. 1 was issued on 19.4.1966 which stipulates the formation of a Committee for Planning and General Policy in the Ministry of Interior. This Committee is to lay down the general policy which all the administrative units of the Ministry are to follow. This will include the distribution of policemen in the governorates according to their needs, as well as arming and training these forces, and arranging for their transfer. The Committee will also study the problems of the Ministry and suggest possible solutions. On 25.4.1966 Ministerial decree No. 2 was issued which called for the establishment of a department for military inspection and investigation in the general Police Administration. The function of this department will be the inspection of the administrative procedures in the security offices in all the governorates, and in all the administrative units of the Ministry. It will also have to call in for examination all those who have violated any administrative laws, and review the military investigation documents referred to the Ministry from the General Security Office and the various administrations, departments and offices of the Ministry and express its opinion concerning these subjects.

The Ministry has developed both the security and police organs and the most up-to-date systems in the Arab world are now in force. It has also doubled the security and police forces. Ministerial decree No. 3 was issued in 1966 stipulating that a new police force should be formed with a commanding officer and a chief of staff. Drafting would also start from the day on which this decree comes into force. A Central Security Force was also formed in Sanaa in 1966, and another one in Ta'ez in the same year. The Ministry has exerted all possible efforts to train the officers and soldiers in the correct military fashion. On 7.3.1964 it inaugurated the Police Academy. The first batch graduated on 22.6.65. On 1.10.65 a further group of students was admitted and it completed the first stage of studies in May 1966. This group will enter the final stage in September 1966. More students have now been admitted to the primary stage, in which study commenced on 5.8.1966.

The School for Non-commissioned officers was inaugurated

ated on 19.12.64, and the first batch of students graduated on 22.6.1966.

On 1.5.1966 the second batch of students graduated from this Academy. Police activities were conducted along more efficient lines by the Ministry of Interior to provide the people with the maximum peace and security.

Prisons were also re-organised, and developed methods were adopted for the reform of criminals so that they may be able to pursue useful activities upon the completion of their prison terms.

Traffic has greatly risen due to the major increase in the number of cars. A Ministerial Decree was therefore issued on 13.12.64 providing for the formation of a Traffic Administration to maintain order and issue pertinent decrees and regulations.

To regulate the affairs of foreigners the Passport and Nationality Administration was formed. Offices were opened in the harbours and airports and on the frontiers and staffed with trained competent officers.

The Ministry of Interior realised that by guidance and awareness much could be achieved and many crimes could be avoided, and so it started a guidance campaign covering both the police and ordinary citizens. The Ministry of Interior has achieved a great deal in the prevention of crime and the enforcement of law and order. It has cooperated with the various Ministries to help implement the law and the principles of the Revolution. It has worked with the motto «The police in the service of the people».

The Ministry of Interior has received great assistance from Arab experts from the police force who have helped organise the various security and police organs. It is also indebted to its courageous police force who have set out to enforce law and order. Following is a survey of the achievements of each department and its future plans :

Departments in the Ministry and their Achievements

I — The Minister's Bureau

The Minister's bureau is the link between the Minister and the other units of the Ministry. It undertakes the following :

- 1) Arranging the Minister's appointments
- 2) Receiving his visitors
- 3) Carrying out the Minister's instructions.

II — The Public Relations Department

The main object of the Ministry of Interior is to maintain peace and prevent crime. All the various organs of the Ministry including the Public Relations Department are working towards the achievement of this object. Following are the Public Relations Department's achievements :

1) Working for the establishment of better public relations, developing the spirit of cooperation and friendliness and inspiring trust and confidence in the police.

2) Bringing into light the efforts exerted by the police force in keeping peace and order.

3) Offering advice and guidance to the citizens.

4) Publishing various communiqués and different data and distributing them among the people.

5) Contacting the press and the information organs and extending all possible facilities to them.

6) Issuing a fortnightly periodical on the activities of the police.

The first issue was published on 15.5.63 and it continues to appear regularly.

7) Preparing a radio programme called «The Police in the Service of the People». This programme aims at establishing more friendly relations between the police and the people. The first series of this programme was broadcast on 17.8.63 and it is still on the air regularly.

8) Following up the comments made by the press concerning the Ministry and its employees, and investigating all complaints.

9) Checking on the licences of the various cinemas and censoring films.

10) Participating in the «Traffic Week» by preparing posters, publications, etc.

III — General Investigation Department

This department has achieved the following :

1. Exposing plots against the State and bringing the accused to trial.
2. Keeping suspects under observation.
3. Obtaining the necessary information about illegal activities.

IV — Prisons Administration

This Administration was formed in accordance with a Ministerial Decree issued in December 1962. It undertook the following :

1. Supervision over all the prisons in the Republic.
2. Writing a statistical report on all prisoners.
3. Keeping complete files on the prisoners.
4. Abolishing taxes imposed on prisoners.
5. Providing the central prisons with electricity and water.
6. Providing the prisoners with money for food until the opening of the prison restaurants.

A draft law has stipulated that there should be three kinds of prisons :

- a — Private prisons
- b — Public prisons
- c — Central prisons.

Prisoners are distributed among these three prisons according to the crimes they have committed.

This same law has also stipulated that all matters concerning prisoners and their welfare should be re-organised, and this law is to be implemented in the various prisons of the Arabic Republic of Yemen.

V — The General Administration for Passports and Nationality

Prior to the Revolution the sole function of this Department was issuing passports to Yemeni citizens. Nowadays it issues passports to Yemeni nationals and foreigners, arranges for foreigners' residence in Yemen and its offices in the harbours and airports keep a watch so that no infiltration may take place.

The Administration is formed of the following sections :

1. The Residence and Visa Section which includes the following offices :
 - a) The residence office which considers foreigners' requests for a residence.
 - b) The visa office, which issues the exit and entry visas to local citizens and foreigners.
2. Travelling Documents' Section. This section provides the citizens with passports and foreigners with the necessary passes.
3. The Supervision Office which keeps an eye on foreigners and people on the black-list. It consists of the following offices :
 - a) The registration office which registers all foreigners.
 - b) The supervision office which keeps an eye on foreigners during their stay in Yemen.
 - c) The black-list office which prevents people on the black-list, be they nationals or foreigners from entering the country.

4. The Nationality Section which considers the applications for Yemen nationality.
5. The Administration offices in the harbours, airports and frontiers.
6. The Administration has given its employees courses on modern systems regulating passports and identity papers in the harbours, airports and frontiers.

The system of identity cards has also been enforced. There are nine kinds of identity cards, a measure which greatly facilitates the observation of both foreigners and local nationals.

In July 1963, all foreigners who had entered Yemen prior to the registration and card system were required to register their names.

Following is a statistical report of the activities of the Passport and Nationality Administration between 1962 and 1966.

Statistical report of the activities of the Passport and Nationality Administration between 1962 and 1966.

Travel Documents		Entry Visas		Exit Visas	
Residence Passports	Passes for Citizens	Foreigners	Citizens	Foreigners	
1614	7865	38,840	2318	22,182	1107

VI — The Public Security Administration

It is responsible for preventing crimes and arresting criminals and supervising the security of the different governorates.

The Public Security Administration consists of the following sections :

1 — Security bureaux in the different governorates, each handled by a competent officer who is responsible for the security of the governorate and its various sections.

Every security bureau is divided into police departments and every department into stations where the most up-to-date systems are followed.

The following is a table of the departments and stations in every security bureau in the eight governorates.

Governorate	Department	Station
Sanaa	18	15
Taez	13	5
Hudaida	9	5
Ab	6	3
Redaa	3	1
El-Bida	1	1
Hega	4	1
El Sham	0	1

2 — Criminal Investigation Section

It investigates the various cases and prevents criminal acts and indecent behaviour.

It is concerned with the following :

- 1) Preventing robberies, attacks, indecent conduct, etc.
- 2) Preventing money smuggling.
- 2) Preventing money smuggling.
- 4) Combatting narcotic crimes.

A criminal exhibition was opened on 10.3.66 showing the various tools used in crimes, forgery etc., and the different kinds of narcotics. This is the first criminal exhibition in the Arab Republic of Yemen.

3 — The Licences Section

This is concerned with :

- a — Issuing identity cards.
- b — Checking on fire arms kept by citizens.

4 — The Central Security Force formed in 1965 in Sanaa. This comprises organised units which are divided into sections well equipped with squad cars, etc.

The leadership of the Force has achieved the following :

- a — Training soldiers to use and maintain the squad cars etc.
- b — Forming different sports teams.
- c — Opening a club in the section building.
- d — Opening a library to improve the soldier's cultural standard.

5 — The Central Security Force in Taez which has lately been established.

VII — The General Police Administration

It supervises the police organisation, which has achieved major developments as a result of the formation of this Administration.

This Administration is divided into the following departments :

1. — The Officers' Affairs Department

This Department keeps a file on each officer.

The following table shows the distribution of officers in the various governorates in 1965-1966.

Governorate	1965	1966
Sanaa	189	291
Taez	58	78
Hudaida	39	42
Ab	14	12
Hega	8	3
Radaa	9	2
Al Bida	5	2
Saada	3	0
Total	325	430

2 — The Department for Individuals' Affairs

This is concerned with the affairs of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and guards; such as holidays, training and equipment. A complete file is kept on each of them. The following table shows the distribution of soldiers, officers, guards, etc. in each of the eight governorates.

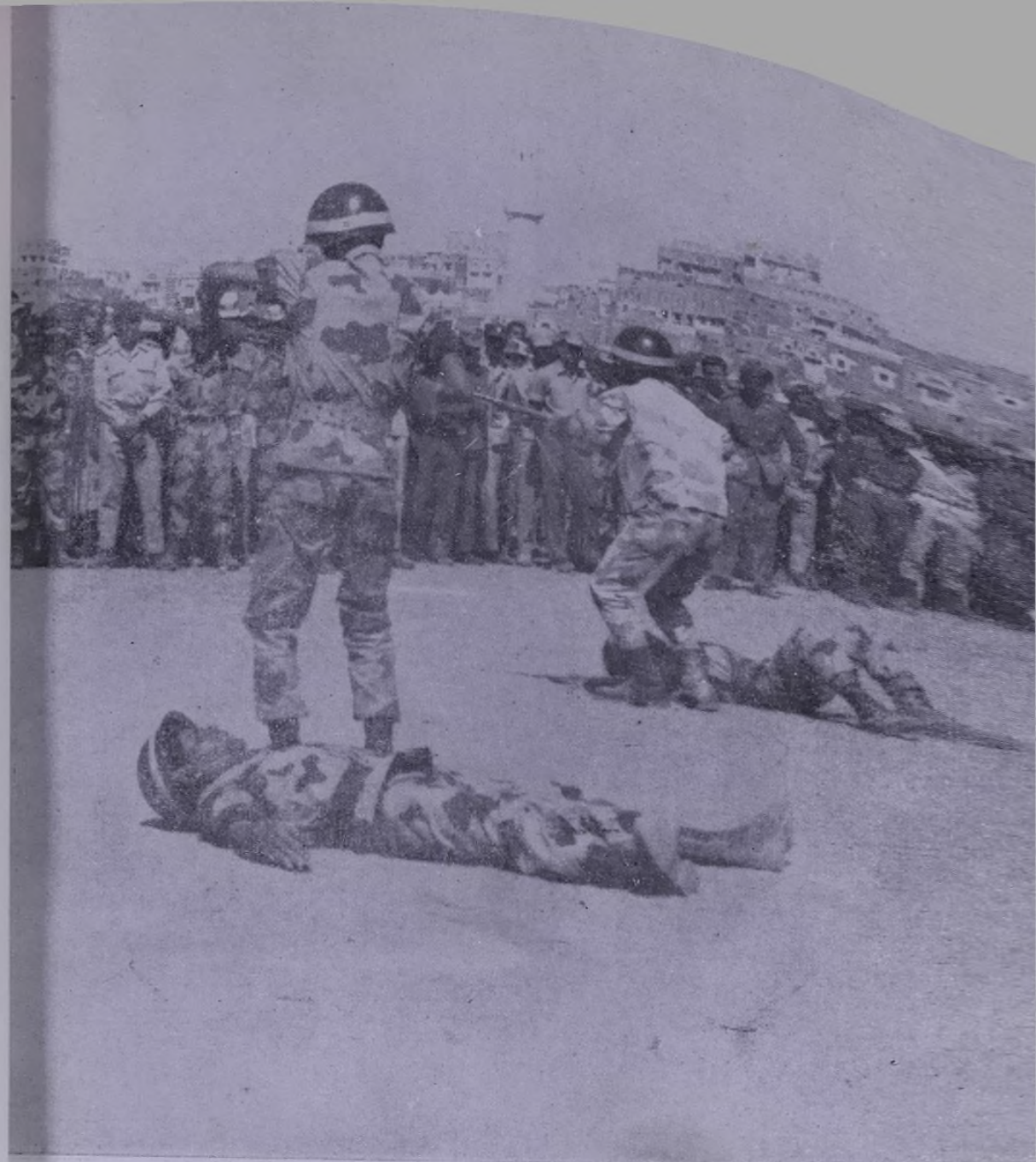
Governorate	Non-commissioned officers	Soldiers	Non-commissioned officers	Soldiers
Sanaa	197	1268	298	1205
Taez	153	953	107	1212
El Hudaida	273	243	315	289
Ab	20	255	22	129
Hega	16	78	20	82
El Bida	7	43	6	42
Rada	18	111	16	121
Saada	3	24	3	24
Total	687	2945	788	3104

3 — Department for the Distribution of the necessary Articles and Equipment

This Department undertakes the equipment of soldiers and officers, as well as the various ministries with their different branches.

The Department has achieved the following :

1. Building a school for non-commissioned officers — south of the capital.
2. Building new houses.
3. Enlisting the Central Security Forces in Sanaa and providing them with the necessary equipment.
4. Enlisting a new governorate for security.
5. Providing the Security Department in Sanaa with 200 soldiers.



Training the shock troops on modern-warfare methods.

The President of the Republic witnesses the practical training of the Yemeni troops in the mountains of Yemen.



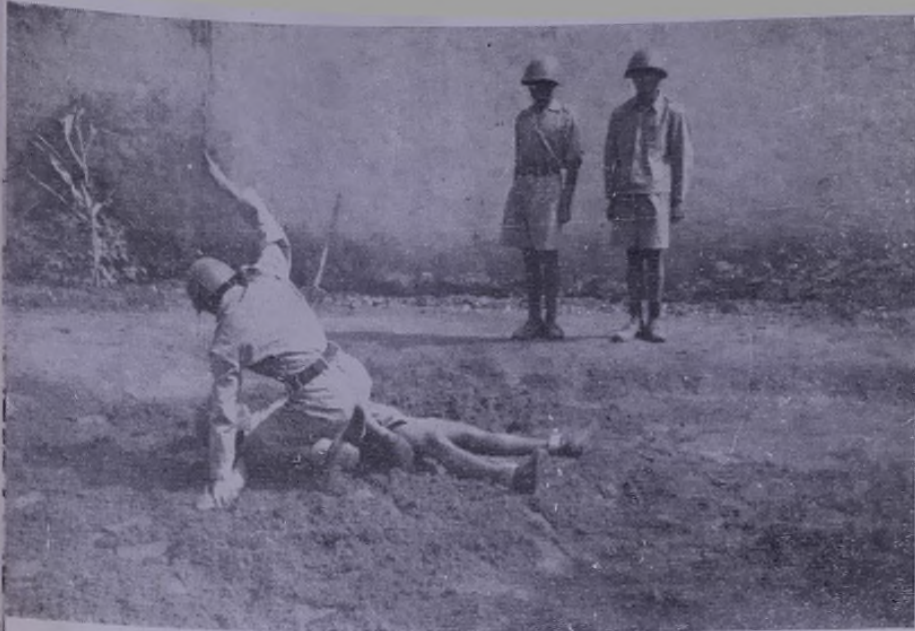
The strong national army in the
solid base of Arab nationalism and
revolutionary objectives





The Yemeni army depends on modern weapons and modern training.





The shock troops represent power, skill not self-sacrifice.

6. Opening these new police-stations :
 - a) Eight stations in Sanaa.
 - b) Two stations in Ab.
 - c) Two stations in Hudaida.
 - d) One station in Hega.
7. Giving officers courses on telecommunications.
8. Teaching soldiers how to drive and maintain cars.
9. Providing all the different security departments in the governorates with the necessary equipment, stationery, etc.
10. Providing policemen with summer and winter uniforms.
11. Providing the different departments with the squad cars and motor cycles they need.

VIII — The Police Academy

Ministerial Decree No. 6 for 1963 was issued stipulating the opening of the Police Academy so that the graduates could reinforce the security organ.

The number of students who just graduated was 11 on 22.6.65. On 1.10.65 sixty more students were admitted to the primary stage, from which they graduated in June 1966. They will now be admitted to the final stage in September 1966 after the summer vacation. Sixty new students have been accepted and they will commence their studies in the primary stage on 15.8.66.

The School for Non-commissioned Officers was opened on December 19th, 1964, and the students graduated on 27.6.65.

The second batch of 86 students graduated on May 1st, 1966.

The Academy has achieved the following :

1. Building a new club for the students with a capacity of 120 members.
2. Repairing and improving dormitories.

3. Establishing an information desk at the main entrance of the Academy.
4. Building latrines for the soldiers.
5. Building a housing block for the soldiers working in the Academy.
6. Opening a new well-equipped library.
7. Encouraging cultural activities for holding lectures and debates.

IX — The Traffic Administration

Due to the increase in traffic after the Revolution, the General Traffic Administration in the Ministry of Interior was formed according to the stipulations of the Ministerial Decree issued on the 13th of December 1964. The Administration took over the traffic management and organisation in the different sections of the governorates.

Ministerial Decree No. 10 was issued in 1964, concerning the different cars and trucks, licences, taxes, the number of passengers allowed, etc.

The Traffic Administration has achieved the following :

1. Implementation of decree-law No. 10 for 1964.
2. Distributing car and motorcycle number plates.
3. Organising streets and squares.
4. Placing signals on the main and branch streets.
5. Patrolling the main and branch streets.
6. Issuing new driving licences with traffic instructions.
7. Issuing licences for cars and motorcycles in accordance with the stipulations of decree No. 10 for 1964 .
8. Training traffic-policemen.

TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

The Ministry of Interior has devoted special care to the military training of its officers and soldiers so as to reinforce the different security organs and raise the standard of police-service.

It has accomplished the following :

1. — Opening a new Officers' Academy on 7.3.64 to consolidate the police force.

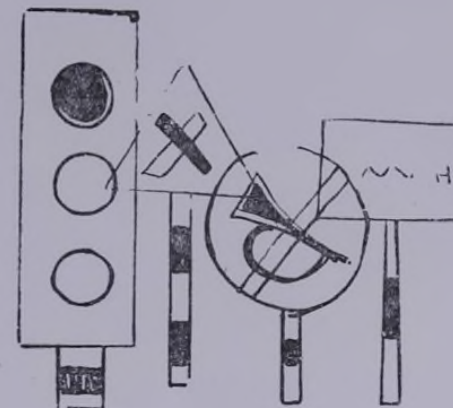
60 new candidates were admitted on 1.10.1965 in the primary stage which was completed in June 1966. These students are to be admitted to the final stage in 1966. New candidates have been admitted on 15.8.1966.

2. — Establishing a school for non-commissioned officers on 19.12.64. The first batch of students graduated on 22.6.65. Eighty six more students graduated on 1.5.66.

Equipment and Services

The officers were given all the necessary equipment.

1. — **Means of communications:** The officers were provided with modern motorcycles. The patrol squad joined the

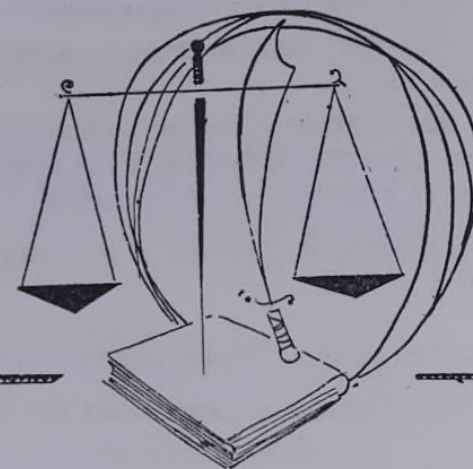


forces with a view to facilitating its task and all the security departments in the governorates were provided with squad cars and motor-cycles.

2. — **Clothing**: All policemen were provided with summer and winter uniforms.

3. — **Buildings**: Old buildings were repaired and several improvements were introduced.

- a — New police-stations were built.
- b — New housing blocks were built.
- c — A new traffic section was built in El Hudeida on 15.5.1966.
- d — The foundation-stones were laid for the Central Security Squad building on 16.7.66.
- e — Building a spacious club for the students of the Police Academy.
- f — Repairing the dormitories of the Police Academy.
- g — Building a new information office in the Academy
- h — Building new bathrooms.
- i — Building living quarters for the Academy's soldiers.



JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice is a new ministry introduced by the Revolution as it was completely reorganised by virtue of Republican Decree No. 25 for 1963. The new organisation of the Ministry took for its objective the guaranteeing of justice to all the people and the protection of their rights; the new Constitution of Yemen by virtue of articles 52, 53, and 54 stipulated that the judges are independent, that there is no authority over them except the law, that nobody has the right to interfere in their affairs and that they may not be dismissed, etc.

Before the Revolution there was no Ministry of Justice in the proper sense of the word. Judges were spread all over the country without real control or supervision over them resulting in irresponsibility, injustice, the spread of negligence and the loss of the rights of the citizens.

Similar to the other aspects of life in Yemen, justice was completely reorganised. Republican Decree No. 25 for 1963

defined the new framework of the Ministry in the following manner :

1. — The Minister.
2. — The Deputy Minister.
3. — Under-Secretary of the Ministry.
4. — The General Department for Judicial Control.
5. — The General Department for Courts.
6. — The General Department for Financial and Administrative Affairs.

The Republican Decree authorised the Minister of Justice to issue the decrees necessary for defining the competences and tasks of these general departments.

Following is a survey of the competences of each department :

1. — The General Department for Judicial Control :

This Department undertakes the following tasks :

1. — The revision and thorough examination of the work of judges in order to discern its soundness and its compliance with the rules of Islam.
2. — The preparation of files on judges.
3. — The preservation of data and documents concerning judges such as their secret reports, appointment orders, leaves etc.
4. — Submitting the complaints of the people against judges to the Minister of Justice.
5. — The appointment of judges and discerning their abilities and qualifications to shoulder their responsibility.
6. — Referring any judge who may not be fully qualified to the supreme Court of Appeal to decide whether he is fit to serve.
7. — Drafting the decrees concerning the carrying out of death sentences issued by the Supreme Court of Appeal after approval by the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister and the President of the Republic.

8. — Issuing legislative decrees following the approval of the Minister of Justice. A number of legislative decrees have been issued, all of which are based on the Islamic doctrine and jurisprudence and deal with the teachings of the Holy Koran and the Prophet's ordinance.

9. — Thorough examination and evaluation of the activities of judges all over the Republic. The following shows the number of cases in which rulings were made by the judges during the past year at different courts in the governorates of the Republic : the Supreme Court of Appeal 1275 cases, the courts of Sanaa governorate 2632 cases, the courts of Taz governorates 2045 cases, the courts of Abb governorate 1865 cases, the courts of Redaa governorate 630 cases, the courts of Beida governorate 27 cases, the courts of Hudeida governorate 973 cases, the courts of Saada, Hejja governorates and the region of Khamar 745 cases.

The General Department of Courts :

This Department is concerned with proposing the establishment of courts, the appointment, promotion and transfer of the non-judicial employees.

It also prepares judicial summons and examines complaints concerning the delivery of criminals and their possessions.

The competences of this Department have been distributed as follows :

First : Administrative Supervision Section :

It has accomplished the following :

1. — The supervision of the administrative work of courts and the examination of the disciplinary cases of the non-judicial employees of the courts.
2. — Informing the public courts of the regulations and directives concerning the organisation of the time and place of hearings.
3. — The examination and study of complaints referred to the Ministry against some non-judicial employees in the courts.

4. — Organising the files on the employees.
5. — Supervising the courts in the collection of fees for cases.
6. — Registering the documents sent to the Ministry.
7. — The documentation and ratification of documents.
8. — Sending delegates to supervise the activities of courts.

Second : Secretaries and Lawyers Section :

Following is a survey of its services :

1. — Registering the names of the secretaries and lawyers in the different regions of the Republic.
2. — The examination of complaints presented against lawyers and secretaries, finding the suitable solutions, filing these complaints and sending answers to the people who raised them.
3. — Distributing the forms and cards on lawyers and secretaries for their election through the legislative courts.
4. — Announcing the election of lawyers and secretaries through the legislative courts.

Third : Building Section :

It accomplished the following :

1. — Compiling a list of the buildings of the legislative courts all over the Republic.
2. — Securing buildings for the courts which do not have such buildings.
3. — Hiring buildings for the courts in remote areas.
4. — Securing the convenient atmosphere for examining the cases.
5. — Maintaining the building of the Ministry.
6. — Considering the complaints submitted to the Ministry concerning buildings and proposing sound solutions.

7. — Fixing the value of rents of the buildings occupied by the legislative courts.

8. — Submitting the necessary proposals which are for the common interest to the Ministry of Justice.

Fourth : Statistical Section :

This section is very important as its task is to collect data, facts and information about the activities of courts. It undertakes the following :

1. — Registering all cases, verdicts and sentences issued by the different courts.
2. — Following up the cases in the different courts.
3. — Evaluating the work of every court.
4. — Sorting out the cases and registering each in a special file.

It is noteworthy that the different courts of the Republic, due to these regulations, have undertaken major activities and settled a considerable number of cases.

The General Department for Financial and Administrative Affairs :

This Department is concerned with the application of laws, statutes, financial and administrative regulations on the employees, workers and different organs of the Ministry. It also prepares the budget of the Ministry. The following sections are affiliated to the Department :

First : Section for Employees Affairs :

It is concerned with the implementation of the laws, statutes, decrees and orders concerning the employees, in so far as training, appointment, promotion and transfer are concerned.

Second : Section for Public Affairs

It is concerned with facilitating the work of the other sections of the Ministry such as correspondence, filing and other public affairs.

Third: Accountancy and Budget Section :

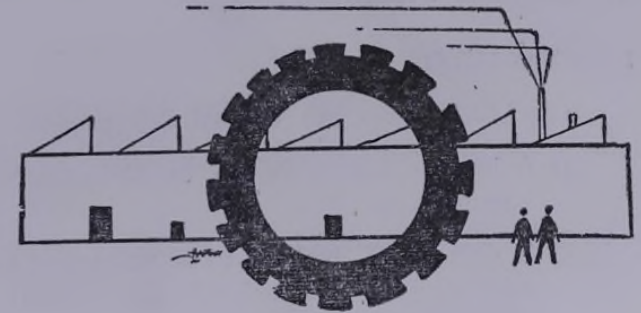
It supervises the revenues and expenditure of the Ministry and controls the application of financial systems, in a manner that preserves the rights of the citizens.

Fourth: Section of Yemeni Immigrants :

The Ministry of Justice has given considerable care to the Yemeni immigrants abroad. It has established this section which receives the complaints of the Yemeni immigrants abroad, examines them and finds the suitable solutions for them. The immigrants send their cases to this section which in turn makes the necessary contacts and provides the correct answers to the inquiries. This section has also asked the different ministries, governorates and all responsible authorities to cooperate with the Ministry of Justice in considering the problems of immigrants abroad, and finding adequate solutions for their problems.

Organisation and Administration :

The Ministry has given great care to the question of organisation. The different departments, sections and units have been organised in a manner which ensures raising the administrative efficiency, defining responsibilities and fixing competences.



ECONOMY

The first object of the republican government in Yemen was to eliminate all vestiges of the oppression and despotism which had long weighed on the people of Yemen.

From this basic objective emerged other objectives of reform in the economic field, most specific of which :

1. — The mobilization of efforts towards the insurance of public services for the Yemeni people.
2. — Working seriously towards the achievement of economic development in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce and towards the utilisation of the resources of the industrial wealth.
3. — Drawing up a sound financial policy which may ensure the public resources, safeguarding these resources and utilising them for the common benefit of the people.
4. — Establishing a sound economic policy which may ensure sufficient production.

With great determination and indomitable will, the Revolution Government proceeded towards the realisation of the four objectives in question. Agreements were concluded with Arab countries and other friendly States with the intention of promoting the country's economies.

Following is a survey of these agreements.

A. The Arab Countries :

1. — The U.A.R.

The U.A.R. gave the Yemeni Government three loans

- a) A loan of L.E. 1 million for the import of some basic commodities.
- b) A loan of L.E. 600,000 to be utilised in establishing various medical, educational, agricultural and industrial services and projects.
- c) A loan of L.E. 3 million to be paid over 3 years.

2. — Kuwait

The aid extended by Kuwait was divided into two stages : the first included the establishment of 12 buildings and the second 19 buildings in Yemen.

B. The Friendly Countries :

1. — A loan of 65 million roubles was given to the Yemeni government by the Soviet Union at an interest of 2,5%. The two parties concluded an agreement in 1964 according to which the following was to be achieved :

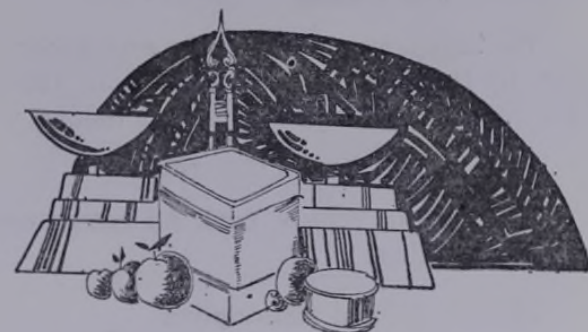
- a) Reclaiming about 10,000 hectares in Tuhama Valley for cotton cultivation.
- b) Establishing a cement factory capable of producing between 80,000 and 100,000 tons per year.
- c) Establishing a factory for the canning of fish, capable of producing 5 million cans per year.
- d) Prospecting for oil and solid metals.

2. — An Economic Cooperation Agreement between the

Yemen and the Republic of China, by virtue of which the People's Republic of China gave the Yemeni Republic an unconditional loan to the value of 10 million pounds sterling. This loan was given in the form of equipment, commodities and technical aid. The establishment of a spinning and weaving factory was included among other things.

3. — A loan from Yugoslavia to be utilised in the following :

- An electric power station at a cost of 393,654 dollars.
- A leather tannery at a value of 598,921 dollars.
- Two carpentry workshops in Sanaa and Taez, at a value of 89,760 dollars.
- A maintenance workshop at a value of 103,890 dollars in Sanaa.



4. — An economic cooperation agreement was concluded between the Yemeni Republic and the German Democratic Republic, by virtue of which the German Democratic Republic granted the Yemeni Republic a loan of 5 million U.S. dollars at a 2.5% rate of interest to be utilised in economic, technical and agricultural projects.

Companies

Following is a quick review of the activities of some companies in Yemen :

First : The Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

The Yemeni Bank has worked towards the promotion of the Yemeni economy. The banking system has been improved in such a manner as to enable the personnel to best carry out their duties in the light of the rules and systems set by the Arab experts from the UAR.

In order to extend banking services to the greatest possible number of the people, branch offices for the bank have been established in El-Bayda — Abb — Redaa.

One of the outstanding activities of the bank was the financing of cotton cultivation, it being the country's main export crop.

Second : The Yemeni Company for Drugs Manufacture and Trading

The company was officially established on November 1st, 1965, by Presidential decree No. 28 for 1964, with a capital of 1,200,000 rials, to be contributed as follows :

- 13% by the Yemeni Government.
- 13% by the Yemeni Bank for reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- 25% by general subscription.
- 49% by the Egyptian General Organisation for Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Appliances and its affiliated companies.

Object of the Company

- a) The manufacture of drugs, chemicals and medical preparations and chemical requirements.
- b) The trade in all medical and chemical preparations and their import from abroad.

It is noteworthy that purchases have soared considerably due to the increasing demand for them on the market. As regards sales, they rose to 33,781 rials in May 1966.

Third : The National Tobacco and Matches Company

1. — A Presidential decree was promulgated on 18.1.64 authorising the establishment of the National Tobacco and Matches Company. The company monopolises the import and export of tobacco and its products and matches, industrialises and deals in them locally for a period of 25 years as of the date of the promulgation of the above mentioned decree.

2. — Capital of the company is 500,000 Yemeni rials of which the Yemeni government pays 26% ; the Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation pays 25%, while the remaining shares are submitted to general subscription.

Fourth : The Yemeni Company for Foreign Trade

1. — Presidential decree No. 40 for 1964, was promulgated authorising the establishment of a joint stock company of Yemeni nationality (The Yemeni Company for Foreign Trade).



The company is intended to :

- a) Import all sorts of commodities, products and equipment for local trade.
- b) Market the local products, commodities and raw materials and export them abroad.
- c) The capital of the company was fixed at 500,000 Yemeni rials, subject to increase ; on 13.10.1964, an extraordinary session of the Board of Directors of the company adopted resolutions increasing the company's capital to 700,000 rials, also liable to increase.

The Yemeni Government has pledged to grant the company all the consumption loans presented by friendly states ; provided the company uses them to further its fixed objectives.

Fifth : The Yemeni Fuel Company

1) This company was established by virtue of the protocol signed by the Yemeni Arab Republic and the U.A.R., on 6.7.63, with a capital of L.E. 2 million.

2) The company undertakes all import, export, purchase, sales, transport and storage operations for petroleum and its derivatives.

3) The company has established a network of service stations for motor cars and provided them with electric pumps. It also undertakes the distribution of kerosene and solar throughout the Republic.

4) The establishment of service stations proceeded in accordance with the country's need; it also established basic tanks capable of storing 12,000 tons. Moreover, mobile tanks were imported for oil transportation, each costing 24,000 rials. The company has a large factory for the industrialisation of tins for oil products. It also undertakes the manufacture and distribution of butane gas tanks.

Comparative survey of the company's sales

a) Petroleum Products

(Benzine — Kerosene — Solar)

The company's sales of petroleum products increased during the first half of 1965 by 17.5% over the 1964 figures and the rate rose to about 53% in 1966.

b) Fats and Mineral Oils

The company's sales of fats and mineral oils have increased during the first half of 1965 by 5% over the 1964 figures and in 1966, sales registered an increase of 126% over the 1964 figures.

Sixth : The Company for the Industrialisation of Salt

This company was established in July 1964 and started its activities on 1.10.64 with a total capital of L.E. 800,000 of which the Yemeni Republic shared with 51% and the UAR with 49%.

Activities of the Company :

1. The Company has concluded a five-year contract for exporting salt to Japan as from 1966.
2. 60,000 tons of salt were dispatched during the period from January 1st, 1966 to August 1966.
3. A plan has been drawn up for the production of 100,000 tons during 1966 to be increased to 150,000 tons as from 1967 in order to cope with the opening of new markets for the Yemeni salt.

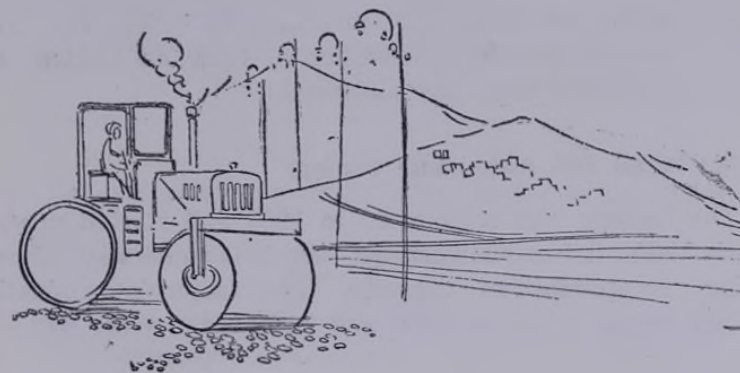
Social Services

All the Company's personnel enjoy free medical treatment. The Company has also provided a club where the company's personnel and workers meet and receive lectures with a view to developing their consciousness with regard to their problems and those of the Arab community at large.

The Company has also established a cooperative society to serve the personnel of the company and this is the first society of its kind in Yemen.

Prospective and Future plans of the Company

Following are projects studied by the company for reducing production costs :



1. — The establishment of a quarry in El Sallief for the shipping of salt in cargo boats with a view to raising the loading capacity and reducing its costs.

2. — Establishment of a huge crusher for salt, instead of depending on breaking by hand; this will lead to the promotion of production and reduction in costs.

3. — The Company will supply the weaving factory in Sanaa with the salt necessary for weaving.

Other plans in the field of Services

1. — The company, in conjunction with the competent authorities, intends to ameliorate and pave the road from El Hudaida to El Sallief.

2. — The company has contacted the Italian Maskarini Company in order to repair the water condenser in El Sallief so as to provide the people with filtered water.

A comparison between pre-revolution and post-revolution figures show that :

- a) Production increased by 62%.
- b) Employment increased by 29%.
- c) The wages rate increased by 25%.
- d) Medical care increased by 300%.

Seventh : El Makha Company for Agriculture

Its capital is 100,000 rials in which the Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation shares by 49%. The Company is to undertake the reclamation of 1,000,000 feddans and import agricultural tools and machines.

Eighth : Metal and Aluminium Factory

The factory was established in 1963 and started production in 1965; it has 45 workers. Work is underway for increasing the production capacity. The factory's production capacity ranges between 1,500 and 2,000 articles per day.



PUBLIC FINANCE

Public Finance and Treasury before the Revolution

Prior to September 26, 1962, the State funds were in the hands of one person, the Imam, who managed them as he pleased paying no attention to the people who paid taxes. Accounts were completely under his authority, as each of his palaces had an accounts section, while the palaces themselves constituted the safes in which the State funds were deposited. The treasurer in every area or district was under the direct authority of the Imam. They were selected from a special class, without consideration for their efficiency. The sole condition required for this post was unshakable loyalty to the Imam.

The national income solely depended on the tithes collected. These amounted to 10% of the crops of the land irrigated by rain or river water, 5% of the crops of the land irrigated by artesian wells and 2.5% of the people's own goods in gold

and silver. These tithes were collected from every citizen, capable of paying them. They were collected on the occasion of Bairam and were used for the expenses of the Imam and his family. In addition there was a small income from the customs.

These taxes were levied in a way which required the citizens to pay more than the yield of the land. The manner in which these taxes were collected exhausted the farmers and required them to pay more than the real yield of their land, without cultivation, which led to the deterioration of the cultivated crops.

The expenses of the State budget were absorbed by the Imam's guards and a few employees who greatly depended on bribes, as their salaries were paid by order of the Imam every 3 or 4 months.

The total expenses of the State at that time, including the Army expenses, did not exceed 200,000 to 250,000 Ryals. At the same time, the expenses of the tyrant's palace surpassed 1,000,000 Ryals per month. The sum left by the Imam Yehya in silver ryals stored at El Saada Palace and Dar el Shoukre rose to 400,000,000 ryals while that left by his predecessor the Imam Ahmed did not exceed 8,000,000 ryals.

Public finance and treasury after the Revolution

In the revolutionary era, the citizen can pay the taxes on his money and land in a legal and constitutional manner. Due to the conversion of the State policy many farmers returned to their land and invested their capital in agriculture and industry, and land taxation at present represents nearly 20% of the total national income.

Employees of the State now feel that they work for the public interest, and that they have a fixed duty to perform.

In the field of financial reform the following measures were taken :

1) Direction of efforts towards extending public services to the citizens, so as to make up for centuries of backwardness and deprivation.

2) Continuous efforts to achieve economic development in the agricultural, industrial and commercial fields, and exploit the country's natural resources. This development aims at increasing the national income and doubling production, to provide employment for the largest possible number of people.

3) Drawing up a sound financial policy which ensures the distribution of public resources in conformity with the law of right and justice, the preservation of these resources and their direction for the benefit of the whole people without discrimination.

4) Laying down the bases of sound economic policy which realises production efficiency, so as to meet the requirements of consumption, and in order to export the surplus.

The basis of financial reform is the issuance of a general budget for the State that would realise a balance between income, and current expenses, needs for the operation of the Government machinery, and offer the basic public services. As to the investment expenses required for the economic and social development plan, the present circumstances of Yemen have required it, similar to other developing countries, to depend for their financing on foreign assistance, in a manner that will make the forthcoming generation share in the burdens of reconstruction. The present generation shall undertake to drive the wheel of progress, bear the burdens of execution, establish principles and lay the bases of the country's structure keeping in mind its present dignity and future glory.

The revolution government has exerted continuous efforts to issue the State budget every year on the basis of sound financial principles.

Following is a comparative survey of the budget in the past few years :

1964/1965

Total expenditure of the State	37,943,9000
» income » » »	24,443,900
deficit	13,500,000

1965/1966

Total expenditure of the State	43,238,300
» income » » »	36,020,300
deficit	1,218,000

1966/1967

Total expenditure of the State	53,506,000
» income » » »	47,549,700
deficit	5,957,300

Expenditure is largely absorbed by the services extended to the people. The State has established and organised internal security and health services; it has established hospitals for the free treatment of citizens and built schools. The number of students increased from 4,000 students before the Revolution to 18,000, the courses were revised to keep pace with the same courses in other Arab countries.

As for the State income it is variable, and does not depend on tithes. Customs were organised, citizens were encouraged to invest their capitals, many companies were founded to carry out various activities.

Investment Budget

The government is actually studying an investment budget for several major projects. This will be the first budget of its kind in the Arab Republic of Yemen. The government will seek help in executing this budget, through loans to be obtained from friendly nations.

The most important projects are :

- 1 — Agricultural projects at Hudaida and the governorate of Kafr.
- 2 — Industrial projects for spinning and weaving in Bagal and Sanaa.
- 3 — The industrialisation of some of the consumption materials, including cement, fruits, fish, and gaseous water.
- 4 — Expansion in Tafer aluminium factory.

The Currency Committee of Yemen with a view to consolidating the Yemeni currency issued a special law organising the supervision over currency operations. The object of this law is to prevent the smuggling of Yemeni and foreign bank-notes, gold and silver coins, money-orders, and cheques, in and out of the country. The Currency Committee also controls the issuing of bank-notes. The following figures show the different bank-notes issued :

The number of bank-notes issued during the period from February 6, 1964 to December 31, 1965 reached 54,653,000 rials distributed as follows :

One ryal note	15,098,000
Five » »	21,997,000
10 » »	17,558,000
	<hr/>
Total	54,653,000

The following table indicates the cover deposited for the issued bank-notes until December 31, 1965:

- 1 — Gold 155,400 rials or 51,8000 pounds sterling.
- 2 — Silver :
 - a) Republican Ryals : 2,735,205 rials deposited as follows :

In the safes of the Central Bank of Egypt in Cairo against a deposit receipt for suspended Sums	2,722,305 Ryals
In the Minting Administration in Cairo	1,600 »
In the Safes of the issuing Department at Sanaa	7,900 »
	<hr/>
b) Maria Teresa Ryals : a sum of	651,795 »
As follows :	
In the safes of the Central Bank of Egypt	290,690 »
The Mint administration in Cairo	258,000 »
In the Safes of the Issuing Department at Sanaa	3,100 »
	<hr/>

3 — Foreign Coins

- a) At the Italian Commercial Bank in Milan
122,340 £ or 370,020 Ryals
and a sum of 391,982 \$ or 419,980 »
- b) At the Yemen Bank of Reconstruction
and Rehabilitation 170,000 St. pounds.
or 510,000 Ryals
- c) The Central Bank of Egypt 16,603,523/6/8
St. pounds.
or 49,810,600 Ryals

Education in Yemen now depends
on the most up-to-date methods.



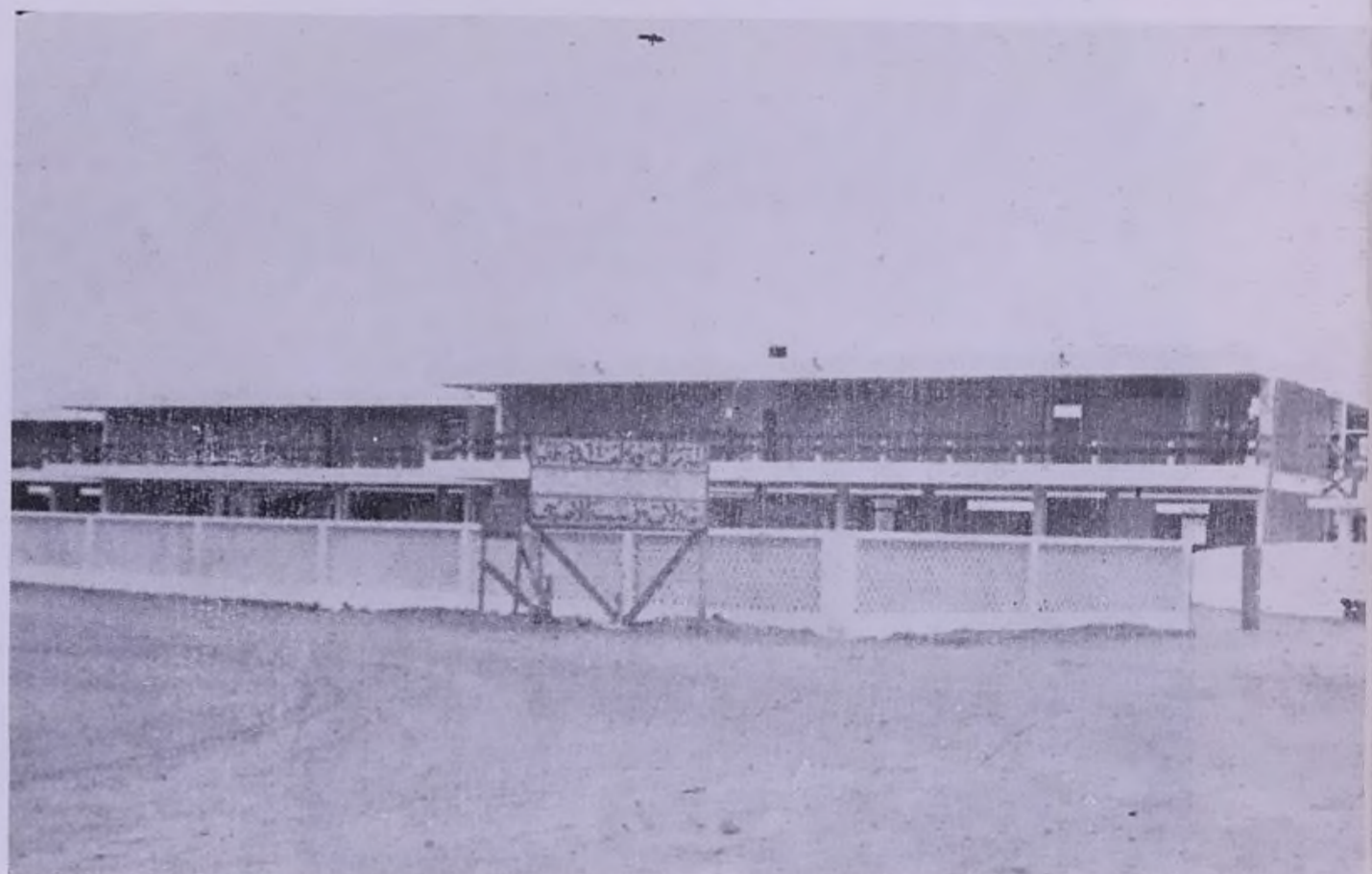
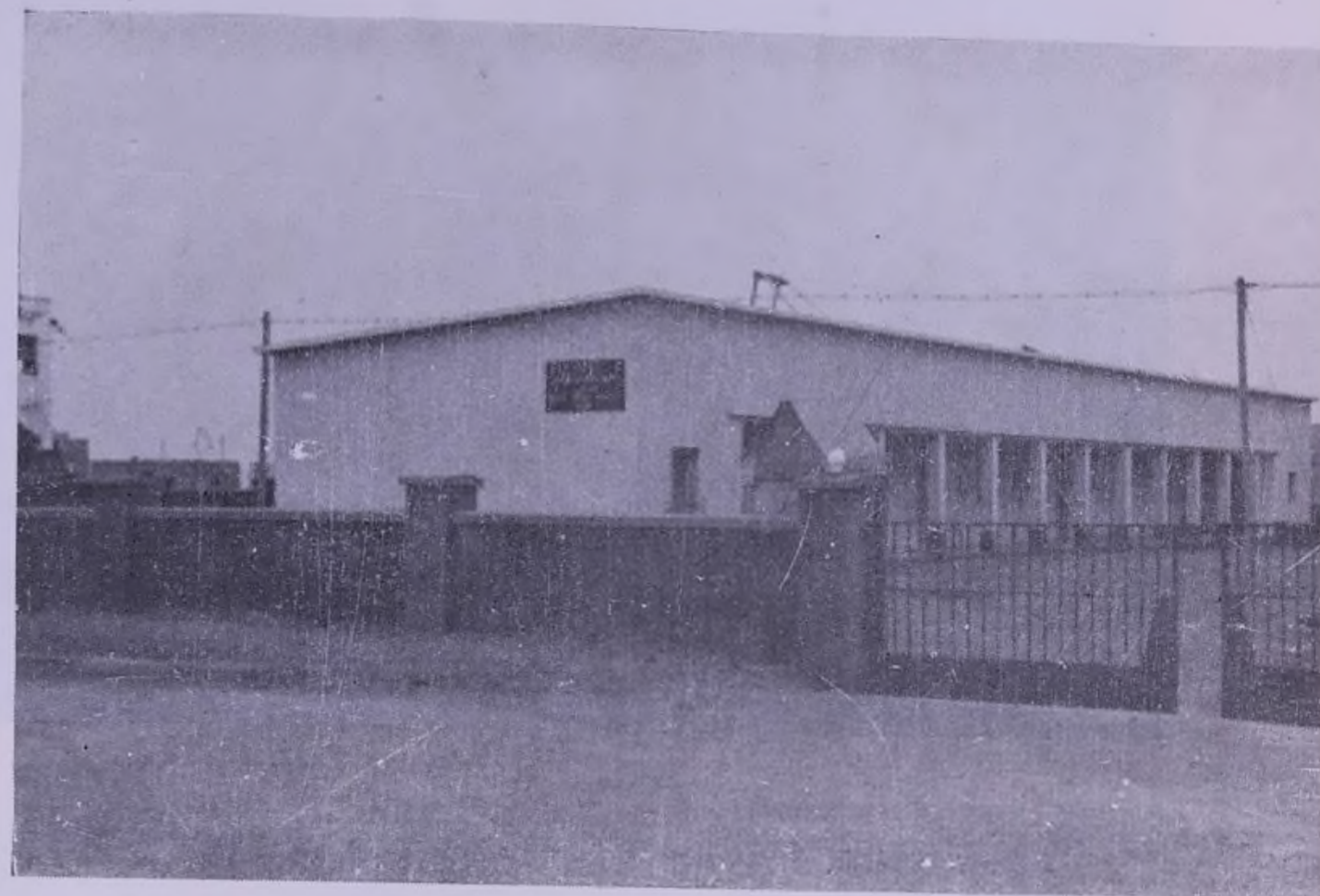
New schools for boys and girls.



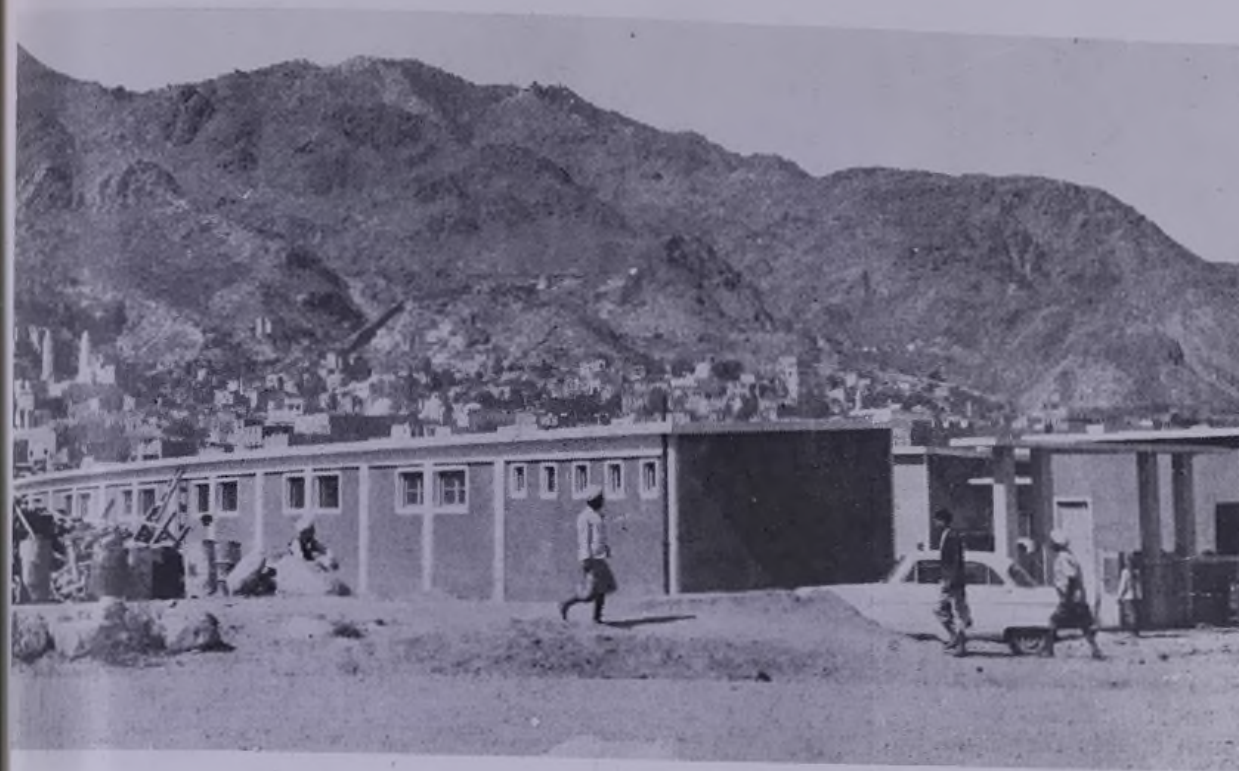
Spreading education is one of the major objectives of the Revolution.



A modern secondary school in Yemen.



The teachers' training institutes prepare a new generation of Yemeni teachers.



A comprehensive urbanisation movement covers all sectors

The new sports stadium accomodates 50,000 persons

Sports build a new strong generation
— The sports stadium
— A youth sports display.



EDUCATION

Under the Imamate rule, Yemen lived in complete darkness and the people of Yemen suffered from ignorance and illiteracy. Education was restricted to a very small minority, while ignorance and illiteracy were imposed on the majority of the people, as the Imams believed that ignorant people are easier to rule. With this end in view they fought education by all possible means through preventing the building of schools, closing public libraries, preventing the circulation of modern books and persecuting the people who were educated abroad.

With the inception of the September 26, 1962 Revolution which eliminated the corrupt Imamate rule, one of the major tasks shouldered by the Revolution government was the eli-

mination of ignorance, combating illiteracy and introducing modern education, and providing education opportunities for all citizens. The Ministry of Education established modern schools, brought experts and technicians from the United Arab Republic and other friendly countries, introduced and developed educational courses and programmes with a view to raising the standard of education to keep pace with most modern educational levels in the world.

The September 26, 1962 Revolution has also given care to promote its cultural relations with Arab countries as a preliminary step towards promoting its relations in other spheres.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN PROMOTING EDUCATION

The people of Yemen have participated with the Revolution government in the educational upsurge which took place after the Revolution through the construction of the following schools :

- 1) One primary school in Zemar.
- 2) Three primary schools in Redaa.
- 3) One primary school in Brim.
- 4) One primary school in Makhawer.
- 5) One Primary school in Rahda.
- 6) One Primary school in Zubeid.
- 7) One Primary school in Hejja.

STAGES OF EDUCATION IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

1) Primary Education

One of the major objectives of the September 26, 1962 Revolution was to spread primary education and render it free and compulsory throughout the Republic. It covers a period of six years and the admittance age for pupils is one year higher than pupils in other Arab countries.

2) Preparatory Education.

This stage was first introduced in Yemen with the advent of the Revolution and is based on the most modern educational

trends. Care is given in this stage to teaching the Koran, religion and the Arabic language. The admittance examination to this stage was cancelled in order to facilitate procedures. Before admittance, the pupils are medically examined to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. The schools also give great care to social and sports activities. Education in this stage is also free of charge.

3 — Secondary Education.

Before the Revolution, there were no secondary schools at all in Yemen. By 1963/64, the first secondary school class was opened and began to accept the pupils who obtained the preparatory school certificate and who are not more than 18 years old. In the second year this stage is divided into two sections : the literary section and the science section to which the pupils are admitted according to their aptitudes and wishes.

The programmes, courses and systems followed in this stage are exactly the same as those followed in the U.A.R.

As a result of the efforts to coordinate educational courses, programmes and systems, the school years in Yemen are now equal to those in the U.A.R. and any pupil in the Yemen can join the equivalent school year in the U.A.R.

4 — Teacher's Institutes

As the number of graduates from preparatory schools are so small that they are not sufficient to be distributed among the existing technical institutes, and due to the country's direct need for the qualified teachers, the Ministry of Education has laid down a plan to establish three institutes for teachers in Sanaa, Taz and Hudeida, each admitting 30 students. These institutes accept pupils with primary school certificate and each pupil receives a monthly aid of 15 ryals.

5 — Religious Education

Before the Revolution the Imams exploited religion for their worldly purposes and propagated ideas that served their ends. They exerted their efforts to instill in the minds of the people that the Imam is the representative of God on earth and that he must not be opposed. The result was complete

stagnation of the mind and elimination of free thinking. In order to do away with these corrupt ideas the Ministry of Education has set up a number of religious institutes which follow the example of Al-Azhar in its programmes and courses. These institutes are supervised by a mission from Al-Azhar.

6 — Technical and Vocational Education.

Since ancient times Yemen was famous for a number of manufactures in many countries which had trade relations with Yemen. Yet many of their local manufactures and handicrafts have almost died out. After the Revolution, the Yemeni government began to realise the importance of reviving these manufacturers and handicrafts. Missions from Yemen were sent to friendly countries for the purpose of training and gaining experience.

Besides, during the coming few years, four technical institutes will be set up. One of these institutes was offered by China and includes sections for electricity, workshops, industry, agriculture, postal planning and constructions engineering. The study in this institute is on two levels : the first is three years for training and studying language and the second is six years for special courses. The institute receives pupils who hold the primary school certificate.

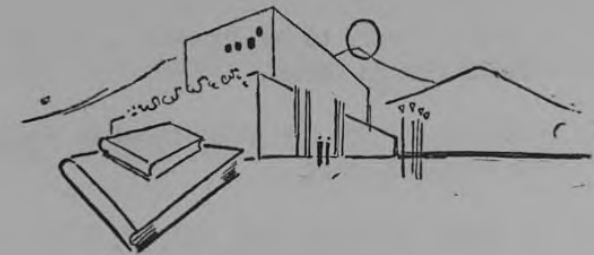
The other institutes are offered by the Soviet Union and will include sections for wood manufacture and metal industries. The term of study will be 8 years starting from the age of seven.

COMBATING ILLITERACY AND WOMEN PROMOTION CENTRES

The preliminary step towards combating illiteracy is the spread of primary schools which can accommodate all the children of the country. Yet, due to existing conditions in the Yemen, the primary schools are not sufficient to wipe out illiteracy; it is similarly necessary to exert in the same field considerable efforts among adults. Thus efforts for combating illiteracy are being exerted among the different classes of people. It is needless to mention in this connection that combating illiteracy and spreading education equally among the

children and adults are closely connected with the social and economic development process taking place in the country. For the time being, combating illiteracy is based on the principle of selection according to the requirements of the local environment as well as the interests of the country in general.

The Ministry of Education has also established centres for combating illiteracy among women in order to raise healthy generations. The programmes of these centres include child welfare, housework and needle work. At present, there are such centres in Sanaa, Taz, Hudeida and Abb. Experts from the U.A.R. who supervise these centres commend the Yemeni women's enthusiasm and readiness to acquire any new experience. These centres were supplied with all the necessary equipment and now number more than 320 women.



Parent's Councils

The Ministry of Education has encouraged the formation of parents' councils for every school with the object of strengthening relations between the parents and the school staff and giving the chance to participate with the State in bringing up the new generation. These councils proved to be useful.

AID FROM FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

First: The United Arab Republic

The U.A.R. delegated 200 teachers who were distributed among the different schools in Yemen, established three secondary schools in Sanaa, Taaz and Hudeida, equipped each

school with furniture, a library, a laboratory and sports playgrounds and sent 5,000 copies of the Holy Koran and 5,000 books on different religious and Arabic subjects. It is noteworthy that the U.A.R. covers all the expenses of its teachers in Yemen.

Second : Iraq.

- 1) 300 school trips offered to the Yemeni Ministry of Education to be distributed among the various schools of Yemen estimated at 2,700 pounds sterling.
- 2) 100 thousand reading books for the first class at a value of 6560 pounds sterling.
- 3) 50 thousand reading books for the second class at a value of 3043 pounds sterling.
- 4) A public library to be located in a new building under construction in Sanaa.
- 5) A special car for the girls school in Sanaa at a cost of 885 pounds sterling.
- 6) 30 boxes including 3540 k.g. of school stationery at a cost of 300 pounds sterling.
- 7) Measures are being taken to send 20 Iraqi teachers at the expense of the Iraqi government.
- 8) Measures are being taken to establish 5 schools in Yemen.

Third : Kuwait.

The State of Kuwait has established 18 primary and preparatory schools for boys and girls distributed among the different regions of the Republic.

Fourth : The Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is now establishing three industrial schools in Sanaa, Taz, and Hudeida. These schools are offered to Yemen as a present.

Fifth : People's China.

It is now building two industrial schools in Sanaa as a gift to Yemen.

Sixth : Bulgaria.

It is now building a primary school in Sanaa as a gift to Yemen.

**THE PLAN OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
IN THREE YEARS (1965-1968)**

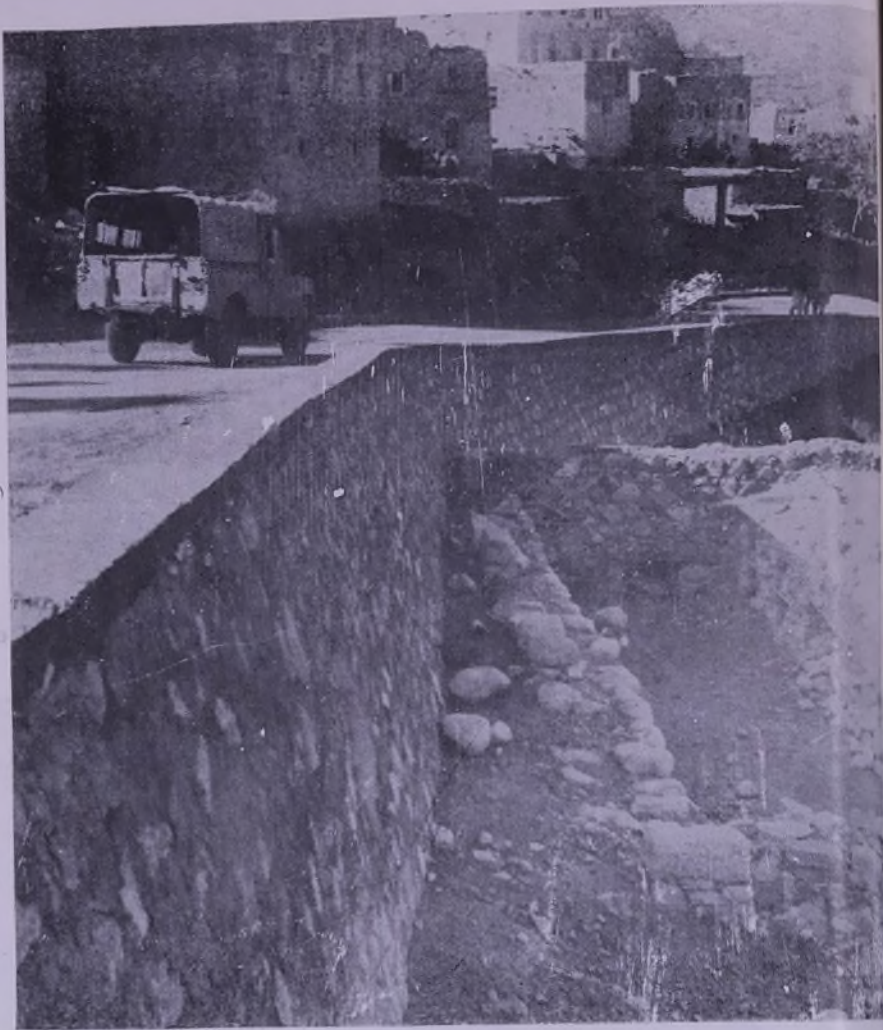
- 1) Training 300 teachers every year.
- 2) Raising the number of secondary schools to six in addition to the three schools offered by the Soviet Union.
- 3) Establishing two commercial institutes in Sanaa and Hudeida.
- 4) Completing the present two agricultural institutes and building two other institutes in Hagg and Abb.
- 5) Establishing three teachers' institutes in the last year of the plan in 1967-68.
- 6) Raising the number of preparatory schools to 17 in 1967-68.
- 7) Raising the number of primary schools for boys to 18.
- 8) Establishing three schools for girls.
- 9) Establishing a primary vocational school in every governorate.
- 10) Establishing two industrial institutes in the last year of the plan. Following is a table for this plan :

Table showing the development envisaged by 1967/68

School Year	Primary Schools for Boys	Primary Schools for Girls	Preparatory Schools for Boys	Preparatory Schools for Girls	Secondary Schools	Teacher's Institutes	Agricultural Institutes	Commercial Institutes	Industrial Institutes
64/65	31	3	9	—	3	1	2	—	—
65/66	45	7	11	1	3	3	2	—	—
66/67	58	8	14	2	4	3	4	1	1
67/68	68	10	17	3	6	3	4	2	2



Work and rehabilitation can be witnessed everywhere.

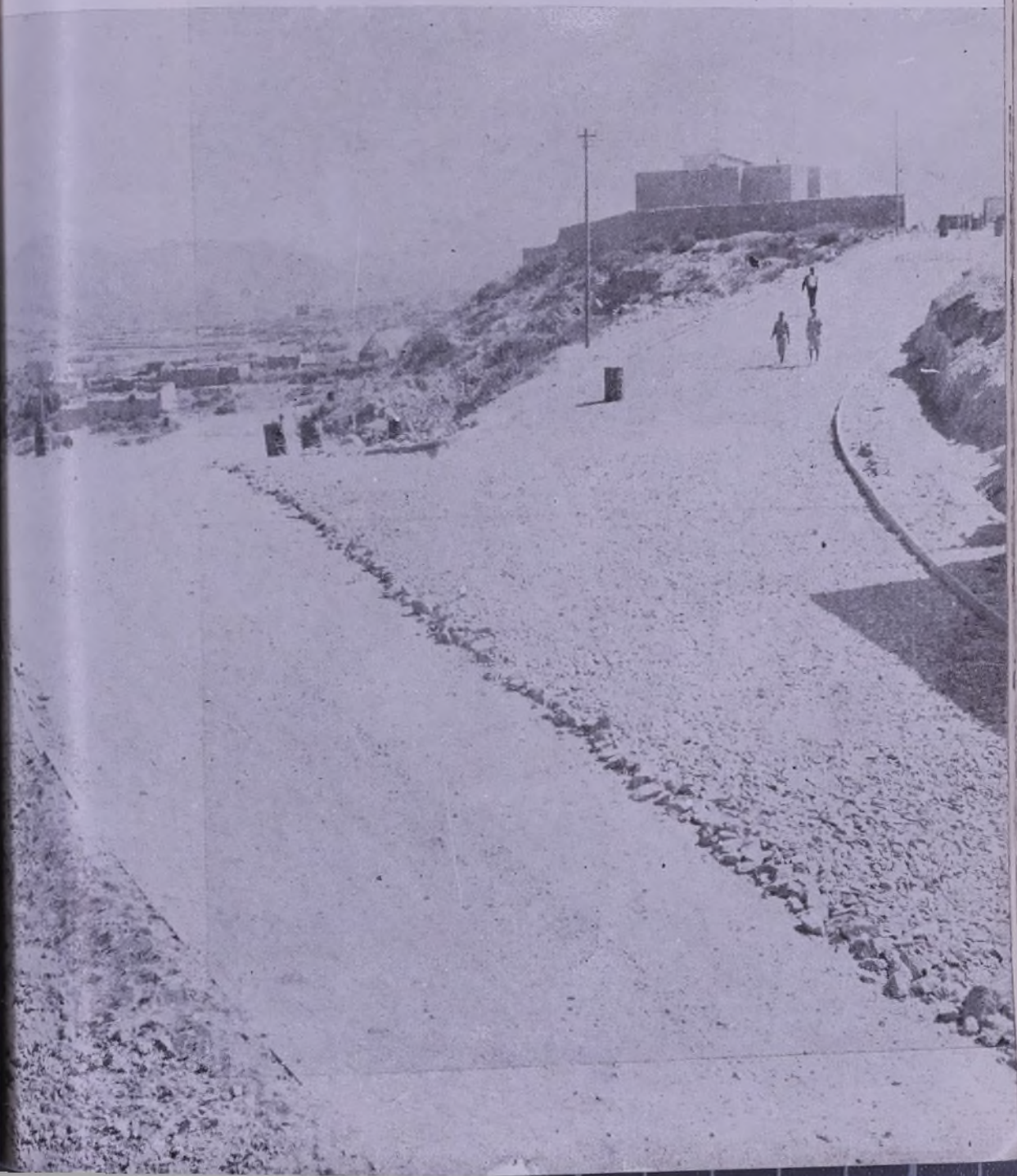


of rehabilitation can be everywhere.

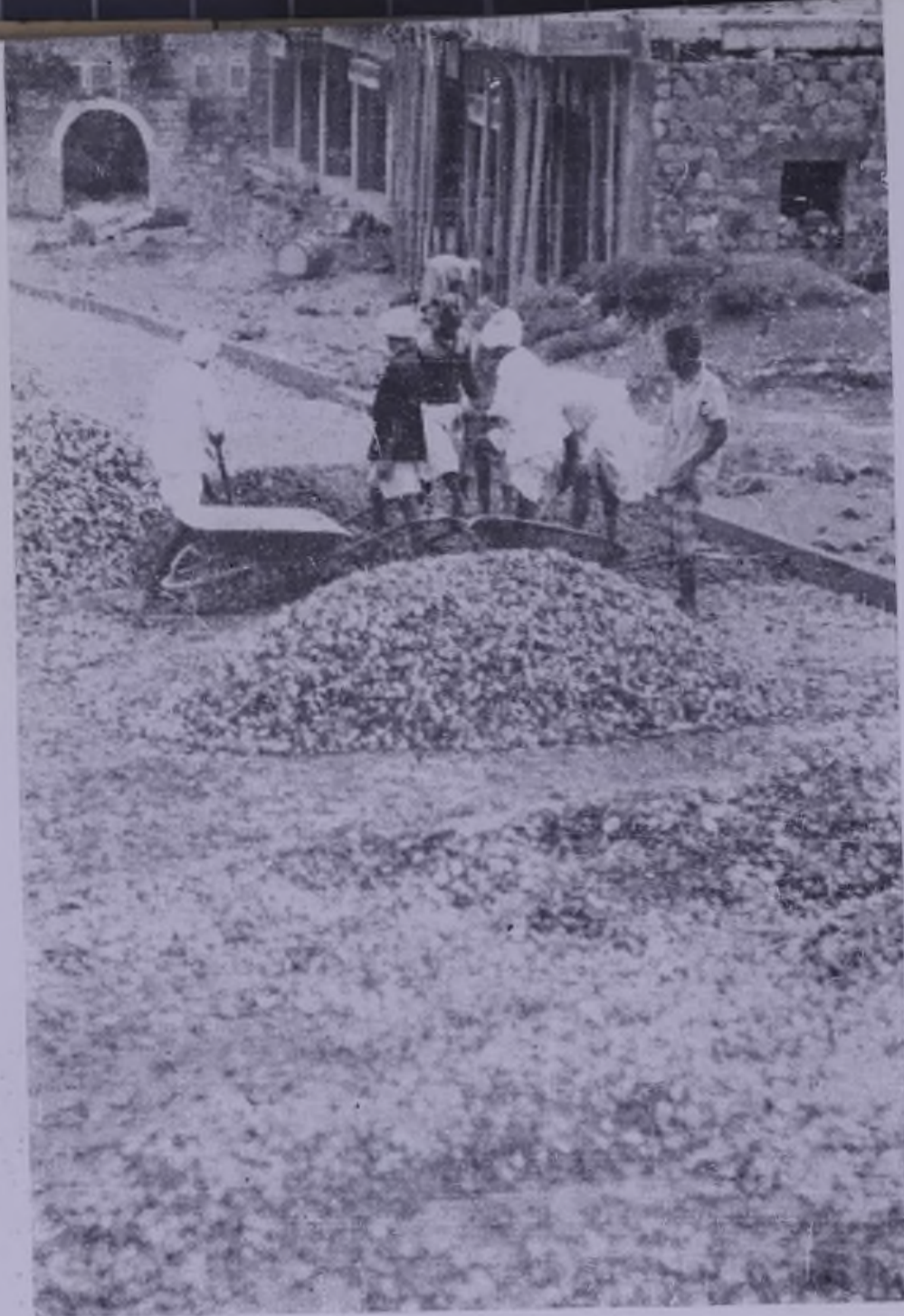


Building road about

Widening, replanning and macadamising roads.



Building new roads.



A new road in Hudaiba



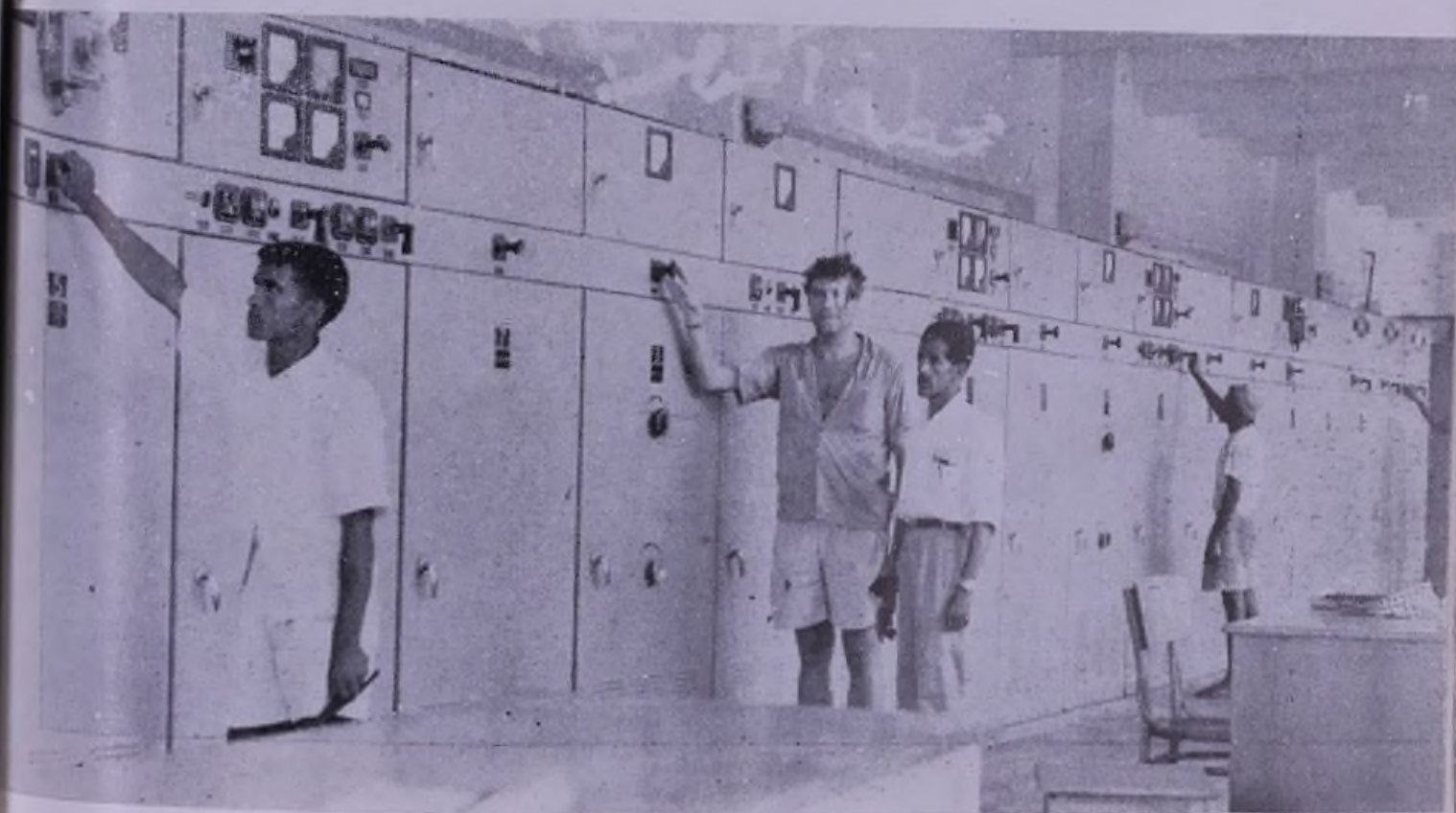
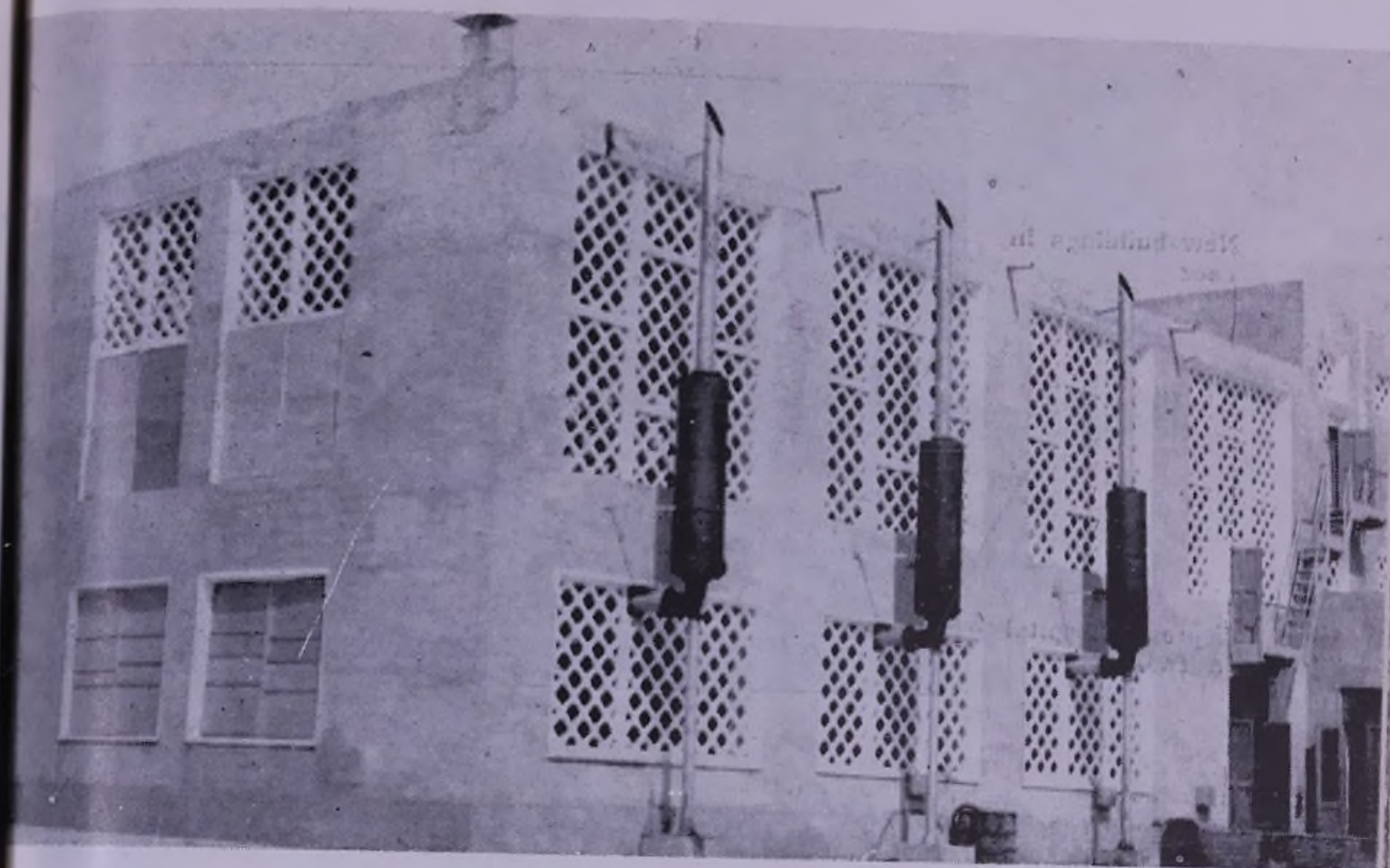
New trade shops, bazaars and markets spread in different cities.



Power transmission lines across the mountains in Taz

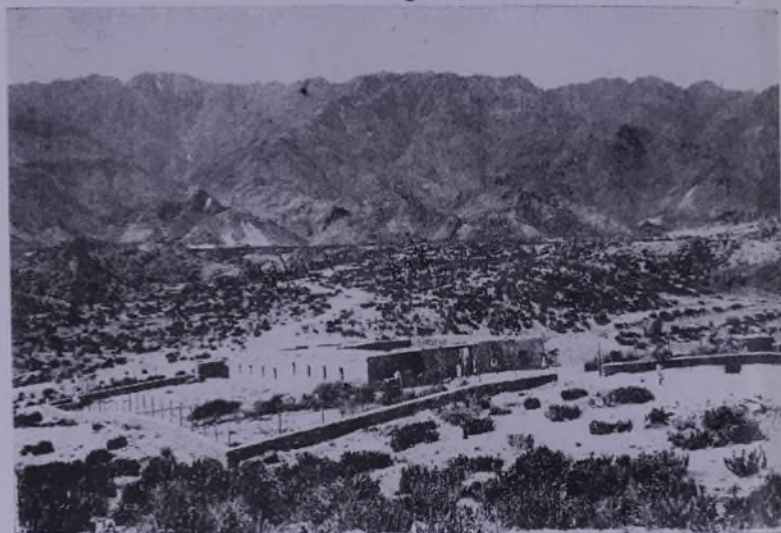


New buildings and parks in the streets



Power generation station at the port of Hudaida

New buildings in
Taez



Leprosy Hospital
in Taez



Public Projects

According to the recommendations of the UNESCO experts for administration and planning and the talks conducted between UNICEF and the Ministry of Education it was agreed that UNICEF would undertake the following projects as of the school year 1965-67 :

- a) Supplying the Ministry of Education with modern equipment for offices worth 1,500 dollars.
- b) Providing 45 schools with all technical and sports requirements worth 43,400 dollars.
- c) Providing 42 schools for boys with all requirements necessary for technical training and handicrafts worth 13,500 dollars.
- d) Supplying the girls schools and the women centres with training equipment on housework, sewing and child welfare. A sum of 5,650 dollars was allocated for the Arab women teachers in these centres and to cover the requirements of the new centres.

Projects of 1966-67

The following plan has been laid down for 1966-67 by the UNESCO experts for administration and planning in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education.



1) Vocational Training

UNICEF agreed to supply the three vocational training centres in Sanaa, Taz and Hudeidà with all requirements necessary for training the pupils who did not continue their studies and who are between 15-20 years old. The U.A.R. will provide these centres with the necessary teachers while the Yemeni government will undertake the construction of the buildings. The final agreement will be concluded after the government's submission of the full training programme which will be prepared in collaboration with an expert from the International Labour Organisation. The preliminary sum allotted in 1966-67 was 22,500 dollars.

2) Printing House for School Books and Pamphlets

UNESCO and UNICEF are now preparing a project for providing the Ministry of Education with a complete printing house to meet the requirements of the Ministry for books and pamphlets. The preliminary sum allotted for this project is 20,000 dollars.

3) Motor-cars for the Ministry

Three motor cars will be provided by UNICEF to the Ministry of Education at a cost of 70,000 dollars.

4) School Nutrition

A project is now being prepared to organise school nutrition according to the most modern systems. The primary cost of the project is 16,000 dollars. The project will first be applied in the schools of Sanaa and will be later generalised in the schools of the Republic. Fifty feddans will be set aside for the cultivation of vegetables and the preparation of food will be supervised by UNESCO experts.

5) Training Teachers

The main project of training teachers will continue under the supervision of UNESCO with an allocation of 22,500 dollars for 1966-67.

6) Home Training

A sum of 3120 dollars was allotted for training girls in home economics in 1966-67. There is a project for establishing a school for women teachers in Taz supported by UNESCO during 1966-67.

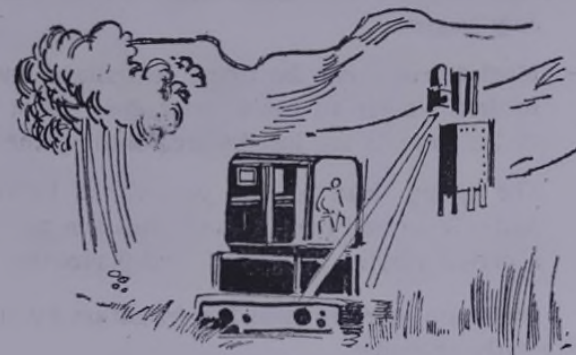
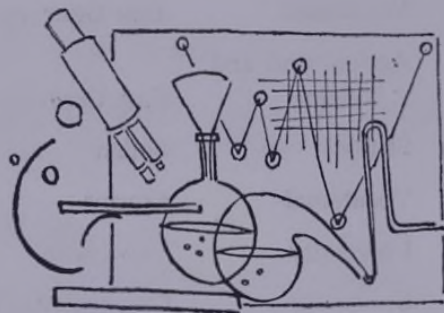
Missions to be Sent Abroad in 1966-67

No.	Type and level	Country
75	University and Institutes	U.A.R.
30	University	Iraq
10	University	Libya
75	General study	Soviet Union
12	Vocational	Italy
7	Vocational	East Germany
10	Agricultural and training	East Germany
7	Study	Sudan
2	Vocational	Kuwait
6	University	Yugoslavia
10	University	Czechoslovakia
10	University	Rumania
45	Al Azhar	U.A.R.
5	University	Hungary
3	Study	UNESCO (in Sirs el Layan
309		U.A.R.
2	Study	Regional centre in Lebanon

**Number of Students in the General Secondary
School Certificate (1965/66)**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Place</u>
13	Literary	Sanaa
6	Scientific	Sanaa
32	Scientific	Taez
21	Literary	Taez
15	Literary	Hudeida

The U.A.R. has agreed to admit these students to its universities and high institutes regardless of the marks they obtain.



AGRICULTURE _____

The climate of Yemen makes possible the successful cultivation of different crops. This success is also due to the virgin, fertile soil. The cultivable area amounts to 12 million feddans approximately while the actually cultivated area is very small and is hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of local consumption particularly in view of the fact that the country's population is nearly 5 million, and has an annual rate of increase of nearly 3%. This requires speedy organisation so that a balance may be achieved between the growing population and the increase in agricultural production.

Possibilities of agricultural development in Yemen are extensive as nearly 90% of the inhabitants of Yemen are shepherds and farmers. The new trends in economic and agricultural development can lead to doubling agricultural production.

Aspects of Agriculture in Yemen

Nearly 90% of the farmers own the land they cultivate, and this is nearly 25% of the total area of cultivated land.

There are also privately owned strips of land. There are large farms especially in Tahama, a part which is indirectly exploited.

Irrigation depends on rainfall, torrents, springs and wells.

- Rain falls on most areas over two periods : April-May—July-August.
- Most torrents can be found in valleys and constitute a method similar to basin irrigation. Most of the waters of the torrents are lost before reaching the fields.
- The spring flows all the year round in valleys such as More, Rima and Bena. Sometimes the springs are dry for a period varying between 3 and 6 months.

Wells are scarcely used but irrigation by this method can be greatly expanded.

Agricultural Development in the Arab Republic of Yemen

The general plan aims at economic and social development, increasing agricultural production horizontally by increasing the cultivated area, and by converting seasonal crops irrigated by rain water into crops that can be cultivated all the year round.

Increasing agricultural production horizontally will have effect by means of increasing the production capacity of the present areas yielding the major crops.

Following the plan for agricultural development by the present regime the execution of this plan depends on loans, foreign subsidies and local savings.

This plan aims at :

1. Organising the Ministry and training its employees.
2. Agricultural guidance.
3. Agricultural experimentation.

4. Horticulture.
5. Agricultural crops.
6. Combatting agricultural pests.
7. Livestock.
8. Agricultural cooperation.
9. Bee keeping.
10. Coordination between the agricultural authorities.
11. Cotton organization.
12. Reclamation and cultivation of land.
13. Mechanisation of agriculture.
14. Comprehensive survey.
15. Assessing the necessary requirements for the implementation of the general plan with regard to experts and budget.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY AND TRAINING OF ITS EMPLOYEES

Organizing the Ministry

New departments and administrations will be established and existing departments improved according to the set plan and within the limits of available technical and administrative potentialities.

Training

This covers general training courses which would be scientific and continuous, and special training courses for leading posts in the Ministry.

c) Training all those who go abroad on scholarships.

d) Establishing preparatory and secondary agricultural schools in Sanaa, Taz, Hudeida and Hega, which would accommodate 30 students a year. The graduates would all contribute to the implementation of the plan.

Agricultural Guidance

This is an essential means of educating the farmer by offering him advice and guidance, thus creating consciousness and keeping him informed on the latest agricultural developments and modern methods of increasing production for the prosperity of both farmer and homeland.

The most important methods used are model farms, guidance and experimentation fields, agricultural publication and debates etc...

The agricultural plan comprises the following :

1) The model farms and model fields :

These are established to provide farmers with an example of ideal cultivation. From them the farmers can obtain select seeds and nursery plants according to their requirements. The fields are also centres for combatting pests, animal breeding, bee-keeping and rural industries. Veterinary and other services which may develop agriculture and raise the standard of agricultural development are also provided. The plan proposes the establishment of model farms throughout the country. A model farm of 30 feddans should exist in every district.

2) Private model fields :

These are chosen from every district and the government covers parts of the cost of cultivation, fertilization and combatting pests.

3) Plant rotations :

Farmers will be informed of the importance of agricultural rotation in increasing production and preserving the fertility of the land. This will also enable them to combat pests and stop plant diseases from spreading.

4) Applying new methods of agriculture :

The most up-to-date methods of agriculture shall be explained to the farmers so that they may apply them in their respective fields.

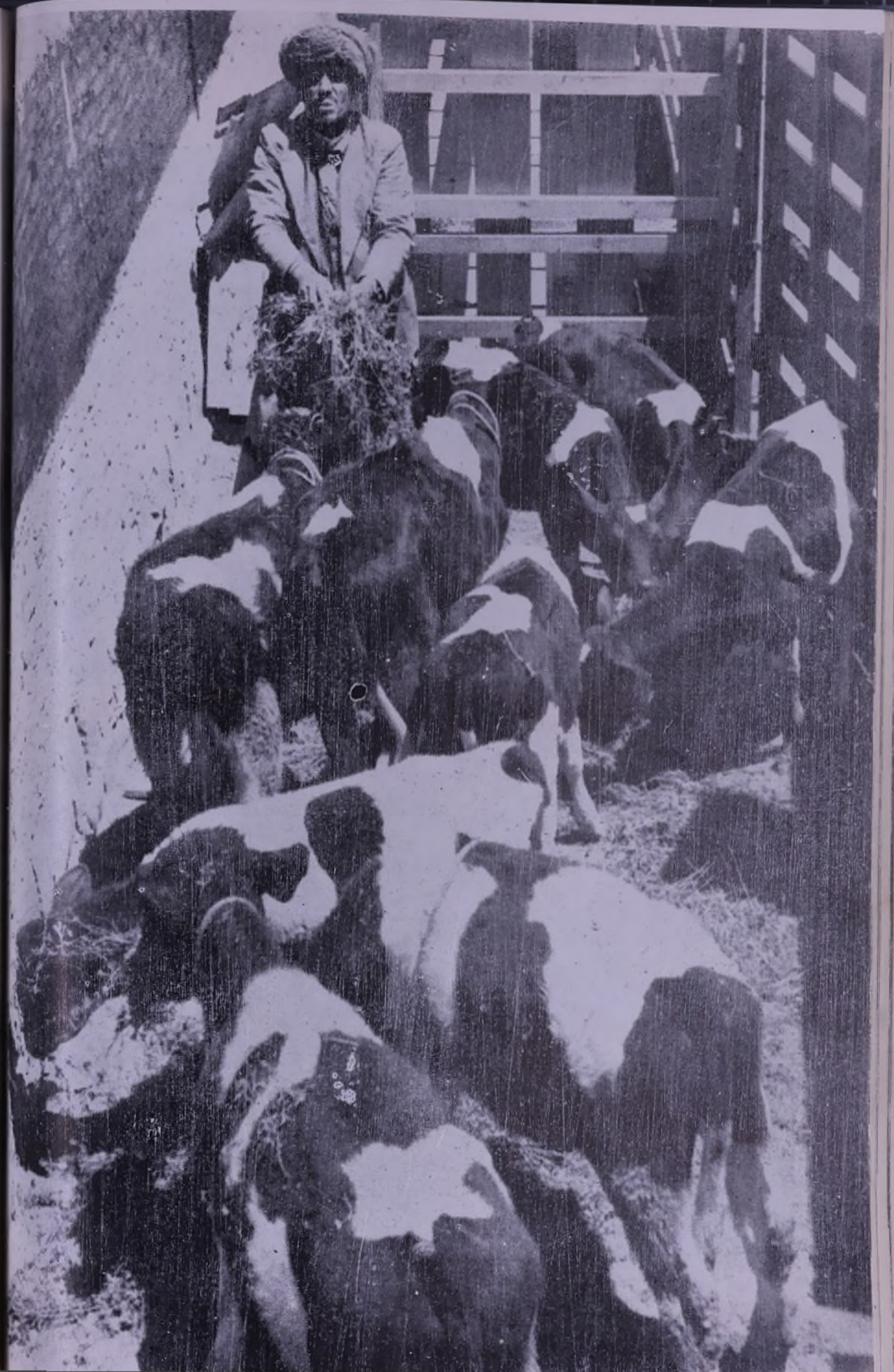
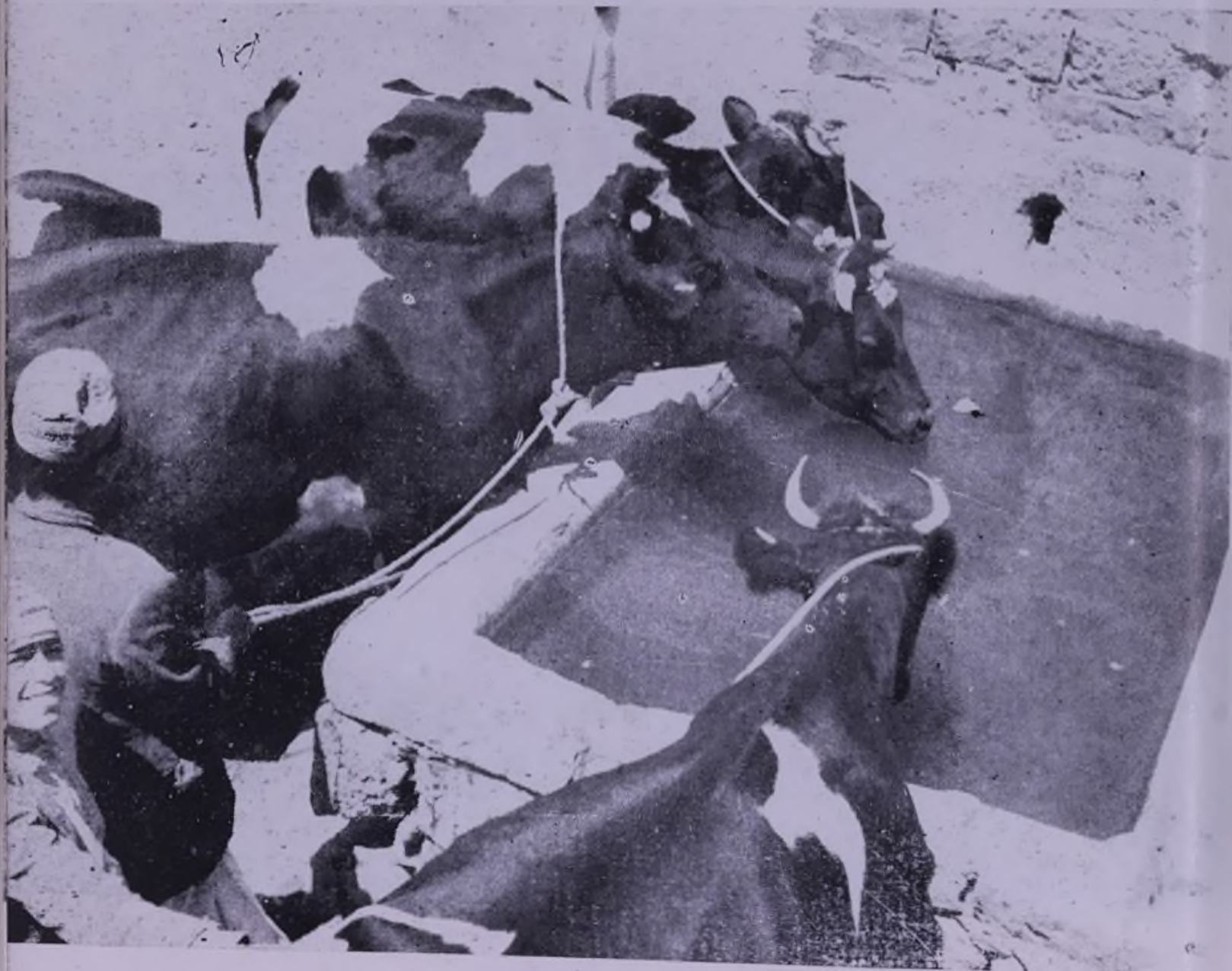


* Agriculture is an important sector in the national economy.

Model fields and farms are established everywhere for the improvement of crops.



The government gives care to animal wealth and imports superior breeds.





Modern agricultural equipment for the expansion of arable land.





Combating agricultural pests.

6) Fertilization :

The farmers will also be informed on the importance of using fertilizers to increase their crop and their land.

Agricultural experimentation

The new era of agricultural development in Yemen calls for agricultural experimentation so that agricultural development may be conducted on a sound basis and an accurate scientific system.

Horticulture

The fruits grown in each region are as follows : mangoes, bananas, citrus fruits, coffee beans, and figs. The high mountains chain region is famous for nuts, pears and apples.



Fruit and tree nurseries

Orchards and forests can be widely planted when plant nurseries are established where the farmers can easily obtain supplies at any time. Methods are now being devised to improve the quality of raisins produced by instructing farmers on the best species of grapes to be dried and the correct method of carrying out the process of drying. With regard to vegetables, they will be extensively grown in the model farms to entable the production of a large quantity of select seeds for distribution among the farmers. Moreover the local kinds of vegetables will be improved through selection. To remedy the scarcity and high cost of vegetables 20 feddans of each model farm will be used for vegetable cultivation so as to increase the quantity of fresh vegetables on the market.

Major agricultural crops

1. — Coffee beans: constitute one of the most important economic crops. In 1961 coffee beans valued at 146,000 pounds sterling were exported to Aden. To expand coffee cultivation the government has planned to provide plants and advice to the farmers to start a coffee plantation. The plan also proposes to import the most modern machinery needed to make coffee, and to preserve its international reputation by preventing any mixing of the species.

2. — Cotton: Cotton is successfully planted in Tahama. There is a plan to change the type actually grown. 100 tons of cotton seeds were imported from Mexico for this purpose to be planted in the government's farms, and to be ginned separately. The seeds will be distributed in certain areas, for the purpose of gradually substituting this quality for that grown at present.

Experiments are conducted to develop the cultivation of cotton, combatting pests and increasing the yield per feddan.

3. — Tobacco: Broad leaves are planted in the Tahama region, and the government aims at instructing planters on the proper care of tobacco in the various stages of its cultivation and processing to improve and develop the crops.

4. Sesame is grown in the region of Tahama due to the suitability of its climate and soil. Moreover it is cultivated in 2 different agricultural seasons in the same year. The government will introduce the cultivation of types which contain larger quantities of oil. Farmers will be encouraged to cultivate new varieties. Local plants will also be selected and distributed among the farmers, and new modern presses will be used.

Grains

a) **Maize**: The three types of maize grown in Yemen constitute the staple food crop. The development plan was drawn up with a view to improving the quality of maize in general, especially the local varieties, as well as introducing new superior varieties which would gradually replace the locally grown maize.

b) **Wheat**: Except for the area of Goef, wheat is only cultivated in the mountainous regions in very small areas and it is sold at high prices. Yemen imports annually wheat and flour for a sum of 4 million sterling pounds.

Studies are in progress to develop the methods of cultivating wheat and its fertilization, the choice of select seeds, and introducing new kinds of wheat on an experimental basis. In case they are successfully grown, these gradually replace the local kinds of wheat.

c) **Barley**: It is cultivated in the mountainous regions and it constitutes the main food of the people living in that area. The local kinds of barley are inferior, and the yield very small. They are also susceptible to all kinds of diseases.

The plan aims at developing the methods of agriculture used and improving the local varieties grown.

Combatting pests

A plan has been drawn up by the Ministry for combatting pests by means of studying the various kinds which affect local crops, and providing the insecticides, chemicals and equipment required.

Animal wealth (livestock)

Greater importance will be given to livestock, which will be properly cared for, fed, and sheltered. The plan will proceed as follows:

a) Breeding selected cows and bulls to produce superior strains.

b) Introducing Frizian cattle into the mountainous regions and cross-breeding them with local cattle to produce a purer breed in these areas. Special stations for breeding these animals will be built in Sanaa, Taz and El Hudaida, and later these will become common in every district. The Sanaa and Taz stations will be devoted to breeding Frizian cattle, while the Hudaida station will specialise in breeding the selected

local cattle. The maximum limit in each station will be a hundred cows and three bulls, and each station will serve the agricultural areas in the governorate.

The cost of constructing each of these cattle-breeding stations will be 50 thousand ryals, and the cost of a hundred Friesian cows and 3 bulls is nearly 45 thousand ryals; while 100 local heads of cattle and 3 bulls will cost around 20 thousand ryals. An area of 60 feddans is to be planted for a start, with green fodder for every station.

c) Establishing a dairy in each of the aforementioned stations to distribute fresh pasteurised milk and fresh cheese. The output of each station is expected to be nearly 300 thousand kilos of pasteurized milk annually, and the cost of establishing one dairy will be 5,000 ryals.

Various measures are also being taken to improve local breeds of sheep by cross-breeding with superior local and imported qualities.

Improving poultry

A poultry raising station will be established in Sanaa, Taez, and Hodaida. Each station will cost 20 thousand ryals and will have a capacity of 2,000 chickens.

Animals Health

The plan drawn up for animal health covers the establishment of a veterinary centre in each governorate to serve the surrounding villages. Each centre will cost 10 thousand ryals.

Agricultural cooperation :

1) Cooperative societies

As it is beyond the means of any individual to purchase the machines required for the adequate exploitation of the land, cooperative societies were formed to provide the machines, seeds and fertilizers necessary for the cultivation of the land.

These societies will also undertake the marketing of their own crops.

The cooperative society will also be a centre of advice, guidance and agricultural and social services.

2) Rural industries

The Yemeni farmer can occupy himself in rural crafts in his spare time and this increases his income. New crafts have been established in the rural districts and old ones revived. These crafts are practical as the rural districts in Yemen are rich in raw materials.

The benefits to the country from the agricultural projects :

- Seeds, vegetables and dairy products will be available at reasonable prices.
- Achieving self-sufficiency with regard to agricultural products.
- Providing employment for the people and thus raising their standard of living.
- Increasing State income from agriculture.
- Controlling both the areas and the quantity of crops required for local consumption.
- Increasing the output of vegetables, fruits, trees and field products.
- Improvement of animal and poultry breeds.
- Developing the various organisations and services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Works.
- Training 300 employees, and giving advice to local farmers.
- The cultivation and reclamation of 90 thousand feddans will need five million ryals in the first year.



Effects of Mechanisation on Increasing Agricultural Production

The mechanisation of agriculture will result in saving time, effort and money.

The following is the plan for mechanisation which the Ministry has drawn up :

1. Using tractors and mechanical tools etc. in farming.
2. Establishing permanent workshops for maintenance of tractors and agricultural equipment, etc.
3. Testing the tractors and other machines used for mechanical farming.
4. Getting practical and scientific training.
5. Introducing agricultural machines in Yemen.
6. Maintenance of the Ministry of Agriculture's tools and machines and providing the spare parts needed.
7. Introducing wind mills to raise the water in the windy areas.



HEALTH

Before the September 26, 1962 Revolution, there was no health care to speak of. The people suffered from all sorts of diseases due to malnutrition and the non-existence of medical treatment. There is no better evidence of this than the extraordinary fact that the people of Yemen, contrary to the trend prevalent in the world, were decreasing one year after another.

It was necessary that the Revolution should pay its utmost attention to health care through the establishment of hospitals, clinics, treatment centres and nutrition in a bid to raise the standard of health among the people, decrease the mortality rate and bring up a new healthy generation.

During the past four years of the Revolution 31 hospitals and 170 medical clinics have been established in addition to the protective hygiene bureaux and the school health bureaux.

The services rendered by the medical mission of the UAR in Yemen whose doctors are spread throughout the country had effective results in combating diseases. Also, the medical branch of the U.A.R. Armed Forces exerted strenuous efforts in this connection. It opened its hospitals and medical units to the citizens of Yemen and its doctors now offer medical services in units and mobile clinics in every part of Yemen.

Besides, the Ministry of Health has distributed a large number of health officers in various regions of the country with the object of protecting the citizens from epidemic diseases.

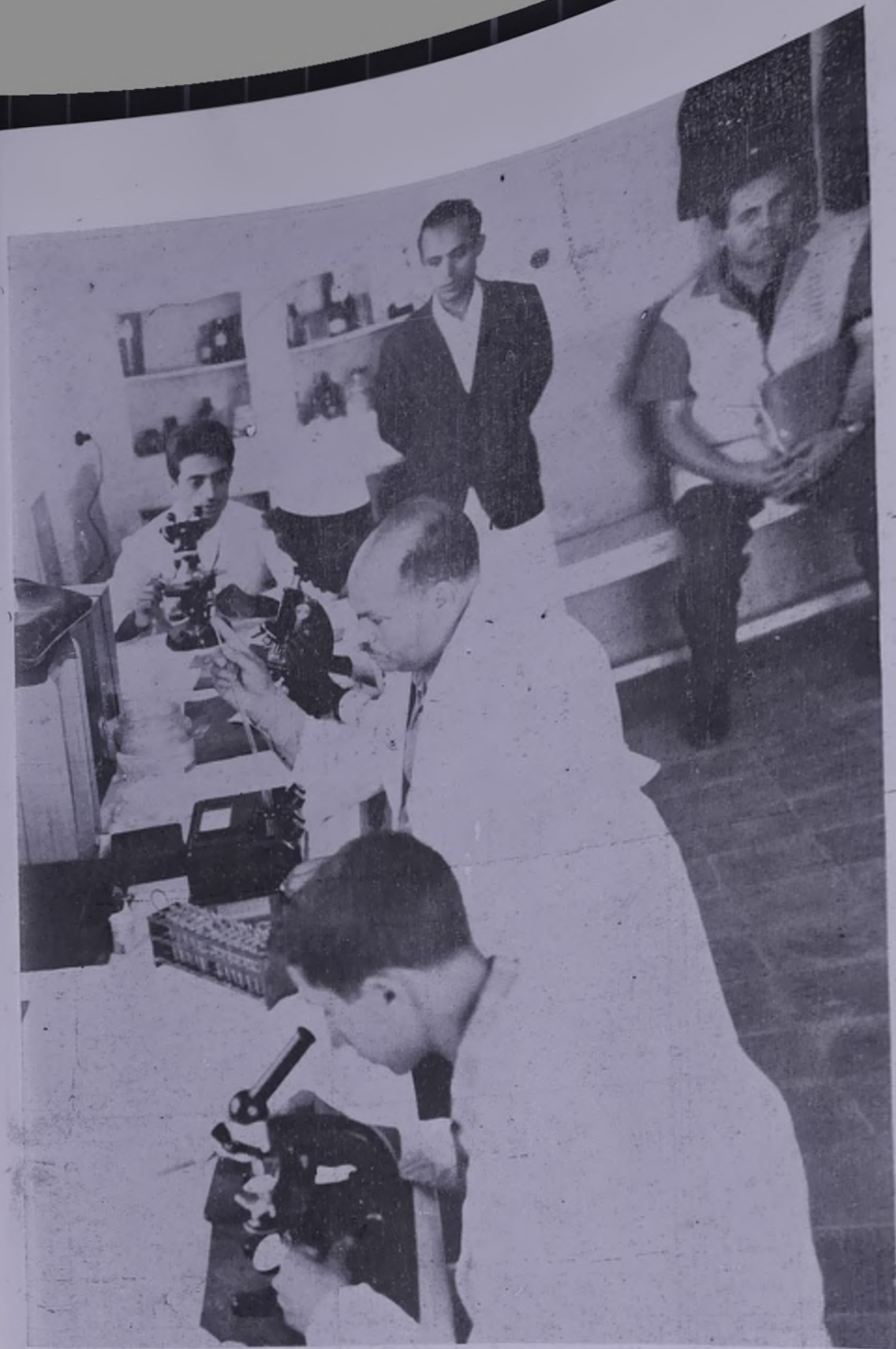
The Ministry in cooperation with the UAR has secured the necessary medicines at reasonable prices. The General Egyptian Organisation for Drugs has participated in establishing the Yemeni Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. A factory for medical preparations is now being built in Taz.

The following services and regulations have also been introduced by the Ministry of Health :

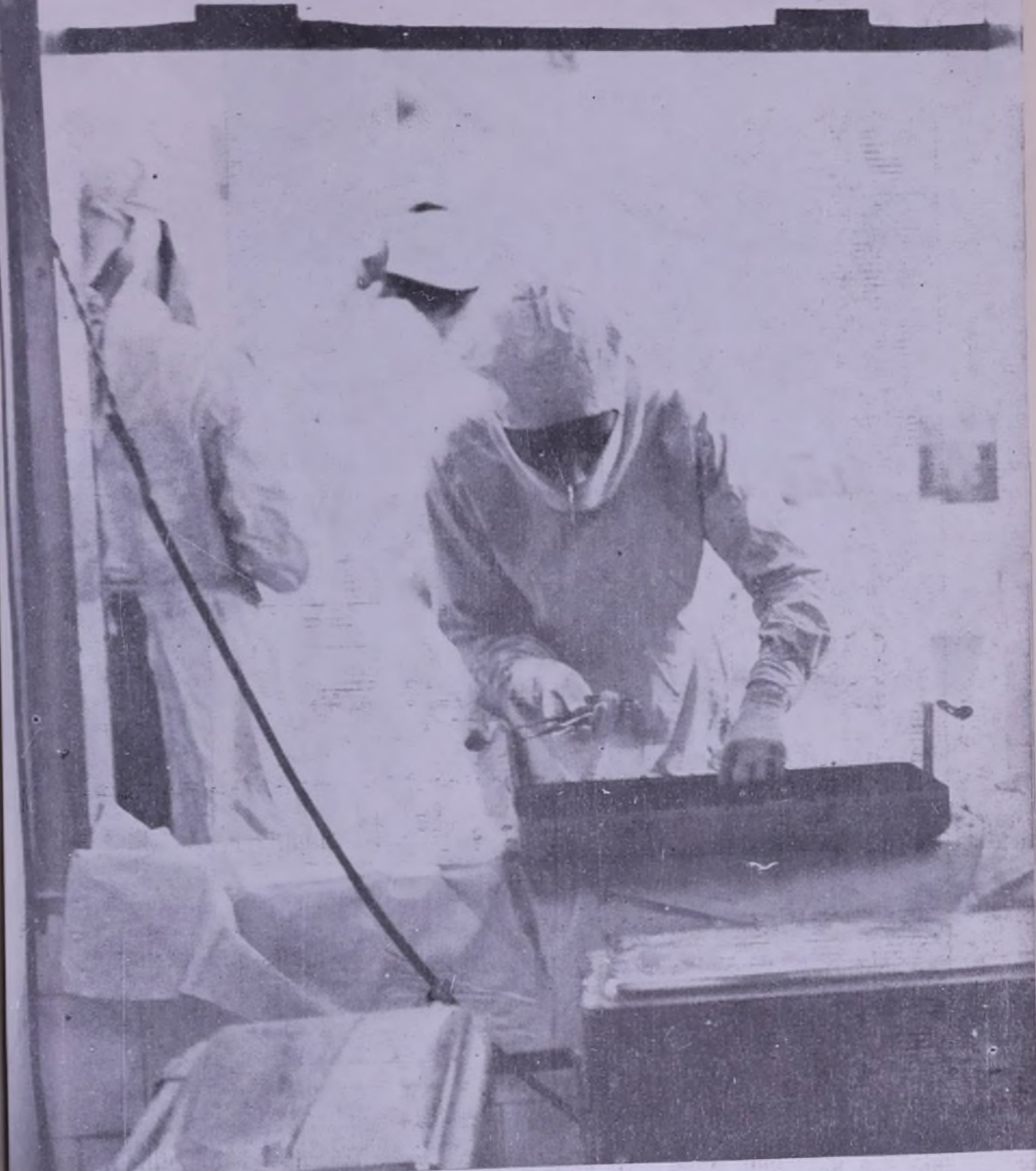
First : In the field of internal organisation :

The following decrees, laws and organisational statutes have been issued in cooperation with the Arab experts :

1. Law establishing a quarantine department.
2. Law establishing a school health department.
3. Law establishing a general department for technical and administrative control.
4. Law registering births and deaths.
5. Ministerial decree organizing pharmacology.
6. Ministerial decrees organizing the supervision over food, restaurants and slaughter houses.
7. Decree organising the Red Crescent Society.
8. Decree establishing a department for planning and follow-up.
9. A draft decree was prepared for establishing a department for combating tuberculosis.



Medical analyses by Yemeni hands.

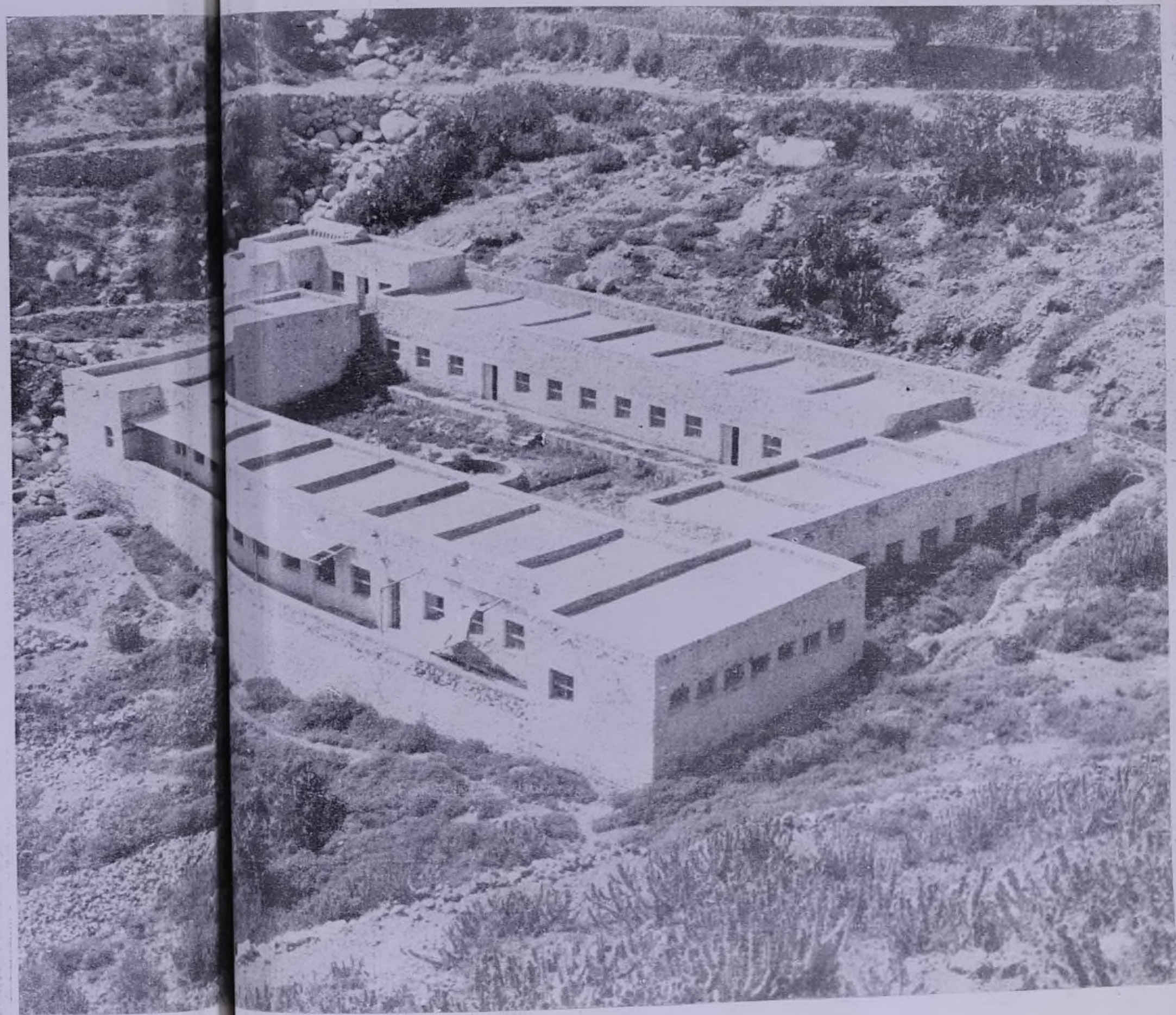


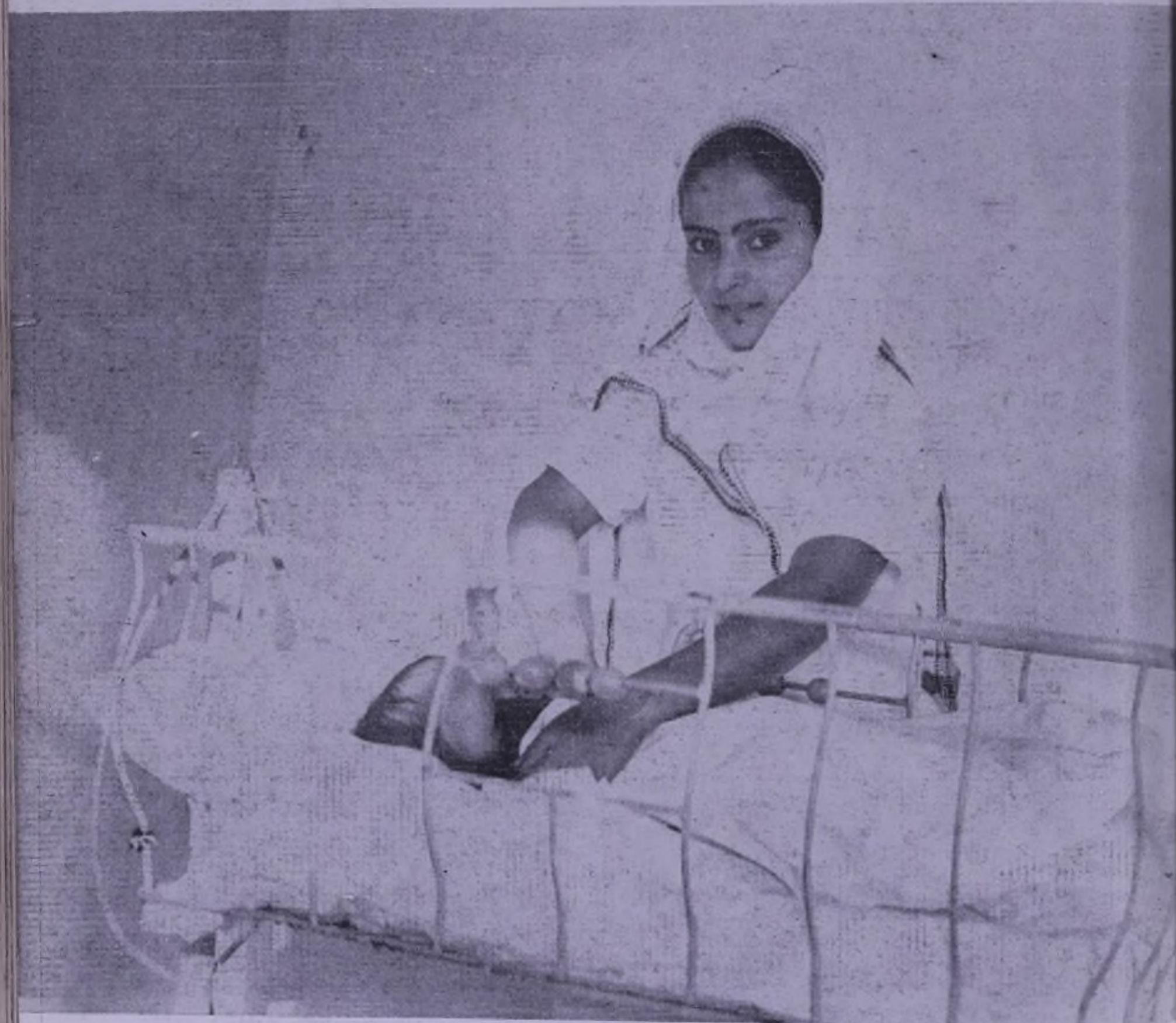
Medical Services and medical examinations are now easily available in all hospitals



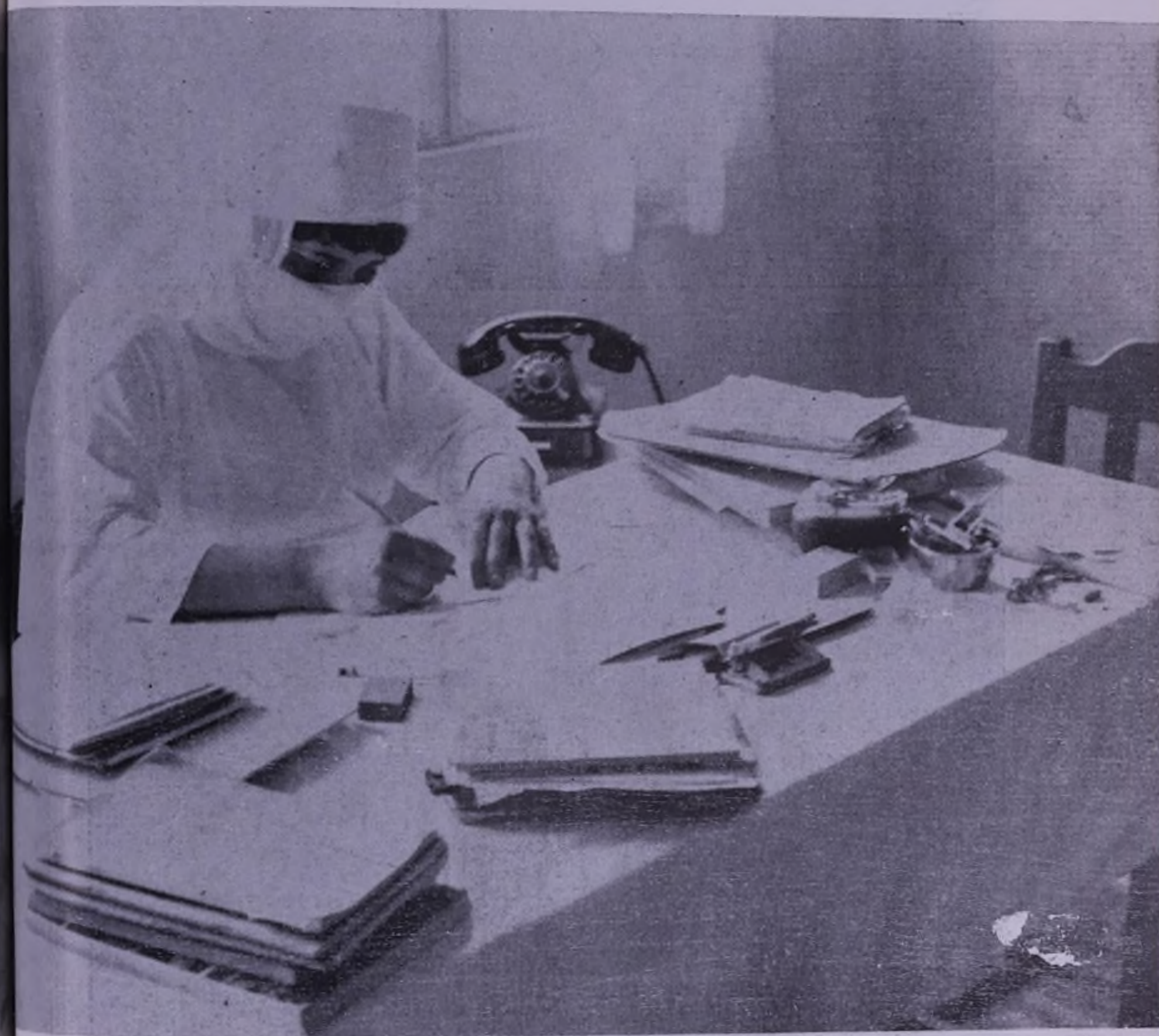


New hospitals and dispensaries equiped with the most modern medical equipment.





Rahda Maternity Hospital.



The administration of hospitals according to the most modern methods.



Hospitals are being built everywhere

The following new departments and sections have been established beside those established by the Republicans Decree concerning the organisation of the Ministry :

1. School health section.
2. Health guidance section.
3. World health section.
4. The general department for technical and administrative control.
5. Health quarantine department.
6. Boards of directors for hospitals.

Second : In the field of health services rendered by the Ministry :

The general department for Medical Treatment supervises the sections of hospitals, school health, medical supply and pharmacies.

1. — The Hospitals Section :

It supervises the following hospitals :

Hospital	Number of beds
Republican Sanaa Hospital	700
El Sallal Hospital	100
Maternity Hospital (Sanaa)	20
Yemeni Military Hospital	60
Revolution Hospital (Sanaa)	60
Taez Republican Hospital	1000
Leprosy Hospital (Taez)	100
Nervous Diseases Hospital (Taez)	80
Rahda Hospital	50
Hudaida Hospital	700
Children's Hospital (Hudaida)	50
Medi Hospital	20
Abb Hospital	25
Beit el Fakeih Hospital	50
Zubeid Hospital	50
Makhaa Hospital	15

Hejja Hospital	150
Saada Hospital	150
Beidaa Hospital	100
Imran Hospital	50
Abb Hospital	150
Zemar Hospital	150

Hospitals under construction :

Bab el Huria Hospital	100
Nasser Maternity Hospital	60
Chest Hospital	200
Amer Hospital (Makha)	
Redaa Hospital	100
Malah Hospital	



The following dispensaries are also under construction :

- Sanaa dispensary
- Taz dispensary
- Hudaida dispensary
- Bagel dispensary

Every dispensary is divided into two sections : one for men and another for women and it includes a large reception hall and a public pharmacy.

2. — Pharmacies and Supply Section :

The Ministry has organised the department for medical supply and its branches in cooperation with the Arab chemists which led to the regulation of consumption and the import and distribution of medicines. The Arab chemists helped in preparing local medicines and the UAR has exported medicines and medical commodities worth 150 thousand pounds sterling.

3. — School Health

The Ministry has established a school health section to which is affiliated a number of health units distributed as follows :

— Sanaa Governorate	30 units
— Taz Governorate	24 units
— Hudeida Governorate	12 units

These units are established in the schools and the Ministry is now preparing a plan to generalise these units in the different schools of the Republic.

The General Department for Preventive Hygiene

Combating Epidemic Diseases :

Before the Revolution there was no preventive hygiene in Yemen. With the Revolution a department for preventive hygiene was established in the Ministry of Health. In cooperation with the medical branch of the UAR Armed Forces, medical campaigns were made in many governorates for vaccination against small-pox, cholera, typhoid and other epidemic diseases.

The department has also set up preventive hygiene offices all over the Republic to undertake the function of combating epidemic diseases through vaccination and spraying. As a result of these efforts no small-pox or typhoid cases have appeared since 1963. Besides vaccination 1026 kilograms of DDT and Gamexan have been distributed to the insects combating centres.

The environment hygiene department has also exerted considerable efforts to inspect the restaurants, cafés, bakeries, slaughter houses and other public organisations, so as to make sure that they fulfil health conditions.

Quarantine

In order to prevent the transfer of epidemic diseases the Ministry has set up two quarantine bureaux in Rahia International Airport and at the Hudaida Port. These bureaux examine the passengers to make sure that they do not carry any epidemic diseases.

The Ministry has also exerted efforts to secure clean potable water to the citizens.

A project for this purpose is now underway in Sanaa and another has already been carried out in Taez.

Experts in health inspection also examine foodstuffs consumed by the people to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases.

The Ministry of Health is now studying a full plan for combating tuberculosis through the use of every modern method including examination, vaccination by the B.C.G. and giving health, social and financial care to afflicted persons and their families.

Health Guidance Section

This section takes for its objective the spread of health awareness and raising the standard of health through using information media. Programmes dealing with health subjects are being regularly relayed on the Yemeni Broadcasting service and press articles on health topics are always published in different newspapers.

Doctors and Technicians in the Ministry of Health

Foreign doctors and health experts who were the only persons working in this field before the Revolution are now being replaced by Yemeni doctors, experts and technicians. Following is a table showing the number of persons who work in Yemen in the field of health :

A) Doctors :	
Nationality	Number
Yemeni	5
U.A.R.	16
Syrian	1
Russian	30
Italian	7
World Health Organisation	5
German	2
French	3
Chinese	15
	—
Total	84
B.) Chemists :	
Yemeni	5
U.A.R.	3
	—
Total	8
C) Midwives	
World Health Organisation	3
D) Laboratory analysis	
Yemeni	25
U.A.R.	1
	—
Total	26
E) X-Ray experts	
Yemeni	2
U.A.R.	—
	—
Total	3
F) Health Officers	
Yemeni	48
G) Nurses	
Yemeni	505
H) Matrons and nurses	
Yemeni	26
U.A.R.	7
	—
Total	33

Medical Assistance to Yemen

Yemen has received and is still receiving medical assistance from friendly countries. Following is a survey of this aid :

First : U.A.R.

1. — President Gamal Abdel Nasser has made a donation for the building of a maternity hospital in Tazeh which will be inaugurated on the occasion of the coming anniversary of the Revolution. It will be called Nasser Maternity Hospital. It will be equipped with all medical requirements, doctors, nurses, etc. from the U.A.R.

2. — Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer has made a donation for the building of a hospital in Makha which will be called Amer Hospital.

3. — There is already a medical mission from the UAR to Yemen comprising 19 doctors and chemists in addition to a number of nurses.

4. — There is already a doctor from the UAR who works as a counsellor to the Ministry of Health, an expert in preventive hygiene, an expert in financial and administrative affairs and another administrative expert.

5. — The medical branch of the UAR Armed Forces in Yemen has rendered these services :

a) It has opened permanent medical centres in many regions of the Republic which render medical services to citizens, examine them and dispense the necessary medicines free of charge.

b) Mobile medical services are also rendered to the citizens. Doctors pay regular visits to remote areas to examine the citizens, dispense the required medicines free of charge and vaccinate them against smallpox, typhoid and cholera.

Second : Kuwait

The State of Kuwait has assisted in building a number of hospitals and dispensaries distributed among different parts of Yemen.

- Casualties hospital in Sanaa with 100 beds.
- Dispensaries in Sanaa, Tazeh, Hudaida and Bagel.
- Chest hospital in Sanaa with 150 beds. It will be completed by 1968.
- Other dispensaries now being built in Zubeid, Kaatia, Rima, Mahwitt and Khamar which will be completed by 1967.

Third : World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation has opened a number of training centres and health institutes in Sanaa, Tazeh and Hudaida. A considerable number of health officers and nurses have graduated from these centres and institutes and they now work in the different hospitals of the Republic. Besides, scholarships were granted by the Organisation to some of the employees of the Ministry to study abroad at its expense.

Number	Place of study
23	Faculties of Medicine (UAR).
4	Italy.
8	Study of hospital administration (Sudan).
5	Study of environment health (Sudan).
2	Study of bacteriology (Beirut).
2	Study of census (Beirut).
3	Study of laboratory work.
3	Study of nursing (UAR).
3	Study of bacteriology (Sudan).
1	(doctor) study of surgery (London).
1	(doctor) study of public health and preventive hygiene (UAR).
1	Study of health administration.

Fourth : UNICEF

This international organisation has participated with the Ministry of Health in establishing a number of child care and mother welfare centres in some Yemeni cities and villages.

These centres were provided by the Organisation with the most modern equipment required for this purpose. It also distributes dairy products, foodstuffs and other aid.

Fifth : Soviet Union

According to an agreement concluded in March 1964 the Soviet Union is now building a large hospital and a dispensary at Rab El Huria. The Soviet Union will provide the hospital and dispensary with the necessary medical equipment, doctors and technical staff within two years of the completion of the building.

Sixth : Hungary

It will furnish El Sabbah Hospital at Shaoub which was built by Kuwait. It will also supply it with medical equipment, medicines and footstuffs for a period of two years.

Seventh : Czechoslovakia

It will furnish Zemar Hospital and provide it with the necessary equipment.

Eighth : Rumania

It contributed the following :

1. — 25 thousand packages of medicines especially antibiotics as penicillin.
2. — Four X-Ray apparatuses, two tables for surgery, ten microscopes and 55 bags including medical equipment.

Ninth : People's China

The government of People's China has sent to Yemen 15 doctors and two translators at its expense and will build a complete hospital.

Tenth : Italy

The government of Italy sent a number of doctors to Yemen as assistance.

Eleventh : The U.S. Point Four

The American Point Four has provided the hospitals of Sanaa, Taz, Hudaida, Makha, Zemar, Rahda and Hagaria with beds, furniture and medical equipment. It has also helped towards providing pure potable water in Taz, Abb and Gabala by virtue of the Kennedy Memorial Project, the same project will be carried out in Sanaa and Hudaida.

Twelfth : The Swedish Society

This society has opened a medical clinic in Taz for the treatment of citizens free of charge.

Thirteenth : American Society

This society gives medical treatment to the citizens in Taz free of charge.

Following is a summary of the budget of the Ministry of Health in 1966-1967.

1. — Part 1: 1,167,000 ryals.
2. — Part 2 : 1,600,023 ryals.

This budget is large compared to that allocated for health in the past era. The Ministry of Health is keen to exert its utmost efforts to carry out its plans which aim at raising the standard of health among all the Yemeni citizens.



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CONSTRUCTION AND URBANISATION

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Revolution the Ministry of Public Works is pleased to present some of its achievements.

Keen on development, and having strong faith in the Revolution, the Ministry proceeded forward, hardly giving heed to the obstacles that stood in its way. Following is a brief survey of its achievements in the various fields.

First : In the field of administration

- 1) Believing in the necessity of development and the necessity of keeping up with the development of history, the Ministry of Public Works has introduced a bureau in Sanaa named : « Sanaa Affairs Bureau ». This bureau was introduced with a view to putting an end to red tape.
- 2) The Ministry has established a general department to supervise the implementation of the project of the Hudaida highway.

3) An administration for roads has been established. It undertakes to follow up the maintenance and repair of these roads, in addition to the construction of new roads branching from the Taez-Sanaa road to other areas.

4) A higher ministerial committee was formed, presided by the Ministry of Public Works. This committee meets monthly to consider the policy of the Ministry and issue decrees for its execution.

Second : Roads

Sanaa

1) The Sanaa Works Bureau has effectively participated in the completion of the Sanaa-Hada highway.

2) The Sanaa Works Bureau has equally shared in the construction of the Valley road, which runs over 14 kms and is 12 metres in width.

Hudaida

1) El Tahrir Square was macadamised and a public garden, a buffet and a stand were established in it.

2) The Hudaida Works Bureau in cooperation with the municipality bureau has shared in the construction of roads in the city. All the materials and technicians required for this purpose were supplied by the Ministry.

Taez

1) The Taez Works Bureau has undertaken the macadamisation of Abdel Nasser road leading to Taez from the public hospital.

2) The Revolution School Street in Taez was macadamised, thus linking the city to the main highway running from Mukha to Taez to Sanaa.

3) Taez Works Bureau, in cooperation with the citizens and the American International Development Agency in Yemen, has macadamised several roads including :

a) A road leading to El Ekhevah Hotel, 2,521 metres in length.

b) A road from Taez to Rahda, 60 km long.

c) « Ab Road » 6,5 km long.

d) The levelling and construction of a road leading to the new Central Security Building.

Hudaida-Sanaa highway

The following improvements were effected :

1) Repair of dilapidated areas.

2) Three new bridges have been built.

3) One of the bridges has been paved with cement to endure water at the time of the flood.



The Sanaa-Saada Highway

The Ministry began to execute the agreement concluded between the Yemeni government and the government of the Chinese People's Republic concerning the construction of the Sanaa-Saada highway.

Hudaida-Taez Highway

This project is financed by the Soviet Union by virtue of an agreement concluded between the Yemeni government and the Soviet Union.

This road is 191,4 km long and 10 metres wide.

This road, considered a vital artery linking the important cities will help towards increasing the volume of trade exchan-

ge and the investment of the national capital exploited in the setting-up of agricultural projects.

Investment Establishments

A number of maintenance centres will be established along the main highways to keep them in a running condition. Technical workshops and a spare parts storehouse have been established. Moreover, two factories for the production of concrete and water-pipes were established. A garage for the maintenance of cars and a technical school have also been established.

In the field of construction and rehabilitation

Spinning and Weaving Factory

This factory consists of two main divisions :

1. — The Spinning Division

This division is composed of some workshops, most important of which are :

- a) A section to purify cotton.
- b) The planning section.
- c) Fine spinning section.
- d) The Winding section.
- e) The Yarn section.

2. — The Weaving Division

It consists of :

- a) The Assembly section.
- b) The Processing workshops.
- c) The Starching section.
- d) The Combing section.
- e) A section for final weaving.

3. — Printing and Dyeing Factory

It consists of workshops which in turn are divided into sections most important of which are :

- a) The de-starching section.

- b) The bleaching and glossing section.
- c) The Control section.
- d) The Dyeing section.
- e) The Printing section.

Establishments attached to the factory

- a) An electric power station.
- b) A boilers station.
- c) General maintenance workshop.
- d) Water reservoirs.
- e) General storehouses.

Administration of the factory

The Ministry has spared no effort to provide the adequate number of efficiently trained people required for the operation of the factory ; 400 students have actually been trained on the operation of the machines in the factory. This number will be increased to 100. Besides, 540 female students will be trained for the same purpose. By the beginning of next year the total number of skilled manpower is expected to rise to 1240 persons.



Irrigation

- 1) The Ministry, in cooperation with Kennedy Water Plan in Taz extended water to the villages in the vicinity of the artesian wells which feed the Taz area.

2) The agreement between the People's Republic of China and Yemen on the excavation of artesian is now being implemented. Four artesian wells have been excavated in the north and south of the spinning and weaving factory; one of these wells produces 302 tons very day.

3) The Ministry supervises irrigation projects in Riah and Sian which depend on the pump offered by the Indian Government.

The Taz Bureau has established a sewage network to serve the Republican hospital in Taz.

Survey and Planning

The Survey and Planning bureau has undertaken the following works :

1. Surveying the area of the cooperative housing society.
2. Surveying and planning a cattle market.
3. Surveying and planning a children's park in El Thulaya Square.
4. Enlarging and drawing up six model maps for the purposes of the Ministry of Health.
5. Surveying and designing the works bureau in Sanaa.
6. Building a road from the broadcasting gate to the Studio door.
7. Establishing the building of the Ministry of Works.
8. Measuring a number of main streets.



Establishing a section for endemic diseases in a Yemen hospital

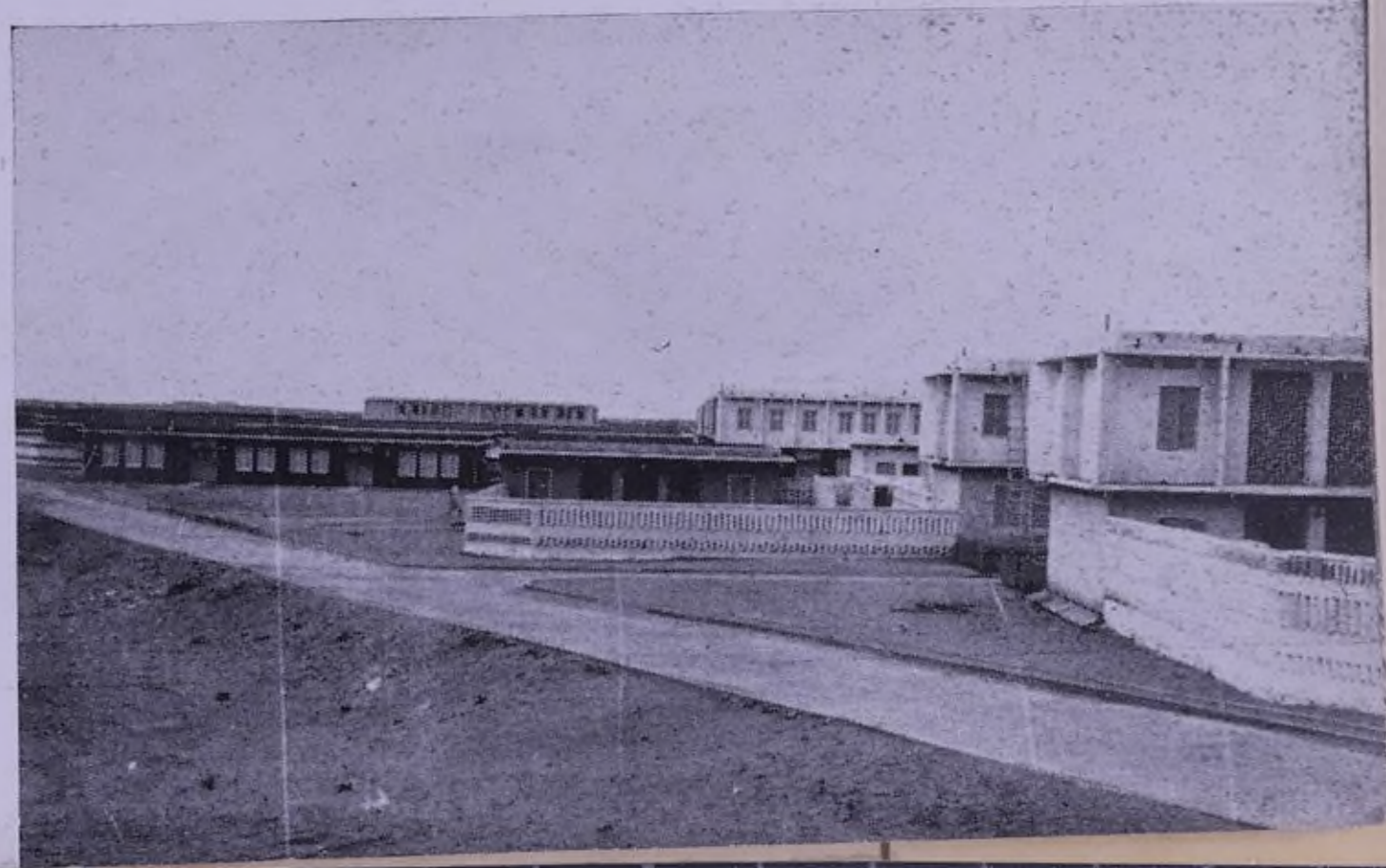


One of the new main streets in
Sanaa





Hudeida city with its new buildings
and modern hotels





Continuus work for building and rehabilitation



Public gardens and parks dot the streets and squares.

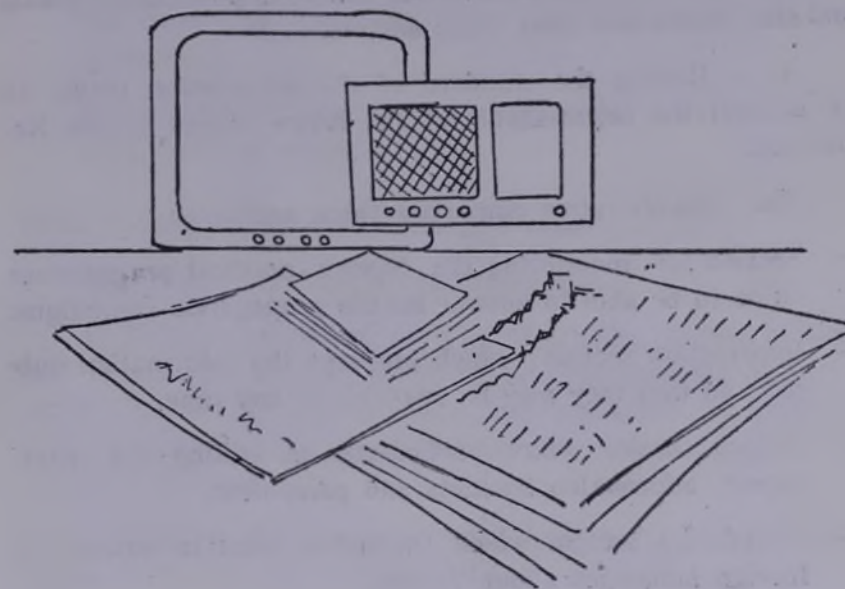
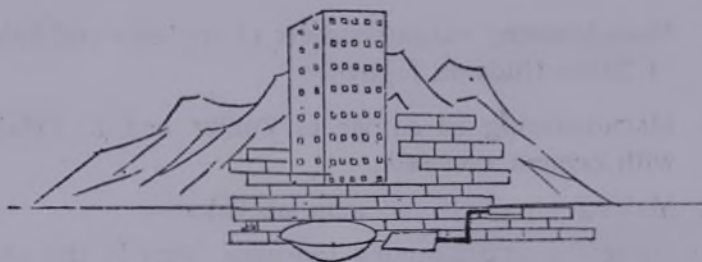
9. Establishing and planning the lands falling within the competence of the Ministry of Wakfs.
10. Drawing a map of the new central market zone.
11. Levelling the ground of the Revolution Secondary School in Sanaa.
12. Surveying, planning and drawing a map of Shuub zone.
13. Surveying and planning El Tahrir Square zone.
14. Making an on-the-spot plan and a sketch of the road extending from the house of Abdel El Salam Sabra to El Thulaya square.
15. Planning Sanaa road.
16. Planning the zone of Beir Bashir el Saedy.
17. Surveying and planning El Roady zone.
18. Surveying and planning Hedda square.
19. Making an on-the-spot plan of Bab el Hureya defining the streets and the lands expected to be built.
20. Defining the central market in El Alaky square.
21. Defining the central market in Bab el Hureya.
22. Planning Souk el Nathara zone.
23. Macadamising various streets of Hudaida and linking them to Sanaa-Hudaida highway.
24. Macadamising El Anhar el Zomor and El Felahi streets with cement concrete.
25. Making an electronic map of Tukama.
26. Surveying and planning the zone lying in the south of El Sallal street.
27. Establishing a part of El Saady zone.
28. Establishing and planning the Western part of Sanaa.
9. Drawing up specifications for the macadamisation of the Military Academy road.
30. Drawing up specifications for the street extending from Hudaida-Sanaa road to Bab el Kaa to Dar el Maallimin School to the Ministry of Agriculture.
31. Planning a part of El Sallal street in the south.

Geological Researches

1) The Ministry has extended every material aid to the Soviet geologists who dug artesian wells in the following zones :

- a) Eleven wells in Bagel.
- b) A well in El Kateea, an electric motor, water pipes and a water tank have been installed in this well, to extend water to the largest possible surrounding area.
- c) A well at km. 16 along the Hudaida-Taez highway.
- d) Eight wells in El Seil Valley, these wells will provide the fish factory and Hudaida harbour with water.
- e) Two wells in Sanaa.
- f) The well in Maeir.

The Soviet geologists have prospected for the materials necessary for the production of cement — such as liston, clay and gypsum. A cement factory will also be established in Bagel.



INFORMATION

After the Arab Republic of Yemen had occupied its rightful position in the world community and marched forward towards the realisation of its great objectives, it was necessary to give considerable care to its information media so that they may constitute the mirror which truly reflects its achievements, development and progress.

The Ministry of Information was reorganised in a manner which ensures the adequate fulfilment of its responsibilities. Following is a sum-up of this organisation :

First: Press and Publication Administration

This Administration undertakes the following :

1. — Internal information of public opinion.

2. — Proposing and applying the information policy which takes for its objective raising the standard of awareness and promoting the feelings of patriotism among the citizens especially those resident abroad.

3. — Considering the questions connected with news and laws pertaining to its publication, different publication media and the supervision over these sectors.

4. — Raising the standard of the information media so as to meet the requirements of the future stages of the Revolution.

The Administration comprises these sections :

- Section for monitoring the foreign political programmes so as to be able to answer hostile propaganda campaigns.
- Information section : which prepares the information subjects so that they may be available at any time.
- Editing section which participates in editing the newspapers, information booklets and pamphlets.
- Translation section which translates what is written in foreign languages about Yemen.
- Section of technical supervision which is concerned with the development and promotion of the written information media and ensuring their publication on the widest possible scale.
- Accountancy section which is concerned with specifying and registering all revenues and expenditures of the Administration.

Second : Administration of the Broadcasting Affairs

1) This Administration cooperates with the director of the broadcasting station and other concerned organs for the purpose of raising the broadcasting capacity through material expansion, increasing the efficiency of the technical and administrative staff and developing the programmes.

2) Drawing the greatest possible benefit from the potentialities provided for by the Arab and foreign information agree-

ments in the manner which best serves the Yemeni and Arab causes.

The Administration comprises the following sections :

- The technical supervision section which works to improve the existing programmes.
- The section of studies which is concerned with securing the material and human potentialities, their preparation and benefiting from the Arab and foreign information agreements.
- The accountancy section which is concerned with the financial control work.

Third : Administration of Printing Presses

This Administration is concerned with :

1) The control and supervision of printing presses in Sanaa and Taz in the manner which ensures an organised system of work, developing their technical and administrative potentialities in order to raise the production capacity and improve the standard of work.

2) Laying down a production budget for every printing house to be executed within a fixed period of no less than 6 months.

3) Financial control and supervision over every printing house.

4) Supervising over private printing houses to ensure the application of laws and systems in this field.

The Administration comprises these sections :

- The section for purchase which receives the requirements of the different printing houses and takes the necessary measures to meet these requirements.
- The section of studies which surveys the potentialities of the printing houses, meets their needs and lays down plans for their development within a certain period.
- The accountancy section which controls and supervises the financial affairs of the printing presses.

Fourth : The Administration of Public Affairs

It is concerned with :

1) Preparing programmes for foreign visitors and correspondents so that they may see for themselves the fields of activity, the aspects of the new life and the historical sites in the country.

2) The Administration serves as a link between the Ministry and other ministries and undertakes to obtain data concerning the accomplishments of each Ministry.

3) The Administration is responsible for the censorship of every film shown in the country to decide that it does not violate laws or customs.

4) The Administration has a record of the special libraries and prepares the regulations which ensure their best operation.

5) Preparing the laws concerning artistic production.

6) Recording the folkloric arts with the object of preserving, reviving and spreading them among the people.

The Administration comprises a number of sections which undertake these tasks.

Fifth : The Antiquities Administration

Undertakes the following :

1) Defining the sites of antiquities and conducting the necessary studies for their preservation.

2) Keeping special records describing the antiquities.

3) Drawing the greatest possible benefit from the foreign and Arab agreements concerning antiquities.

The Administration comprises the sections of survey and recording, studies, and photographing which all work for the preservation of the historical heritage of Yemen.

Sixth : The Department For Financial and Administrative Affairs

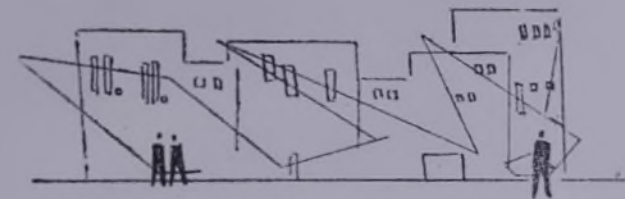
This Department is concerned with the financial affairs

of all the afore-mentioned administrations and sections. It applies the financial systems and laws to its employees and workers. The following sections are affiliated to it : the section for employees affairs, the section for purchases and stores, the accountancy section and the section for secretariat and filing.

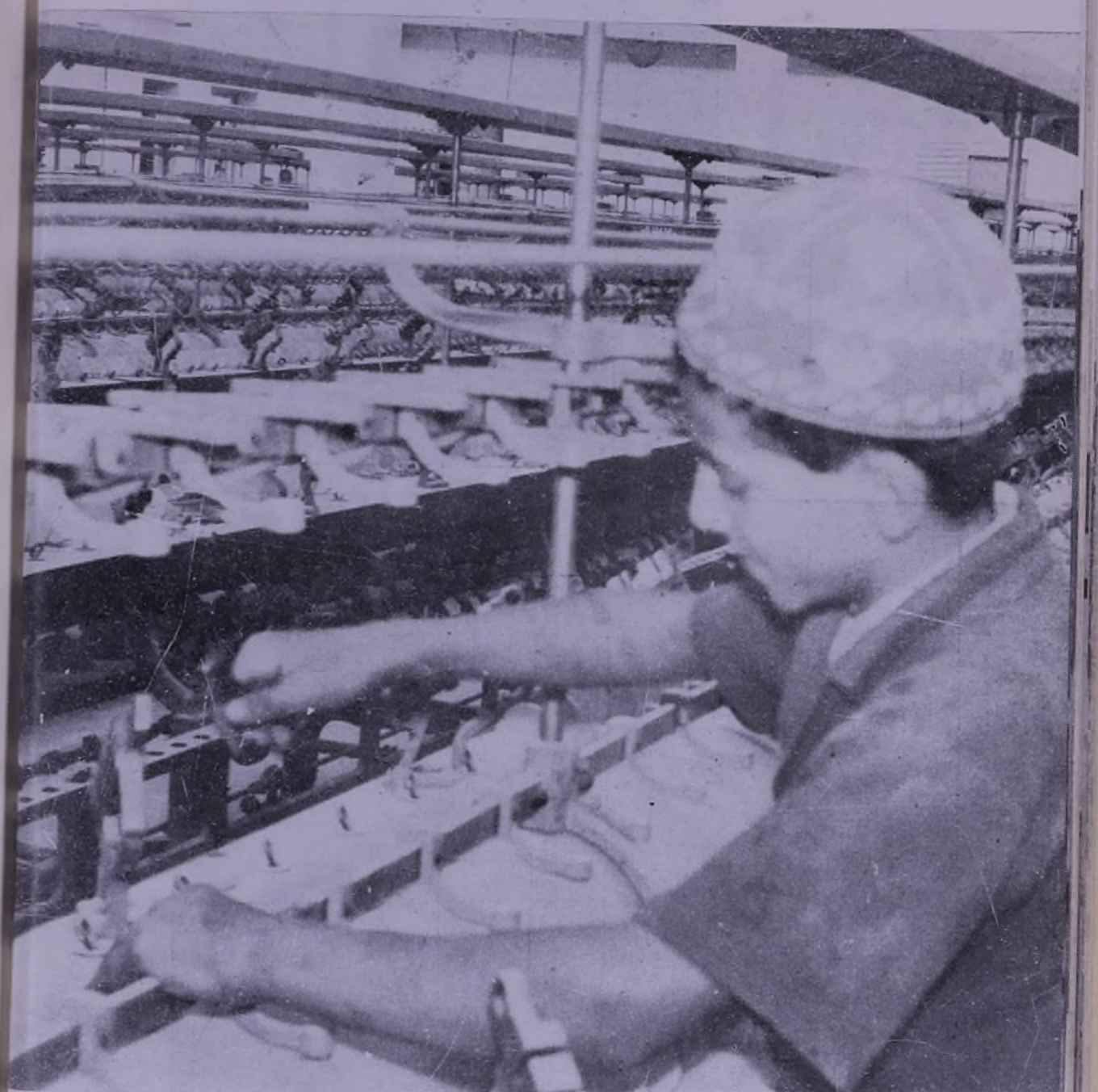
Reviving the ancient heritage of Yemen

Republican Decree No. 15 for 1966 stipulated the formation of a committee for writing and publication from among efficient persons who have artistic, literary and scientific talents.

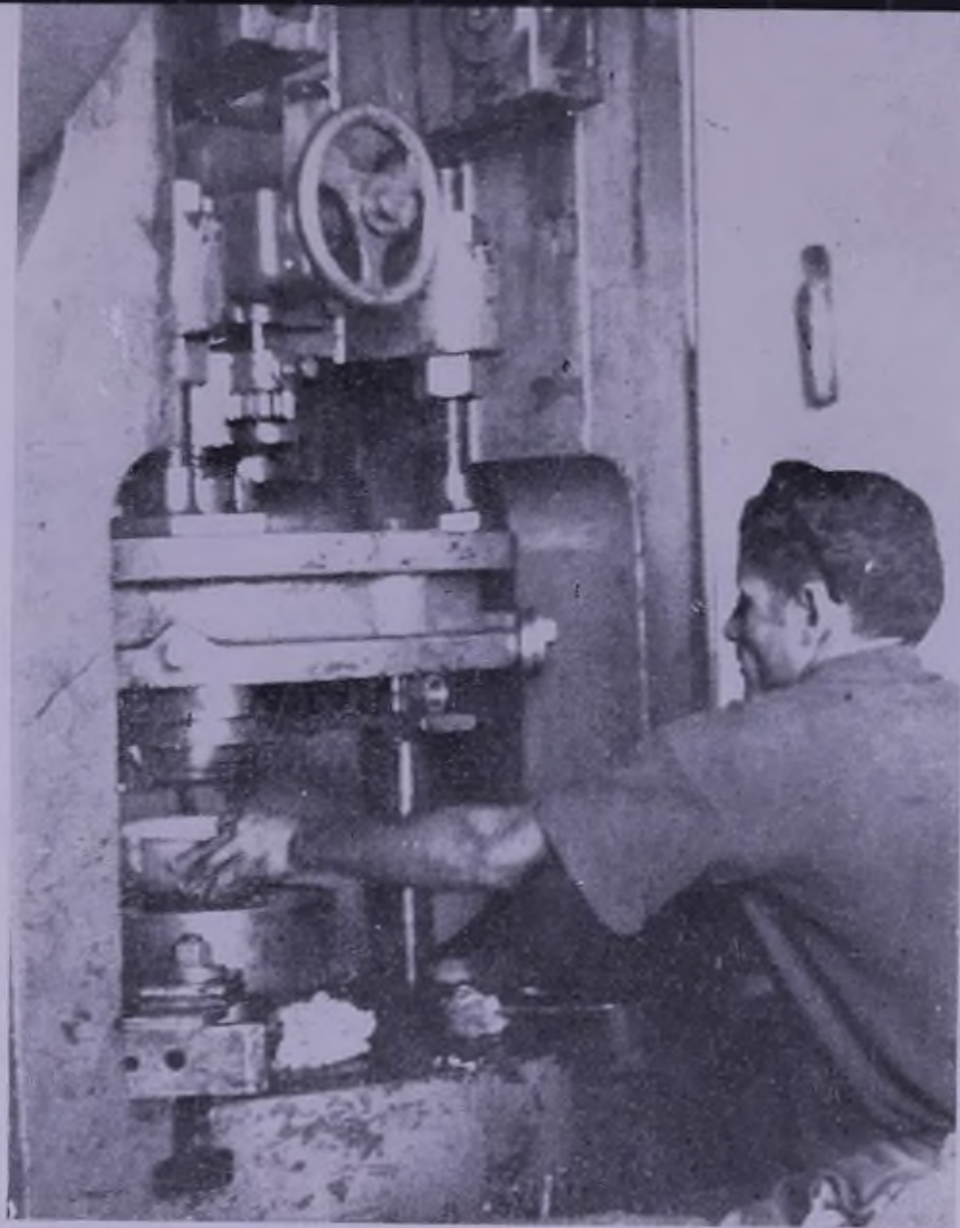
This committee is concerned with the revival of the ancient heritage of Yemen through the examination, restudy and publication of its ancient Arab literature, folkloric arts and historical documents.



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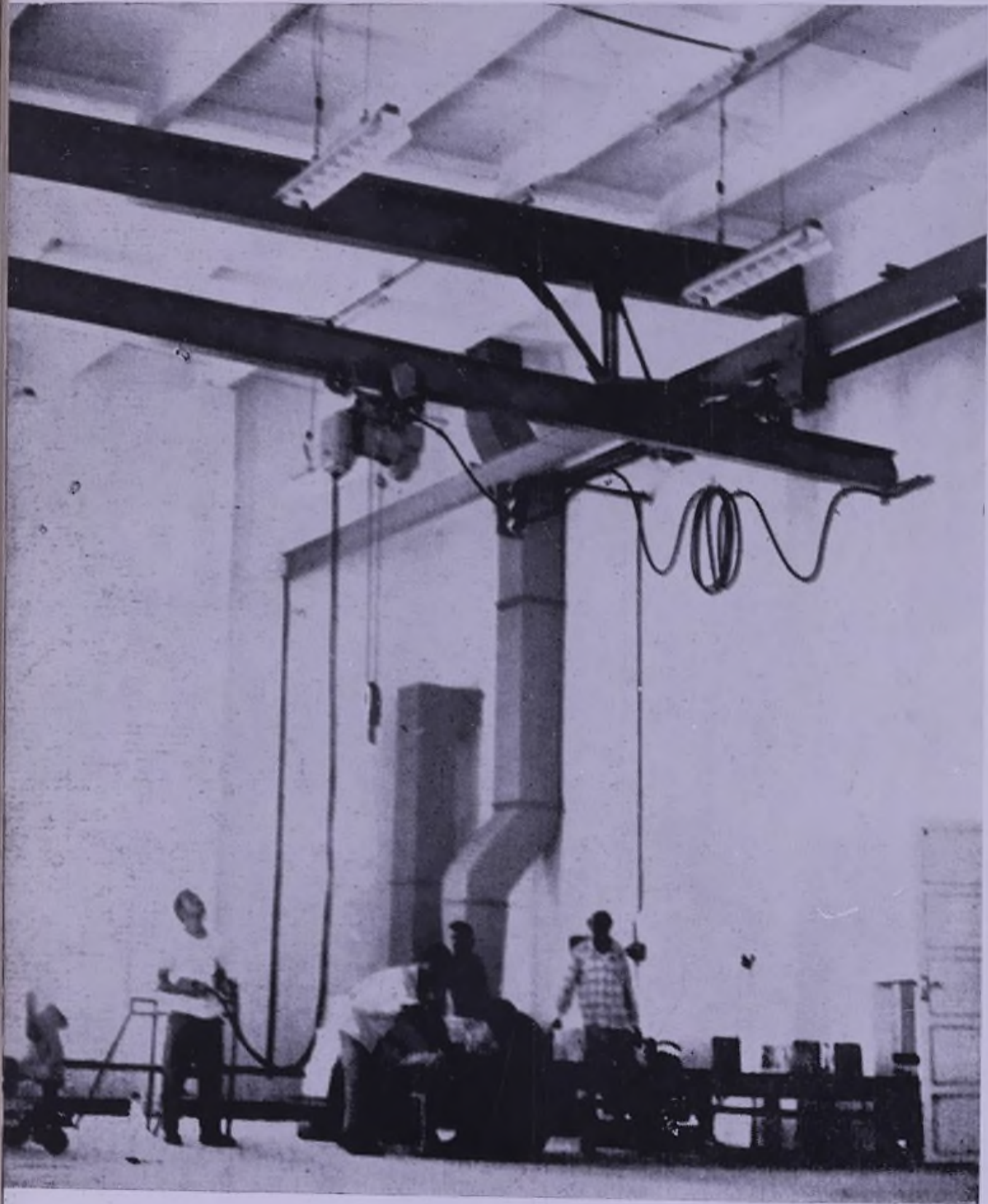
A yemeni worker in the spinning and weaving factory

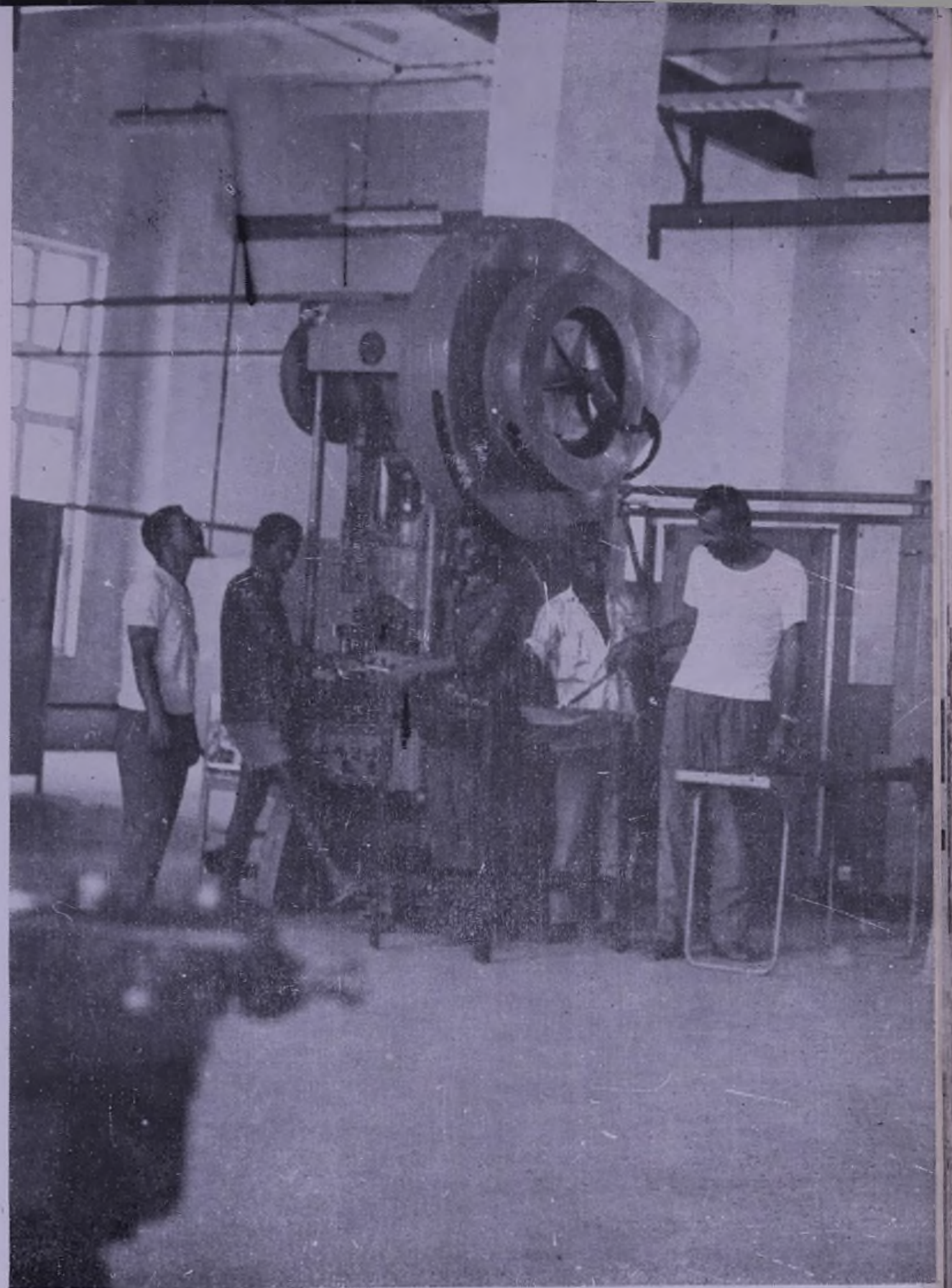
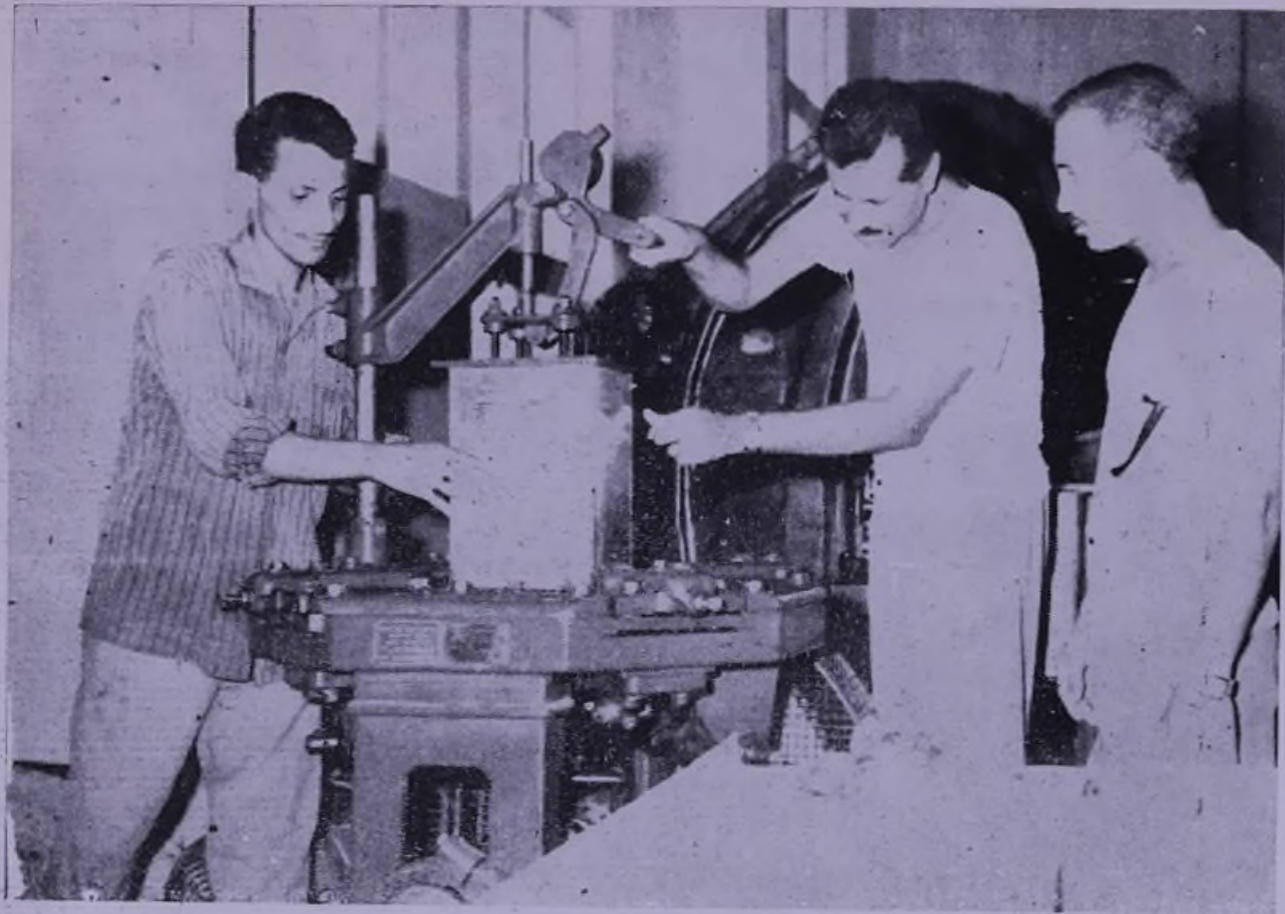


The Yemeni worker has shown his skill in all industrial sectors (The aluminium factory in Taz).



Skilful workers maintain and operate machines according to the most modern methods.

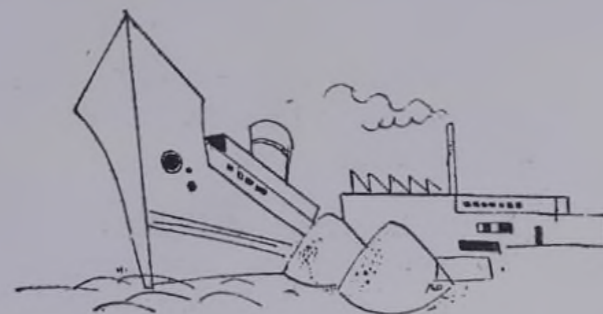




The Yemeni youth shoulder the new industrial rise in Yemen
(The tins factory in Hudeida)



Spinning and
weaving factory



COMMUNICATIONS

The Ministry of Communications has exerted great efforts to promote the standard of services of all its public utilities including the post, telegram, radio, telephone, aviation, and land and sea transportation. A contract was concluded between the Yemen Organisation for Engineering and Contractor's works to establish the building of the Ministry along modern lines, in Tahrir Square. The building will include all the organs of the Ministry. An administrative system is also being drawn up by the Ministry for all its departments and sections under the supervision of a U.N. expert in administrative systems.

Posts

In the field of postal services, the following improvements were effected :

1) Public Post Office Boxes were established in some parts of Sanaa as a first step towards facilitating the Postal services to the citizens. Similar boxes will be set up in Sanaa, Taz, and Hudeida in the near future.

2) The Postal Administration has organised additional land and air trips to convey the mail within the country and abroad.

3) The Postal Administration concluded bilateral agreements with both Germany and France, for direct air mail services between them and the Yemen. An agreement was also concluded with the U.S.A. Postal Administration to exchange parcels by sea.

4) The Ministry has provided the Post Administration with a new batch of «Land Rover» cars to improve transportation of local mail.

5) At the beginning of 1966, the Postal Administration started to implement the new agreement for International Postal trade concluded in Vienna in 1964. It classified the various types of land and air mail, according to the international agreement. It reduced the fees on some postal items, such as newsprint and school books, with a view to spreading education and culture.

6) The Postal Administration sent ten students, last year, to study at the Modern Postal School at Cairo. It also sent two of its employees to the Postal Administration in Cairo through the Board of the International Postal Union for training in the most modern, technical, and administrative postal methods and systems.

7) Postal experts will be sent shortly by the Board of the International Postal Union, through the U.N. Technical Aid Bureau, so that the Yemen may benefit from their experience in developing and improving Postal services, from the technical and administrative points of view.

8) The Postal Administration will open, in the near future, branch offices at Sanaa, Taz, and Hodieda in the densely populated area.

9) Ordinary and memorial stamps were issued on different occasions.

Telecommunications

In the field of telecommunications, the following measures were effected for the development and improvement of wireless, telegraph, and telephone services.

1) The installation and expansion of Sanaa's telephone exchange to cover 1000 lines has been completed.

2) A telephone exchange was completed with a capacity of one hundred lines in the city of Roda. A line was also extended to Rahba International Airport from the General Exchange of Sanaa.

3) The Ministry of Communication has imported equipment for automatic wireless apparatuses from the firm of Siemens Halsky West/Germany, with a power of 3 K.W. each. These will be installed in the near future.

4) The Ministry has concluded an agreement with the firm of Dia Electrotechnique in the German Democratic Republic to provide it with transmission and receiving wireless apparatuses of varying power, for internal and external communications, to increase the power of the number actually in operation.

5) The Ministry concluded an agreement with Dia Electrotechnique of the German Democratic Republic to provide it with a radio-telephone network to connect the three cities of Sanaa, Taz, Hudeida and the cities situated between them by telephone and telegraph. Telephone exchanges including 200 lines each will be installed in the following cities — Zemar — Beim — Ab — El Kaada — El Makha — Zobeid — Beit el Fakih — Bagil — Manakha. The government will be provided with three telephone exchanges each including 1,000 lines, to be installed in the cities of Sanaa, Taz — El Hudeida. The Ministry concluded an agreement with the above-mentioned company to provide the government with a broadcasting apparatus with a power ranging from (100 K.W.) to (150 K.W.) Another agreement was also concluded with the com-

pany to provide it with trucks, drillers and special cranes for the different purposes of the Ministry.

6) The Ministry opened fully equipped postal, wireless, and telegraph offices in several areas.

7) The Ministry will open a special training institute for telecommunications and will be provided with the most modern methods of training the students. This is in addition to the Telephone Institute at Taz which is considered the most modern institute in this field and from which many students graduated in recent years, and to the Institute for Wireless Engineering.

Aviation, Weather Observation and Meteorology

In the field of aviation, weather observation, and meteorology, the Ministry has introduced the following improvements and services :

1) Following the promulgation of the Republican Decree attaching the Aviation Administration to the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry has spared no effort to improve and organise aviation activities both within the country and abroad, particularly after the A.R.Y. Government joined the International Aviation Union. The Ministry has laid down the technical and administrative systems of the Aviation Administration according to modern systems. It opened a special office for aviation works, weather observation, and meteorology, which is a branch of the main office, the general Aviation Administration in Taz.

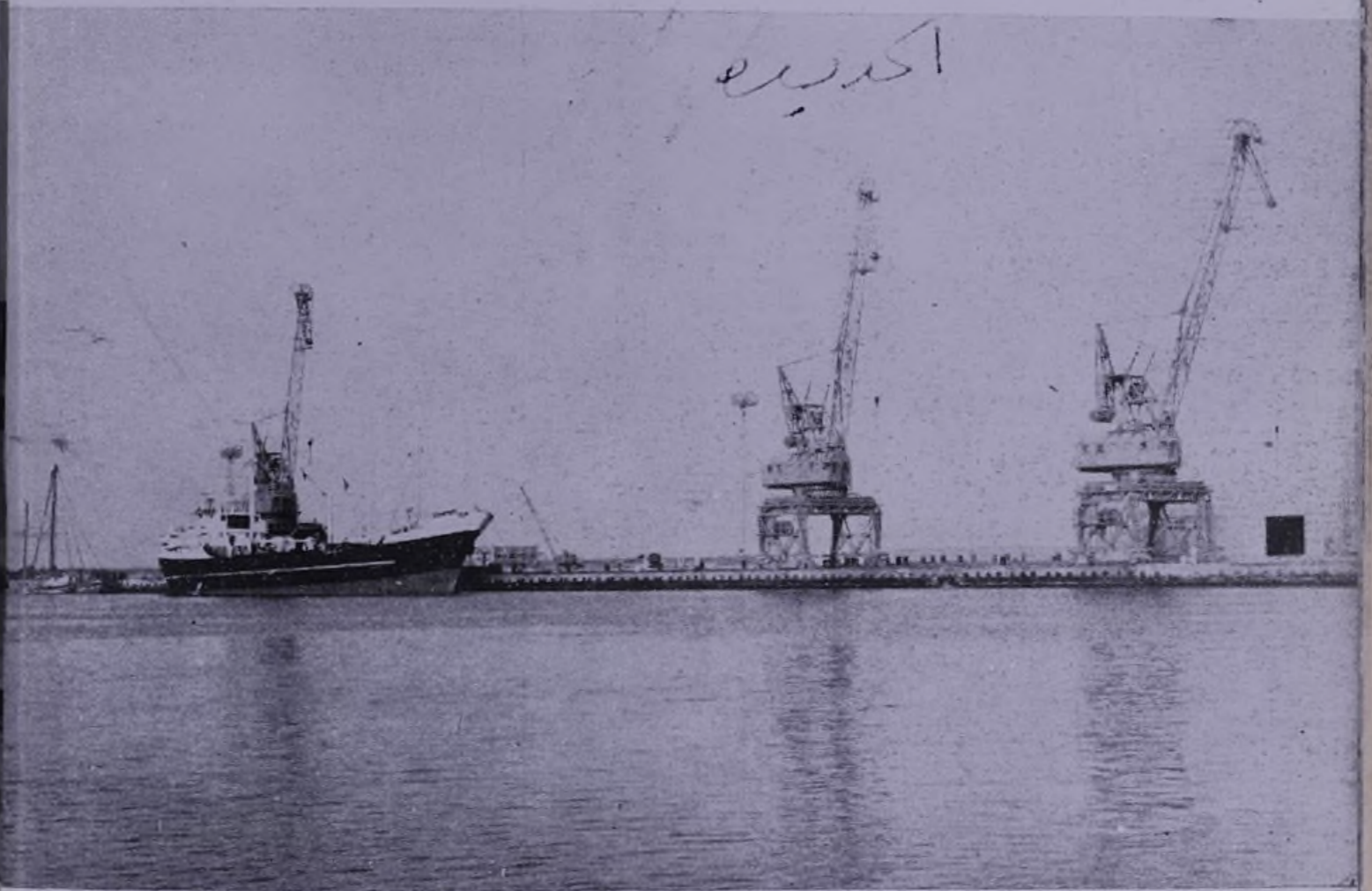
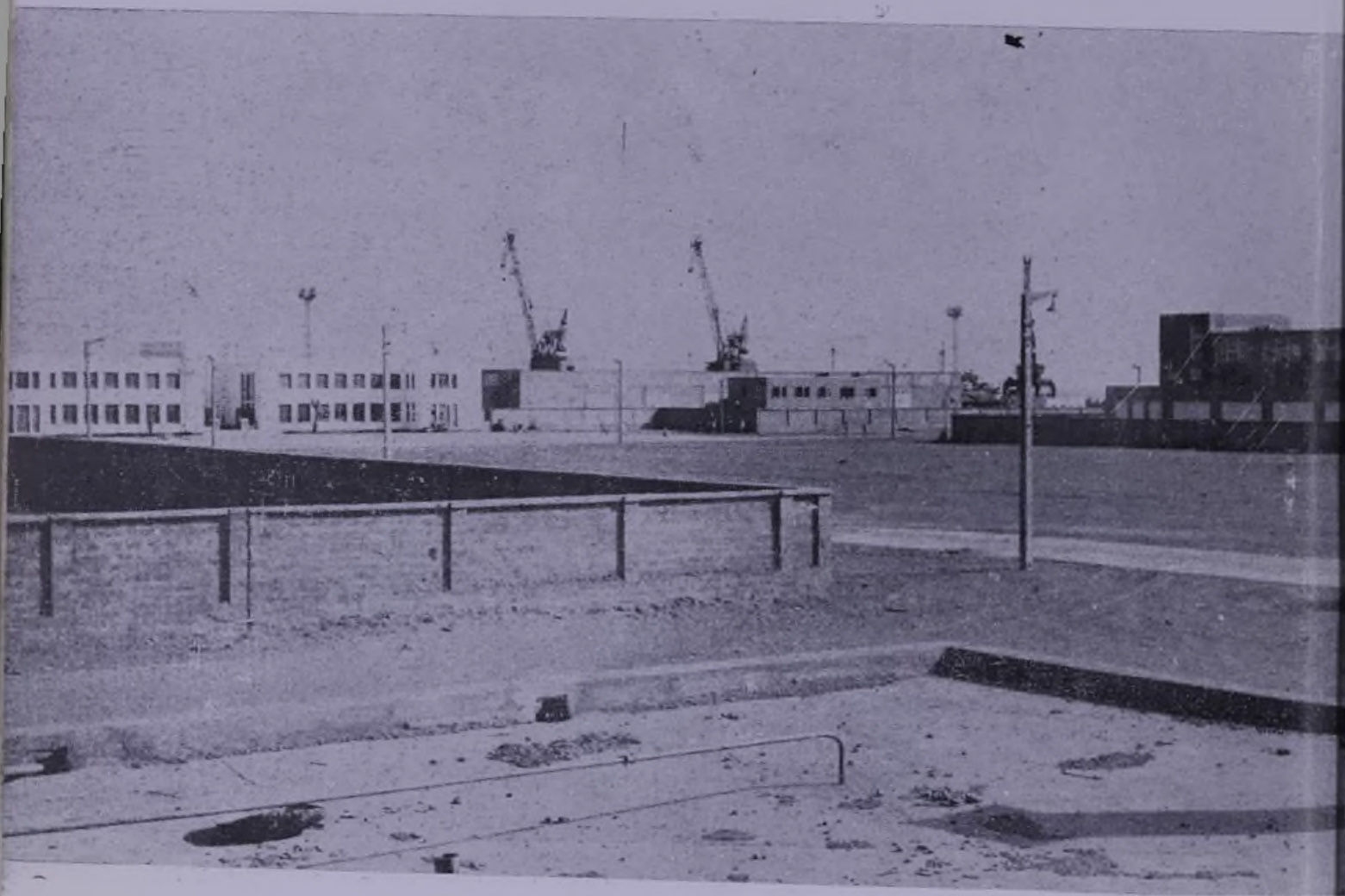
2) More than 30 students graduated this year from the Higher Institute in Cairo. There were assigned to the International Airport at Sanaa, the Military Airport, Taz Airport and Hudeida airport.

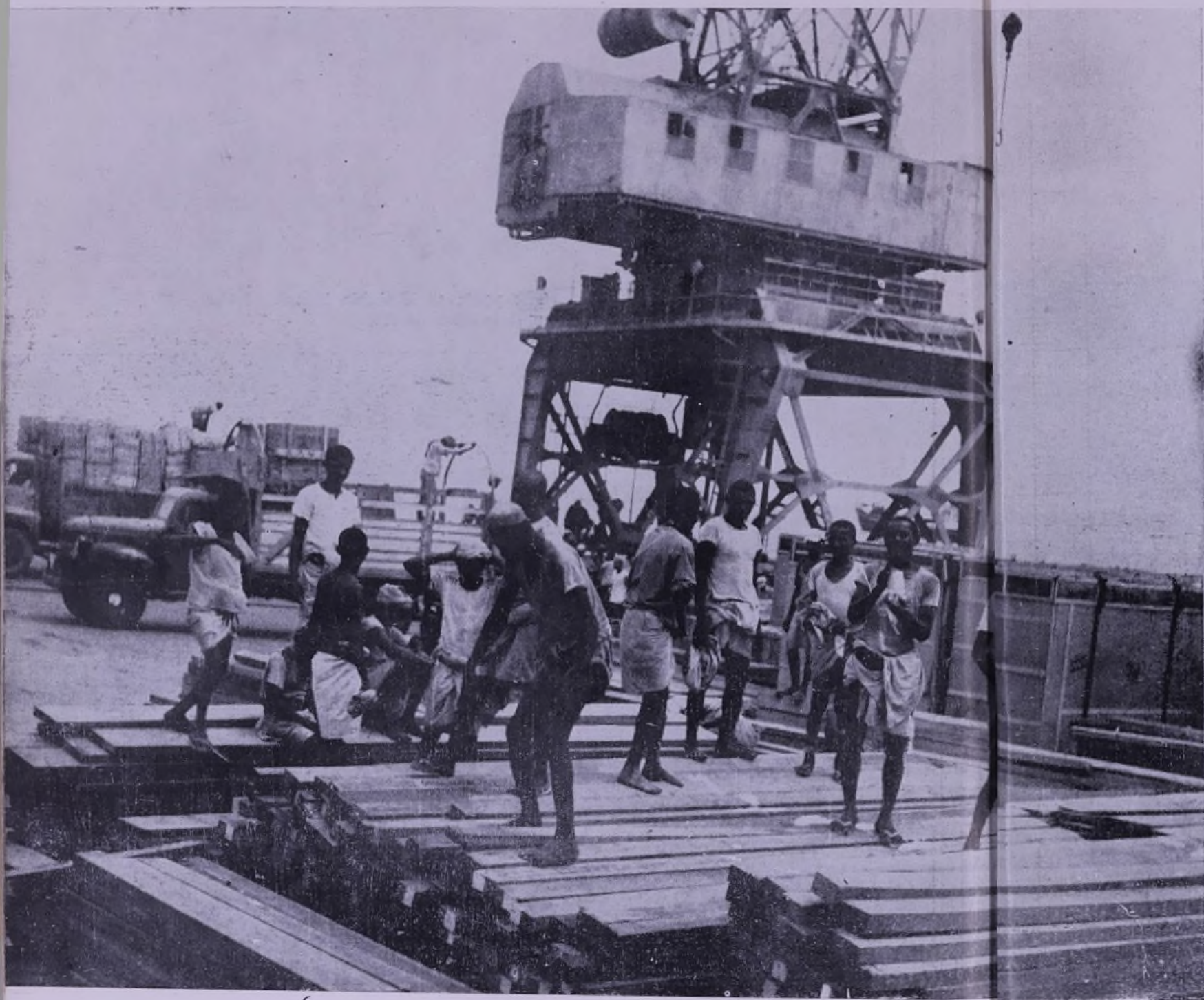
3) Since the Government participates in the Yemen Airlines Company with 51%, the Ministry has discussed with the officials of Soviet Union Government the subject of providing the Yemen Airlines Company with two civil aircraft of the Antinov 24 B type. These discussions have resulted in a preliminary agreement to improve and develop Yemen aviation services.

The Yemeni ports service various docked ships



The ports of Hudaida is one of the most modern ports.





A loading and unloading crane at the port of Hudeida



The old port of Hudaïda a picture of complete neglect

Hudeida customs office ... modern
administration and customs facilities





A new road in the city of Sanaa.

4) An agreement was concluded between the Yemen Airlines Company and Air Liban by virtue of which the latter will participate with 41% of the capital of the Yemen Airlines Company. This agreement will come into force starting August 1966 under the supervision of the Ministry.

5) The Ministry has planned the construction of the Rahba International Airport along the most modern lines.

Land and Sea Transport :

A republican decree was issued establishing an administration for land, sea and air transport to be attached to the Ministry. This administration has started to operate manifesting great activity, and has become a living example of order and progress. The Transport Administration has achieved the following :

1) It has opened branch offices in the governorates of Hodeida, Tuez, Abb, and the city of Zemar, Brim, Maaber, Rida, etc. These offices which work under supervision of the administration undertake the complete control over the execution of the fixed system of transport, and the collecting of taxes on the passage of the trucks and taxis. The sums collected by these offices amount to 50,000 rials yearly.

2) The Ministry made several contacts with the competent authorities to collect taxes, on motor-cars, with the object of unifying the operation of collecting the taxes in the hands of a special authority.

3) The Administration studied ports and harbours affairs in the Republic, and drew the plans needed for the management of ports' activities on an adequate level.

4) The Ministry of Communications in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Information, have studied the subject of tourists to the Y.A.R., and have submitted their recommendations to the higher authorities for approval.

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Perry

