512 pege # 16 June 22-29, 1985 THE MIDDLE EAST TIMES

## COMPUTER

## uters lenge IBM

## n & Judi K-Turkel

mpany because it does not go does not promise a gimmick for e of computers.

o superbly crafted they sell for fine design and intelligent Zenith's price is 6 to 7 percent to to 7 percent more computer. which has been around longer transportables and several -100 line,' vary in capability but

 k. just what you would expect the manufacturing fine software that control on-screen thaplin stutter-walk that IBM's he Zenith scrolls smoothly, es – normal size for es on desktop models. But it is screen to the 12-inch monitors

gned by someone who has used our basic IBM PC key layout – it adds some sense. The re run without knocking three hift Lock' keys light up so you striking a key. The left-hand anything else by mistake. And genough so you can hold it on bed in a hotel room.

there are also many marks of tance, you may not know that MS DOS and PC DOS version is among the best we M's version look kinda seedy. 2.10 to make backups, IBM e Zenith's MS DOS 2.11 offers with automatically formats the DS do.

cludes a way to encrypt files so easily read sensitive data. This

you fool one hard disk into s. Using this feature, we could e 'drive C,' financial records ' and programmes we are

y circuit that might some day hal light. On that dread day hts, coupled with the elp you spot the problem and eft over from the days when its lf kits. (You can still buy a t might cost you more than he counter!)

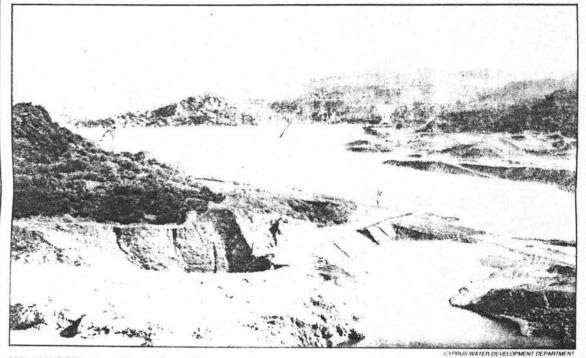
hen you are installing ring when you are trying to get o the right places. hat both run either MS DOS tten to use the CP-M operating ving screen, the other a built-in rate computer processors,

compatible' model. Many nd any product labelled 'for 0 run.

Zenith's operating system To be able to run like IBM

## **Cyprus Dams Project Completed**

New Reservoirs Promise End to 10 Years of Water Rationing



KALAVASOS- A new 60m high rockfill dam, which officials hope will help ease the country's acute water shortage.

By Carol Reader Middle East Times staff

The seasonal plague of serious water shortages each summer in Cyprus promises to come to an end with the recent completion of two new dams that will provide desperately needed water for irrigation, and domestic and industrial supply. According to officials, the new reservoirs will mean that for the first time in over a decade Cypriots can look forward to an uninterrupted water supply during summer.

The object of the dams at Kalavasos and Dipotamos, located near the south coast of the island, is to develop the surface and groundwater resources of the Vasilikos, Pendaskinos and Maroni rivers which flow south from the Troodos mountains into the Mediterranean.

Last week President Spyros Kyprianou formally inaugurated the C£24 million (\$39 million) scheme, by opening the valves to make the water flow. The project will bring 7 million cubic metres of potable water annually to Nicosia. Larnaca and parts of Famagusta district. In addition, it will meet the irrigation needs of the local coastal agricultural belt where citrus fruit and vegetables are grown around the villages of Kalavasos, Ziyi, Tochni, Psematismenos, Maroni, Skarinou and Ayios Theodoros. The network of irrigation channels will supply an area of 298 hectares which were already irrigated and a further 1,440 hectares which will be irrigated for the first time. Some 9 million cubic metres annually has been allocated to irigation.

The government obtained three substantial loans to cover the foreign exchange costs of the Vasilikos Pendaskinos project. The World Bank contributed \$9.9 million, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development \$8.24 million and the European Investment Bank \$6.55 million, while the Cyprus government paid the remaining \$16 million.

According to the minister of agriculture and natural resources, Andreas Papasolomontos, the scheme also includes a new treatment works at Kornos. He said that when Cyprus gained independence in 1960, total water storage capacity was a mere 6.1 million cubic metres. Now that these two new reservoirs had been completed, capacity reached 151 million cubic metres.

Besides the two dams at Kalavasos and Dipotamos, two even bigger dams are presently under construction in Cyprus, one at Evretou in the district of Paphos and the largest of all, at Kouris. When they are all in operation, the total water storage capacity will reach 291 million cubic metres.

All these dams will be tied into the mammoth \$180 million Southern Conveyor scheme. This involves the construction of a main trunk pipeline 110 kilometres long that will bring water in abundance from the foothills of the mountains in the southwest to all communities along the south coast, and in particular to the potato-growing area of Kokkinokhoria in the southeast corner of the island. Here, at present the landscape is dotted with windmills with which individual farmers extract every drop of water they can from the ground. The problem has been, however, that excessive pumping has caused the water-table to drop and saline water which damages crops is now beginning to pollute the water.

Last month the main contract for the supply of 1.4-metre diameter pipes was awarded to Pont à Mousson, at a total cost of \$30.87 million. The contract for laying the pipeline will be awarded soon.

Work is already in progress on the large dam scheme at Kouris, 16 kilometres northwest of Limassol. This 100 metre high dam will have a capacity of 115 million cubic metres, providing the main storage for the seasonal flows of the Kouris River and its tributaries. The construction of the dam is being carried out by Joannou and Paraskevaides of Cyprus in a joint venture with Impregilo SpA of Italy. The Cypriot firm also built the Kalavasos dam, this time in partnership with the Medcon Construction Company.

When completed in 1989, the Southern Conveyor will meet the island's water needs until 2010, according to Mr. Papasolomontos. But by then about 90 percent of all available water resources will have been tapped. Lakis Christodolou, the project manager, said, "Except for minor schemes, nothing more can be done to utilize water resources. After 2010 options are limited. We either inhibit agriculture and give the water to the people or we produce water from the sea".