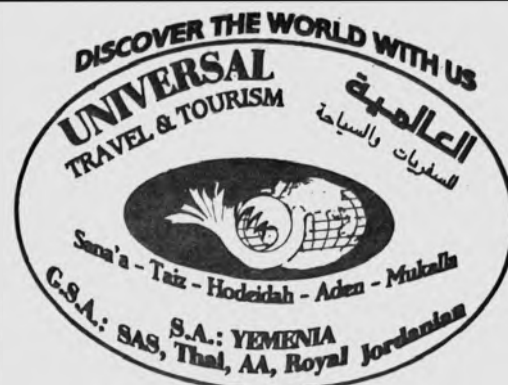




YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 24 - 30 JULY 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 21

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OUR VIEWPOINT



UNDEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES

Many persons have asked me why it is I have not joined any of the many political parties in the country. The answer is really simple. It is not because I cannot find a party whose political views and philosophies I share and possibly internalize. But it is because none of the political parties show a sufficient level of democratic values in their internal structure and decisions. Not one of them behaves as an institution governed by an objective system of laws and norms - they are all governed by the decisions of one man or a few men.

So, while the political parties demand a democratic structure in their relations vis-a-vis the system, not one of the parties has a real and objective democratic process of internal cadre promotion and decision-making. As a result, the guys the boss likes, somehow get sufficient votes to rise through the ranks, although most of the members would not even stand them. In the same way, whatever the boss decides is unanimously adopted.

In the conferences, meetings and congresses, the members don't get a chance to really discuss the issues at hand. They go to the meetings to be lectured by the boss. He is the know-it-all person who has the interests of the party, of the country, of the Arabs specially the Palestinians, of the Muslims, and everybody else except himself at heart. So, everybody has to listen to him, and even better, everybody has to obey him.

The final result of all of this is that while the country witnesses a dramatic surge in genuine democratic practices and values, these developments have not been coupled with similar trends within the political parties. When that happens, I will see about joining political parties.

The Publisher

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE G7 SUMMIT

At the end of their London meeting on 16/7/1991, the leaders of the seven largest industrialized western governments (G7) issued an eleven point declaration for strengthening the international order. Of these the following are pertinent to the Middle East.

1. We believe the conditions now exist for the United Nations to fulfill completely the promise and the vision of its founders. A revitalized United Nations will have a central role in strengthening the international order. We commit ourselves to making the UN stronger, more efficient and more effective in order to protect human rights, to maintain peace and security for all and to deter aggression. We will make preventive diplomacy a top priority to help avert future conflicts by making clear to potential aggressors the consequences of their actions. The UN's role in peace keeping should be reinforced and we are prepared to support this strongly.

2. We note that the urgent and overwhelming nature of the humanitarian problem in Iraq caused by violent oppression by the government required exceptional action by the international community following UNSCR-688. We urge the UN and its affiliated agencies to be ready to consider similar actions in the future if the circumstances require it.

Continues on page 11.

Many persons, including government officials, confuse between the Yemen Times and the Middle East Times - Yemen Edition. The Yemen Times is a 100% Yemeni paper which has nothing to do with Rev. Sun Myung Moon or the Unification Church. Misinformation in this regard has been circulating among Yemenis even though foreigners have got the story straight. Recently a very, very senior official inquisitively brought up the matter. Once and for all, the Yemen Times is not related in any way to the Unification Church.

FIRST SHOW-DOWN BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENT AND THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP!

Twice the Presidential Council failed in extracting the approval of the Council of Representatives. Actually, the number of votes in it favor declined. This was a new situation. Steady as she goes, our democratic process has allowed many institutions, specially the House of Representatives and the press, to grow some teeth. To be sure, our parliamentarians have not reached the stage where they would say "No!" to the political leadership, but they have definitely reached the stage where they would not vote "Yes", and quite frankly, many things could be blocked by simply abstaining.

Over the last few days, the political leadership turned in one of a few republican decrees which have the force of law because they were enacted when the House of Representatives was in recess. According to the constitution, once back in session, the House has to ratify or nullify these decrees by a majority of the members either way. To be ratified, the decrees have to receive a 146 yes votes.

The leadership failed twice to get that many yes votes on the law on the National Defence Council.

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RETAIL PRICE PER COPY = 10 Y.R.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (INCLUDES POSTAGE/DELIVERY AND HANDLING): YEMEN = US\$80, MIDDLE EAST = US\$150, ELSEWHERE = US\$ 250.

YEMEN TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

An Independent Political Weekly
Published by Yemen Times
Publisher : Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Editorial & Management Staff:
Chairman and CEO: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
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Accountant: Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Naji

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P. O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
Telephones : 236434/35
Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

PERSONAL VIEW

THEIR UNIVERSITIES AND OURS!



Dr. A/Aziz Kaid Al-Masodi
Sanaa University

Comparing our universities with theirs requires a serious and scientific dialogue which, by necessity, will bring out a lot of surprises. I am, of course, referring to universities of the Third World, and the universities of the advanced world. The major point of comparison becomes the civilizational gaps between our cultures, a fact which has a significant bearing on higher studies and technical education.

A freshly graduated friend from the West told me in a conversation recently that the difficulty facing universities in the West is the dwindling demand for their services. The same is true of Eastern countries. The total intake of Tokyo University at the beginning of this year was a meager 3000 students. In contrast, the number of new enrollments at Sanaa University this year was more than 7000 students.

I worry about the number of applicants who pound at the doors of Sanaa University leading to overcrowding and a continuously falling level of education. This reminds me of the famous Arab literary figure, Dr. Taha Hussain, who stated: "The proportion of illiterate and semi-literate persons in our society is growing, but the proportion of truly cultured persons is falling to alarming levels". The problem lies in the confusion and lack of direction pervasive in most of our Arab universities, as they become increasingly helpless, not only in interacting with the new circumstances, but also in remaining abreast of the tides of change. In my opinion, the various government organizations shoulder most of the blame. We have to divert the flow of applicants away from the university, and change its course to the technical and vocational institutes.

To free ourselves from the incumbrances of our mistakes we have to act immediately. As Jubran Khalil Jubran said: "A man can be free without being great, but no man can be great without being free".

TWO ETHIOPIANS FLY YEMENIA AS STOW AWAYS

Two young Ethiopians (both 18 years old) took their seats in the luggage compartment of Yemen Airways on its scheduled flight number IY 720 between Addis Ababa and Sana'a on Tuesday 16th July, 1991.

Yemen Airways Station Manager at Sana'a International Airport told the Yemen Times that when the laborers responsible for unloading the baggage, opened the compartment door, they were shocked to see human beings standing at the door. Perplexed at this unexpected situation, they fled from the scene and stopped running only when they met the Station Manager. They told him what they saw, and he knew it was a stow-away case. This was the first stow-away incident in the history of Yemeni civil aviation.

Rushing to the scene, the Station Manager, who fortunately speaks the Ethiopian language, later explained that the two boys could hardly speak as they were trembling with fear and also because of the freezing temperature in the baggage hold. "I offered them a hot meal to warm up their bodies and then took them to the security authorities at the airport," he told Yemen Times.

The station manager said that the two lads were working as laborers with Ethiopian Airlines in Addis Ababa and due to the difficult economic conditions such as famine and unemployment, they decided to try their luck in Yemen.

The two Ethiopians are still in the custody of the security authorities pending decision from the Ministry of Interior. Other sources told the Yemen Times that the Ethiopians are pleading to be taken under the custody of the United Nations Organization office in Sana'a.

It is known that Ethiopia is undergoing major economic and political hardships leading to suffering among its people.

UBL PRESIDENT VISITS YEMEN

Mr. Mohammed Saeed Butt, President of United Bank Ltd. arrived in Sanaa yesterday, July 23rd. on a two-day visit to Yemen. According to Mr. Inayatullah Butt (not related to President Butt), General Manager of United Bank Ltd., Yemen, UBL's President will pay acquaintance visits to UBL branches in Sanaa and Hodeidah. He is also scheduled to pay a courtesy visit to the governor of the Central Bank of Yemen.

YEMEN NOMINATES ALTARIB TO AOAD

The Republic of Yemen has officially nominated Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Tarib to the position of General Manager of the Arab Organization for Administrative Development (AOAD). The AOAD is one of the specialized organs of the Arab League. This post is vacated by Dr. Nasser Assayegh of Saudi Arabia after completion of his two terms. Dr. Al-Tarib is presently advisor at the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform.

RIAL IS ONLY OFFICIAL CURRENCY

The Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) has decided that the Yemeni Rial is the only official currency in the country with effect from next September. The CBY also stated that the people have the chance to exchange their Dinars until the end of December 1991. Yemen Times had noted this direction of action and reported it to readers on June 12, 1991 (issue No. 16). It is worth mentioning that the unity agreement stipulates that the currencies of the two former Yemeni entities (the Rial and Dinar) will serve as legal tender until a new currency is issued. The exchange rate between them is, of course, 26 Rials to the Dinar.

DR. JAFFER OUTLINES AID PRIORITIES TO RETURNEES

Dr. Jaffer Hamed, Deputy Minister for Projects Planning and Programming at the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), told the Yemen Times that an amount of US\$59.5 million has been secured to immediately embark on projects to help the Yemeni returnees from Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf states. He said that a committee which heads, and which was established for this purpose is going to look into the projects that will assist in the absorption of the returnees in the mainstream of society. Asked about what is in store for those returnees who are in camps in Hodeidah, he said that relief work is not the responsibility of the MPD alone and that other ministries should help. He indicated that work on the emergency recovery program will start as soon as approval from the Council of Deputies is secured.

OVER 100 MINING COMPANIES INVITED TO THE OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATION

Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi, Chairman of the Mineral Exploration Board, told the Yemen Times that the UNDP office in New York has invited sixty four international mining companies. Mr. Alawi further indicated that the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources has directly invited about forty companies. Thus, the total number of invited companies is over a hundred. It is expected that at least half of these companies, in addition to a similar number from the country and region, will attend the "Open House Presentation" scheduled to take place in Sanaa during 7-12 September 1991. The purpose of this gathering is for the Yemeni side to present some of the data on the potential of the mining sector with a view to attracting domestic and foreign investments.

JURISTS ESTABLISH FORUM

Following a five-day conference (16-21/7/1991), the judges, lawyers, and others affiliated to the legal profession established a forum which will serve as the focal point for the profession. A ten-person (nine men and one woman) board of directors was also elected.

YUSUF ABDULWADOOD PROPOSES CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Yusuf Abdul-Wadood Saeed, a native of Hungary, is one of the early pioneers of Yemeni industrialization, specially in goods which substitute for imports. As the Chairman of the Salahaddin Factories in Hodeidah, and as the Secretary-General of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Hodeidah, and the Chairman of the Industrial Committee in the Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry, he plays an important role in organizing the industrial sector in the country. Yemen Times went to speak with him to shed more light on his activities as well as the overall industrial picture in Yemen. Excerpts of the interview follow:



ed on the anniversary of the 26th September, in about two months, will employ (110) clerks and

A: We have almost completed our studies and preparations to build a plant in the free zone in Aden. This will be a packaging plant. However, before we could proceed any further, the law regulating the Aden Free Zone will have to be issued. We also have other plans, but they are still tentative.

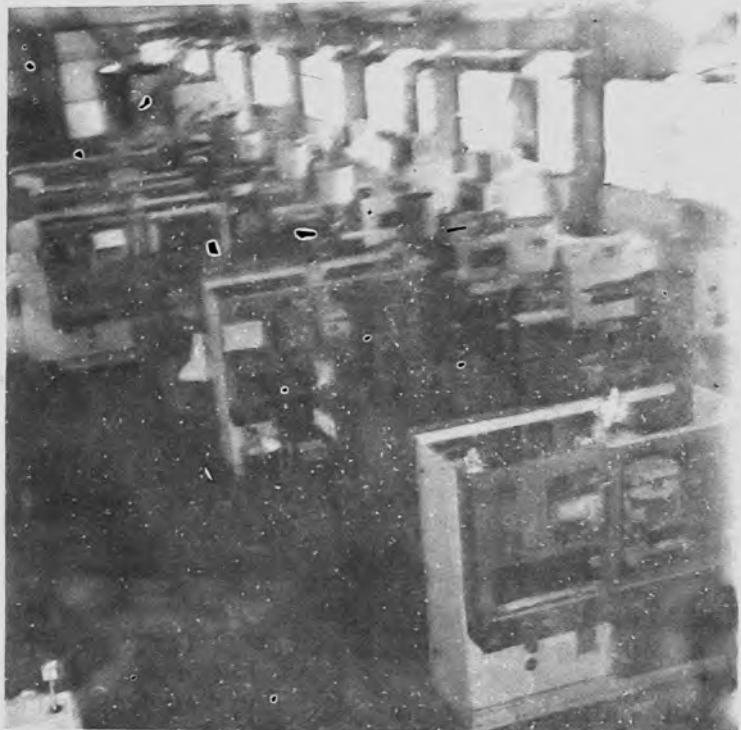
provide our needs of hard currency. So, we want this ceiling to be removed so that we can produce more goods and adopt multiple shifts in our production. Second, I think there is a bill under preparation to levy a production tax on industries. This will make investors have second thoughts about investing in Yemen. While the country

Q: How about the legal framework?

A: The legal framework is rapidly improving. We will continue to suffer from a lot of difficulties, specially when the clerks interpret the law the way they wish. Let me use an example. Some clerk decided that the incentives of the investment law does not apply to expansions of the existing projects. As a result some sixty three industries were left in limbo between 1986 and 1991. This problem grew to the extent that Prime Minister Al-Attas had to personally intervene and order the clerks to do their job properly. The Prime Minister visited the Ministry of Finance early this year and instructed them to settle the projects and let the industrialists go back to their work.

Q: Many merchants and industrialists have transferred large amounts of hard currency to accounts abroad. Does this serve the country?

A. Yes, what you say is true. But why did this hap-



Q: How was the beginning of your business?

A: We started in commercial activities in Aden in 1964. By the turn of that decade we had moved to Hodeidah. During 1977, we moved from commerce to industrial activities.

Our first plant, with an investment of YR. 500,000 employed (35) persons. Today, our factories in Hodeidah alone are valued at YR. 160,000,000 and employ (420) persons. We produce basic goods required by the household specially durable goods such as plastic and metal utensils/appliances.

Q: What is the size of your factories?

A: The two Hodeidah plants employ (420) clerks and workers. The Taiz plant, due to be inaugurat-

workers. Our factories have more or less covered the needs of the domestic market in household appliances and utensils. We now think about exports.

Q: What are your plans for the future?



Q: What are the obstacles that face Yemeni industrialists today?

A: I know people usually mention things related to manpower qualifications and bureaucratic issues. But let me mention another set of obstacles. First, we have a ceiling that the Ministry of Industry puts on our imports of spare parts and raw materials. This

is ridiculous. It would be acceptable for the Ministry of Supply and Trade to put ceilings on imports of goods. But for the Ministry of Industry to put limitations on our ability to produce is very strange, specially since we manage to



is inviting investments and offers many incentives, this thing comes along. The party behind this is the Ministry of Finance which is trying to raise money in any way possible to cover the budgetary deficit. We had a similar experience with the income tax. Officials and parliamentarians should understand that obtaining a small share of a growing pie gives a larger yield than slashing away a larger share from a shrinking pie. I hope they would understand this basic point. Another point here is that the budgetary deficit cannot be corrected simply by trying to raise more money, the government has to live within its means and start controlling expenditures.

pen? It happened because our officials have not done their job well. The merchants and industrialists had to protect themselves. Also please note foreign accounts are not limited to the merchants & industrialists.

Q: How do you see the contribution of the political parties to industrial growth?

A: I wish the political parties would concentrate on economic development, and stop debating about petty politics. They should get together and sign a ten-year code of honor which aims to put our economy and the country in order. We need to attend to our basic needs, specially those touching on the daily life of the people.

THE JULY 23rd REVOLUTION ROSE AGAINST OPPRESSION

It was exactly 39 years ago yesterday, Tuesday, 23rd July, 1991, that Egypt's Revolution occurred under the able leadership of President Gamal Abdul Nasser. The Egyptians, joined by substantial crowds of people in the Arab World, Asia, and Africa celebrated this occasion. After all, the July Revolution has been the fountain from which revolutions through-out the Third World drew inspiration and support. This is specially true in Yemen where the September and October Revolutions found substantial moral, economic and military support. In the opinion of many scholars, without such support from Egypt, the Yemeni revolutions would have witnessed major difficulties. Egypt's Revolution was not simply against the feudal rule of King Farooq, it was against an international order that was based on colonialism, class division, deprivation, and backwardness. Its main message was to tell individual citizens in the Third World to rise and fight for their rights. It called for equality, the emancipation of women, and the end of hereditary rule. Thus it was responsible for the intense campaigns and efforts for liberation and freedom, for a rapid and sustainable development, and for immediate and total reform of the socio-culture and political structure. Abdul Nasser, the statesman and leader, could not be bribed in spite of the continuous and repeated efforts of the West. When he died on 28/9/1970, his total possessions were valued at less than US\$ 14,000. Thus, even today, 22 years after his death, he continues to inspire awe and to draw the admiration and respect of friends and foes alike. He has become an undying symbol and a hero.

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the 23rd July Revolution, Yemen Times held a long interview with H. E. Dr. Abdul Rahman Shamaah,

ambassador of Egypt to the Republic of Yemen.

Q: How do you assess Yemeni-Egyptian relations?

A: Yemen and Egypt have enjoyed a strong and steady relationship through the ages- starting from the time of the Pharaohs in Egypt and the Sabaeans in Yemen, through the Islamic periods until today. During the Islamic kingdoms, for example, Fatimid Egypt was allied with the Sulaihi rule of Yemen. There has always been contact and cooperation between the northern and southern parts of the Red Sea.

Q: The fact that the two countries took different positions vis-avis the Gulf crisis, could this have jeopardized the relationship?

A: I don't think so. This is a minor transient difference because we agree on the basics. To prove that our relationship is on a sound foundation, let me point to the high-level exchange of visits between our two countries. Egypt has sent the Minister of Endowment, Dr. Mohammed Mahjoob, as the personal representative of President Hosni Mubarak to the first



anniversary of Yemeni unification. Visiting Cairo right now (July 17th) is the Deputy Transportation Minister. We are expecting the visit of the Vice Minister of Fisheries Dr. Ahmad Al-Bishari to Cairo soon. Over and above all that, there is a continuous communication between Presidents Hosni Mubarak and Ali Abdullah Saleh to achieve a better coordination and cooperation.

Q: How about economic cooperation?

A: I think the opportunities for economic cooperation are immense. For example, Egypt has a vast experience in tourism. Yemen is interested in developing this sector. There is an opportunity. Egypt has a long and variable experience in free zones. Yemen is pushing this. There is another opportunity. Of course, Egyptian manpower is involved in the development process of Yemen, specially in education. There are many other options, we have to keep looking.

Q: The 23rd July Revolution - what is your evaluation of it after 39 years?

A: The 23rd July Revolution erupted against oppression, exploitation and other practices that demean humans. This revolution has had an impact on the Arab World, Africa, Asia, and even Latin America. The present-day rule of President Hosni Mubarak is actually a phase or a stage of that revolution.

Q: How is internal stability in Egypt today?

A: President Mubarak put forth three objectives. These are political freedom, economic prosperity, and internal security. So, all our efforts are geared towards the achievement of those goals. We have some problems, of course. For example, extremist groups at a certain stage disrupted two of those objectives - political freedom and internal security. In the name of religion, they wanted political power for themselves. I think we have now gone beyond that stage. I also would like to say that we have

an accumulated experience in handling this rather sensitive matter, and other countries which face a similar problem could study this experience and benefit from it.

Q: How about economic prosperity - I think this objective remains beyond reach in the near future?

A: We are working on it. The fact that Egypt was able to shed off a substantial portion of its external debt, is already a major achievement. The government's investments in physical and human infrastructure are immense. Our macro policies have gone through major reforms and amendments.

Q: Where does Egypt stand on the Arab Cooperation Council which

unyielding Israeli obstinacy. The continued Israeli policy of building settlements is condemned by the whole world. Egypt has informed Israel of its strong refusal of this policy and that it does not recognize any rights that may be hinge on this policy. We support the right of the Palestinian people to full self-determination, and we call on Israel to bow to reason and the desire of the world community.

Q: Egypt was involved in the new security arrangements in the Gulf. These arrangements faltered because of many considerations? Any new developments on that count?

A: Egypt is interested in a meaningful and lasting security arrangement in the



has Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq in its membership?

A: Of course, we support all efforts that bring Arab countries together. But at this stage, we are interested in the revitalization of the Arab League which has resumed its operations from its normal headquarters in Cairo. In my opinion, the Arab League forum takes precedence and priority over other forms and levels of cooperation.

Q: Mr. Baker is coming on his fifth mission to our area in his efforts to achieve a breakthrough in the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli conflict. How does your country see the peace process and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to statehood?

A: We support the USA efforts in bringing peace to the region. I am afraid, Mr. Baker's efforts face an

Gulf. These countries and their peoples deserve to be able to live in peace. Egypt agreed to participate in the six-plus-two arrangements (six Gulf states plus Egypt and Syria). Consultations on this matter still continue. We will support any arrangements that will lead to a better security for the Arab Gulf states.

Q: Where do we go from here in our inter-Arab relationships?

A: I think we as Arabs have to take note of two factors in our relations and decisions. One, we have to avoid emotional outbursts and reason out our differences through a calm exchange of opinions and consultations. Second, we have to pay sufficient respect to regional and international factors and weigh and gauge our positions accordingly. We do not live alone and we have to become a constructive part of this world. With those two

Continued from page 1:

FIRST SHOWDOWN...

On 11/11/1990, under the heat of the Gulf crisis, the Presidential Council issued Law by Republican Decree No. 21 (please refer to box). The Council has also issued a number of other decrees. This decree, however, raised quite a bit of controversy regarding the appropriate distribution of power among the various components of society, on the one hand, and regarding the constitutionality of several of its articles, on the other hand. One of the first institutions to have serious reservations with this decree is understandably, the Ministry of Defense.

Last week, there was intensive lobbying the approval of the decree. Two parliamentary committees, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs, and the Committee on Defense and Security turned in their reports to the House of Representatives. The report of the Constitutional and Legal Committee did not contain any substantive points, and it favored approving the decree and seek amendments to it later, if necessary. The Defense and Security Committee turned a few observations and suggested a few changes.

Of course, the House cannot make any changes, by law. It either has to approve or refuse the decrees.

The Minister of Defense, who was invited to appear in the House and present his comments, had turned in copies of his seven-page commentary on the decree and why it should not be approved. Oops! Someone had forgotten to distribute the Defense Minister's view points to the members of the House. The members emphatically demanded to postpone further discussions for 24 hours until the Defense Minister's report was distributed to them, and they got a chance to re-analyze the whole thing. When that happened, there were even fewer "yes" votes.

On Wednesday, July 17th, the vote tally showed 145

votes in favor of ratification. One vote short of the legal requirement to pass the law. The next day, the vote tally showed there were 138 yes votes. By the beginning of this week, there were less than 130 yes votes. It was decided to postpone the whole thing, and look into other matters for the time being.

But, there were two new developments. First, the media has not provided coverage to the heated session of debates in which the decree failed to obtain the required majority. The TV stations, for example, aired the sessions selectively. This by itself is a constitutional violation as the constitution requires that all sessions of the House, unless it specifically decides otherwise, are to be public. (Article 56). At the same time, General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and Chairman of the National Defense Council, has issued a decree appointing Mr. Mohammed S. Al-Khalidi as director-general of the bureau for the National Defense Council.

Many of the House members with whom the Yemen Times spoke expressed their serious reservations against this decree. The main point is that the decree, once converted into law, will put too much power in the hands of a few people, and it will over-ride many institutions such as the House of Representatives, the Cabinet, and the Ministry of Defense. However, another group of parliamentarians feels that the House should not get into a show-down with the Presidential Council. They suggest to ratify the decree, and a day or two later, make the necessary amendments to bring back within the bounds of constitutionality and a fair distribution of authority among the various branches of authority and divisions of government. The next few days may see big developments.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL DECREE

Article 1:

A council called the National Defense Council is hereby established composed of the following members:

1. The Chairman of the Presidential Council the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, as chairman,
2. Vice Chairman and members of the Presidential Council, as members,
3. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, as member,
4. The Prime Minister, as member,
5. The Minister of Defense, as member,
6. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as member,
7. The Minister of Interior and Security, as member,
8. The Minister of Information, as member,
9. The Minister of Finance, as member,
10. The Chief of Staff, as member.
11. Military Advisor to the Presidential Council, as rapporteur.

Article 2:

The National Defense Council looks into the affairs of ensuring the safety of the Republic, and without prejudice to the duties of the National Defense Council, its responsibilities include:

- 1) To draw the general policy to prepare and mobilize all the state's human, physical, intellectual and psychological capabilities and prepare them correctly to convert them from peace conditions to war conditions as necessitated by the circumstances. The Council will also supervise the implementation of this policy.
- 2) To determine the conditions of emergencies, war, and partial or total mobilization.
- 3) To determine the policy to be followed in preparing, organizing, supplying the armed forces, and to decide the size, strategic duties, and organizational structure of the armed forces in peace and war.
- 4) To study the fighting preparedness, the mobilization, training, and equipping (with hardware) of the armed forces.
- 5) To lay down the plans and foundations which guarantee the cooperation between the armed forces and the governmental and nongovernmental administrations in order to support the military efforts in peace and war.
- 6) To determine the circumstances in which military force is to be used inside and outside the country, and to approve of the high executive plans for such use.
- 7) To lay down the defense plans of the country and to determine the means and procedures needed to protect the state, guard the Yemeni revolution and national achievements, to safeguard the state economy and the oil, mineral, and other strategic resources of the country, and to preserve security and stability against any internal or external threats.
- 8) To address the military agreements and alliances, truces, and reconciliation pacts and to take the appropriate recommendations in this regard.
- 9) To study issues in developing the armed forces, and to approve the scientific plans of military policy and the factors affecting it, and to establish new military units.
- 10) To draw the supreme plan for civil defense in the country.

Article 3:

The Council meets at least once every three months upon the invitation of its chairman. Under conditions of general mobilization or war, it is considered in continuous session. The Council may invite any person to attend its meetings and to benefit from his/her information, but such person may not participate in the voting of the council.

Article 4:

In circumstances of mobilization or war, the Council undertakes all matters pertaining to mobilization and supervises its implementation, and administers (manages) the war effort.

Article 5:

The Council may, from its members or outside its members from among persons with experience and expertise, to create sub-committees to study certain issues and present reports containing recommendations and proposals to the Council through the rapporteur, according to the provisions of this law.

Article 6:

The Council has a secretariat affiliated to the chairman and managed by the rapporteur who is to be assisted by an able group of officers. The secretariat prepares the agenda for meetings, takes record of the minutes, prepares reports and proposals of its work and presents them to the council, to notify of the council decisions and follows up on their implementation, to notify members of the council of the meeting schedules after obtaining the opinion of the council chairman, and any other tasks assigned to it.

Article 7:

The Council Chairman issues the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of this law following the approval of the council.

Article 8:

All provisions contradicting this law are hereby nullified.

Article 9:

This law is subject to enforcement from the date of issuance, and it is to be printed in the national gazette.

The Egyptian community in Sanaa, spearheaded by the Embassy, celebrated the 39th anniversary of the 23rd July Revolution, yesterday. One of the festivities, held at the Egyptian Ambassador's residence, was attended by prominent Yemeni officials and citizens, the diplomatic community in Sanaa, and, of course, many Egyptians. Of this occasion, Yemen Times bids the Egyptian people a happy national day, and best wishes of a more prosperous future.

HUMAN TRAGEDY OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS IN HODEIDAH



According to government statistics, some 850,000 Yemenis who had lived abroad (Saudi Arabia) returned to Yemen because of the Gulf conflict. By all criteria, these people were the victims. Today, over 80% have been absorbed by society. Gradually, one way or the other, and with varying levels of suffering, they have found a place for themselves. However, some 150,000-200,000 are still out there, waiting. They are now in several camps - at the outskirts of Bejjil, on the way from Hodeidah to Abs, and in several locations in Hodeidah city. In Hodeidah, there are concentration camps or squatter settlements in the various quarters. There is one group at Ashuhada'a quarter, another in Al-Baidha, a third in Ghulail, a fourth in Ar-Raba'ah. But the largest concentration in Hodeidah is in the aptly named Saddam quarter. Yemen Times became an eye witness to this human tragedy. Our man visited these "returnees" from site to site. Finally, we thought we will interview the people, and take pictures to tell the tragic story of these people. The government has shown little interest in their affairs. Why this total neglect? Is it because they are black Yemenis - most of them are! Is it because they are far away? Is it because there is a shortage of resources? Why doesn't the government care?

At Saddam quarter there is no electricity, no water. There are no services (municipal, health, education, security or otherwise). The infants (less than two years) have been dying at an alarming rate. The physical and psychological trauma of the people is readily visible. As you approach the camp, you hear the crying of children, the wailing of greaving mothers over dead and sick children, the broken faces of young men and women, and the pleading eyes of the elders. I walked from one so-called "hut" to another. As I walked on the sand dunes, my feet would sink, and I would feel the sand burn my skin. I suddenly looked back, I was told not to, and the windstorm blew my glasses away. The dust filled my eyes. I was sweating un-

der the sweltering heat of the sun. The people had no food, no water, no work. How do they live? They have been selling away whatever savings they have had. TVs, watches, household appliances and utensils are on sale, used cars are on sale, clothings are on sale, etc. They are auctioning away anything under their possession to buy their needs of food. What happens when they run out of things they can sell? Already, the level of violence, prostitution, theft, drugs, etc. are on the rise. These people represent a delayed time bomb. We should all work together to defuse it.

I have no milk in my feeding bottle, only water!



How do these people feel? They feel betrayed, they are bitter. Who do they blame? The Yemeni government generally, and the Yemeni media in particular. How do they feel about Saudi Arabia? No real bitterness on that count. What do these returnees say. The sentences most repeated by them sound like this: "We were not mistreated by the Saudis, at all. Our belongings and property were not confiscated, although there could be exceptions. We heard such rumours only here in Yemen. We were simply told to abide by the regulations which apply to all other foreigners. We reacted hastily. The expectations we had of Yemen were very exaggerated. The Yemeni media made the authorities and individuals in Saudi Arabia feel the need to hit back at someone, we were there. The orchestrated demonstrations in Yemen and the

ugly caricatures in the Yemeni media were very damaging to us and to Yemen's interests. The official government position was tenable, but the extreme outbursts of rhetoric coming out of Yemen hit us badly."

What happens now? They are waiting, for how long, only God knows. Yemen Times takes this opportunity to call on the Yemeni government to treat this problem with the urgency it deserves. It also calls on international aid donors and the humanitarian organizations, and the Yemeni citizens to help.

An Emergency Recovery Program has been established with two components: a revolving import credits, and urgent employment creation measures. Of the US\$245 million of the program, an emergency recovery project for US\$59.5 m. was approved on June 6th by the World Bank, international donors, and the Yemeni Government. The amount is to be cofinanced as follows: IDA (World Bank) US\$33.0 million, USAID US\$15.0m., Yemeni Government US\$6.5 m., Germany US\$4.5 m., and UNDP US\$ 0.5 million. The UNDP Resident Representative in Sanaa, Michael Hyland, prepared a June Status Report on International Response to help Yemen overcome the effects of the Gulf Crisis. Although he stresses the list of donors he prepared may not be exhaustive, it is as complete a list as one can find in town. The Yemeni Government had named, after considerable hesitation, the Minister of Planning and Development, to take charge of this program. He in turn named Deputy Minister Dr. Ja'afar Hamid as the focal person to coordinate the activities. However you measure it, the government has not treated this tragedy with the required priority. It may not be too late to help alleviate the suffering of the returnees. The pictures of Yemen Times tell part of the story of this human tragedy.

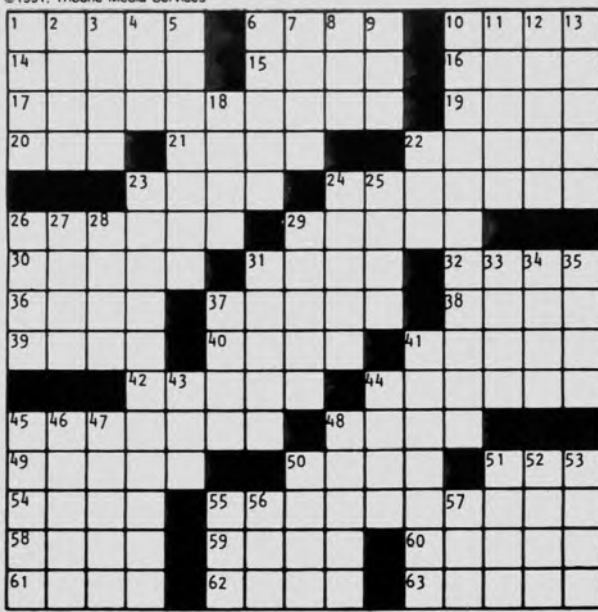
Do the residents of Sanaa (government officials, citizens, foreign diplomats, businessmen, and others) see the need to help these people? Can the government retain 1% of the salaries to use in helping these needy people? Can the foreign companies and embassies chip in?



★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 39 Dill | 2 Hebrew month | 29 In need of seasoning |
| 1 Abe, of the Big Apple | 40 — Express | 3 Wartime friend | 31 Chide |
| 6 Met's home | 41 Loves to excess | 4 Month | 33 Chorister |
| 10 — in (con-tribute) | 42 Cede | 5 Make a border for | 34 Prophet |
| 14 Part of E.A.P. | 44 Values highly | 6 Winter nuisance | 35 Hurl |
| 15 Pastures | 45 Kept back | 7 Roll-call answer | 37 Graf — |
| 16 Miner's strike | 48 Agent 007 | 8 Have a bite | 41 Gave |
| 17 National holiday date | 49 Danger | 9 Hard wood | 43 Under the weather |
| 19 Unusual thing | 50 Mountain cat | 10 Almost a winner | 44 Residence |
| 20 — Khan | 51 Belgian resort | 11 Wagner of baseball | 45 Seedlike body |
| 21 Ascent | 54 — about (approx-imately) | 12 Creative thoughts | 46 Opera good guy |
| 22 Customary | 55 Pulled a baseball coup | 13 Ms. Mesta | 47 Golf clubs |
| 23 Obi | 58 Nessen and Ziegler | 18 Feeder into the Seine | 48 Browbeating one |
| 24 Bridge play | 59 Instrument | 22 And: Ger. | 50 Needy |
| 26 Resulted in | 60 Spooky | 23 Cautionary phrase | 51 Beget |
| 29 Ties | 61 Formerly, once | 24 Burning | 52 Narrow-minded one |
| 30 "What — without a wife!" | 62 Distorted | 25 Car race, familiarly | 53 Summer quaffs |
| 31 Coaster | 63 Residue | 26 Theda of the silents | 55 Train stop: abbr. |
| 32 Orient | | 27 Dash | 56 Pull |
| 36 Appraise | | 28 Quote | 57 Pronoun |
| 37 Frightening | DOWN | | |
| 38 Liz Taylor role | 1 — Califor-nia | | |

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MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

THE FLEA MARKET (Sol.: 7 letters)

A-Ancient, Antique; B-Beat down, Blemish, Books, Broken; C-Cash, Cheap, Cost; D-Deal, Dusty; F-Find, Furniture; G-Games, Goods; H-Haggle; J-Junk; L-Lamps, Like new, Load, Look, Low price; M-Merchant; N-Need, Negotiate, Nominal; O-Obscure, Obsolete, Obtain; P-Purchase; R-Records; S-Sale, Sell, Shop, Skeptical, Soda, Sold, Swindle; T-Take, Toys, Trading cards, Treasure; U-Unique, Used; V-Vend; W-Want

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SUNI QUERUTI NRUF
YERUSAERTNPOHSN
OLANI MONHAUSEDI
TNEI CNACSHASTNA
ELDNI WSHI CNEAI T
P DUTDODEMRTMI FB
ULS ANDOAEI ATRO
ROTKETOPLMQGOEB
CSYEVAGOBNUKGC
HAGGLESALEREEOC
ASKOBSJUNKENRU
SOALOWPRICEADDR
EDBNKAMDEALLESE
GAI SDRACGNI DART
WENEKI LACITPEKS

Unscramble these four words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOPEY
GANGI
REPJUM
FLOWEL

Print answer here: A "○○○○○○○○"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Behind one competent worker stands another competent worker. ***
Even if you're on the right track, take care not to get run over by the train. ***
If you wait to do something until the conditions are favorable, you will never get anything done. ***
Being in the middle of an argument is much worse than being on the losing side. ***
The toughest thing about business is minding your own. ***
The ocean is powerful because it rejects nothing of value. ***
When teaching children right from wrong, it's best to keep in mind what you taught them.

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

There is only one point in the United States that is common to four states. It's the juncture of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. ***

President Abraham Lincoln actually was a Southerner by birth. He was born in Kentucky, although he later moved to Illinois. ***

Stephen Douglas won the first time he and Abraham Lincoln squared off in an election. He beat Lincoln for a U.S. Senate seat from Illinois in 1858. Then he ran against Lincoln for the presidency in 1860 and lost.

According to world health experts, more than 1 million women die each year of problems related to pregnancy, abortions and childbirth. ***

One cubic foot of water weighs a whopping 62.4 pounds. ***

Most asteroids are not all that big. The largest one around our Sun is about 600 miles in diameter.

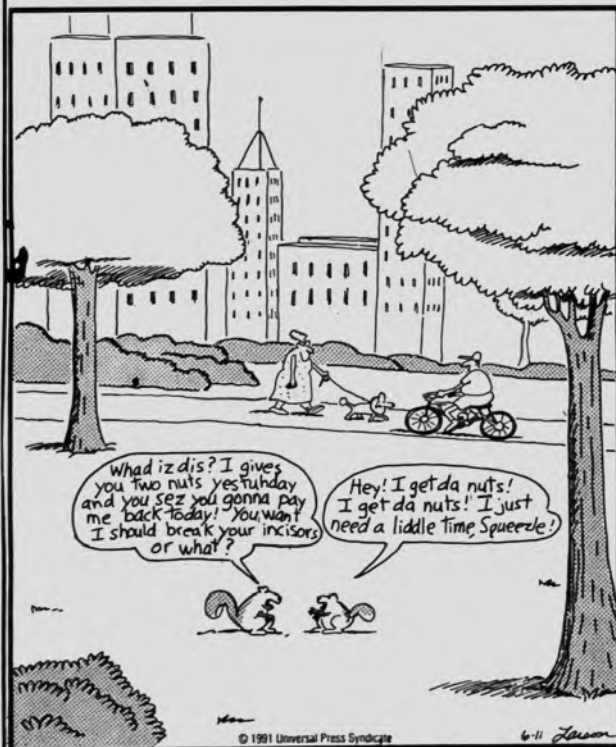
SLAPSTIX

ALL BOOK PUBLISHERS ARE BOUND TO DO WELL

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THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



The squirrels of Central Park

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Mr. and Mrs. Bojangles' rebellious son

THIS WEEK'S

★ ★ HOROSCOPE ★ ★

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Your best course is to maintain faith in life and yourself.
Aries (March 21-April 19) Vague career worries clear. Strong diplomatic skills emerge; the powers of persuasion.
Taurus (April 20-May 20) Get centered in reality. Diversify financial means. Enhanced creativity. Expand communications.
Gemini (May 21-June 21) Many inner thoughts occupy your mind. You shine brightly. Personal recognition.
Cancer (June 22-July 22) Bounce speculative ideas off friends. A busy time on your own. Attend to health matters.
Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) Avoid emotionally draining situations. Excellent career gains; talk up your ideas.
Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Straighten out disempowering beliefs about you or your life. Rewarding career success.
Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Family financial matters need sorting out. Words are lucky for you. Complete studies.
Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Your partner can help you be objective about yourself. More than the usual amount of money.
Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Set your sights on developing a new health program. Avoid pushing yourself.
Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Balance your attitude toward work and play. Increased business sales; contract talks.
Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Home life takes on added importance. Many avenues of social intercourse.



YEMEN AIRWAYS

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President of United Bank Ltd.
on his first visit to the Republic of Yemen.

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United Bank Ltd
continued and more cooperation
in serving the Yemeni community.



ترحب الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
بالزيارة الميمونة لسعادة الأستاذ/ محمد سعيد بت
رئيس مجلس إدارة يونايتد بنك ليتمد
الى أرض اليمن السعيد
متمنية له النجاح في زيارته
كما تتمنى من يونايتد بنك ليتمد
المزيد من التعاون في خدمة الإقتصاد اليمني

AIYS - A Unique Forum for Scholars' Research on Yemen

by: Sheila Carapico*

The American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS) was founded in 1979 as a forum for scholarly research on Yemen and its people. The research and interests of its members cover all fields of inquiry, such as archaeology, history, language, literature, geography, culture, politics, religion, botany and geology.

The Institute is organized as a consortium of American and international universities, museums, and cultural institutions, among them many of the leading Western centers of Middle Eastern, Islamic and Arabic studies. In addition to its institutional members, AIYS has about three hundred individual members from the United States and Canada, Yemen and the Arab World, Europe, Asia and Africa. Members meet at least once a year, during the annual convention of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in November every year.

The heart of AIYS is its facility here in Sana'a, which houses a hostel for visiting scholars, an office and a library of materials on Yemeni studies in Arabic and English. Over the years AIYS has hosted scores of lectures and cultural events by visiting and Yemeni scholars, which are attended by diverse audiences. Most recently, Dr. Dan Varisco presented a talk on Environmental Conservation and Yemeni Agriculture.

All of AIYS's activities are undertaken in close cooperation with the Yemeni academic institutions, in particular the Yemeni Center for Research and Studies, our sister institution and Sana'a University. For example, in the summer of 1990, we co-hosted two scholarly conferences. The first as a conference on Contemporary Yemen held at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London (England), May 21-23, 1990. This major meeting of leading Yemeni and international scholars was especially meaningful because it coincided with the declaration of Yemeni unity on May 22, 1990.

We also co-sponsored an academic conference at the Yemeni Center for Research and Studies (YCRS) in June, 1990, on popular health and healing practices. Thanks to the efforts of YCRS and the Department of Sociology at Sana'a University, a committee was established to collect and preserve materials on traditional Yemeni medicine and we are preparing to publish a volume of the English and Arabic papers from this conference soon.

The AIYS also regularly sponsors panels or workshops at the annual Middle East Studies conference, and has published other materials



including bibliographies of Yemeni studies and a book entitled "Yemeni Agriculture and Economic Change". AIYS also publishes a newsletter, which, starting in August, 1991, will appear under the banner Yemen Update. Its purpose is to keep members abreast of developments in Yemeni studies, including new books and dissertations, programs and conferences, research-in-progress and other scholarly discoveries. Apart from the Resident Director in Sana'a, who manages local activities on a full-time basis, AIYS is a wholly voluntary organization whose U.S. head-quarters are in the office of the president. Past presidents of AIYS include Professors Macguire Gibson, Manfred Wenner, Abbas Hamdani and Jon Mandaville. The current president is Dr. Sheila Carapico, who is in Sana'a this month on an annual visit.

AIYS has recently obtained a small seed grant from the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology to support the establishment of a committee of Yemeni and other scholars who are concerned with preserving Yemen's unique architectural heritage. It is anticipated that this committee, when established, will co-operate closely with the General Organisation for the Preservation of Historic Cities. This project, in addition to many other research plans, will help revitalize the efforts of AIYS.

Sheila Carapico, an American national, has a PhD in Political Science. The theme of her doctorate dissertation was "The Cooperative Movement in Yemen". To do research for her doctorate, she spent four years in Yemen (January 1977 to December 1980). Thus, she is one of a few Yemenologists in the West. At the present time, she is assistant professor of political science at the University of Richmond in Virginia. She is also the president of the AIYS. Yemen Times says to Dr. Carapico "Welcome back to Yemen" on her visit here.

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ONE MORE TIME - A CAIRO-DAMASCUS AXIS

Over the last five days, the supreme Syrian-Egyptian committee met in Damascus to consolidate the cozy and increasingly cordial relationship that has developed between the two countries. A one year ago, and on July 15th, 1990 to be exact, Egypt and Syria signed, at the end of President Hafez Assad's visit to Cairo, a cooperation agreement. That was the beginning of a relationship that blossomed into some sort of alliance. The two countries shared the same position vis-a-vis the Gulf crisis. They are the only two Arab countries invited to send forces as part of the security arrangements in the post-crisis Gulf.

These two countries consult closely in terms of how events regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict are unfolding. This week, Egypt and Syria signed a number of agreements and protocols covering cooperation in industry, agriculture, irrigation, construction, housing, technical training, tax coordination, and trade. This will allow the commercial and economic relations between the two countries to grow even further. Based on the agreements, Egypt is expected to export five thousand tourist buses, as well as 15,000 tons of rice; in return Syria will export large quantities of canned food.

Although political coordination is already a fact, military cooperation has not yet been declared. The two countries are able, between them, to exercise influence on events in the region more than any other single Arab country. However, it remains to be seen how sustainable this relationship is given that it is based on a common animosity (towards Iraq), and a desire to capitalize on the bounties of the Gulf war. This is especially true since Syria was the strongest advocate against the return of Egypt to the Arab fold as recently as a couple of years ago.

Continued from page 1:

Political Declaration of the G7 Summit

The international community cannot stand idly by in cases of widespread human suffering from famine, war, oppression, refugee flows, disease, or flood, reaches urgent and overwhelming proportions.

3. We express our support of what the countries of the Gulf and their neighbours are doing to ensure their security in the future. We intend to maintain sanctions against Iraq until all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council have been implemented in full and the people of Iraq as well as their neighbours can live without fear of intimidation, repression, or attack. As for the people of Iraq, they deserve the opportunity to choose their leadership openly and democratically. We look forward to the forthcoming elections in Kuwait and to an improvement of the human rights situations there and in the region.

4. We attach overriding importance to the launching of a process designed to bring comprehensive, just and lasting peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours, including the Palestinians. Such a peace should be based on UN SCRS 242 and 338 and the principle of territory for peace. We support the concept of a peace conference starting parallel and direct negotiations between Israel and representative Palestinians on the one hand and Israel and the Arab states

on the other. We confirm our continued support for the current American initiative to enhance the peace process which we believe offers the best hope of progress towards a settlement. We urge all the parties to the dispute to adopt reciprocal and balanced confidence building measures and to show the flexibility necessary to allow the peace conference to be convened on the basis set out in this initiative. In that connection, we believe that the Arab boycott should be suspended as should be the Israeli policy of building settlements in the occupied territories.

5. We take note with satisfaction of the prospects opened by the restoration of security in Lebanon. We continue to support efforts by the Lebanese authorities to achieve the implementation of the Taif process which will leave to the departure of all foreign forces and the holding of free elections.

6. We express our willingness to support the development of economic cooperation among the countries of the Middle East on the basis of liberal policies designed to encourage the repatriation of capital, an increase of investment and a decrease in obstacles to trade. Such policies should be accompanied by comprehensive long term efforts to bring about more stability for the Middle East and Mediterranean.

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رئيس مجلس إدارة يوناييتد بنك ليمن

وتتمنى له زيارة موفقة وإقامة طيبة ، كما تنتهز هذه الفرصة

للتمنى ليوناييتد بنك ليمن مزيداً من النجاح والنمو

CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN SATISFIED WITH BCCI-YEMEN'S MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

The developments concerning BCCI have been carried by many papers worldwide, including the Yemen Times. Today, we bring to our readers what we think is the accurate picture of BCCI-Yemen. As of July 10th, 1991, just before the unfolding of these dramatic events, BCCI-Yemen had local currency deposits of YR.729.44 million, US dollar deposits of US\$29.5 million, and other foreign currency deposits equivalent to US\$1.33 million. The question most depositors ask is "How safe is their money?" Yemen Times had access to the BCCI-Yemen documents. The records show that as of July 10th, 1991, BCCI-

YR.729.44 million are covered 120%. So, there is no worry on that count. How about the foreign exchange deposits of US\$30.85 million? Here BCCI-Yemen is less liquid. Of this amount, US\$11.33 million is placed with BCCI's central office in Abu-Dhabi in their treasury portfolio management department; which, of course, the Abu Dhabi bank, in turn, must have re-invested with one or more other parties. So this amount is definitely beyond reach. Another amount of US\$1.7 million is with BCCI-Yemen's correspondents AMEX, New York. This amount is, of course, frozen, and again temporarily beyond reach.

further and describe it as in "very good shape" as the balance sheets and other documents indicate. For the last three years, the bank enjoyed steady and growing profits. Net profits jumped from YR.16.3 million in 1988, to YR.30.3 million in 1989, and to YR.41.2 million in



1990. In the first half of 1991 (as of 1/7/1991), profits (before charge of management fee) stood at YR.24 million. Not bad for an entity with a paid-up capital of YR.50 million, although share-holders equity stood at YR.130 million as of 10/7/1991. The break-down of share-holders equity as of July 10th, 1991 was YR.50 million (capital) plus YR.40 million (profit and loss brought forward), plus YR.39.98 m. in reserves. Thus, notwithstanding the international complications of the BCCI group, BCCI-Yemen is in a sound position. The Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen expressed his intention (on 20/7/1991) to allow the bank and its management to resume operations as soon as it is possible. According to the BCCI-Yemen General Manager, Mr. Mehdi Naqvi, this definitely means before the end of July, 1991. Mr. Naqvi said that the Central

Bank is now studying the best possible scenario to reopen the bank. He himself is of the opinion that once the bank reopens, a ceiling of 25% of deposits for withdrawal purposes should be dictated by the CBY so to avoid a run on the bank. Again according to Naqvi, CBY Governor Al-Junaid had described the management of BCCI-Yemen as extremely prudent. "The governor and the CBY are very convinced that the BCCI-Yemen operations are executed in a very professional manner and that it is on a sound footing." It is with

this in mind that governor Al-Junaid has rebuffed three local prospective buyers of the bank. The CBY examination team's report on the bank, although still in draft form, indicated "satisfaction with the performance of the bank and the validity of its books". Mr. Naqvi says he is very happy with the cooperation and attitude of the CBY and the examination team. Mr. Naqvi's message to his customers - "Please bear with us for a little more time. There should be no worry regarding the deposits".



Yemen had YR.639 million in deposits, and another YR.122 million as statutory reserves - both with the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY), and YR.100 million with Banque Indosuez. Those three amounts alone come up to YR.877 million. In other words the local currency deposits of

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ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

MAGIC WORD

BARGAIN

JUMBLES

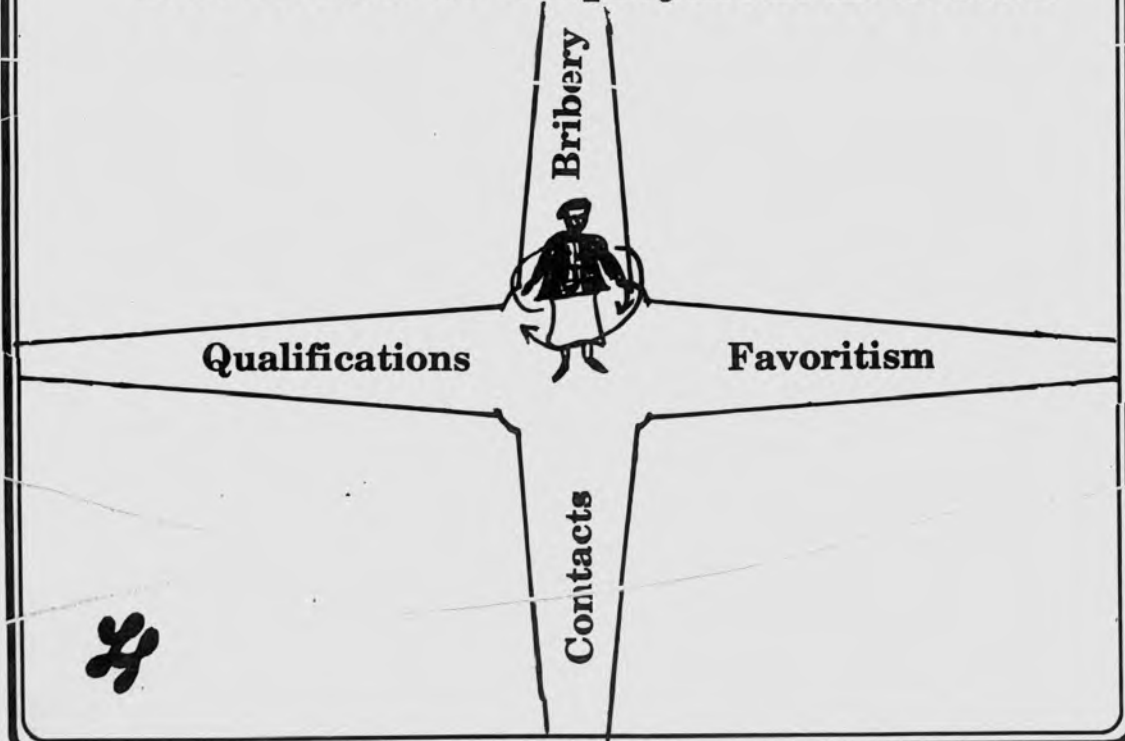
PEONY AGING JUMPER FELLOW

What the carpenter turned minister was - A "JOINER"

CROSSWORDS

BEAME	SHEA	CHTP
AILAN	NEAS	LODE
JULY	FOURTH	ONER
ARY	RISE	USUAL
SASH	FITNESSE	
BRCAME	BINDS	
ALIFE	SLED	BASTI
RATE	SCARY	ONEO
ANET	PONY	NOTES
YIELD	HONORS	
STIFLED	BOND	
PERIL	PUMA	SPA
ONOR	STOLETHIRD	
ROWS	TOOL	FERTE
FIRST	AIRY	DREGS

The routes to employment in Yemen



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