



# YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 18 - 24 SEPTEMBER 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 29

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## OUR VIEWPOINT



### LOSING THE OLD TOUCH

Many foreigners describe Yemen as a beautiful country, and the Yemenis as extremely hospitable and polite people. "It gives a refreshing feeling to come from the neighboring countries into Yemen," one frequent flyer told the Yemen Times. There is something inherently human and decent in treating foreigners as personal guests, which most Yemenis do. It is one of those things in our culture and heritage of which we are extremely proud.

But, there has been a disturbing phenomenon on the rise recently. Are we becoming less tolerant of the foreigners, under whatever guise? Is this new behavior compatible with our history and culture? Or if we bring down to earth, is it compatible with our interests and with a world that is rapidly becoming smaller every day?

There is no doubt that we are influenced by many factors. One such factor is the wholesale return of almost a million Yemenis who have lived in the neighboring countries for many years, some as many as three to four decades. For these Yemenis, maybe we should remind them of the virtues of Yemeni tolerance and hospitality. It would be disastrous if they teach us how to be snobbish towards the foreigners, or if we take on their self-righteousness in our beliefs, as compared to the "foreigners" way of life.

In the final analysis, the better humans are those that are more able to live with one another and help one another. That actually is the very base of the Yemeni mentality and character through-out the ages. That is why we were successful as merchants, as messengers, and as mediators and middle-men throughout history. Snobs and self-righteous people could never have succeeded in those trades. The question is: "Are we losing touch with our own nature as Yemenis?"

The Publisher

## President Saleh Tells Officials:

### "GET ON WITH THE JOB OR ELSE!"

Enough is enough. That was probably the attitude of General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, during this week. As prices sky-rocketed, and security conditions deteriorated, he paid a few visits. First, he went to the Ministry of Supply and Trade on Saturday September, 14th,

On Sunday, he paid a visit to the Ministry of Interior and National Security. Again, he asked difficult questions. "Why are we unable to provide basic security to our people?" he asked. The people blame the top guy for everything that goes wrong in this country, whereas it is the responsibility of everybody.



where he summoned all the senior officials and gave them a piece of his mind. "Why are we unable to regulate prices in a proper manner?" he asked several times. "I am warning those who are taking advantage of whatever conditions and circumstances in order to reap quick profits. We will not stand for it. Those who break the law, those who monopolize basic goods, those who take unfair advantage of the market system will be punished," he stressed. He ordered the officials to get out there and do their job.

On Monday, the President called for a meeting of the Presidential Council. The Prime Minister was summoned to the meeting. The President briefed the Council on the findings of his field visits, and insisted that solutions be found and implemented. The Prime Minister was given a definite and clear job which he has to carry out. The seriousness with which the President has addressed those two issues has already won him considerable praise. He simply has got to keep it up, and his scores will rise high rapidly.

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## FESTIVITIES ON SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER REVOLUTIONS ANNIVERSARIES

The festivities on the 29th anniversary of the 26th September Revolution will start as from the 25th of September. According to Yemen Times sources, the festivities will continue until the 14th of October.

The beginning of the festivities will be marked by lighting of the torch in Tahreer Square in Sanaa on the evening of the 25th by the Boy Scouts movement. On the same evening, General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council will make a state of the nation address in which he will assess the current problems and the efforts exerted by the leadership to tackle them.

During the morning of the 26th September, at Maidan Assabain (the Old Airport), graduation ceremonies will be held for the various military and police colleges. The ceremony is open to the public. Simultaneously, the committee for celebrating the anniversaries of the September and October Revolutions, has prepared a long list of projects that will be inaugurated, or for which foundation stones will be laid down. According to the committee, high ranking officials have been lined up for ribbon-cutting and for laying down foundation stones on a daily basis through the period between the 26th of September and the 14th of October.

It is worth mentioning that the Committee to celebrate the anniversaries of the Revolutions is headed by Major-Colonel Saleh Obaid Ahmed, Vice Prime Minister for Defence and Security Affairs. It includes among its members the Ministers of Defence, Culture and Tourism, Information, Youth and Sports, Education, Finance, Interior and Security, Housing and Urban Planning, the Mayor of Sanaa, the Chief of Staff, and the Director of Protocol at the Presidential Office.

We take this opportunity to wish the Yemeni people a happy time, and hope that this occasion will return with more achievements and accomplishments next year.

## FIVE WILDCATS IN FIVE MONTHS

Yemen Times has learnt that quite a few of the oil companies have finished their seismic works and their interpretations, and they are gearing up to the "acid test" - to drill. TOTAL has already started drilling its first well in the Jannah concession, Occidental Petroleum is scheduled to drill its first in November, 1991 in its Block S-2 (Al-Oqlah) concession, and ELF Aquitaine before the year is out in its Sir Hazar concession. BP Exploration Operating Co's wildcat is planned for early January 1992 (concession....), to be followed by SUN Oil (concession....). Thus, between or within the next five months, five companies are going to determine whether they have struck oil in Yemen or not.

## YEMENI-IRANIAN RELATIONS WARMING UP

The Yemen Times learnt that Mr. Ghulam Reza Fruzash the Minister for Construction is going to visit Yemen this week. This is the fourth Iranian delegation visiting Yemen in less than one month. An Oil Ministry delegation, the Assistant Foreign Minister, and finally the Foreign Minister of Iran have visited Sanaa within the last month. According to Mr. Nasser, the Deputy Chief of Mission at the Iranian Embassy in Sanaa, the new delegation is here to study cooperation in industry and trade. The Iranian delegation will also discuss aid to Yemen.

## YEMEN GETTING OUT OF THE OLYMPICS

The Yemeni Olympic Football team played its third game on Friday, September 13th. This is the first time the team plays outside of Yemen, as the two previous games (against Pakistan and Qatar) were played in Sanaa. The Yemeni team lost to the United Arab Emirates team by 2-to-1 goals. This is the worst result for the Yemeni team so far, as it had won the game with Pakistan (1-0), and came out with an even score (1-1) with the Qatari team.

## OPPOSITION PARTIES CREATE A SHADOW GOVERNMENT

The Yemeni opposition political parties are planning a meeting tomorrow, Thursday, September 19th, during which they intend to create a permanent secretariat for themselves to express their positions and views. This will also involve the selection of specialists from the various parties to attend to the various sectors and ministries. By and by, this already represents a step in the direction of a shadow government for the opposition parties.

## IMF Team Visits Sanaa

An International Monetary Fund team, headed by Mr. Abdul-Shakoor Sha'alan, Director of the Middle East Division, has just terminated a 4-day visit to Yemen. During the visit, the team met with senior Yemeni officials such as Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Member of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas, the Finance Minister, the Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen, and other officials. The notorious IMF team, known for the socio-political tremors that its economic recommendations lead to, has been asked to comment on the detailed financial and budgetary portions of the government reform program.

## IRAQI FINANCE MINISTER VISITS SANAA

Mr. Majeed Abdo Ja'afar, the Finance Minister of Iraq, left Sanaa on Monday September 16th at the end of a three-day visit to Yemen. During the visit, the Iraqi official met with a number of Yemeni officials. The discussions between the two sides were termed as routine and in line within the cooperation existing between the two fraternal countries.

## PERSONAL VIEW

### TO CHALLENGE THE CATASTROPHE



HASANMAYE

Palestinian Thinker and Journalist

The fall-out from the Gulf Crisis continues. When Iraq moved into Kuwait on August 2nd, 1990, that action exposed the contradictions latent in Arab politics. The whole thing is indicative of the way we have fallen into American hands and plans, all of which seek to legitimize the Zionist presence in our midst. This whole process poses a threat to the future of the Arab Nation and its civilization. These plans are implemented at a time of extreme Arab weakness and suffocation. Our frustrations can only be removed with one answer - Arab unity.

We in the Arab World cannot simply submit to the American might and its one-sided justice and logic. American bias towards Israel is an established fact, of which I need not convince any one. That is why, we should not succumb to the American dictates, as they will never take our interests at heart, whatever they tell us.

The Arab political decision today is the direct descendent of the current conditions. As the conditions are not favorable, the decisions cannot be strong or even legitimate. It is a decision taken under conditions of weakness and submission. Therefore, we have to ask ourselves, why are we compelled to follow leaders that are either paralyzed or live in a fictional world full of mirages and deceptions.

We need a new vision, a unifying element that is not a continuation of the past, and is not rooted in the present nursery of the "foreigner". We have to indigenize our identity and decision. Such a responsibility falls on the Arab mind and soul.

# THE SEVENTY-DAY SIEGE OF SANAA: THE REVOLUTION'S DARKEST AND MOST HEROIC HOUR

On the occasion of the anniversary of the 26th September Revolution, Yemen Times saw it fit to shed light on the Seventy-Day Siege of Sanaa in 1968. The Siege was probably the darkest hour of the Revolution, but was also its most heroic hour. After the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces from Yemen, the royalists thought it was their chance to regain control over the country as the revolutionaries were left on their own. Everybody, including the closest supporters of the Republic gave up on it. The Revolutionaries decided to dig in and face the challenge. It was one of those moments in history when man stands tall - several feet high for the usually short Yemenis. The royalists pressed on, they occupied everything around Sanaa, including the surrounding mountains. The city was cut off, except for the efforts of some daredevil pilots who landed on the streets of the city. Hand-to-hand fighting began in the Shaoob area near the textile factory. The guns hit Sanaa and bombarded it daily. There was a shortage of everything - arms, ammunition, food. There is no doubt that the Seventy-Day Siege is the finest hour of the Yemeni revolution. Yet, not enough is written about those difficult days. Yemen Times decided to talk to the highest ranking military commander, who is still alive and here in Sanaa. We went to speak to Colonel Ali Mohammed Hashim. He was the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, at the time. Excerpts of the interview follow:

**Q: How did you first get involved in politics?**  
**A:** I was one of the workers in the Aden refinery in the early 1960s. We opposed, through our union, British designs at creating new, small entities that would have eclipsed the Yemeni identity of the country and that would have oppressed Yemeni nationalism. On the 24th September, 1962, our efforts thwarted one more British design. Two days later, when the 26th revolution erupted, a group of us immediately headed for Taiz where we joined the first batch of the National Guards. But ideals



and zeal for independence got in our way, and the Egyptian commander delayed the graduation of our group (27 persons). It was only with the appointment of Colonel Ali Al-Kuhali in 1964 that we were allowed to graduate with the third batch. Since then, I have become part and parcel of the revolution - in the early days as a military man, and later as an executive administrator of development corporations.

**Q: The 26th September Revolution. What does it mean to you?**

**A:** Many people, specially the younger ones, do not appreciate the significance of the September Revolution. It was a fundamental change in the history of Yemen. It not only put an end to the Imamic system and opened the door for Yemen to join the rest of the world, but it was also the base on which Yemen was to stand to reclaim its rightful position regionally and internationally. All the nationalist movements, including the October Revolution, received material and/or moral support from the September Revolution. Sometimes, there have been efforts to eclipse the significance of the 26th September Revolution, which is wrong. For example, the reconciliation of 1970 downplayed the Revolution. Take another example. For some time in the mid-1970s, the 13th June movement almost eclipsed the Revolution.

We should really say that the September Revolution was the fountain from which everything else flowed. This does not be-

little any other achievement, but puts the whole scene in proper perspective.

**Q: Could you tell us a few details of the Siege?**

**A:** It was a very difficult time. The commander-in-chief of the army was Hassan Al-Amri, and Chief of Army Staff was Abdul-Raqeeb Abdul-Wahhab. I have to say that the real leader of the forces defending the city was Abdul-Raqeeb. I think President Ali Abdullah Saleh has taken an important step in honoring him recently. We fought like hell - even as we were underequipped, malnourished, and badly un-organized. But we had one thing - our high morals and the undying belief that

we were right and in the Republic lied the salvation of Yemen.

**Q: Were there difficulties that almost made you give up?**

**A:** We lived through a few major difficulties. First, the enemies of the Revolution were able to divide us. There were two camps within the military - the popular (people's) resistance forces and the regular army. But the schism between the two camps was always superceded by the drive to defend the City. Thus, the skirmishes between the two groups immediately died away as both sides redirected their guns against driving away the royalists. Second, we

felt we were let down by the Arab countries and the world at large because they gave up on us. That includes the USSR which moved its embassy to Hodeidah. Third, the Prime Minister Mohsen Al-Aini, whom we elected and trusted, suddenly resigned in the height of the drama. Finally, a group of senior army officers who flew to Hodeidah to seek Russian arms, all of a sudden left the country and headed for Damascus, and settled in Beirut. But none of these problems were sufficient reason for us to give up. We fought until we finally succeeded. You will note that the siege of Sanaa proved the Revolution's Yemeni identity, and that it was defended by Yemenis. It put an end to the foreign propoganda that it was a foreign plant.

**Q: Speaking about differences within the army, what exactly are the August 1968 events?**

**A:** As I said there were two major camps within the army. The enemies of the Revolution and the Republic succeeded in sowing the seeds of sectarianism and division. In August 1968, a new shipment of arms arrived in Hodeidah, and the two sides fought for it. I was one of the group who was forced to go in exile to Algeria after this event.

Continues on page 13

## HEROES AND DEFENDERS OF SANAA DURING THE SIEGE

Ahmed Abdu Rabbo Al-Awadhi

Abdul-Raqeeb Abdul-Wahhab

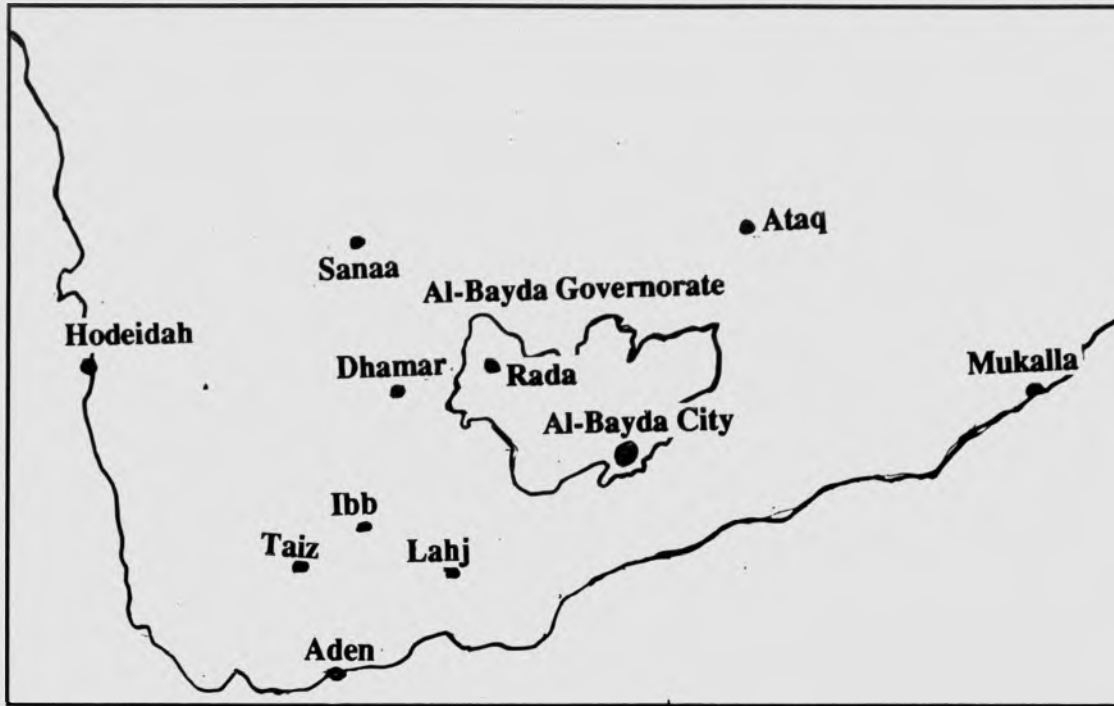


## AL-BAYDHA - A FRONTIER STATE BECOMES THE HEART OF A NATION

Condensed from:  
Robert Beck (editor):  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROFILE - AL-BAYDA  
GOVERNORATE,  
(Feb. 1990)

Al Bayda governorate lies to the south-east of Sana'a. The Governorate which used to be a frontier state at the south-western fringes of the Rub Al-Khali has all of a sudden become the bridge connecting the most inhabited portions of the country. Geographically, it belongs partly to the Arabian Sea basin, in general, but more specifically to the Gulf of Aden basin. It covers an area of approximately 11,170 sq. km.

In the province of Al Bayda lies Wadi Markha, which in the course of history has occupied special importance in the kingdoms of Saba' and Qataban, and it is believed to have been the cradle of the ancient civilisation of Awsan. Thus, it has a rich heritage. Al-Bayda is largely located on a highland plateau, consisting of not very steep



mountains, dissected by wadis and a few wide plains. Al-Bayda's wadis are a mostly dry streambeds through which rainwater and floods are drained. As a result, these wadis have created large fertile plains.

The Governorate consists of 12 districts. Its two main towns are Al-Bayda city and Rada'. The resident

population of in the whole Governorate as registered in the 1986 census was 295,658 inhabitants, with a slightly female majority. The annual growth rate of the population is 4.9%. Population concentrations are found in the areas with the highest agricultural potential. Along the Eastern desert fringes there is a Bedouin population which is

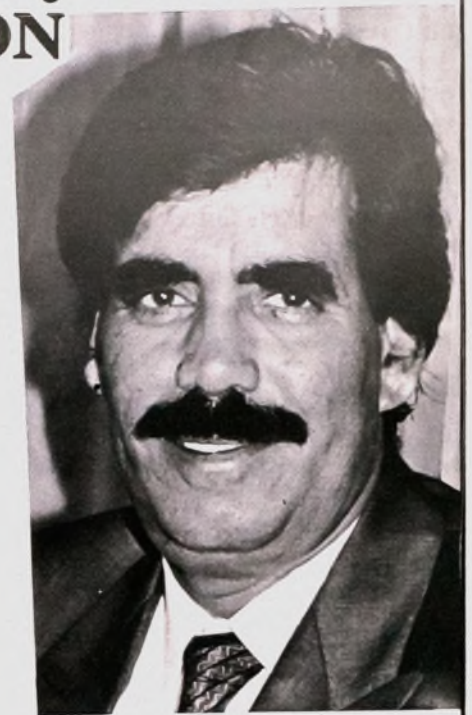
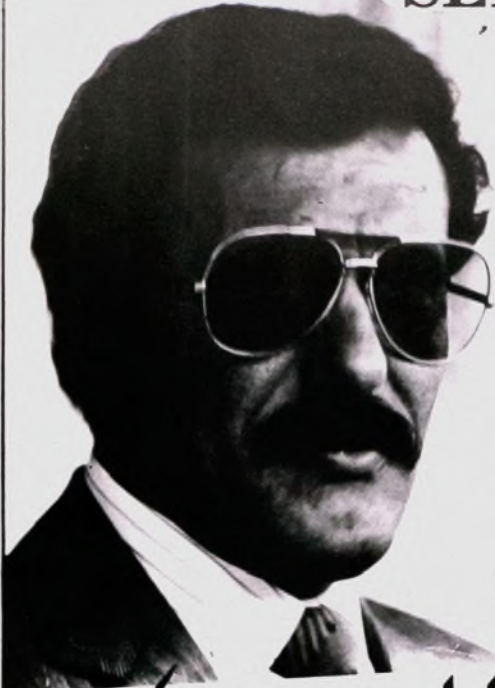
nomadic to some extent. The bedouins live from their herds of mostly sheep and camels. The urban part of the population is involved in administration, trade and for a minority in industrial activities. Through improved government services, specially in medical care, the life expectancy for adults has increased and child mortality

rates have decreased. A network of roads reduced the isolation of urban centres and brought the remote areas within reach. Today, the major highways connecting the former north and south Yemens run through Al-Baydah. This factor alone is expected to lead to a more economic activity. About 80% of the surface of Al Bayda Governorate is occupied by Precambrian Basement rocks. This is reflected in the high degree of weathering of the rocks and the absence of steep mountain tops, but rounded-off ones instead. Tertiary volcanic rocks are present along the western boundary of the Governorate. They are bounded to the east by a narrow belt of Tawilah sandstones. The Rada' area and its extension to the north is a rather large basin, filled with alluvial (Quaternary) sediments. The zone north of Rada'-Al Bayda road slopes north and north east.

Continues on p. 11

# TOTAL (Yemen)

wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
a happy national day on the anniversary of the  
SEPTEMBER 26th REVOLUTION



تتمنى شركة توتال (اليمن)

يوماً وطنياً سعيداً للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة ذكرى الثورة السبتمبرية



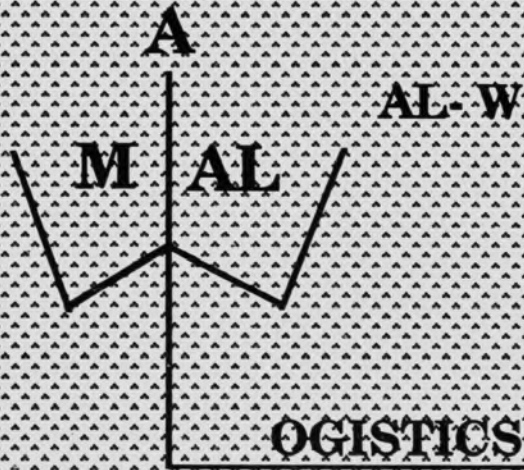
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

والتنمية الزراعية والصناعة الحديثة



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بالذكري التاسعة والعشرين لثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر الخالده  
داعين الله العلى القدير أن يعيد هذه المناسبه وقد تحققت لشعبنا جميع آماله وطموحاته



WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BID  
THE YEMENI PEOPLE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT  
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY OF 26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION,  
AND HOPING THAT THIS OPPORTUNITY RETURNS  
NEXT YEAR WITH MORE ACHIEVEMENTS.



# POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS - A BAD OMEN!

"Indana hadhal kalam!" exclaimed many Yemenis who could not absorb the new developments in our political scene. Over the last two weeks, there were at least two assassination attempts against political figures. First, Dr. Ahmed Al-Asbahi, Rapporteur of the Permanent Committee of the People's General Congress, was the target of an assassination attempt. The official version of the motive was that it was carried out by a "sick" person for personal reasons. Dr. Al-Asbahi is still in Jordan under intensive medical care. Then this week there was another assassination attempt. This time Engineer Hassan Ali Al-

OMAR AL-JAWI



Huraibi, General Manager of the Central Highlands Agricultural Development Project, was killed. The target of the assassination attempt, Mr. Omar Al-Jawi, Secretary-General of the Tagammu Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani, escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Al-Jawi is an outspoken politician

(Please refer to our interview with him last week). The investigations bureau has repeatedly stated it has no idea who is behind this attempt. It is likely it will shelve the whole thing and blame it on "unknown" hooligans.

Meetings of the political parties as well as unions and people's associations condemned the incident. Mr. Al-Jawi, in a press conference, stated that he accused the political leadership. "They could be directly behind this whole thing," he said. "If they did not order my assassination, they are responsible for at least allowing this kind of situation to exist," he explained. Many observers

HASSAN AL-HURAIBI



agree with him. Political opposition leaders stated that the Minister of Interior and Security should tender his resignation because he is unable to provide the required minimum security. Some people go even farther than that. "Maybe the political leadership is trying to create the pretext to

abort our democratic system." The level of mistrust and confusion is rising, and the government is not doing anything substantive about it. The House of Representatives, the Presidential Council, and the Cabinet have met and condemned the action and vowed to take "appropriate and immediate measures". One of the things that could be done is to exercise better gun control in the cities. The government is still unable to take a serious stand on this issue. It should not, therefore, complain that things are getting out of hand. The situation has not reached alarming levels yet, but we can't wait until it does.



## مجموعة البنك العربي

الميزانية العامة كما هي في ١٩٩١/٦/٣ و ١٩٩٠ م  
١٩٩١/٦/٣ م ١٩٩٠/٦/٣ م

الموجودات		
(بالآلاف الدولارات)	(بالآلاف الدولارات)	
٧٥٧٦١٥٩	٧٧١٢٤٢١	نقد في الصندوق ولدى البنوك
٩١٧٥٤٩	٨٨٦٨٣١	سندات مالية وإستثمارات
٣٩٤٤٢٤٨	٢٨٧٨٧٤٤	قروض وتسهيلات ممنوحة
٦١٥٨٨	٩٦٩٠٩	تعهدات العملاء مقابل كمبيالات مقبولة
٢٣٤٩٢٧	٢٠٤٩٩٥	إستثمارات في بنوك حليفة
٧٤٨٩٣	٨١٠١٥	عقارات وأثاث بعد الإستهلاك
١٢٣٢٣٧	٩٣٤٨٥	فوائد القبض
١٩٢٥٩١	١٨٠٢٩٧	موجودات أخرى
١٣١٢٥١٩٢	١٣١٣٤٦٩٧	مجموعة الموجودات
٢٣٩٨٥٠٥	٢٥٠٨٥٥٥	تعهدات العملاء مقابل كفالات واعتمادات (له مقابل)
١٥٥٢٣٦٩٧	١٥٦٤٣٢٥٢	المجموع

المطلوبات		
(بالآلاف الدولارات)	(بالآلاف الدولارات)	
١٢١٠٦٢١٤	١٢٠١٢١٨٢	ودائع وحسابات أخرى
٦١٥٨٨	٩٦٩٠٩	كمبيالات مقبولة
٩٤٤٤٣	٥٧٩٧١	فوائد للذم
٦٥١٦٧	١٢٢٦٥٦	مطلوبات أخرى
١٢٣٢٧٤١٢	١٢٢٨٩٧١٨	مجموع المطلوبات
٨٦٩٣٩	١١٨٩٠٥	حقوق المساهمين
٧٧٤٥٠	٧٨٣٦٥	رأس المال
٤٧٨٢٠٥	٥٤٧٦٠٤	الإحتياطي الإجباري
١٤١٣٧٩	١٢٢٦٦٦	الإحتياطي العام
١٦٠٤٩٩	١٦٣٥٧٩	الإحتياطي الإختياري
٥٣٨	٥٥٩	إحتياطيات لدى بنوك حليفة
٩٤٥٠١٠	١٠٣١٦٧٨	أرباح منورة
(١٤٧٢٣٠)	(١٨٦٦٩٩)	المجموع
٧٩٧٧٨٠	٨٤٤٩٧٩	تعديلات فرق عملة
١٣١٢٥١٩٢	١٣١٣٤٦٩٧	مجموع حقوق المساهمين
٢٣٩٨٥٠٥	٢٥٠٨٥٥٥	مجموع المطلوبات وحقوق المساهمين
١٥٥٢٣٦٩٧	١٥٦٤٣٢٥٢	كفالات واعتمادات (له مقابل)
		المجموع

## مجموعة البنك العربي

البنك العربي مؤسسة عربية يملكها ما يقارب ٢٣٠٠ مساهم من جميع الأقطار العربية. تأسس البنك العربي في مدينة القدس الشريف في فلسطين سنة ١٩٢٠م، وبأشهر أعماله في ١٤ تموز (يوليو) من العام نفسه برأسمال مقداره ١٥٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه فلسطيني (كان سعر تبادل الجنيه الفلسطيني في ذلك الوقت يساوي خمسة دولارات أمريكية). وقد بلغت حقوق المساهمين لدى مجموعة البنك العربي في نهاية عام ١٩٩٠م ما يزيد عن ٩٠٠ مليون دولار أمريكي، ونظراً للظروف التي كانت سائدة في عام ١٩٤٨م، إنتقلت الإدارة العامة للبنك العربي إلى عمان عاصمة المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية، وأعيد تسجيل البنك العربي في عمان كشركة مساهمة عامة وفقاً لأحكام قانون الشركات الأردني. ولدى مجموعة البنك العربي الآن شبكة ضخمة واسعة من مراكز الخدمات المصرفية تضم ما يزيد عن ٢٧٠ فرعاً إلى جانب عدد من المؤسسات الشقيقة موزعة على ٤٥ دولة بما فيها الوطن العربي والمراكز المالية الرئيسية في العالم. البنك العربي من طلائع ورواد الصناعة المصرفية العربية، يحتل حالياً مع عدد قليل من البنوك العربية الأخرى مركز الصدارة بحجم نشاطه وانتشاره في العالم العربي. يقدم البنك العربي لعملائه من الأفراد والمؤسسات والحكومات العالمية الأخرى مجموعة متكاملة من الخدمات المصرفية، من خلال فروع ومؤسساته التابعة والشقيقة المنتشرة حول العالم. تشمل الخدمات المصرفية التجارية والإستثمارات الشخصية وتمويل التجارة الخارجية والإستثمار والتمويل والإقراض العقاري وتقديم الخدمات للراسلين والعمليات المصرفية الدولية. تتميز سياسة البنك العربي في إدارة مصادر أمواله وإستثماراته بالمحافظة والإتزان وتتركز على إنتقاء محفظة قروض وتسهيلات مصرفية ذات نوعية ممتازة ومضمونة، وتحافظ المؤسسة في نفس الوقت على نسبة سيولة نقدية عالية. وقد استمر البنك باتباع هذه السياسة منذ تأسيسه. يعزز البنك العربي بأن غالبية مصادر أمواله الخارجية تتألف من ودائع العملاء المستقرة والراسخة مما يعكس الثقة التي نشأت بين البنك العربي وعملائه عبر السنين الطويلة ويتيح للبنك قدرأً عالياً من المرونة في الإستثمار والتشغيل. يتطلع البنك العربي إلى المستقبل بأمل وثقة، ويخطط لمرحلة جديدة من النشاط الحيث لأداء الرسالة التي أنشئ من أجلها بخدمة عملائه على أحدث أسس العمل المصرفي وكذلك بالتفاعل مع تطورات المجتمعات التي يعمل فيها وتحقيق سبق الريادة في دعم الإقتصاد العربي، عن طريق الإستمرار في تطوير الخدمات والمنتجات المصرفية المميزة وتوفيرها لقاعدة عملائه العريضة وتعزيز وجوده العالمي في المراكز المالية الدولية.

نسبة ملكية البنك العربي في رأس المال

فروع البنك العربي في الوطن	
فرع صنعاء	ص.ب. (١٢٠١) + (٤٧٥)
تليفون: ٢٤٠٩٢١/٨	فاكس: (٢٦٣١٨٧)
تلكس: (٢٦١١ و ٢٦٢٩)	
فرع تعز	ص.ب. (٥٢٣٤)
تليفون: ٢٢٢٦٥٢ - ٢٢١٥٢٢/٤	فاكس: (٢١٢٣٤٧)
تلكس: ٨٩١١/٨٩٧٧	
فرع الحديدة	ص.ب. ٢٨١٢
تليفون: ٢٣٩١٦٦/٧	فاكس: (٢١١٥٥٧)
تلكس: ٥٥٢٢/٥١١٠	

المؤسسات الشقيقة والتابعة والحليفة للبنك العربي	
البنك العربي (سويسرا) المحدود	ب.ب. ٦٤٢٤
البنك العربي (سويسرا) المحدود	٥٠٠٠٪
البنك العربي (أستراليا) المحدود - سيدني	٤٩٠٠٪
البنك العربي (النمسا) المحدود - فيينا	٤٠٠٠٪
الشركة المالية والمحاسبة - جنيف	٤٠٠٠٪
البنك العربي لتونس	٤٠٠٠٪
البنك العربي للمغرب	٤٠٠٠٪
بنك عمان العربي	٣٧٤٥٪
البنك العربي الوطني - السعودية	
نيجيريا - البنك العربي المحدود	
يوبي - البنك العربي الألماني	
الإدارة العامة: الشميساني - عمان - الأردن ص.ب. ٩٥٠٥٤٤/٥	
هاتف: ٦٦٠١١٥ - ٦٦٠١٣١ (٦) (٩٦٢)	
تلكس ٢٣٠٩١ ARABNK JO ، فاكس ٦٠٦٧٩٣	

# YEMEN'S UNITY AND THE CHALLENGES!

by: Colonel Pilot Qassim Abdul-Salaam Shaibani.

On 22 May, 1990, the Republic of Yemen was formally proclaimed, with Sana'a as its capital. It was less than six months after the declaration of intent signed by the leaders of both parts of Yemen on 30 November 1989. At the time, there was considerable disbelief in the West and in the Arab World on the possibility of Yemeni unity. Even after the announcement of merger on May 22nd, 1990, many observers who thought that Yemen would not be able to carry through its bold plans, have argued that the disparate economies and the social systems of the two Yemens could not be brought together. Socialist South Yemen could not in the short term merge with the free market economy of North Yemen. There is increasing evidence however, that the two states have mended all fences.



The process began in May 1988 with the summit meeting between the two leaders in which a series of major economic accords was agreed. A 2,200 sq. ft. (former) border area, the focus of much of the earlier tension, was declared a joint investment zone, and a joint company was established to explore for oil. Then a series of joint committees were revived, including the Higher Yemen Council which has been charged with preparing a draft constitution for a unified state.

Unity has been a popular

demand among Yemenis. But the decision to realize the unity of Yemen, was firmly embarked upon only last year when Yemen's politicians decided to bring forward the date of unity declaration reasoning that there was nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Yemen's planners were undeterred, and the latest analysis of the economies of the Yemens shows that the differences were never as great as the rhetoric of the two state made them seem. Sheila Carapico of the University of Richmond, Virginia, President of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, argues that the macro-economic statistics from the two former countries were not, in fact, as different as had been assumed, and that there were also strong structural similarities behind the supposedly capitalist and communist facades of the north and the south. She writes:

"Although in cold war terms the differences rep-

resented day and night, there were also important connections and similarities within greater Yemen".

The South was frequently characterized as "desperately poor", for example, with an estimated GNP capita in 1987 of only \$420 per head, while the figure for North was 40 per cent higher. But with GNP per capita of \$590, the North was still itself a very poor country. Both the former North and South Yemens had basically an agricultural population with an increasing proportion of the labor force in the service sector. Traditional village practices were much the same in both parts of country. While the state sector loomed large on both sides. As Dr. Carapico puts it "at best, the YAR's capitalist orientation and Aden's Communism represented tendencies or perhaps only goals - both economies were really

"mixed". Yemen's economic problems will spring not so much from any irreconcilable ideological differences between the former North and South, but from the endemic poverty and an overall need for development and investment.

The real problem for Yemen, as John King sees it, is how to maintain the flow of aid, as both countries were heavily dependent on aid. The obstacle in this regard may well be Yemen's newly developed oil industry which may paradoxically do more harm than good in the short run". As Professor Fred Halliday say: "Oil creates all kinds of distortions, oil raises expectations more than it raises the governments ability to meet them, but nevertheless if properly managed, Yemen could rapidly make a transition to greater prosperity."

Continues on page 12

شركة مكدرميت للنفط  
تتقدم بازكى التهانى واعطر التبريكات  
الى الشعب اليمنى وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر الخالده

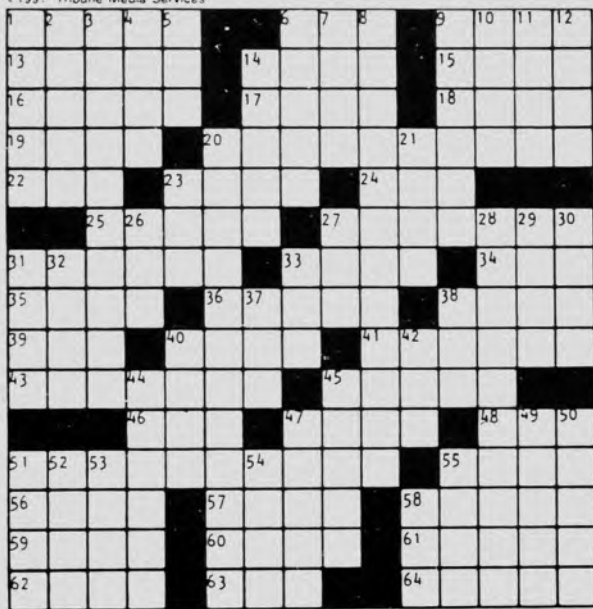


**McDERMETT OIL COMPANY**  
CONGRATULATES THE YEMENI PEOPLE,  
LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT  
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION

★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- |                          |                      |                           |                         |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>            | 38 Footnote abbr.    | <b>DOWN</b>               | 37 A West               |
| 1 Bible tower            | 39 Wine: Fr.         | 1 Disney's deer           | 38 Writer Fleming       |
| 6 Big shot               | 40 "An apple ..."    | 2 Seething                | 40 "— we got fun!"      |
| 9 Stow                   |                      | 3 Fort                    | 42 Ewe's mate           |
| 13 Belittle              |                      | 4 Villa d'—               | 44 Warm over            |
| 14 High speed of a kind  | 41 Laud              | 5 Durocher                | 45 Banal                |
| 15 Baseball name         | 43 Singer Munsel     | 6 Esteem                  | 47 Peter and Ivan       |
| 16 Sampler wisdom        | 45 U of the U.N.     | 7 Desserts                | 49 Rock                 |
| 17 Butterine             | 46 Alfonso's queen   | 8 Relating to film images | 50 A Duncan             |
| 18 Shower                | 47 Clip              | 9 Caged pet               | 51 Store-front lighting |
| 19 Take the bait         | 48 Seagoing initials | 10 Jai —                  | 52 Inactive             |
| 20 Growing in a bunch    | 51 "A Little —"      | 11 Metal money            | 53 Arizona river        |
| 22 Sick                  | 55 Pro —             | 12 — Fu                   | 54 USSR mountain        |
| 23 Over hill and —       | 56 Miss Adams        | 14 — Malone               | 55 San —                |
| 24 American Indian       | 57 Part of Q.E.D.    | 20 Funt's program         | 58 Highland cap         |
| 25 Black wood            | 58 Grand — Mountains | 21 Coup d'—               |                         |
| 27 Christie and others   | 59 Cooking pot       | 23 — Quixote              |                         |
| 31 Return to confinement | 60 Steak order       | 26 Like Peck's boy        |                         |
| 33 Grime                 | 61 Make right        | 27 Isle                   |                         |
| 34 "Where —?"            | 62 Well groomed      | 28 Accustoms              |                         |
| 35 Pung                  | 63 Smith and Hirt    | 29 Friends: Fr.           |                         |
| 36 "— man with seven..." | 64 Saunter           | 30 Faction                |                         |
|                          |                      | 31 Inviting initials      |                         |
|                          |                      | 32 Essayist               |                         |
|                          |                      | 33 Tunisian ruler         |                         |

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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.

COLLEGE BOUND (Sol.: 11 letters)

A-Advisor, Average; B-Book store; C-Campus, Class, Concentrate, Cool, Course; D-Dean, Department, Dorm; E-Exam; F-Far away, Fear; G-Goals, Grades, Grow; H-Help, Hit the books; I-Ideas; L-Library, Local, Lucky; M-Major, Mature, N-New friends, Notes; P-Pass, Phone home, Plans, Proud; R-Read, Rules; S-Select, Sign up, Study; T-Think, Travel; U-University; W-Wonder

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RLETPFEROTSKOOB  
UORCAEMOHENOHP  
LOUESARFARAWAYT  
ECTLSROAPUNGISU  
SSAEDI DVSKNIHTD  
KSM SOHCELIBRARY  
OPROUDGRADES LRA  
OROJAMO AONLACOL  
BSCCLASSGGROWSPH  
EURXITNEMTRAPED  
HPEVESRUOCPLANS  
TMDNEWFRIENDSDH  
TANTRAVELUCKYAE  
I CONCENTRATEIEL  
HNWYTI SREVI NURP

ANSWERS ON PAGE TWELVE  
GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

In a village in the Azores, some people cook their food by burying it in pots around the local volcano. The ground temperature is about 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

A mountain called Pico Duarte in the Dominican Republic rises to more than 10,000 feet. That's not bad for an island.

Joan of Arc was not French. She was born in an area outside the realm of the country.

Samuel Morse's first telegraph from Washington to Baltimore read: "What hath God wrought?"

Although most people refer to them as antelopes, the superfast creatures of the U.S. West actually are called pronghorns.

Auburn University in Alabama has three nicknames: the Tigers, the War Eagles and the Plainsmen.

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

KAYLE  
NAISE  
BABFLY  
DEGELP

Print answer here: "\_\_\_\_\_"



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

WORDS OF WISDOM

The reason that dictators flourish is because people aren't willing to make tough choices for themselves. Freedom demands a lot of responsibility.

Grace and style can carry the simplest person a very long distance.

Here are the rules to living a wise life: Weigh the risks and gains, ponder the possibilities and never act hastily.

Good teams equal more than the sum of their parts.

Life, like the weather, is hard to predict.

Power draws attention, affection and envy.

In matters of love, throw out all the normal rules.

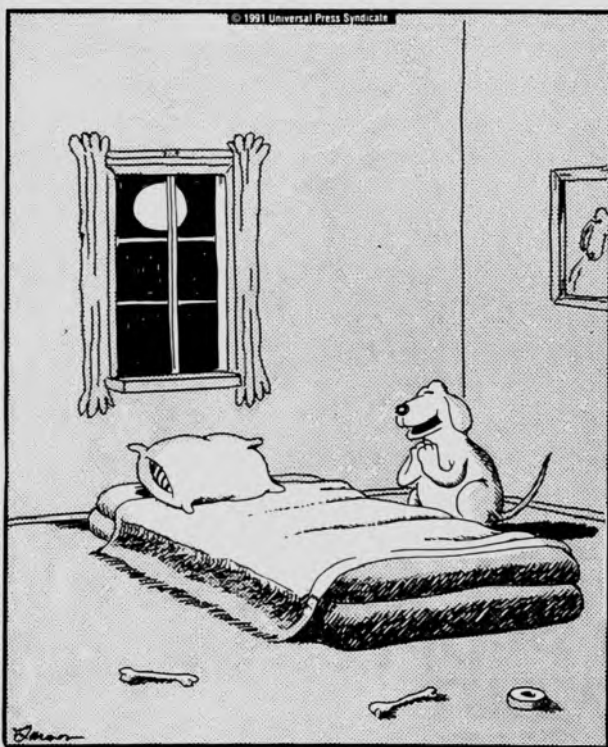
SLAPSTIX

A KNOCKOUT IS A WOMAN WHO CAN BOX

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THE FAR SIDE

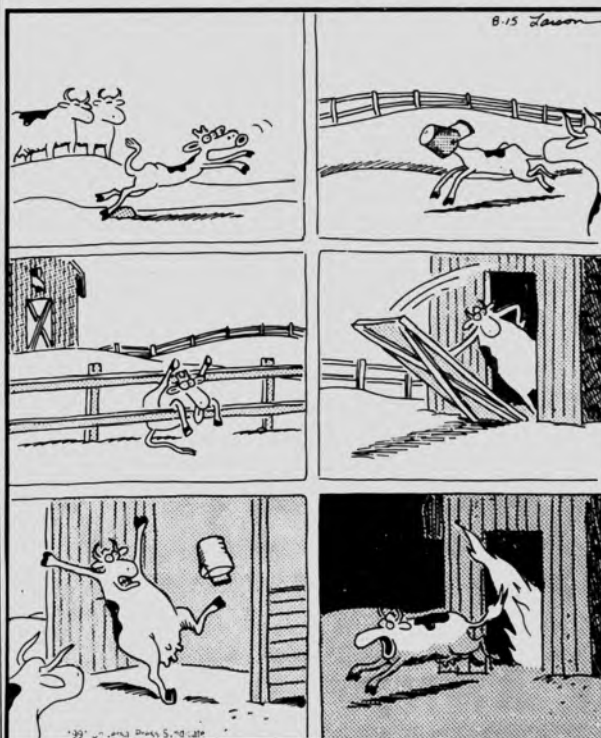
By GARY LARSON



"... And please let Mom, Dad, Rex, Ginger, Tucker, me and all the rest of the family see color."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



The life and times of Lulu, Mrs. O'Leary's ill-fated cow.

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Subtleties in business and love are important all week long.

**Aries (March 21-April 19)** Start a nutrition or fitness program. Resourcefulness gets you through any problem areas.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20)** Happy new events in family are reported. Your creativity is in a high cycle.

**Gemini (May 21-June 21)** Sunday is so much fun you want to cancel Monday. Plans are worked out in detail.

**Cancer (June 22-July 22)** A new go-cycle begins; take care in traffic in month ahead.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22)** Weekend is fun, lucrative, but you can eat and spend more than you planned.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)** You're on your way; plan and meditate. Be flexible about plan changes.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)** Time out of career in time ahead to devote to taking care of health of family member.

**Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21)** Socialize with mature friends. Rounds of parties and meetings begin. Announce your decisions.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)** Plan a trip, talk long distance, do something special. Get to work early.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)** A secret is revealed, and it includes a nice bonus for you. Plan a trip.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)** Partner has all the great planetary energy, so do a lot of listening. There's much to be learned.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20)** Do it yourself and get some exercise. You can't help but love the one you're with.

If You Were Born This Week

Travel is great adventure and possible profit, as is business with a relative or self-employment. The key word is communicate. In September there may even be a long trip. October brings a chance to make money from a creative project.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LETTERS TO THE

## SAVE THE RIYAL!

The government authorities are unable to control the rapid and sharp decline in the value of the local currency - the Riyal, which has been depreciating in the black market at an alarming rate. This decline has a serious impact on the standard of living of our people. Yet, the authorities have maintained a disturbing level of calmness, instead of working diligently to correct the deteriorating situation. That attitude indeed is an aggravating factor.

What are the measures to be adopted by the government in order to curb this alarming situation? Maybe it could introduce fuel conservation policies on government vehicles which cruise by day and night on the roads. The authorities should channel all external funds or grants to the Central Bank and not through commercial banks. The government should audit and maintain proper control over oil-revenues which are the main source of foreign exchange for the state. Another source of foreign exchange is tourism. Due to lack of proper control, the tourists are seen changing their foreign exchange in the black market. The government did not succeed in controlling the black marketeers. In the major hotels, bills are paid in foreign currency and some of the airline businesses transact in foreign currency. Neither the hotel receipts nor the airline tickets indicate settlement in foreign exchange, which allows for a lot of corruption and black-market business. How do we expect to overcome this situation when we lack any sense of direction? Why do we allow incompetent officials to take charge of our organisations, and allow parasitic elements to breed in our system? The quality of life for future generations depends on us. But we have been acting in a way that limits our options. Internationally, the rate of inflation is high, but not to the extent in our country. This is not a good excuse to ignore the problem.

Ali Sharif, UNDP, Sanaa

## THE FULL STORY?

I read in your paper, with deep regret, regarding the action taken by the Hon. Governor of Shabwa, Mr. Dirhem Abdo Nouman, in destroying the Al-Wataary projects in that area. You may have done some sort of investigation to confirm this, but I have a feeling the information is incomplete. I am saying this, not because I know the story, but because your information seemed one-sided. You did not mention the reason why the governor took this unfortunate action. You did not say if you checked with Mr. Nouman on this as to why he did it. I am asking you to get in touch with Mr. Nouman and tell us his part of the story.

Mr. Dirhem Nouman is one of the most intelligent and wise leaders in the government, and he has brought a lot of development and progress to the regions where he had held office. It is not logical at all to hear that a governor of Dirhem's caliber destroys such projects which are useful for the public, without good reason. Something must be wrong somewhere which has forced the governor of Shabwa to take the action of destroying that project. It could be a breach of contract or the behaviour and attitude of the concerned rich party.

by: Mehse Ahmed Omar Al-Amudi,  
P. O. Box 481, Sanaa.

GORBACHEV NEEDS  
OUR SUPPORT!

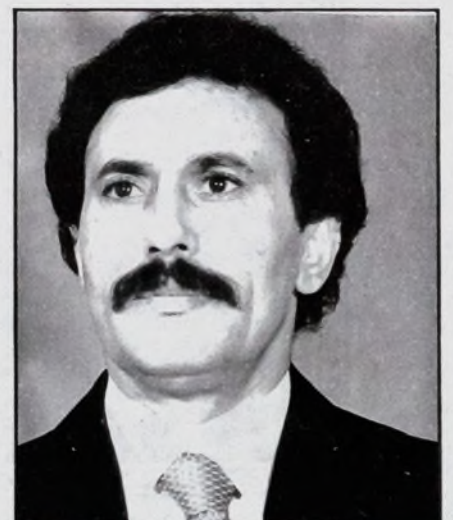
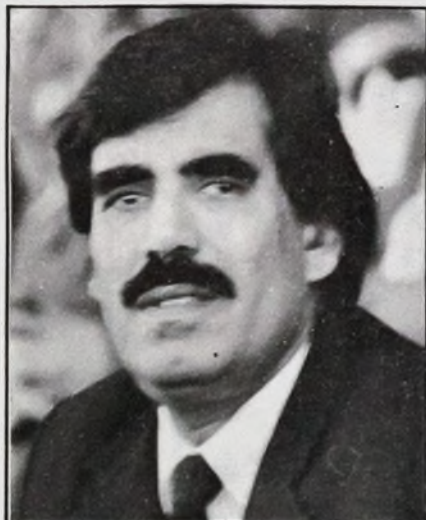
I would like to say something about your article "Gorby is Gone." (Issue No. 25). It is clear by now that he is a bit exhausted, but not "gone". He was the one who opened the USSR's door to the West. He did it very carefully and confidently because he had behind him masses of the USSR people who were longing for freedom. They had shoes, clothes, something to live on and some kind of social security. But by and by, they felt the need of personal freedom and democracy. They needed to reform their system and they needed better and more intelligent leaders to improve their situation. This has been neglected in the USSR for a long time.

The USSR consists of many different kinds of people - all living under conditions of hardship. There is no time for "honey mooning" but for clearing up and cooperation. When Gorbachev has done his job, he will gladly leave the rest to others. Now that the "plotters" have been stopped, and the light has been turned on, one can see more clearly what has to be done. It will take some time until the basic needs of everyone in the USSR are satisfied. By and by, we will learn that intelligence and good will shall solve the problems of our planet.

Kathe Hoffmann,  
Hamburg, Germany.

## شركة صن اويل (اليمن)

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة.



## SUN OIL SHABWA YEMEN LIMITED

CONGRATULATES THE YEMENI PEOPLE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT  
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE 26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION

# FEMALE EDUCATION - TIME FOR NEW APPROACH

The conflict between socio-cultural values, and what the law dictates has intensified these days regarding the education of girls and women. According to Islamic Sharia, a female cannot be responsible for herself, however old she is. She needs a male guardian, even if it is her little son. Often, however, the guardian status is held by the father, then the adult brothers share in this responsibility, and finally, the husband takes over this role, although the father and brothers continue to exercise it as well. Sometimes, male cousins and even distant male relatives play this role. The situation becomes very difficult for adult women, even middle-aged and older women, who according to these traditions, are treated as "minors" and therefore have to obtain the permission of male members of the family for many things in their lives. For many career women, this whole thing is a nightmare. But this problem has come into focus these days be-

cause of the enrollment of girls and women in school. It is sufficient for one male member of the family (the father, any brother, the husband, and sometimes a cousin), to object to a girl's education in order to bring it to a stop. Unless the closest male member (father or husband) is exceptionally committed, any male member can veto the girl's (or even woman's) education.

Yemen Times went to several girls' schools in Sanaa to find out the practical ramifications of this "guardian concept". Aziza Al-Saqqaf, enrollment administrator at the Khowlah Bint Al-Azwar Girls' School told the Yemen Times that families would often disagree among themselves on whether the daughter/s should continue to go to school or not. One of the male members who objects to female education, would approach the school (even the back of the others) and execute the formalities for the withdrawal of his female rela-

tive/s. "This situation is specially troublesome for newly married 'girls' as the husbands would like their wives to stay at home," she added. The girls or rather women have very little say in the matter. "We have girls who are trying hard to study behind the backs of their families, and we try to help them," she added. The principal of this school has decided that the whole collection of male-members of the family, and the (girl) student, have to come to the school in person to execute formalities for withdrawal. "We don't want to be caught in the middle of family squabbles," said Nouriyah Mi'yad, the principal of the school. "Undoubtedly, this requirement creates many difficulties for families that have no problems; but we can't help it if we are to avoid getting into legal and social complications," she added. In Asmaa Girls' School, two cases have already gotten out of hand, and the various parties have threatened to bring

law-suits against the school. The issue of who is to decide whether an adult female should continue her education or not still needs to be determined. The position of the government as well as the elites in society on this issue will have a direct bearing on the future of female education in the country. Several organisations, specially the Ministry of Education, the Yemeni Women's Association, Human Rights Groups, and other local and international voluntary organisations could also play a major role. In many cases, most males do not want the females to continue their education for many socio-cultural reasons, as well as increasingly for economic reasons.

This final reason has also influenced the Ministry of Education. Due to shortage of schools and lack of space for all children, somebody in the Ministry has apparently decided that priority in education must go to the males. Thus, formerly co-educational pri-

mary schools are being gradually converted into "boys' only schools". In one case in the Al-Hamza quarter in Sanaa, a formerly girls' school has suddenly become a boys' school. Many adult males agree that priority in education must be for the boys. The logic is that "if resources are not sufficient to educate the boys and girls, then let us focus on the boys" as one senior government bureaucrat put it to the Yemen Times. This issue needs to be tackled openly and with a conscience that addresses both sexes in society. After all, it is a mere accident that a person is born female or male. That accident should not be the base on which we determine the future of people. We need a more humane and objective criterion. Maybe the first step is to apply cost-effective measures in our educational services. Whatever the case, as parents, we cannot entertain the idea that our sons can receive education while our daughters cannot.

## CRESCENT PETROLEUM (YEMEN) Inc.

takes the occasion of the anniversary of the September 26th Revolution to congratulate the Yemeni people, leadership and government



تتقدم شركة كريبتا بتروليم

باسمى آيات التهانى إلى الشعب اليمنى الأبي وقيادته الحكيمه وحكومته

بالذكرى التاسعة والعشرين لثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر الخالده

Continued from p. 4:

## AL-BAYDA - A FRONTIER STATE BECOMES THE HEART OF A NATION

The remainder of the area has an overall slope southward. The climate is arid and dry with the average rainfall ranging around 150 mm. per year. However, in the area around south-west of Rada' and around Juban, the rainfall is higher. The rains come to in Al Bayda during the spring (March-May) as a result of the Red Sea convergence effect, by which moist air arrives mainly from the south. They are often concentrated heavy rain showers which cause floods and rain water to run off the slopes and shallow soils. Strong desiccating winds are another hindrance for plant growth. The annual temperature is in the range of 16-22 degrees celsius for most of the area and the average relative air humidity tends to be lower than 50%.

There are three main landscapes to be distinguished in Al Bayda. These are Montane Plains and Highlands (west), the Higher Escarpment (south) and the Eastern Plains and Highlands (90% of the area). Most agricultural activity is done on terraced slopes where man has retained the eroded soil material from uphill behind terrace walls and also in valleys and wadis, where the soil material is deposited by wind and water. Only these soils are suitable for cultivation. The soils found on the ground surface are those of shallow rocks and bare rock outcrops where calcareous and alkaline dominate and thus they are poor for plant growth.

There are four types of land in Al Bayda Governorate.

*Firewood is transported to a village on camelback.*

First, is the terraced mountain slopes (in the west and south-west) consisting of loamy soils suitable for cultivation by man (manure, ploughing, removal of stones, etc.). Second, there is the non-terraced hills and mountains. This land provides most of the ranges for livestock and fuelwood. Third, there is the valleys which are large basins filled with alluvial sedimentation, specially in the areas north of Rada' and Wadi Markhah in the northeast. The soil fertility in these areas is somewhat higher than on the hills but salinity and micronutrient deficiencies limit cultivation. In the basins, ground-water is relatively shallow. This has enabled a visible growth of motorpump irrigation. The land is now privately owned and share-cropping takes place. Finally, there are the numerous wadis in the governorate which together comprise its drainage system. The beds of these wadis transport water for very short periods, during and directly after rain showers. They contain small amounts of ground-water for a much longer period of the year and are amazingly humid microenvironments in an environment that is otherwise arid. The somewhat larger wadis are tapped to provide irrigation water for fields along the wadi bed.

Even though rainfall is scarce, rain storms often produce more water than the upper soil layers can absorb immediately. The natural drainage system of Al Bayda Governorate is



predominantly centrifugal, with the Rada' - Al-Bayda city highway marking the watershed. Different stream systems originate within the boundaries of the governorate and convey surface water to topographically lower zones outside the boundaries. They contribute to Wadi Adhana, Wadi Bayhan, Wadi Markhah and Wadi Bana.

Most of the agricultural land holdings are privately owned and cropped. As most of the farmers have access to ground-water, either by ownership of well and pump, or by hiring one of the two or buying water. Many farmers are involved in the production of cash crops. However, a large part of the agricultural production in the governorate still serves for home consumption. For this reason, farmers are also reluctant to use agro-chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)

on the crops that are grown for auto consumption. The use of tractors has also increased.

The livestock that is kept around houses (e.g., chicken, sheep, goats, donkeys and cows) are kept for the well being of the family. They provide them with cash, milk and meat. In commercial terms the activity of livestock production in the Governorate provides an additional income. The cattle meat consumption of the urban centres has grown considerably in recent years. The cattle is transported from the Tihama or more frequently imported across the Red Sea. The poultry factories are well over their peak. Investment in these plants is not profitable any more. The activity must be seen as an investment in agriculture by merchants who generate their

income largely from trade, their share croppers, etc. The urban population and the merchant class in villages form an important group of resource users. They look upon the exploitation of groundwater resources and agro industry as investment opportunities.

They greatly stimulated the introduction of new technologies to Yemen, but they have not succeeded in providing a

framework for a sustainable profit on their investments.

Al Bayda Governorate harbored a population of large wild herbivores and carnivores. Nowadays virtually nothing remains because of the disastrous effects of four wheel drive vehicles and automatic weapons. The ibex has disappeared much earlier. Still, there are possibilities for the re-introduction of species that have disappeared. It has to be noted, however, that long term wildlife conservation can only be achieved with the people's consent and support.

The general health situation is gradually improving. Yet, many people are still exposed to infectious diseases related to poor sanitation and inadequate supply of medicine to remote areas. A National Nutrition Survey carried out some years ago indicates that only 33% of rural children between newly-borns and five years of age could be classified as nutritionally healthy. Anaemia was found in 56% of the sampled population and rickets in 11%. Improvement of sanitation in rural communities is urgently needed. The present health and educational services do not yet meet the needs of the population. Improvement of the geographical distribution and level of services will strengthen the basis for a more sustainable development. Al-Bayda, as a bridge connecting the most populous parts of Yemen, can play a major role in the progress of Yemen. But we have to plan for it carefully.



Continued from page 7:

## YEMEN'S UNITY AND THE CHALLENGES!

Another complication has become the complications arising from Yemen's position on the Gulf Crisis. The infant unity state was not allowed any breathing space, before it was caught in the political cross-fire. The country was already in a strong momentum of change and liberalization. Even before unification, the North was already very liberal. The South was also in the course of real change, the first hint of which came in a communique issued following session 15 of the Central Committee of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP). This proclaimed that serious and democratic considerations had been The South before unification was in the course of real change, the first hint of which came in a communique issued following session 15 of the Central Committee of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP). This proclaimed that serious and democratic considerations had been given to wide-ranging pro-

posals for economic reform, including the introduction of some form of competition as a means of boosting the performance of the country's notoriously inefficient state enterprises. Then, in September following the 16th session of the YSP, the Central Committee discussions decided to fight administrative duplication between the government and the party, and the desire to merge departments, sections and committees whose existence is unjustifiable. Such moves were supported by further significant reforms. Immediately prior to unification, the legislative body in Aden allowed the private sector to play "a true role in economic development". In October 1989 a new law was announced permitting private investments. The economic changes have been accompanied by a startling range of measures towards political liberalisation. Parallel to the internal political liberalisation, Aden has moved to improve its relations with

Arab States and the West. In September, the South announced that it wished to re-establish diplomatic relations with Washington after a 20 year break! Political liberalization has become the norm for unified Yemen. Since the signing of the draft merger constitution, Yemen has announced the formation of several political parties and organizations- Nasserite, Unionist, Ba'athist, Islamic Fundamentalist, etc. A multi-party political system, a democratic structure, human rights, market-oriented capitalism, free enterprise, have all become the base on which the unity government was to work. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, member of the five-man strong Presidential Council, is optimistic that economic prosperity is on the way. The market of a unified Yemen is now very big. Counting on the effect of synergism, He said, "We will show that the sum a unified Yemen is greater than the two parts." He also indicated that the

investment law which the government will present to the newly convened House of Representatives will be liberal. On the other hand many of the ingredients for significant investment already exist. One banker believes that Aden's strategic location and the existence of a large pool of cheap labor force will provide the incentives required for industry. The free zones and the favourable climate, complete with low taxation, and no foreign exchange regulations, will encourage foreign and local investors to participate in the development process. Another senior foreign banker stressed the importance of a mechanism that can provide a quick reply to business proposals, cutting down as much as possible on bureaucracy. He also pointed to the mood of optimism which prevails in the united Yemen. "It's a matter of confidence," he said. When we trust the market, we create the market. The most obvious advan-

tage of unity is that Yemen has stopped buying arms which Yemenis used to use against each other. Now they are no longer needed. President Ali Abdullah Saleh said: "We have decided to freeze arms contracts, because we are a nation that wants peace and stability. We have no intention of becoming an arsenal. Both Yemens were spending over one third of their budgets to arm themselves against each other," he pointed out. Along the same lines, Vice President Ali Salem al-Beedh said, "Economic development would be first priority for the new (unified) republic". Of course, unity can not resolve all problems in one stroke. Commenting on the durability of the union, one Western diplomat in Sanaa said, "There's too much popular support for it (unity), and too much political capital was been invested by both leaderships".



### B P Exploration Operating Co Ltd

presents its congratulations to the Yemeni people,  
leadership and government on the  
anniversary of the September Revolution

OPERATING ONSHORE AND OFFSHORE IN REPUBLIC OF YEMEN



تهدي بي بي الشركة البريطانية لعمليات التنقيب  
التهاني والتبريكات إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر العملاقه

Continued from page 3:

**THE SEVENTY-DAY SIEGE OF SANAA**

Since then, I have more or less quit military service as I moved to increasingly civilian duties. Of course, I moved from one post to another, and today I serve as chairman of the National Corporation for the Production and Marketing of Cement. But going back to the August 1968 incidents, you will note that the origins of the differences came from outside the army. Some sweet-talking politicians and disguised royalists passed out twisted information with the hope of regaining control. They infiltrated and poisoned the army. By the way, this danger exists once again today. The army, even though a monolithic unit, can be poisoned from outside. This is something we have to worry about.

**Q: Have all the men of those heroic moments been honored?**

**A:** President Ali Abdullah Saleh started a program a few years back. Every year, he would honor a few more until the whole lot would be covered. But I don't understand why the process has been stopped. You see, the real heroes are eclipsed by people who in these last years have projected themselves as the "heroes of September and the real revolutionaries". This is a recurrent phenomenon in human history. But many of the true heroes are still

alive, and the true story cannot be hidden. As I say this, of course, I realize many people tell stories from their point of view. Therefore, it is important that we hear out everybody, and then screen the facts and synthesize the events. We have to document those heroic moments in Yemeni history. But there are some big names which defended the city, and which still are neglected. For example, Sultan Al-Qirshi is a person who played such a decisive role, yet his name has been wiped from the documents.

**Q: How did the Siege come to an end?**

**A:** After two months, we started gaining the upper hand as the mercenary opposition started getting demoralized. They had planned a quick kill. Their front quickly disintegrated, specially as we made rapid advances on their positions. In the final days we pushed them back. Abdul-Raqeeb Abdul-Wahhab led the group that liberated the road to Hodeidah and recaptured Asir and Jabal Aiban, which was a major breakthrough. His forces then met with the forces of Ahmed Abdo Rabbo Al-Awadhi which liberated all the regions all the way from Hodeidah. That was a triumphant moment in our modern history.

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Tuesday From Our Nets and Creels  
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Wednesday Numerous Noodles  
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continued growth and success on the anniversary of the  
**SEPTEMBER 26th REVOLUTION**

**شركة أكسيدنتال بتروليم**

تذف إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته التهاني بمناسبة أفراس ذكرى

ثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر أعادها الله بمزيد من التوفيق والتقدم



## JEWIS IN TROUBLE IN NEW YORK

As Judaism's holiest period approached, Ann Julian felt the weight of contemplation amid her feverish preparations for Rosh Hashana, the New Year's holiday that took place last week. "This year will be different than other years: It has to be," she said. Julian is a member of the Lubavitcher Hasidic sect and one of about 25,000 who live in the Crown Heights sections of Brooklyn.

The neighborhood of 300,000 is 80% black, and tensions there exploded when a Black child was killed by a Lubavitcher's car on August 19. A grand jury declined to indict the driver. A Lubavitcher student was killed in apparent retaliation. Days of rioting followed. New York's mayor and the district attorney who had earlier promised demonstrations against the grand jury action, pleaded for calm.

In this holiday period of prayer and introspection, Julian will be asking God for answers. "People are still not quiet in their hearts," she said.

But Stephanie Gross, 39, a Crown Heights resident and Orthodox Jew who will celebrate holy days with Lubavitcher friends, is more determined than ever to "serve God with joy." "Happiness frees the mind. It elevates the soul," Gross said. "It's the want that reaches across all borders." Crown Heights, the Lubavitchers' worldwide headquarters and home of its spiritual leader, Rebbe Menachem M. Schneerson, fills up with extended families and pilgrims during the Jewish holidays.

Up to 15,000 faithfuls are expected from as far away as Israel, South Africa and Australia. The Lubavitchers are worried the visitors will experience the same terrifying anger that forced many residents to flee last month's rioting. "I do think there's an undercurrent of concern," said Lubavitcher Rabbi Shea Hecht. "Different holidays can cause bias in people who seem to have anger in their hearts."

Hecht said any misunderstandings with outsiders

would be more likely on Sukkot, a festival celebrating the fall harvest, when Lubavitchers move into outdoor tents, and sing and dance in the streets late at night.

In contrast, Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, serve as "bookends of a 10-day period of repentance," said Rabbi Zevulun Charlop, Dean of the Rabbi Issac Elchanan theological seminar at Yeshiva University. Yet, the tension and frustration between the black and Jewish communities continue. According to black community leaders, the Jews project an attitude of high-handedness. This has created an undercurrent of animosity, which erupts as soon as there is an inter-sect problem. Rev. Al Sharpton, a black activist, called on both sides to "show sufficient interest in the concerns of the other group". Clashes between US Jews and blacks have erupted many times over the last decade, specially during political campaigns.

## SAHRAWI PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM

Over 210 members of the the United Nations Observers Team have arrived in Layoun, the capital of the former Spanish Sahara, to supervise the referendum to be held there early next year. The UN is carrying out a Security Council resolution by asking the Sahrawi people to decide whether they would like to be part of Morocco or whether they would like to establish an independent state. It is worth mentioning that at least a segment of the Sahrawi people are vehemently opposed to Morrocon occupation. They have taken up armed struggle, and their opposition group is called the POLISARIO. According to an agreement between Morocco, the UN and the POLISARIO, there is a truce during which armed conflict has come to an end. However, the POLISARIO has already accused Morocco of resettling native Moroccans in the Sahara in an attempt to influence the outcome of the referendum. But preparations for the referendum continue.

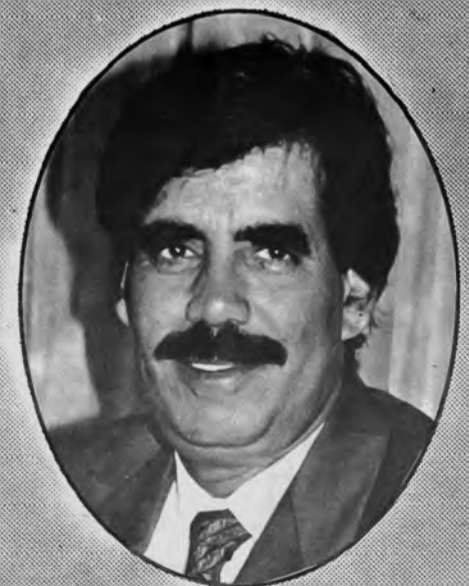
## RAFSANJANI TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA

Iran's President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani accepted an invitation to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia it was reported last week. He will be the first Iranian President to visit the Kingdom since the 1979 Islamic revolution. The two states are rapidly improving relations after years of hostility. The Saudi Education Minister Sheikh Abdulaziz Al-Abdullah, who visited Tehran 1st week, delivered the invitation to Rafsanjani, along with a message from King Fahd on regional security and "ways of vindicating the denied rights of the Palestinian people." Abdulaziz said the King praised Iran's "very good cooperation" during the Haj pilgrimage at Mecca this year.

More than 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, were killed at Mecca in 1987 in clashes between Saudi security forces and demonstrators. Iran boycotted the Haj for three years in protest at restrictions on the number of pilgrims it could send.

## STRAKE CONSORTIUM

wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government continued growth and success on the anniversary of the  
**SEPTEMBER 26th REVOLUTION**



### مجموعة إستريك

تذف إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته التهاني بمناسبة أفرح ذكرى  
ثورة (٢٦) سبتمبر أعادها الله بمزيد من التوفيق والتقدم

Raisa:

**GORBY KNEW IT WAS COMING!**

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev told his wife more than a year before the coup he foresaw a tough battle ahead with hardliners, according to a new book by Raisa Gorbachev. "It was just before the end of our holiday in Yalta when Mikhail said to me: "We've got the most difficult time ahead of us. There is going to be political fighting. It's very alarming but we mustn't give in. We mustn't surrender the fate of the country to cowboys. They will ruin everything," she writes. In her book, *My Story*, Raisa expresses fears about the possible breakup of the Soviet Union. Republic after another, independence from the USSR has become an epidemic. Nationalism and extremism have become rampant. "They are spreading like a cancerous growth and I find it extremely alarming," she says. "I feel scared. Is every policy ineffective in the face of this evil?" Raisa says her husband works almost endlessly: "Mikhail Sergeyevich lives in a state of incredible tension: six years of work in the fullest sense of the word, and the years have merged into one endless working day." "I never see him back home before 10 or 11 at night and he always arrives home with a pile of papers. He often works until 2 am and sometimes 3 am in the morning." She also describes the pair's courtship and marriage. They met as students at Moscow State University and married in 1953. "Our first meeting was at a dance in the students' club... We were friends for a long time before we got married. I shall never forget the long walks we took around Moscow." But the match was definitely romantic: "Our relationship and our feelings were from the very beginning perceived by us as a natural, inseparable part of fate. We realised that our life would be unthinkable without each other." Like other students, the Gorbachevs were desperately poor. Mikhail Sergeyevich earned the money needed for the wedding as a combine driver harvesting the wheat," she writes. "He had enough money to buy a new suit for himself and a wedding dress for me."

**NEW RULES FOR INTERVENTION**

Mr. Genscher, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, surprised the whole world when he contended that intervening in other countries for the protection of human rights should not be seen as a violation of national sovereignty or intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. In the European Conference on Peace and Security held in Moscow last week, and in which the Foreign Ministers of 35 member countries participated, the proposal raised a heated debate with countries taking different sides. But it does seem that the rules of the new world order place an emphasis on human rights to the extent that nationals of small countries may directly appeal to big countries to "save" from the oppression of their own leaders. This new arrangement creates a lot of new sensitivities among small countries as they worry the bigger countries will use this pretext to "recolonize" them.

**MENTAL CHARTING OF CRIMINALS**

"A scientific approach to creating psychological profiles of criminals is challenging conventional myths about crime", said Professor David Canter, from the Psychology Department of the University of Survery, UK, in a press conference. He has provided advice in more than 40 cases over the last five years, including inquiries into murders, serial rapes and the investigation into the "Railway Murders" that led to the sentencing of John Duffy. Professor Canter adopts a systematic, rather than an intuitive, approach to profiling. This has proved so successful that he is setting up the world's first university course in Investigative Psychology.

The only other course of this kind in the world is the behavioral science training offered to FBI agents in the United States. This was depicted in the recent film, *The Silence of the Lambs*.

He aims to identify the key underlying components of criminal behavior. "This scientific approach cuts through the mythology presented of criminals as arch-villains, overly mad or evil, seen as having great intelligence and cunning," he said. His work shows criminals are limited people, operating in a blinkered world.

He can often give police an idea of the key characteristics of offenders which might help to track them down. This might be a sketch of the type of criminal history of an offender - helping the police cut down on their workload as they plough through criminal records.

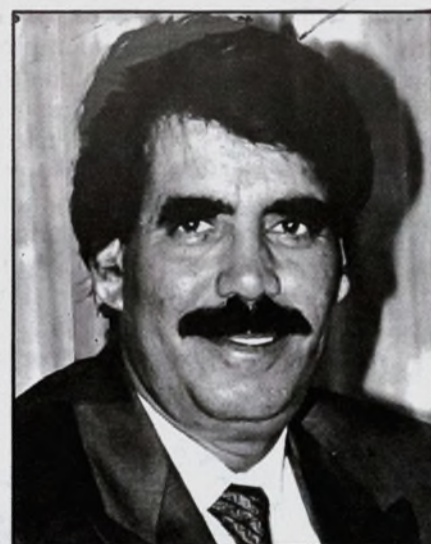
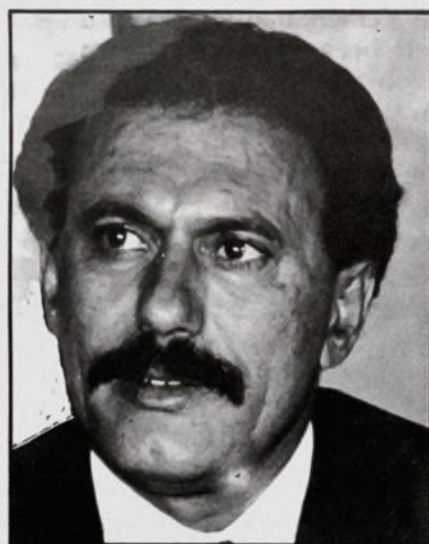
He has spotted patterns in offences that an ordinary police investigation would be unlikely to pick up. Criminals often use similar phrases when talking to all their victims, even if the gap between crimes is as much as 10 years.

He has also charted repetitious behavior in criminals. "Offenders are very consistent - a rapist who attacks outside, rather than attacking in somebody's house will usually rape a second time in the outside as well."

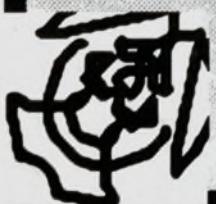
Professor Canter has been able to persuade police to persevere in cases that have looked hopeless, often providing objective confirmation that they are on the right track.

**YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY**

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the 29th anniversary of the SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION!

**شركة هنت اليمانية للنفط**

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيده



**PRIME MINISTER URGES ALL TO CONTRIBUTE TO REFORM PROGRAM**

Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas held a press conference at 11.00 am on Saturday September 14th. This was attended by representatives of many local and foreign journalists. The theme of the press conference was the "Program for National Construction and Political, Economic, Financial and Administrative Reform". The Prime Minister explained that the program will be implemented during the remainder of the transitional period and beyond. He said that there was an urgent and pressing need to re-think our present conditions and to take measures to rectify them. He described at length the constraints under which the government works as contrasted with the aspirations and ambitions. He then invited questions from the floor. Some of the questions were direct and hard. Basically, the journalists were doubtful whether the government could implement any reform at all during the transitional, and how the program would bind any other government that will come following the transitional period. Some went even further. Constitutionally, as well as functionally, the government is too overshadowed by the Presidential Council to be able to take hard and far-reaching decisions. The Prime Minister was questioned about his gover-

ment's achievements during the first half (15 months) of transitional period. Visibly irritated by the harsh questions, the Prime Minister explained that his government was able to:

1. Reduction of expenditures on foreign teachers by over 50%,
2. Reduction of Yemeni diplomatic representation abroad by 35%,
3. Reduction of government expenditures on transportation by 40%.



He then stated that it is the duty of all parties to shoulder their responsibilities and assist in the reform. He re-affirmed the government's commitment to apply the law at all levels. "No body should remain above the law," he said. Pointing to the three main concerns of the citizens (high unemployment, high prices, high crime rates), he indicated that several steps were taken to effectively tackle these problems. He referred to numerous financial and budgetary reforms and improvements. "We should be fair when we evaluate the government's performance," he pleaded.

**GIVE THE PUBLIC SECTOR A FAIR CHANCE**

by: Ameen Nouisser  
Economic Editor  
The Yemen Times

The Yemeni public sector suffers from many problems. One of the major difficulties under which it works is the absence of financial independence. In other words, the inability to make financial decisions promptly. This is one of the most important factors in the failure of the government companies and corporations. Let us look at these companies and corporations closely. Every one of them comes under the jurisdiction of this or that minister who dictates orders to them any way they wish. Often, they use them to win favors or to pay back favors. Under such circumstances, how can we hold any company or corporation accountable for its performance? In many cases, the companies and corporations do not have even administrative independence. This means that the person in charge of the cooperation does not even have the freedom to fire or hire without the approval and support of the supervising minister.



It is a given fact that clearing financial and administrative decisions through the ministry takes a long time, thus leading to higher costs and lost opportunities. As a result many government companies and corporations fail. Many people talk today of the need

to get rid of government companies and corporations. Maybe what we need is not a program to simply sell off these companies, but a program to re-structure them. We should allow them to work on the basis of the market and give their administration sufficient authority to run them. More specifically, they should be able to get rid of the excess employees, they should be allowed to market their products where-ever they can, they should be exempted from interference by supervising authorities, and they should be given financial and administrative independence. Within these parameters, the government companies should be able to compete successfully in the market. There are many countries in which public sector companies have succeeded. In Yemen, many have failed because we have put too many constraints on them, and we have asked them to achieve too many opposing goals. Yet, at the end of the day, we are asking them to show profits.

**YEMEN TIMES ANNOUNCES VACANCIES:**

Due to the growth of its work, Yemen Times is in need of the following:

1. accountant and collection agent.
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3. writer/translator (English / Arabic / English). French is an additional bonus.

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**APPLY IN PERSON!**

**QUIZ ANSWERS: Magic Word SCHOLARSHIP**

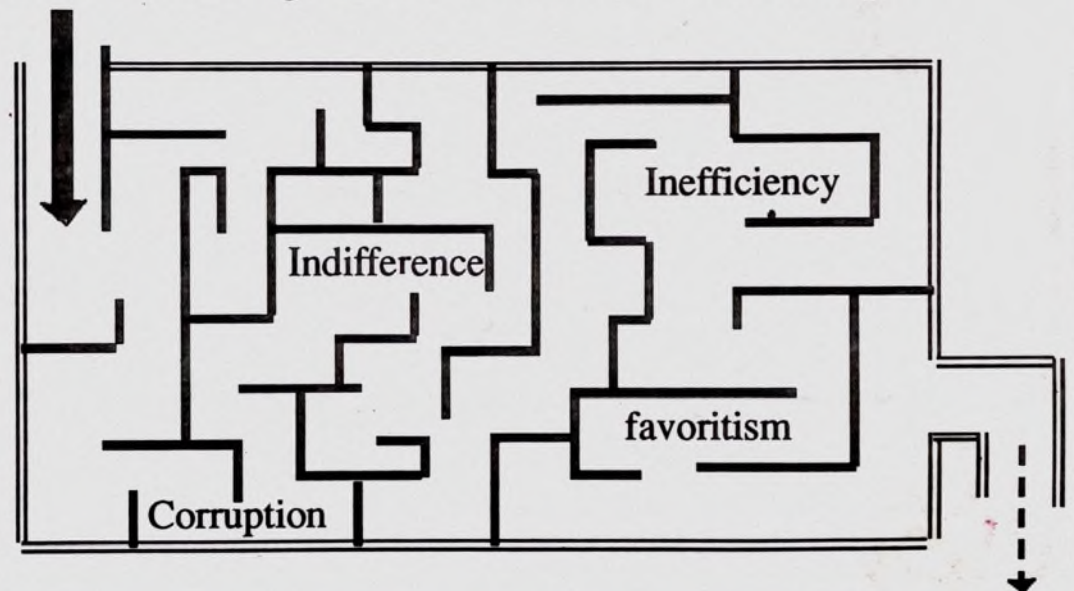
**Jumbles**

LEAKY ANISE FLABBY PLEDGE  
They might give "tone" to a party—  
"BELLES"

**Crosswords:**

B	A	B	E	L	W	T	P	P	A	C	K		
A	R	A	S	E	M	A	C	H	A	I	O		
M	O	T	O	O	L	E	O	R	A	I	N		
B	I	T	E	C	L	A	S	T	E	R	I	N	G
I	L	L	D	A	L	E	O	T	O				
E	B	O	N	Y	A	G	A	T	H	A	S		
R	E	M	A	N	D	D	I	R	T	A	M		
S	L	E	D	I	M	E	T	A	I	B	I	D	
V	I	N	A	D	A	D	P	R	A	I	S	E	
P	A	T	R	I	C	E	T	H	A	N	T		
E	N	A	T	R	I	M	U	S	S				
N	I	G	H	T	M	U	S	I	C	R	A	Y	
E	D	I	E	E	R	A	T	M	E	T	O	N	
O	L	L	A	R	A	R	E	A	M	E	N	D	
N	E	A	T	A	L	S	M	O	S	E	Y		

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