

YEMEN TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

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PERSONAL VIEW

LEADING THE WAY -
ONE MORE TIME!

Rami G. Khouri

Jordanian Intellectual & Analyst

Travelling from Jordan to Yemen and back, as I have done several times in the last year, is a refreshing and heartening experience and perhaps a glimpse into the future of the Arab World. After the catastrophe of the Gulf War which is the culmination point of the political and socio-economic malaise of the last four decades of Arab history, it seems clear to me that the future of the Arab World lies neither with the strongman autocracies represented by Iraq and others like it, nor by the oligarchic and paternalistic welfare systems of Kuwait.

The future lies in an Arab World whose people can enjoy the twin rights of dignity and freedom. If these are guaranteed, they will lead in turn to the other goals we have sought for years-- security, socio-economic development, respect for human rights, the state of law, production-based economic growth, integration among the different Arab states, resolution of the confrontation with Israel and other non-Arab neighbors, and more rational and mutually beneficial ties with the world's big powers.

Jordan and Yemen represent the cutting edge of nascent Arab democracies -- traditional societies working against great odds to transform themselves into pluralistic democracies. I am intrigued by the manner in which the West, especially the American and British press, seek to portray Jordan and Yemen as among the great losers of the Gulf crisis. Of course, everybody was a loser, for in a "turkey shoot" the morality of the shooter is damaged as badly as the health of the turkey. Yet, we are not acting like losers. Rather, we seem to be pointing the way to a better Arab World, self-confidently pressing ahead with democratic transformation and recognizing that only if people within their countries are free and self-assured can they then move on to the stage of genuine cooperation and even economic integration among the Arab states.

Our developmental thrust today is a logical continuation of the stand we took during the Gulf crisis -- against whimsical militarism by Arabs or Western powers, and for a political order based on liberty, human dignity, respect for the rule of law, and stability based on regional cooperation. It would be appropriate for Jordan and Yemen, sites of some of the ancient world's greatest civilisations, to lead the Arab World once again in its quest for a stable and durable political order. From my travels between these two battered yet defiant countries, I sense that " this is happening."

LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS,

YEMENI-JORDANIAN TALKS

Yemeni Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas left Sanaa for Amman, Jordan, on Sunday September 22nd at the head of a Yemeni delegation to participate in the Supreme Committee for Cooperation between the two countries. The Minister of Trade and Supply and the Vice Minister of Development and Planning had travelled earlier to prepare for the high-level talks. The two countries are trying to create a close level of cooperation at the economic (trade and investment) level to match the high level of existing political coordination. Yemen Times has learnt that the Yemeni side is trying to promote Yemeni exports, and will urge Jordanian investors to participate in the various opportunities existing in Yemen.

ITALY TO CO-FINANCE

SANAA SEWERAGE PLANT

Mohammed Al-Fusayyel, General Manager of the General Corporation for Water and Sewerage, stated that a water treatment project for Sanaa is being finalized. He added that Yemen is presently looking for financing for this project which is estimated to cost about US\$30 million. "Italy has already pledged to provide US\$15 million, while we seek to obtain the balance from the Arab Fund, which is sending a delegation to Sanaa next month." At another level, Mr. Al-Fusayyel confirmed that the water and sewerage investment budget for 1992, which amounts to YR280 million, has been approved, and that financing is secured. Most of the investments involve securing new sources of water and improving distribution systems in the major cities, specially Sanaa, Taiz, Hodeidah, Ibb and Dhamar, as well many of the secondary cities.

YEMENI-FRENCH TALKS

A Yemeni delegation headed by Dr. Farag Bin Ghanim, the Minister of Development and Planning left for Paris to hold talks with French officials within the framework of the Cooperation Committee between the two countries. The talks will be held during 25-26/9/1991 and will cover French assistance to Yemen, as well as trade and investment issues. The Yemeni side will also seek French private investments in the Free Zones, specially in Aden.

THE PGC FINDS A NEW ROLE:

In its efforts to help the government in fighting shop owners who do not adhere to the retail prices dictated by the Ministry of Supply and Trade, the People's General Congress has instructed its members to act as watch-dogs. In this important new role, the PGC hopes to perform a consumer protection task by asking its members to enlist in voluntary activities aimed at curbing the unjustified rise in prices.

YEMENIZING THE
TEACHING STAFF

The Ministry of Education has dismissed (15,000) non-Yemeni teachers at the end of the last school-year. These have been replaced by a similar number of high-school graduates who received a three-week crash program on educational techniques and teaching skills. At the same time, another 10,000 Yemenis have been employed by the Ministry to meet the rising demand for teachers. "We are working towards a full Yemenization of the teaching staff of all our schools," the Minister of Education, Mr. Mohammed Al-Jayifi said. Already, the primary school level is Yemenized, and in two years, the preparatory level will be fully Yemenized.



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يونايتد بنك لميتد

يتقدم باطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني
وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة العيد التاسع والعشرين

لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



Defense Minister Haitham:

"Our Military Capabilities are for Defensive Purposes"

The Yemeni armed forces played a distinct role in the September 1962 Revolution. Actually it was a group of army officers, led by Abdullah As-Sallal, who engineered and executed the revolution, albeit, with the backing and support of the people. It is fitting on this occasion that we should talk to the Minister of Defence, Staff Brigadier Haitham Qassim Taher Abdul-Rabb.

Haitham is from Wadi Khulli, in Radfan District (where the October 1963 was sparked), in Lahj Governorate. Like all Yemenis, his early education was traditional, then he moved to the regular (modern) school system, and finally joined military education. He graduated from the Tank Academy followed by the Arkan Academy, both in the USSR. He occupied many military posts starting from group to division commander, and to Chief of Staff in the

former PDRY, and finally as the first Defence Minister of the Republic of Yemen. He is also a member of the House of Representatives and a member of the Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Following are excerpts of our meeting with him.

Q: Can you assess the overall military capacity of Yemen today given the regional and international developments?

A: Military capacity is a relative term, related to the objectives/goals of society. As Yemen's goals are to co-exist peacefully while ensuring our full freedom under conditions that lend themselves to growth and prosperity, the purpose of our military capacity becomes purely and totally defensive. Thus, the question, the way I understand it, becomes, how able are we to defend ourselves. The Republic of Yemen was born at a time when regional and international



variables witnessed dramatic changes. Yet, there is no basic change in our ability to defend our national sovereignty, independence and unity. However, I do not downplay the disequilibrium in Arab defensive capabilities as a whole due to the way the Gulf crisis has ended. Thus, this can be regarded as a call to the Arab peoples and governments to reconsider any position that will impede joint Arab efforts towards ensuring collective national security.

We hope that the new international developments will yield a world that has better foundations for peace, stability and freedom of nations to choose their path for development and progress free from any hegemony or domination.

Q: What have we learnt from the Gulf War?

A: The Gulf War has left behind a plethora of new relations, results, and basic attitudes, through which we will have to sift for some time to come. One thing is very visible - Iraq is stronger than Kuwait, but it is not stronger than the USA and its allies in the war. That basic truth should have guided the policies of those countries and the others. There is an additional issue here. We should not:

- a) neglect our differences until they grow out of proportion;
- b) allow foreigners to use and manipulate our differences which always works to the detriment of our interests and peoples.

Q: How far have you come in unifying the army of the former YAR and PDRY?

A: Work continues to unify our army. Let me tell you what we have done so far. We have completed the re-numbering of personnel and re-tagging of hardware. We are now completing a survey of military possessions and resources. Ranks have been restructured and unified. Several committees are at advanced stage of re-vamping the whole armed forces in a unified and inter-meshed pattern.

Q: How do you see building a modern Yemeni army?

A: I have indicated earlier that our army has a defensive objective. This objective is achieved through two policies:

- a) To build, train, and update our armed forces so that they are always ready to perform their duties;
- b) To do so with the least possible expenditures and

Continued on page 7

MAREB YEMEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Yemen's largest and oldest insurance company, presents to the Yemeni people and political leadership its hearty congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the 26th September Revolution.

**شركة مأرب اليمنية للتأمين**

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمن وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة

QUEEN BILQIS AND THE KINGDOM OF SHEBA (SABA):

The five principal kingdoms in ancient southern Arabia were Saba, Hadhramaut, Ausan, Qataban and Ma'in. The oldest and most powerful state among them was Saba with its famous capital Marib. Owing to its position at the edge of the eastern Yemeni desert, it dominated the main trade route which ran from the seaports at the southeastern coasts of Arabia, through the valleys of Hadhramaut and northwards into and through Aljawf and Najran. The present ruins testify to the splendour and greatness of the ancient town, which Ptolemaios described as the centre of the "first climatic zone". It is thought that the hill on which stands the present village of Marib was the site of the famous palace of Salhin, which according to tradition was the palace of Bilqis, Queen of Saba (Sheba). Folklore traditions say the palace was built by Jinn, the demons, who needed 77 years to finish the task. It was the capital of a rich and prosperous kingdom,

whose queen of Sheba is mentioned in the Tawrah, Bible and Quran. All three monotheistic faiths (Islam, Christianity and Judaism) are familiar with the story of Queen Sheba's visit to Prophet Suleiman (King Solomon). According to the Holy Quran (Surah 27 verse 23):

Lo! I found a woman ruling over them, and she hath been given (abundance) of all things, and hers is a mighty throne. I found her and her people worshipping the sun instead of God, and satan maketh their works fair-seeming unto them, and debarreth them from the way (of Truth) so that they go not aright.

These words were said by the Hudhud (hoo poe) an unusual messenger to Solomon. The Hoopoe had been absent from Solomon's entourage. It was side-tracked by what it saw on its flight to Marib, Sheba's capital.

This wonderful and colourful story has ever since fascinated all peoples.

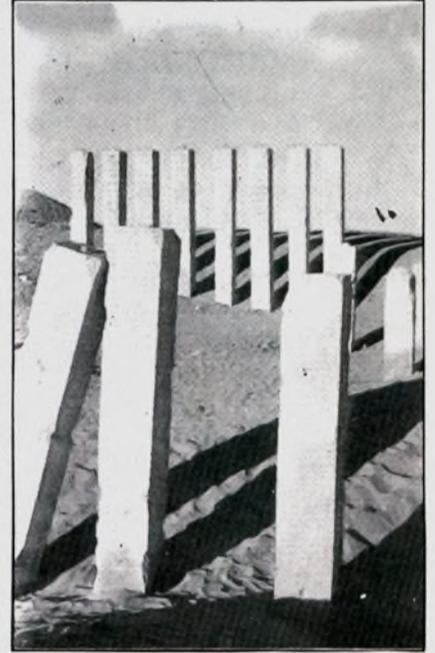
Again the same story is told to the Christians in the first book of Kings and the second Book of Chronicles. "When the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to test him with hard questions. She came to Jerusalem with a very great retinue with camels bearing spices and very much gold, and precious stones...."

Jesus brought the Queen of Sheba from the distant past into his covenant and placed her on the side of the Just. At the last judgement at the Queen of the South (Semitic "Yemen"), too, will sit on the throne and judge: "For she came from the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon" (Matthew 12, 42 and Luke 11, 31).

No archaeological evidence

has been found so far of the Queen of Saba, nor is any reference made to her in Sabaic inscriptions. It is, however, worth mentioning it was by no means unusual for a woman to sit on the throne in ancient Arabia. She is famous not only for the importance and power of her realm, but also because she introduced a new style of leadership based on democracy and consultation with her people in matters of state. Archaeologists, historians and ethnologists are now wrestling with the sands of the desert in search for evidence. Marib's most important temples are the "Mahram Bilqis" and the "Throne of Bilqis", both of which were dedicated to the Moon God, Almaqah. The first was partly excavated by an American expedition in 1952. They found hundreds of blocks of stones with inscriptions which had been placed in the temple along with sacrificial gifts,

but none of the treasures of the Queen of Sheba.

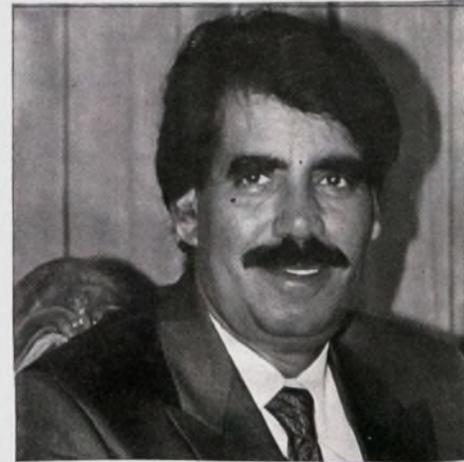


The southern Arabians had monopoly over two of the most sought after materials of ancient times: frankincense and myrrh. These two resins only grow in eastern Yemen (Hadhramaut) and in Dhofar (today southern Oman which in those days belonged to the

Continues on page 11

YEMENIA

Management & Employees congratulate
the Yemeni People, Leadership and Government
on the 29th Anniversary of the September Revolution



اليمنية

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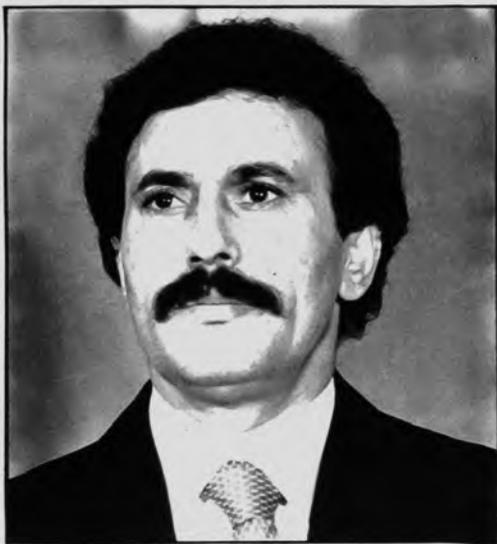
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الإدارة العامة

تلفون: ٢٧٢٩٢٠/٣ - فاكس: ٢٧٤١٢٧

تلکس: ٢٥٢٣ - ص.ب.: (٢٨٤٧) - صنعاء



Continued from page 3:

Defense Minister Haitham: "Our Military Capabilities are for Defensive Purposes"

in a cost-effective manner so that military expenditures do not represent a burden on the economy. Within those two policies, and in light of the necessary balance between size and quality of our forces, our plans proceed to build a modern army.

Q: Relations between the army and the internal security forces - how do they proceed?

A: Defending national sovereignty and consolidating internal security are twins which cannot be separated, and they are the responsibility of the whole nation, although they are the main duty of the defense and security organisations.

Internal security and stability is the job of the internal and political security forces. These duties, although secondary to the army, are compulsory as the national interests dictate. In any case relations between the army and the security forces are governed by legal and constitutional arrangements such as the law gov-

erning the National Defense Council headed by Commander General Ali Abdullah Saleh who oversees and guides this relationship. In addition, there are numerous regulations issued by the Council of Ministers which stipulate the relations and types of cooperation and coordination whether at the central level or the unit levels in the governorates. We have a good level of cooperation and understanding.

Q: Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, told the media that plans were underway to cut down the size of the army. What are the details on that?

A: As I mentioned earlier, our military capabilities are defense-oriented. Therefore, we do not need a large army to invade or occupy the territory of other countries or to interfere in the internal affairs of others, or to destabilize the region. Therefore, the army the country requires - in size

and equipment - must be compatible with the defensive needs of the country and its role in contributing to regional security and stability. You will note that building a big army comes at the expense of the development process as it takes away resources badly needed for development, and it may create major regional security risks. Actually, a big army by itself cannot guarantee the security of a nation or to build the confidence among peoples. Security and stability can be consolidated by peaceful political means and by avoiding military terrorism or threats of using force. Thus, when we speak of reducing the size of the Yemeni army, we are applying this on the basis of two concepts:

a) We have to establish the basic defense needs of the country without contributing to the armament build-up in the region and to pursue those policies which help increase the level of trust and self-confidence in the region;

b) We have to weigh carefully the efficiency of our army by balancing between its size and productivity. Therefore, our upcoming plans involve building a highly able army although its size may not be as big.

Q: A defensive army has a lot of spare time. How do you perceive contributing to developing the nation?

A: Contributing to socio-economic development is one of the basic tenets of our military establishment. We are involved in agricultural projects specially in land reclamation, road construction, commercial activities, transportation, well drilling, bridge construction, and in medical treatment. Through specialized units, we are now gearing up to build residential units and to prepare special task forces to help during emergencies and natural catastrophes. We also look at the army as a school which educates its members.

Q: Army presence in the cities. When will it end?

A: The political leadership is inclined towards evacuating the army barracks from cities, and towards freeing cities from any kinds of arms. But this is not an easy matter, as many of these units are of special nature and are engaged in many technical training and special service programs (such as airports, air defense, naval stations, maintenance, construction, and engineering corps, supply units, etc.). In addition, please remember the fantastic costs required in building new facilities, and the time it would take to build new sites. We are studying all these factors.

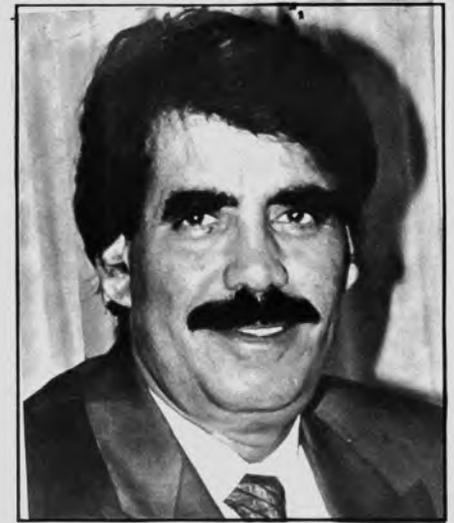
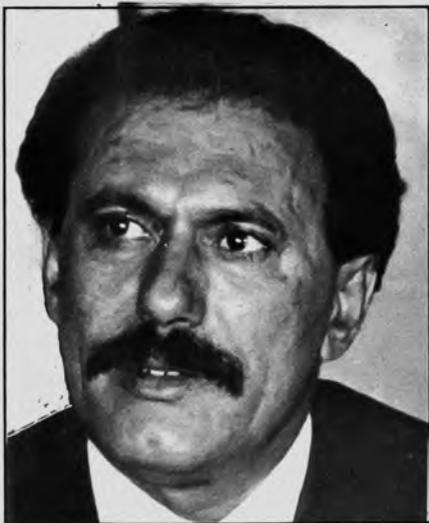
Q: The Ministry of Defense is a new organisation. How is it evolving?

A: This is a busy place, and we are trying to build a structure that is going to be compatible with our changing needs. We are learning from various experiences in shaping the workings of this ministry according to the most appropriate methods.

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ووفاء لدماء الشهداء الأبرار

GATT Disputes 1,000-PASSENGER AIRPLANE PROJECTED

Officials from the United States, Japan, Canada and the European Community opened talks last week aimed at removing obstacles to a wide-ranging international trade agreement. Failure to resolve the multiple disputes "would be a catastrophe for the world," said the EC representative, Frans Andriessen.

The so-called Uruguay round of negotiations, being held under the auspices of the 108-nation general agreement on tariffs and trade, are stalled over European opposition to lifting most agricultural subsidies.

France and to a lesser extent Germany are the main opponents of a US-backed proposal to phase out farm supports.

The two meetings in Angers are not a formal part of the Gatt process, but, brings together the biggest economic powers in the Uruguay round talks.

Andriessen said there was a "very good chance" that a broad Gatt settlement could be reached by the end of the year. But US trade representative Carla Hills, said she was less certain about a swift conclusion. Joining Andriessen and Mrs. Hills in Angers were international Commerce Ministers Eichi Nakao of Japan and Michael Wilson of Canada.

The EC has agreed to revamp its farm subsidy system, but talks are bogged down by differences among the 12 member nations. That, in turn, caused a collapse of the Gatt talks in Brussels last December because many non-European countries, led by the USA, refused to negotiate other issues until the agricultural controversy was resolved.

The next generation of aircraft will be "megacarriers" for 600 to 700 passengers, a leading designer has predicted.

Robert McKinlay, managing director of British Aerospace's commercial aircraft division, told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that he expected eventually to see 1,000-seat aircrafts.

More modest designs now on the drawing board intend to cope with the demand that the air travel industry predicts.

British Aerospace expects the number of aircraft in service to double by 2010, and the value of the market world-wide to reach \$500 billion by 2005 and \$1,500 billion by 2025.

McKinlay told delegates at the annual conference that plans for subsonic planes included triple-deck aircraft being pioneered in the US. They could cost so much to develop that joint international projects will be needed. Airbus Industries, is already contemplating aircraft with extra-wide fuselages.

Mr. McKinlay, a member of the Concorde design team, said the biggest

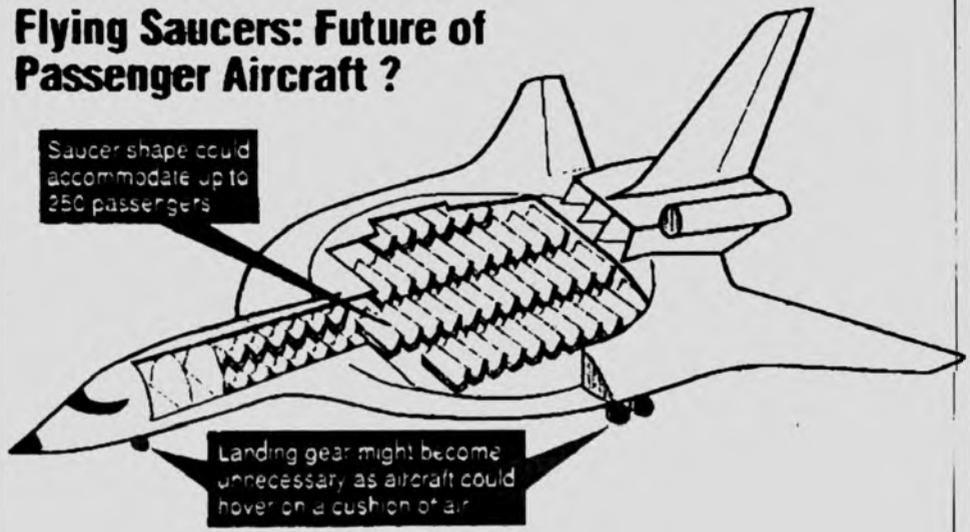
challenge lay with engine developers, who would have to improve fuel efficiency and cut down noise and noxious emissions. The aircraft would have to be able to travel at least 5,500 miles in one stretch, and airlines would have to improve speed.

Supersonic aircrafts are unlikely to deviate from the needle-like shape of the Concorde, but they would have to fly at speeds above and below the speed of sound without creating the sonic boom that has made Concorde infamous. Looking even further into the future, he said he expected designers to experiment with even more outlandish ideas. "An

aircraft shaped like a cross between Concorde and a flying saucer could be resurrected from the designers' archives." This bizarre disc-shaped vehicle was first proposed by engineers at British Aerospace about 30 years ago. Its designers thought it might even do away with landing gear, hovering on an air cushion instead. "Most of the technology exists today," he said. Designers would, however, face the small problem of modifying its engines and wings from today's standard aircraft to provide a high enough ratio to lift to drag for the aircraft to fly, he said.

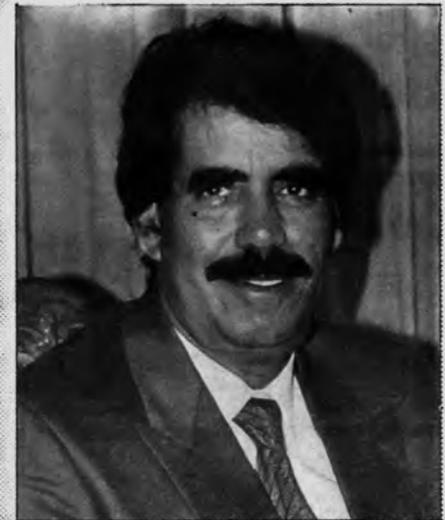
Flying Saucers: Future of Passenger Aircraft ?

Saucer shape could accommodate up to 250 passengers



Landing gear might become unnecessary as aircraft could hover on a cushion of air

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تتف أطييب التهانى والتبريكات إلى الشعب اليمن وقيادته وحكومته
بمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرين لثورة (٢٦) من سبتمبر المباركة
وعهداً بالعمل الدؤوب من أجل يمن الثورة



هايل سعيد انعم وشركاه

نتقدم بالتكهنات والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة والعشرين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة التي سنعمل دوماً على تحقيق أهدافها الخالدة

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THE HAYEL SAEED ANAM GROUP
TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BID THE YEMENI PEOPLE,
LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT A HAPPY ANNIVERSARY
OF THE 26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION
AND HOPES THAT THIS OCCASION RETURNS
NEXT YEAR WITH MORE ACHIEVEMENTS.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LETTERS TO

YEMENI PATIENT'S FATHER
GRATEFUL TO GERMAN MD TEAM

I would like, through the pages of the Yemen Times, to express my deep appreciation for the kindness and professional help my daughter and I were rendered by a group of medical doctors in Germany. My gratitude goes to Professor Dr. Harms and his team for their efforts in saving my daughter from certain death, and for saving me and my family from considerable suffering and anguish. What they have done for us is an example and manifestation of humanitarian kindness and professionalism that are often buried by the demands of a very materialistic world.

What the German team has done for my family gives me hope in the future of our world, and in the nature of human beings. I have found people who are to remain human, and to feel the agony of other humans.

My daughter was the victim of malpractice at Al-Thawra hospital in Sanaa. The diagnosis was wrong, and the treatment was bad. Her health deteriorated

rapidly, and by the time the Al-Thawra "medical doctors" discovered the true ailment, it was almost too late. We had to rush her to Germany.

I am a poor man, and my resources were not sufficient to cover my personal expenses (as a companion to the patient), let alone the medical expenses. I know, and the German doctors knew, I could not pay for their services or repay their kindness, I cannot give them back their dues. My daughter and I will remain indebted for the rest of our lives to the professor and his team. Among them, I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Harms, Prof. Dr. Bernd Reitter, Dr. Schwarz, Dr. Schmitt, D/Stolze, Miss Petra and many others. All I can say is that I am deeply touched by their kindness and human-ness to me and to my daughter. God bless them all.

Ahmed Nasser Al-Mawriri,
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

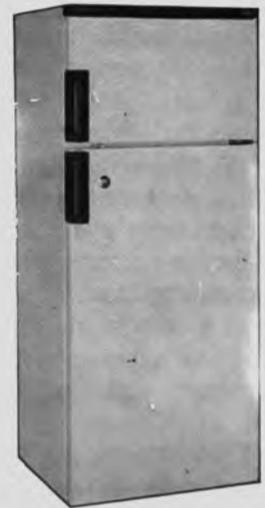


Adhban Group of Companies wishes the Yemeni people and leadership on the anniversary of the September 26th Revolution continued success and growth.



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شركة عبد الجليل ردمان التجارية المحدودة

تهني وتبارك للشعب اليمني عيدة التاسع والعشرين لثورة السادس
والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة. وفاء و عرفانا لشهدائها الأبرار

مصانع آيس كريم نانا ومشتقات الألبان

المركز الرئيسي الحديدة: ص.ب. (٣٥٧١) - تلفون: ٢٤٥١١٣ - تلكس: (٥٥٤٩)

فرع صنعاء: تلفون: ٢١٦٩٤٠ - ٢١٥٩٧٠ - فاكس (٢٦٣١٧٢) - تلغرافيا: ردمان

VIDEO-WATCHING MUSHROOMS IN YEMENI FAMILIES!

by: Ismail Ali Al-Ghabri

Yemen's video boom appears to have weakened family ties and transformed children into mesmerised dull-witted beings. Yet, neither the government nor researchers and scholars have addressed this "Video Syndrome" in our society. In the rest of the world, and to a lesser extent regionally, there has been much talk about the severe effects of videos on family life. Due to unattractive TV programs, the video has presented a better alternative for family entertainment. It has been able to attract viewers on a daily basis. After watching this killer machine very closely, I found that it has more than one bad effect on the viewers, whether on the personality, behaviour or relationship with other members of society. The video has killed the spirit of family participation.

The idea of entertaining films steals valuable time from the family which otherwise would have been

used for discussing family problems. The video takes away the pleasure of family chit-chats, which, by the way, bring the members closer together. Without these chit-chats, family members drift away, and end-up being almost strangers to one another. In addition, the kind of films available in the local market, add to the gravity of the problem. Usually these are gangster and spionage/crime movies. Everyone anticipates that the hero will be killed by a deformed man or an old criminal. The atmosphere is tense. It makes speaking seem something stupid, or out of place. So, for long moments, fully fixed on the screen, people do not utter one word. The video has killed family obligation and organisation in the life of individuals.

Every child returns from school dreaming about the film he sneaked into his bag after borrowing it from one of his friends. They bring them to school to exchange and share.

The poor mothers go around begging their children to eat their lunch or do their homework. They promise and swear no one will start the film until the food is brought to the sitting room so they can chew on and watch the victorious hero save the screaming tortured victim. As for school, the student

**VIDEO
WATCHING
IS BECOMING A
CURSE IN OUR
LIVES! ARE WE
READY TO
FIGHT IT?**

neglects his/her studies. He or she postpones home work until morning to quickly write down the answers with one hand while he/she puts the other through his shirt sleeve or her blouse and takes his/her last sip of tea or milk. This is because the kid spent the entire night watching a film that was "wild". Besides halting normal cultural growth,

video watching hinders acquiring any meaningful reading habits which are so important for personality development and mental enlightenment. Already, you can notice that those who have been addicted to the video, have become dull witted with sluggish thoughts and frozen emotions. The video has killed the individual's relations with the surrounding world. He/she prefers to put on a video tape, hold on to the remote control, and extend his/her feet outwards in a lethargic style to crown his/her relaxation. Then he/she will have other little demands - and preferably, he/she would want the mother to wait on him/her. What could be done to eliminate this cursed apparatus. The video has spread in our hallowed lives so fast that fighting it requires a lot of courage. Its power is testified by the flocks of people who crowd the 300 or more video shops in Sanaa alone. The success of this business is a reflection of

how empty and dull our lives have become. It is also testimony to the absence of other forms of entertainment. It is not shocking any more to find people whose lives are patterned by video movies - staying up late, and doing everything (eating, doing homework, house chores, etc.) while watching films. Making friends becomes less important, thus we have the phenomenon of transitory friendships. Waking early requires a big effort, and getting anything done before 11:00 am is a Herculean task.

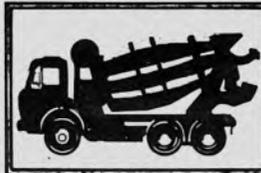
There are persons whose average is ten films per week, over and above, the TV programs. This is a loss in time, effort and resources. We have to address this problem at once. One of the things we could do is levy a very high tax of video shops. We could also introduce other meaningful forms of entertainment. Finally, we should help raise our kids in a way that will value time. Are we upto this responsibility?

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الشركة اليمنية للخرسانة الجاهزة (ش.م.ي.)

سعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
ص.ب. : ١٢٩٣
تلكس : ٢٤٨٩
ص.ت. : ٦٤٩٧
تلفون : سعاء ٢٠٧٥٣١ - ٢
عالميا : ٢٠٧٥٣١ - ٢ + ٩٦١



الشركة اليمنية للخرسانة الجاهزة

تهنيء، وتبارك للشعب اليمني عيده التاسع والعشرين
لتورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة.
وفاء وعرفانا لشهدائنا الأبرار

Continued from page 4

QUEEN BILQIS . . .

Kingdom of Hadhramaut). Not only the production, but also the trade of these goods was in the hands of the ancient South Arabians. There was not a temple or wealthy home in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Jerusalem or Rome which did not require these precious resins and was prepared to pay for their weight in gold. This wealth explains the historical background to the report about Queen Sheba's caravan gifts to Jerusalem. However, Marib's most famous monument is the Dam, which was built a few kilometres outside the town, blocks the Wadi Dhana where it merges between the al-Balaq al-Shimali and al-Balaq al-Janubi mountains. The harnessing of water allowed the irrigation of the Marib area and the hinterland. The grandeur of the dam has been perpetuated forever by the Quran:

"And truly there was a sign for Saba and its location:

"Two paradises - one on the right (bank), one on the left. Take your livelihood from what your Lord has granted you and thank Him for it! Verily, it is a good land and your Lord is merciful."

According to the findings by Jurgen Schmidt of the German Archaeological Institute, artificial irrigation at Marib began as early as the middle of the third millennium B.C., whilst systematic irrigation was definitely

in place by the end of that millennium.

The purpose of the dam was to collect the water during the rainy season, to let it rise to the height of the dam and from there to channel it to the fields. The dam cut off the entire Wadi. At both ends there were two perfectly constructed stone locks. The water collected behind the dam and was distributed to the fields via a network of main and secondary channels. The great achievement of the Marib system was that the dam had to hold back for a long time extremely large quantities of water which arrived periodically and then to channel it as quickly possible to the fields, which the Quran referred to as "paradises".

It has been estimated that in the Marib plain at least 7,000 hectares (18,000 acres) of land were under cultivation. The width of the dam was 720 meters, it was 15 m. high, and 20 m thick at its base. Recent archaeological and geomorphological studies have led to the conclusion that irrigation here began in the 3rd millennium B.C.

In the mid-1980s, H.E. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, financed the construction of a modern dam built further up the Wadi. This will again make it possible to utilize the water to reclaim a vast area of agricultural land.

Marib, the site of such a magnificent civilization awaits serious and committed archaeological research and digging. An important part of human history is still unknown.

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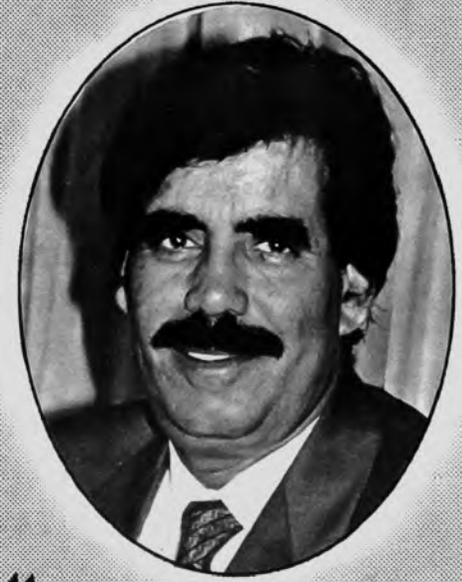
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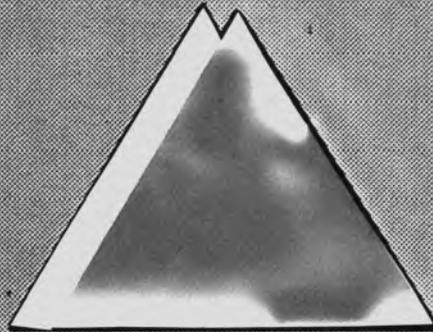


العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

تهنئ وتبارك للشعب اليمني عيدة التاسع والعشرين
لتورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الفالدة.
وفاء وعرفانا لشهدائنا الأبرار

شركة هونداي

نتقدم بالتهنئة والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة ونحن سعداء للمشاركة في جهود التنمية اليمنية

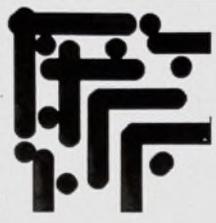


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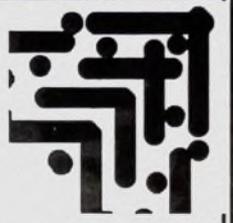


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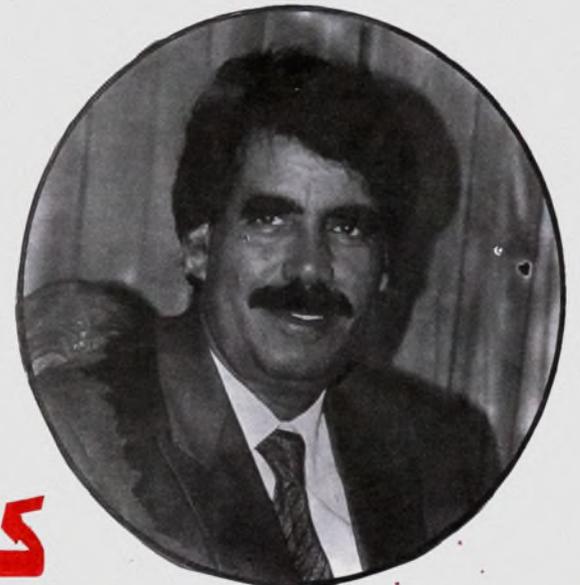
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THE YEMENI PEOPLE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY OF 26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION.
WE ARE HAPPY TO BE PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN.**



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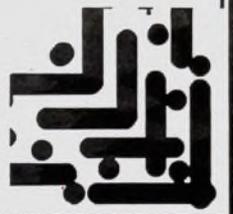


congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the
29th anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



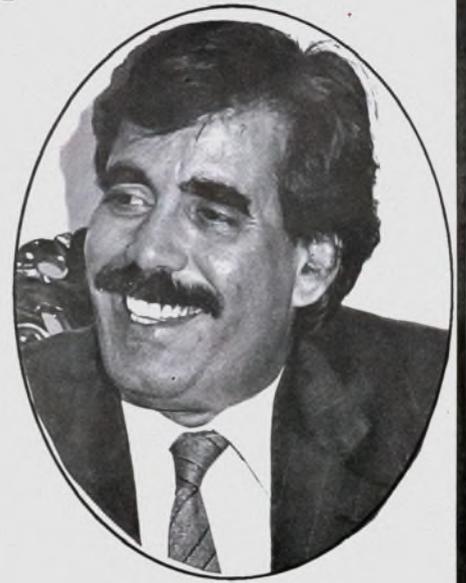
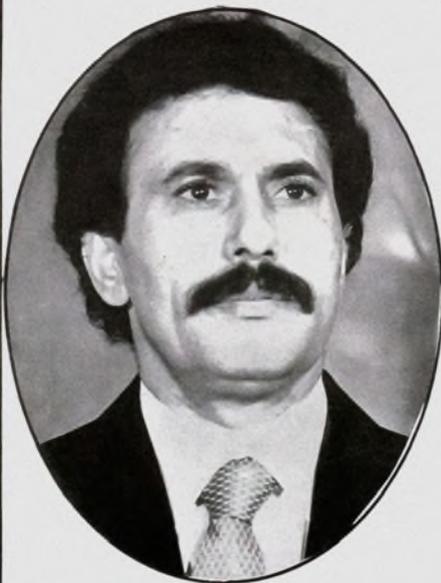
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وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرين
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wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government
success and prosperity on the anniversary
of the September 26th Revolution.



شركة إلف

تتقدم إلى الشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته التهاني بمناسبة
أفراح ذكرى ثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة.
أعاهدها الله بمزيد من التوفيق والتقدم



Looted Kuwaiti Treasures Return

Representatives of Kuwait, Iraq and the United Nations began work in Baghdad last week on the final stages of returning treasures Iraqis looted from the emirate during its seven-month occupation.

Kuwait, which insists that it would not send Kuwaitis to Baghdad to take part in the process, was represented by five British and American specialists.

Muayed Said Damerji, Iraq's Antiquities Director, said that listing and packing of the 17,000 priceless objects was already completed.

Five members of a nine-person UN delegation, part of a special team coordinating the return of stolen Kuwaiti property, arrived at Baghdad's Iraqi Museum - where the artefacts are currently stored - and began checking records of the pieces.

The emirate's two principal museums, the House of Islamic Antiquities and the Kuwait National Museum, were emptied by Iraq soon after it was seized by its neighbor.

The artefacts are one of the

most important collections of Islamic heritage in the world.

A 13-man Iraqi team is working with the UN and Kuwait's representatives. Muayed said some of the objects had already been shipped home (Kuwait) by a UN aircraft. Shipment of the whole lot would last about two weeks.

At another level, Iraq last month returned gold bullion worth 700 million US dollars and 63 tonnes of coins and banknotes looted from Kuwait's Central Bank, handing them over under UN supervision at the Saudi border post of Arar.

At the museum, whose own collection was moved out during the war for safety reasons, several rooms are filled with Kuwaiti's national treasures, many in sealed steel trunks.

Ornate carved doors are piled on the ground amid huge stone carvings and elaborate brass jugs and pots. Some boxes are clearly labelled the private property of Sheikha Hussa al-Sabah, wife of one of the Royal princes.

US Re-instates Aid to Jordan

The US has decided to re-instate its foreign assistance program to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. According to a report by the Jordanian daily newspaper Ar-Rai, the Foreign Relations Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate decided to lift the ban on US aid to Jordan. The aid package includes US\$31 million to be dispensed during 1991 to support private sector projects, as well as services in the health and other sectors. A US\$27 million in military aid for 1991 is still on hold. For 1992, a total of US\$30 million in economic aid, and US\$25 million in military aid is being finalized. The agreement governing these aid packages will be signed next week.

It is worth mentioning that the US administration, irritated over what it perceived as Jordanian support for Iraq, froze its assistance to several countries, notably Jordan, Yemen and Sudan.

More Disorder in Khartoum

Sudan is gradually sliding into civil unrest, even as the government is trying to control the situation. The deterioration in the internal stability of the country is partly due to the hard economic conditions as well as political frustrations over the long-promised reforms. To halt the continued deterioration, Lt-General Omar Ahmed Al-Basheer has issued a law, on Thursday September 19th, which imposes the death penalty on any person who carries firearms within certain zones of the capital city, Khartoum. At the same time, Khartoum University, the site of many of the troubles and disorders, will not re-open for studies this year according to schedule. No date was given as to when the university will open its doors for its students. It is to be noted that several persons have been killed and/or injured in political-based inter-student rivalries and clashes. These have involved religious student groups set against sectarian groups.

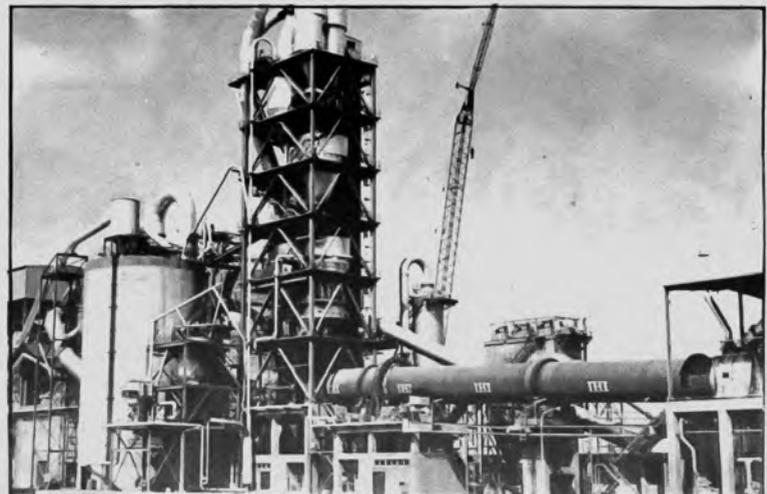
ROUND 7 FOR BAKER ON MID-EAST

American Secretary of State, James Baker, completed his seventh trip to the Middle East, this week. The tour which covered Egypt, Palestine, Jordan and Syria, was a final ditch to move the peace process. During this trip, Mr. Baker delivered letters of guarantee from the US administration to all the relevant parties, including the Palestinians. The letters, it was repeatedly declared, carry US understanding of what Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 mean, and American commitment to a peaceful resolution of the problem based on them. The stumbling block at the moment is Palestinian representation to the conference. Although Mr. Baker meets regularly with Palestinian personalities during his tours, the US has yet to take the important step of recognizing the PLO. If James Baker, or any other party, thinks that the PLO could be side-stepped, they are unfortunately wrong. Wait for Round 8 for new developments on this point.

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شركة آي إتش آي اليابانية

المنفذة لمشروع إسمنت المفرق، وجميع العاملين فيها

يرفعون أسمى التهناني إلى قيادة وشعب الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة (٢٦) بتمبر الجيده

VLADIMIR LENIN - WILL HE VACATE THE MAUSOLEUM?

The niece of Soviet state founder Vladimir Lenin called last week for a referendum to decide on the fate of his embalmed body, fuelling a row between liberal reformers and remnants of the discredited Communist Party.

While US Secretary of State James Baker toured the newly independent Baltic States, tension continued in the southern republics of the Soviet Union, whose future has become increasingly uncertain since last month's failed coup in Moscow. In a letter to Pravda, Olga Ulyanova sharply criticised a proposal by liberals to move the embalmed body of Lenin, who died in 1924, from its Red Square mausoleum and bury him in St. Petersburg alongside his mother.

"The grave ... would become a place for jeering on the ashes of Vladimir Lenin," Ulyanova wrote.

"A decision about moving the body of V.I. Lenin can be taken only by a countrywide referendum."

The marble tomb housing Lenin's corpse became a Communist shrine visited by countless millions after it was built in 1929.

Removal of his body would deal a huge symbolic blow to the disgraced Communist Party, whose activities were suspended by President Mikhail Gorbachev after the August putsch.

The controversy is due to come to a head on October 2nd at the first session of the Supreme Soviet under the new post-coup power structure, dominated by individual republics. It is worth mentioning that already many of V. Lenin's statues and busts have been toppled from city squares, and his name removed from cities, specially Leningrad. All these steps reflect the frustrations of the Soviet people with the Marxist ideology which was brought in by Lenin and his colleagues.

MOROCCO FREES SERFATY AFTER 17 YEARS

Polisario praised dissident Saharan guerillas for their courage in standing up to the brutal methods of the Moroccan authorities. Last week, Polisario praised the courage of Ibrahim Serfaty, one of Africa's longest-serving political prisoners, freed and expelled by Morocco, at UN insistence, last Friday after 17 years in jail.

The Polisario Front, which has been fighting Morocco for independence in the Western Sahara for more than 15 years, said Serfaty would inspire those still held by Rabat. "The man has paid during 17 years the difficult and heavy price of his support for the right to self-determination. He has destroyed a Moroccan myth by his tenacity and endurance," the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Republic said.

In a statement issued late last Friday, the Saharan guerillas condemned the way Rabat had treated Serfaty, and the way it freed him.

MALAYSIAN EFFORTS TO GREEN THE WORLD!

A document will be drafted to encourage all countries to create an environment as green as that of the tropical forests, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad announced recently.

The document on the "Greening of the World" would be distributed throughout the world with the hope of promoting an awareness, especially among the developed nations, on the need to re-develop the forests.

"We want not only Malaysia which is already green, but also other countries to strive to grow trees and develop forests within their environment," he told a press conference at the Kuching International Airport in the east Malaysian State of Sarawak.

There are vast areas in the developed countries that could be turned into forests and we will assist them by providing seeds and agricultural equipment so that a tropical forest could be developed in each country."

He added that the move to draft the document was to prove to the outside world, especially the developed nations, Malaysia's capability in creating tropical forests even in the Californian desert.

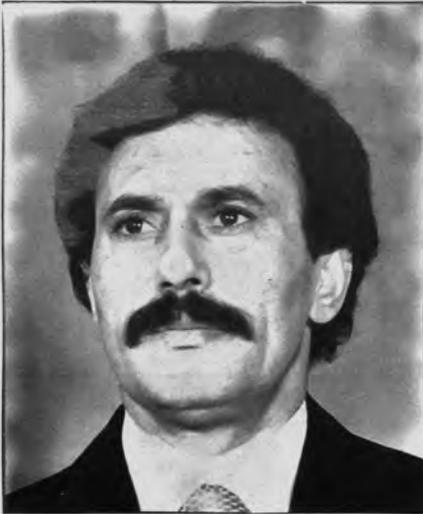
The Prime Minister said that Malaysia would also be screening a documentary on the country's environment at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Harare next month as proof that the country was committed to the Langkawi Declaration on the Environment.

The documentary would also prove that Malaysia strived to maintain the natural environment compared with the developed nations. "Many would not accept what we have stated and, as such, we will show to them what we have done," he added.

He also said that Malaysia's participation in the "Earth Summit" to be held in Brazil next year still depended on the true objectives of the conference.

"If the conference is aimed at simply putting the blame on developing countries, we might not attend" he indicated.

THE GENERAL LAND TRANSPORTATION BOARD presents to the Yemeni people and leadership warmest congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the September 26th Revolution.



وفاء لدماء الشهداء واهداف الثورة اليمنية
وبمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرين لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة تتقدم

الهيئة العامة للنقل البري

تتقدم باسمى آيات التهانى والتبريكات القلبية بهذه المناسبة لكل جماهير شعبنا وقيادته السياسية

ممثلة بالآخوين المناضلين

الآخ/ علي عبد الله صالح رئيس مجلس الرئاسة
الآخ/ علي سالم البيض نائب رئيس مجلس الرئاسة

MINISTER FOROOZESH.

"TRAN IS INTERESTED IN CONDOLIDATING COOPERATION WITH YEMEN"

According to a statement by the Iranian Embassy in Sanaa, the Yemeni-Iranian relations have witnessed a visible warming up. The two countries exchanged official visits through which they have achieved major improvements in bilateral understanding and coordination. These developments have culminated this week in the establishment of the Yemeni-Iranian committee which will be a vehicle to strengthen economic, political, and cultural cooperation. For this purpose, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Reza Foroozesh, Minister of Jihad Al-Bina' (roughly translated as Rural Development) visited Sanaa this week. Yemen Times had an exclusive interview. Excerpts follow:



Q: How do you assess Yemeni-Iranian relations?
A: Yemeni-Iranian relations go back to thousands of years. There are many factors which bring us together, specially, Islam our religion. We in Iran, at the official and people's levels are very interested in consolidating relations and cooperation with the Republic of Yemen. From my meetings here, I am happy to find that the Yemeni side is also very eager to establish a special relationship. We feel something special could evolve between the two peoples and countries and in our regional policies.

Q: What was the purpose of your visit, and how did it go?
A: The prupose of my visit was to finalize arrangements for the establishment of the Yemeni-Iranian Committee, which I head from the Iranian side, while H.E. Dr. Farag Bin Ghanem, Development and Planning Minister heads the Yemeni side. We have agreed to hold the first meeting in Teheran in December 1991, and we have agreed on the items on our agenda. I am very happy with the tremendous success of my visit, during which I met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas, several ministers and many other officials.

Q: Yemen has suffered due to the Gulf Crisis, partly due to the return of almost one million workers, and partly due to the termination of direct foreign assistance from the Gulf states. Is there any chance of Iran providing

new assistance to cover some of this short-fall?
A: We have discussed this and other forms of cooperation. As you know my ministry has been instrumental in channelling Iranian assistance to many countries. We are now looking into possibilities for Yemen. The two sectors we have already identified for assistance are energy and rural development. For example, we can provide a lot of help in the development of the fisheries sector. All this will be discussed in detail in our upcoming Teheran meeting. In general, yes, we are interested in supporting the fraternal people of Yemeni.

Q: How does Iran view regional security?
A: We think that regional security is the business of the countries of the region. Any arrangements in connection with external parties are bound to increase sensitivities and uneasiness in the region. Moreover, no regional security can exclude any country in the region, and yet succeed. I am referring specially to Iran and Yemen. Having said that, let me mention that regional security does not mean military arrangements. Security is an all encompassing phenomenon. Thus, it includes economic, cultural,

political, military and other forms of cooperation. We view security from a comprehensive point of view - as an eagle looking down.
Q: Any comments on the upcoming peace conference on the Middle East?
A: I don't think it will succeed. Israel has started with quite a few "No's". No talks on Al-Qudse (Jerusalem), no dismantling of settlements, no state for Palestinians, no return of all occupied lands, etc. So what do you expect to achieve with all these limitations? I am not hopeful on the outcome.

Q: What other forms of cooperation do you see?
A: I think we should promote trade between the two countries. There are goods that Iran can import from Yemen, and vice versa. Then there are joint investments, which could play an additional role in our relations. By the way, included in the delegation accompanying me in this visit is a representative of the Chamber of Commerce who has been meeting with Yemeni businessmen in an attempt to establish business relations. As a rule, we believe Islamic countries should promote closer relations between them.

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