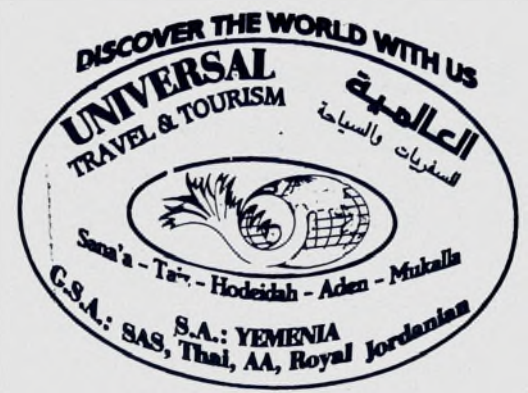




YEMEN TIMES



YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE WEEKLY

SANA'A; 27/11 - 3 DECEMBER 1991; VOL I, NUMBER 39

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OUR VIEWPOINT



REAL REFORM OR THEATRICALS?

Yemen suffers from many economic difficulties, some from its own doing, and quite a few imposed by regional and international circumstances. The diagnosis of these problems is well underway. To put it in a nutshell, the problem can be summarized in one sentence - Yemen is living beyond its means. Now that we know what the problem is, shall we work on the possible solutions? Yes, we shall according to the government. Actually the government should be commended because it is trying hard to find solutions. As we say in Arabic "Wa dawini billati kanat hiya da'oo" - That is, the medicine is from the same source as the ailment.

The government of Yemen has embarked relentlessly on the task of finding solutions. It has come up, of course, with the Reform Package. Then there is the upcoming National Conference on the Economy. In addition, there is talk of a parallel Round Table on Investments and Planning.

That is all fine and well. But there hardly are any tangible steps taken. The only way the government can regain the trust and confidence of the people is to lynch some of the crooks that work for it - and the more senior the guy, the better it is. The government should prove that it is really interested in reform and correction, and therefore, it will not tolerate out-right corruption which has become so prevalent within the government machinery. We are waiting for that proof.

The Publisher

EARTHQUAKE IN IBB

On Friday November 22nd, an earthquake measured at between 4.2-4.4 in the Richter scale hit the Udayn district. The center of the earthquake was at a point about 26 kms. west of Ibb city.

Less violent tremors were repeated on Saturday. The immediate toll was ten persons dead and 39 injured, in addition to the destruction of homes and other buildings in many villages. The Yemeni government is trying its best, within its limited resources, to help the people who suffered from the events. International relief is not expected to come in any major way. Therefore, the Yemeni private sector, led by the Hayel Saeed group, has made substantial contributions. Political parties, and the citizens at large have also provided voluntary donations to help the earthquake victims. The civil servants as well have chipped in.

Although the damages have not yet measured, the total loss in assets and other property is expected to run into several hundred million Yemeni Riyals. The region that was hit is one the poorer parts of the country.

PRIME MINISTER INAUGURATES I.O.J. CONFERENCE

Prime Minister Haider Abubakar Al-Attas, inaugurated the opening session of the International Organization of Journalists at the Cultural Center in Sanaa on Monday morning, November 25th. In a speech on the occasion, the Prime Minister confirmed Yemen's firm commitment to human rights and freedom of the press, and said that Yemen values highly the coming of IOJ to hold its meetings in Sanaa.



In an address on the same occasion, Abdul-Bari Taher, President of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, reiterated the total belief in the objectives of the IOJ and that the Yemeni syndicate will give its full support for their realization. Similarly, the President of the IOJ indicated that the coming of the IOJ to Sanaa reflected "our appreciation for the special experience of Yemen in the field of political pluralism and democracy." The IOJ Council meetings started immediately thereafter on Monday, November 25th, and they will continue until Friday, the 29th November.

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RETAIL PRICE PER COPY = 10 Y.R.

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

YEMEN TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

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

Editorial Staff:

Editor-in-Chief: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
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Advertising to be agreed upon with management.

PERSONAL VIEW

WE NEED DECENT BUREAUCRATS!



**Ali Sharif,
UNDP - Sanaa**

The economy of the Republic of Yemen is declining at a disturbing level. The total value of our exports is a small percentage of the value of our imports. This is partly because of the unabated import of luxury items not needed by our society at this stage, and by the abuse of customs privileges by foreign companies operating in Yemen. In additions, the tycoons of the black-market are doing their business in the open, and not in the dark as one would expect. That is because the black-marketeers have infiltrated and penetrated the system and the state and the government officials have become their partners.

The authorities' inability to clean up the destructive elements in society has caused a serious damage to the economy, and a credibility problem to our political system. To add insult to injury, protection of property and enforcement of the law have become very lacking. I am writing this piece shortly after I have been told that my car was just stolen from a busy corner of our streets. It takes a gutsy thief to break-open a car-door and drive away a vehicle in day-light right there in the middle of a busy street. People are very worried about their property as the number of thefts, break-entries, and even assaults have become everyday news.

The warnings and appeals of the media and the citizens have fallen on deaf ears. How do we expect a corrupt official who steals in his own way to stop other thieves? Yet, it is my feeling that if there is a will to combat and minimize ill-practices and irregularities in the system, it could be done. But it is necessary for the top authorities to choose some decent, honest and dedicated officials to run our offices, and I don't think they will be unable to find such persons.

Our unification is a pride to all of us, and its fruits should be more progress, more development, and more stability and more social justice. Let us all work to achieve such noble goals rather than chase selfish pecuniary interests through illegal means.

LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS,

NO MORE PRINTED MATERIAL MAIL TARIFFS

Three weeks back, the guy sitting behind the mail office counter told the Yemen Times representative, "These are under-paid!" He was pointing to the volume of mail subscriptions of the Yemen Times. "These are no more charged the printed material tariffs, you must pay the regular letter tariff, by weight" he added. "We received orders accordingly," he concluded. The following table indicates the changes by destination:

| Destination | Previous Rate | New Rate |
|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Local | YR.4 | YR.8 |
| Arab Countries | YR.8 | YR.18 |
| Europe | YR.18 | YR.26 |
| USA/Far East | YR.18 | YR.34 |

The biggest loser in this development is, of course, the Yemen Times, with its growing list of international subscribers. Yemen Times will continue to honor its obligations to its subscribers at the former rates.

But whoever said the government cannot fight back?

MORE YEMENI-IRANIAN COORDINATION:

Iranian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Murtadha Sarmady, hand-delivered a written letter to President Ali Abdullah Saleh from Iranian President Akbra Hashemi Rafsanjani. The letter deals with coordination between the two fraternal countries regarding the items on the agenda of the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held next month (December) in Dakar, the Senegalese capital.

DEMONSTRATORS ASK TO LIFT BLOCKADE ON IRAQ

A massive demonstration took place in Sanaa on Monday 25th November. The demonstration was organized by the Information Arm of the Committee for Supporting Iraqi and Arab Children, which is a multi-party non-government voluntary organization. The demonstration, which picked up more sympathizers as it passed the numerous streets, started in the heart of the city and finished off at the office of the Resident Representative of the UNDP, to whom the demonstration leaders presented a letter demanding the nullification of the UN-sponsored blockade.

It is to be noted that the children of Iraq are taking a heavy toll due to the shortages in food and the subsequent rise in prices. Iraq, has upto date, honored and observed all UN resolutions, and there is very little moral or legal justification for the continuation of the blockade.

MORE YEMENI-OMANI COORDINATION

Omani Minister of Information, Abdulaziz Al-Rawwas, paid a one-day visit to Sanaa on Sunday, November 24th. During the visit, the Omani Minister called on President Ali Abdullah Saleh, to whom he delivered a letter from Sultan Qaboos of Oman. This is the third visit by the Omani Information Minister in a period of six weeks during he shuttled back and forth between Sanaa and Mascut. Reciprocting the visits from the Yemeni side were Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Member of the Presidential Council, and Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani who had recently paid separate visits to the Sultanate.

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Mohammed Hamood Al-Harithi:

AN EMBODIMENT OF 50 YEARS OF YEMENI MUSIC

Music in Yemen has gone through major changes in the second half of this century. The pattern and melody that has survived the past centuries with considerable stability and consistency has suddenly lost its immunity to change. Traditional instruments have given way to modern ones, the themes are totally different, the rhythm is not the same, and even the word arrangements are not the same. What happened? To find out, we went to the oldest surviving national singer. Mohammed Mahmood Al-Harithi has long been famous for his beautiful melodies. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q: Could you tell us about your first attempts at singing?

A: That was so many years back during the times of the big war (WW II). I was an amateur singer in Kawkabani (about 40 kms. north-west of Sanaa, the capital). After the daily toil, I would go back home, and in the secrecy of my little house, play the ood. I improved with time, and there came a time when I collected enough money to tailor-make my own ood. The village carpenter made it for me, and it costed me about 12 Maria Theresa silver dollars. For five years I continued to sing privately, because it was shameful in those days to become a singer. You know the traditions and value system used to forbid "full men" from engaging in professions like singing. But I used to convince my tribesmen and family that I had a real profession and that the singing was only for fun. Thus, I was able to overcome this difficulty. But, by the late 1950s, I became so good that I was being invited to sing in ceremonies and other occasions such as weddings and holidays. When the September 1962 Revolution came, I was summoned by the Revolutionaries to come to Sanaa and sing over the radio.



Immediately, I recorded many nationalistic songs which aroused public support and enthusiasm for the Revolution. Most of my music was that kind until the Reconciliation Agreement of 1970, although I did continue to sing some folklore and old songs.

Q: You have been singing for the last fifty years. How would you evaluate the evolution of Yemeni music during this period?

A: There have been many dramatic changes.

The most visible change is, as you know in the instruments. Whereas the kinds and numbers of instruments were limited to the ood and the drum that was

carried by one hand, today there are at least several instruments which support one another during the song. The mizmar played a different role, that is why I did not mention it earlier. The second major change is in the rhythm. Our rhythm was traditional, very stable, and perpetual. Thus, even with different words, the beat and melody of different songs were similar. Today, almost every song is different, and within one song, the rhythm would change several times.

Third is the word pattern. Old songs have a way of arranging words that is special to them. Modern songs are stuffed with words in any way they fall. Most of the linguistic beauty is lost. This is partly due to mass production by song-writers.

All in all, I still prefer the old goodies, although the new songs also have their appeal. But remember that the value of a song is to be judged by the public. Thus, whereas old songs continue to have their appeal and people continue to buy them, many of the new songs barely survive one or two years.

Q: How many songs have you on record?

A: Oh there are so many I can't count them. But, I think between 250 and 300 regular (love) songs, and about fifty patriotic songs. Some eighty of my songs are on the market and people ask for them.

Q: What is the life of a Yemeni singer like?

A: Of course, more of our private life comes under the public eye, simply because people know us more. I hear people say that singers do not age. I hope they are right because I have well passed the legal retirement age. We have some special problems that impact the way we perform our songs. If we have some difficulties, it is immediately reflected in our performance because our job requires full concentration, and if the singer's mood is okay, then he/she will give the song his/her best. Of course there are some other differences, but by and large, our life is the same as any other job.

Q: Which singers have influenced your art?

A: I used to be impressed with many Yemeni singers, specially Al-Qa'atabi and Ibrahim Al-Mas of the old generation. At the Arab level there are many more, specially from the old school.

think the officials are not interested in this kind of documentation. Actually I am gratified with your interest, and by the way, you are the only newspaper that came to me seeking to shed light on the history of music in Yemen over the last four or five decades.

Q: How does a singer earn his/her living?

A: Unfortunately, due to the lack of respect for author's (singer's) rights, the stereo shops duplicate our songs at will and pay no royalty or fee. They sell over eighty cassettes of my songs, and I have yet to see one Riyal. This is a major source of income which singers miss out. Most singers receive a modest monthly salary and in return their songs are played over the official media free of charge. Personally, I barely eke out a living and you can see where and how I live.

Q: That means no special support from any source?

A: No. But, when I was very sick, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has graciously given orders (about three years back) that the government pay for my treatment abroad. The real support I get is the appreciation of the public for my songs.

Q: Could you organize music tours & festivals?

A: I would love to participate in such events. But organizing them requires a lot of money and skills both of which are beyond me. If some party were to do it, I would be happy to participate.

Q: Has anybody tried to bridge the gap between the old and new schools of Yemeni songs in a successful way?

A: It is a hard thing to do. But I can point to a few examples. Abubakar Salim Bilfaqeeh did it with three songs, one of which was exceptionally good. I think it adds to the beauty of the song if you can combine the strong points of the old and new schools together. Among the new generation, Fouad Al-Kibsi has also done it successfully.

Q: Have you tried to document your career in particular, and the changes in Yemeni music history, in general?

A: I have a recorded collection of all my songs which span the last few decades. But I am unable to document the history of music in Yemen. I think other parties such as the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Culture, and the educational and research institutes can do that job better. I would be willing to help, provided that they have the interest. I

JOB OPPORTUNITY

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THE ABYAN DELTA: A POTENTIAL BREAD BASKET

The Abyan Delta is the finishing point of many of the country's major wadis. Actually, the mountain ranges and peaks which divide the eastern and western slopes and thus mark the watershed, and thus the beginning of the catchment area for the Abyan Delta, extend in a crescent like shape from the Sumarah pass region northwards all the way into the Barat mountains to the north of Sanaa and turns eastwards into Al-Jowf. Most of the rain that falls in this area ends up in the Abyan Delta.



Abyan governorate's population is about 350,000 persons, and its area is 20501 square kms. It has long been famous for producing many fruits and vegetables as well as cash crops. Dr. Mansoor Jumaiah Awadh,

"First we have to distinguish between three topographic regions of Abyan - the lowlands (or the coastline), the middle slopes, and the highlands.

Each of these three regions has tremendous agricultural potential which has not yet been tapped. In addition, the livestock possibilities are enormous. Remember, the ancient Yemenis used to call this place 'marbadh al-mashiyah' meaning where the livestock used to roam or live."

Over the last several decades, the governorate was neglected partly due to other priorities, and partly because the traditional ways of production were lost, but they were not replaced by new ways.

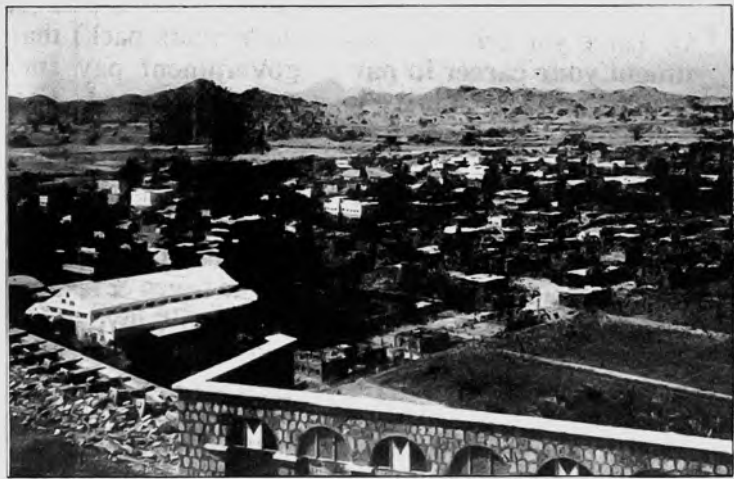
at Al-Kowd," Mr. Awadh said. Therefore, new seed and crop varieties are being introduced. "Some spectacular results have been obtained in growing mango, papaya, and citrus fruits. In the warmer regions, bananas and coconuts are being produced," he said. "That is, of course, in addition to the traditional cash crop products such as cotton, coffee and peanuts," he added. His final remark on this point - "Unlike most of the country, there is no water-availability problem



in Abyan, whether from rainfall or the huge underground reservoirs". Speaking about livestock,

Mansoor mentioned that new breeds of cattle and sheep have been introduced. "While we speak of this sector, we should not forget fishing. We have near the Abyan coastline, some of the best marine delicacies that fetch high prices internationally, and which, fortunately, are not consumed locally."

Moving on to yet another sector, The governorate's senior-most economic official stated that there are many minerals that could serve as the base for industrialization. He pointed to the large construction mineral deposits as an example.



Director General of the Economic Department at the Governor's Office gave a detailed description.

"We now have several research stations and extension services, the most famous of which is the one

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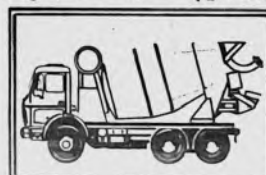
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PRESS AND PUBLICATION LAW; part III

Yemen Times provides its readers with an unofficial translation of the Press Law. This is the third part.

Part Three: Circulation of Newspapers, Magazines and Publications

Article (55):

No newspaper, magazine or publication may be put into circulation unless it carries clearly, on any of its pages, the names of the newspaper, magazine or publication, the publisher and the editor in chief, the date and place of issue, the price per copy, the cost of subscription, the number of the issue and the name of the printing press and publishing house at which it was printed.

Article (56):

a) any person who wishes to import any cultural material and stationary and to open a cultural emporium shall obtain permission in writing from the minister of culture prior to any activity. b) Any person who wishes to carry on the business of import, sale, distribution and circulation of newspapers and magazines shall obtain permission in writing from the Ministry of Infor-

mation prior to any such activity.

Article (57):

Any newspaper, magazine or publication printed outside Yemen may be circulated according to the law in force provided that it does not contain forbidden material. The Minister concerned has the right to prohibit the circulation of any newspaper, magazine or publication, whose contents contravene the provisions of this law.

Article (58):

a) The owner of a newspaper, magazine or publication has the right to appeal against a prohibition of circulation. b) Measures taken to prohibit the circulation of a newspaper, magazine or publication do not bar the taking of legal measures in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article (59):

Book-shops which sell and circulate newspapers, magazines, publications and stationary may be opened with the written permission of the appropriate department in the Ministry of Culture. No permission is required by those

shops which distribute newspapers, magazines and publications as an additional activity and to which it is not their principal source of livelihood.

Part Four: Rights of Correction and Reply & Official Communiqués

Article (60):

The rights of reply and of correction are assured to citizens, political parties, popular organisations, ministries, government authorities and companies and may be exercised by their representatives if the material published concerns them.

Article (61):

Whenever a newspaper or a magazine publishes an article in which an individual or a body has the right of reply under the conditions and in the circumstances set out in this part of the law provided that there is a legitimate interest even if the article did not contain aspersions or libels against the complainant

Article (62):

The editor in chief shall publish the correction and reply in the same type-script, language and space

and on the same page without recompense in the following fashion and circumstances:

- in accordance with the request of the person concerned,
- in accordance with the request of the heirs or of their accredited agents if the article concerned the defunct after death,
- provided that the reply or correction reaches the editor in chief not later than three months after the publishing of the item which for which the correction is being made.

Article (63):

The editor in chief shall publish a reply or correction within three days of receiving it if the newspaper is a daily or in the next issue of the newspaper or magazine if it isn't a daily.

Article (64):

The editor in chief shall publish without, recompense in his next issue and in the area reserved for important news items any communique, statement or news item sent to him by a ministry or a government body which concerns the public good and corrects an item previously published in the newspaper.

Article (65):

The newspaper or magazine may refuse to print corrections if:

- the conditions stipulated in Article (65) no longer apply,
- if the newspaper or magazine has already run the corrections,
- If the request is signed by an alias or is not in the language in which the news item or article to be corrected or the facts were written.

Article (66):

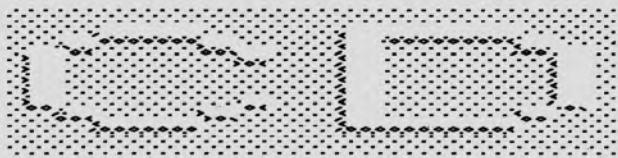
The complainant may appeal to the Minister of Information or to the courts if the editor in chief does not publish the reply or correction.

Article (67):

A publisher shall correct false information, data or facts which have appeared in his/her publication as soon as he is aware of the truth. The complainant may appeal to the Minister of Culture or to the courts if the publisher or printing house does not publish the reply.

Continues on page 6

DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY



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| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Foreign Affairs | 202544/7 |
| Interior Affairs | 252701/7 |
| Immigration | 250761/3 |
| Inter-city Bus Co | 262111/3 |
| TV Station | 250001/03 |
| Radio Station | 200060/61 |
| Tourism Ministry | 271970/2 |

Continued from p. 5:

The Press and Publications Law, part III:

Part Five: Advertisements

Article (68):

Once written permission from the Ministry of Culture has been obtained, public relations and advertising agencies may be opened to carry services in public relations and advertising in any form and to show commercial advertisements on film in cinemas and public places.

Article (69):

Newspapers shall fix their tariffs for advertisements in consultation with the pricing authorities and shall deposit this tariff and any subsequent changes with the Ministry of Information to guarantee adherence to it by the newspaper.

Article (70):

Advertisements shall be distinguished from other material published in newspapers by the placement of "advertisement" on it.

Article (71):

If a newspaper publishes an advertisement without the written approval of the concerned party, then such a party is under no obligation to pay for the advertisement.

Article (72):

Any pictures, articles or special features sent for publication by international organisations to record their achievements is treated as advertisements.

Article (73):

The fees for such advertisements shall be the same and not more than those for other advertisements.

Article (74):

No advertisement shall contain material which is prohibited according to the provisions of this law. The editor in chief is responsible for not publishing such material.

Article (75):

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for issuing the by-laws regulating the granting of licences for practice of public relations and advertising, and the premises for that purpose. It shall define the conditions necessary upon applying for such a licence.

CHAPTER FOUR: PROVISIONS

GOVERNING PRINTING PRESSES, PUBLISHING HOUSES, AND THE LEGAL REPOSITORY

Part one: Printing Presses

Article (76):

A licence from the Ministry of Culture shall be obtained to set up and invest in a printing press and the application, which shall be directed to the appropriate department of the Ministry, shall contain the following information:

- The name, residence address and date of birth of the owner of the printing press,
- The name of the printing press, the number and types of machines installed, its location and address of its administration,
- The name, address and date of birth of the person responsible for running the printing press,
- The number in the commercial register.

Article (77):

The responsible director of a printing press shall:

- possess full citizen's rights,
 - not have been found guilty of a criminal offence concerned with this profession unless his/her reputation has been restored by due process of law,
 - be at least 25 years old.
- (i) have no less than five years experience in printing presses,
(ii) not be the director of another printing press at the same time,
- d) Where the printing press takes the form of an establishment or a share-holding company:
- the shares must carry the names of the owners,
 - the necessary information on the owner of the printing press and its board of directors and structure must be presented to the Ministry of Culture.

Article (78):

The Ministry of Culture shall take the decision on the licence application within thirty days of its presentation. If thirty days passes without a decision or if the application is refused the applicant has the right to appeal directly to the courts within thirty days of notification of the refusal or of the passage of thirty without a reply.

Article (79):

The owner or responsible director of a printing must inform the Ministry of Culture of any changes which may occur in the information contained in the application for a printing press a week in advance before the changes becoming effective, or if the change was unexpected, within a week of its occurrence.

Article (80):

The owner of a printing press may divest him/herself of ownership subject to obtaining prior written authorisation from the Ministry. The application for authorisation shall contain the information and supporting documents as may be necessary to fulfill the conditions.

Article (81):

Should the owner of a printing press die, his/her heirs shall inform the Ministry of Culture in writing within two months of the date of death and the licence will accordingly be transferred to them unless they express their desire to discontinue the business.

Article (82):

a) The owner of a printing press or the responsible director shall maintain a register stamped by the Ministry of Culture in which all details the material printing in the press are recorded. These include the titles of the publications entered according to the date of order, the names of the authors and the number of copies printed.

b) The owner or responsible director of a printing press shall submit the register to the appropriate department of the Ministry of Culture so that it may be endorsed on the first or last page indicating the register's number of pages, the date of submission, the name of the printing press and its owner or responsible director and the number of the licence.

Article (83):

Printed materials shall carry clearly on one of their pages the name and address of the printing press, the name and address of the publisher and the date of the printing. It shall also carry in an appropriate place the name of the author and copyright details.

Article (84):

No printed material may be printed or reprinted without the permission of the copyright holder whether it is an individual or a company.

Article (85):

The owner and the responsible director of the printing house does not publish the reply.

Article (85):

The owner and the responsible director of the printing press shall bear full responsibility for the release of any material which contravenes the provisions of this law.

Article (86):

Articles (83), (84), and (85) of this law do not apply to the commercial printed materials.

Final part: NEXT WEEK

AVAILABLE NOW

The Yemen Times has now available the full texts of the following laws in English:


- The Constitution = YR.100
- The Political Parties Law = YR.80
- The Press and Publication Law = YR.80
- The Mining Law = YR.80

Yemen Times will hand deliver your orders in Sanaa. For orders from out of Sanaa, the cost of mail will be added.

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yes, with pleasure... For the best comfort in Aden, and to maximize
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- Enjoy a quite time in the surrounding garden, or work it out in the tennis courts or swimming pool.
- Come relax in the Snack bar, Lobby bar, or the Abu Nawas Night club.
- Try our mouth-watering dishes at the Reedan Movenpick Restaurant.

ADEN MOVENPICK HOTEL.
A WORLD OF ITS OWN!

WORLD BANK SEMINAR ON: PROCUREMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

By:
Dr. Saleem O. Altamimi,
Director-General,
External Relations,
Prime Minister's Office.

If the question "What does the World Bank do?" had to be answered in a few words, these words would do: "It lends for development projects" which, of course, are to be carefully selected and prepared, thoroughly appraised, closely supervised and systematically evaluated.

The concentration on project lending intends to ensure that Bank funds are invested in sound production projects that contribute to the development of the borrowing country's economy as well as to its capacity to repay the loan. The Bank is both a development and financial institution and each project for which it lends must satisfy both features of the institution.

Therefore, the arrangements to be made for disbursement of loan proceeds and procurement of goods and works including related services such as transportation, insurance, installation, training, initial maintenance, etc., are to be carried out in compliance with the World Bank (IBRD) Guidelines for Procurement and Disbursement.

The correct and strict observance of these guidelines "ensures that the proceeds of any loan are used only for the purpose for which the loan was granted, with due attention to considerations of economy and efficiency and without regard to political or other non-economic influence or consideration."

On the other hand, having a deep knowledge and understanding of the procedures to be undertaken in the course of implementation of these guidelines enables the borrowing country to fully benefit from the loan and credits granted by the IBRD and IDA.

Hence, being aware of these facts, the Republic of Yemen's Ministry of Planning and Development in cooperation with the World Bank organized during the period 3 to 13 November, 1991 a seminar on 'Procurement and Disbursement' here in Sanaa.

The seminar was attended by representatives of various ministries, educational institutions, public corpora-

tions, executive agencies, The prime minister's office and project directors.

The seminar acquired particular importance in view of its timing. And it is the first of its type since the unification of Yemen. Indeed, the unification of Yemen has created favorable conditions to further develop relations of cooperation between the World Bank and the Republic of Yemen. With the achievement of unification, the World Bank finds itself in a better position to deal with fewer institutions in the unified country instead of dealing with duplicate institutions in a divided Yemen.

It is to be noted that the seminar was convened in line with the emphasis the Yemeni Government is placing on administrative reform within the framework of the Program of National Reconstruction and Political, Economic, Financial and Administrative Reform, and the recognition of the fact that the Yemen's effective utilisation of external assistance would depend on such administrative improvements. The seminar discussed in a detailed manner numerous issues related to procurement and disbursement, such as: the project cycle-identification, preparation, appraisal, the process of preparation, invitation and submission of bids- bid opening and evaluation, bidders' eligibility and qualifications, general and special conditions of contracts, awarding of contracts, methods of procurement, international competitive bidding (ICB) and local competitive bidding (LCB), loan agreement which sets out the terms and conditions under which loans are given, overall withdrawal procedures, etc.

In the course of discussions and case studies, the participants have been acquainted with various problems and obstacles impeding project implementation, withdrawals of proceeds of the loan, applicability of guidelines, misprocurement and specifications. The participants also were familiarized with the role of Procurement Division and Loan Department of the World Bank and enhanced their knowledge of the Bank's procurement and disbursement practices.

Women in Politics?

In our world, politics still remains "a man's business". Few women are involved in this field, and the quickest glance at history and the current conditions will provide abundant proof.

Women make-up more than half of our society, and yet, there are many restrictions regarding what they could do. We as men put too many taboos on the role of women in life. Why? The answer is really simple - "Men can never imagine what women can do!"

The controversy that political leadership might be improved by female leaders erupts every time a woman attains a high political office. What will she do? The question and bewilderment are fascinating because they stem from our deep-rooted suspicions regarding the abilities of women. We feel as if political leadership is a field reserved for men?

If we look at history, although there aren't many female leaders, yet those who have reached the top position have done a marvellous job. Universally there are many outstanding examples, and in Yemeni history, two names are often repeated - Bilqis the Queen of Sheba, and Arwa the Sulehite Queen.

A woman can lead as well as any man, but her value for human life, and her instincts for compassion make her a less adventurous leader than men. That is why is history, the reign of queens is a period of consolidation.

I do not want to overdo myself on this point. What we need is to strike a balance between the best of what men and women have to offer in the conduct of public life, and especially in politics. We have to ask ourselves, in the face of ever-growing dangers of nuclear disaster and frequent wars, whether the time has not come to tap this resource, whether we shouldn't call on the help of women. We see how we revert to female judgement and decision on a daily basis at home in family affairs, may be we need to advance one step further.

by:
Awes Sheikh M. Abdullahi
Teacher,
S a n a a .

Pakistani Ambassador Responds to a Yemen Times Article:

Dear Mr. Editor,

I would like to invite your kind attention to the column captioned "Proxy War in Kashmir" in the 16-22 November, 1991 issue of your esteemed journal.

It was rather disappointing to find in your prestigious magazine which is highly respected for its courage and objectivity, the proceedings of a so-called "International Conference" admittedly organized by "a pro-Bhartia Janata Party out fit" a notoriously biased,

fanatic, pro-Hindu and anti-Muslim party. The co-sponsors included such Hindu organizations as "Kashmir Pandits Association" whose very name reeks of inequitous cast system.

The column mainly projects the view point of the Indian High Commissioner in London who is duty bound to project the official line which does not necessarily stand the test of objectivity and impartiality. The bland statement that the Kashmir issue was not "a problem of Hindu and Muslim divide" is rather a naive attempt at denying the truth of history. The Kashmir dispute is the direct result of the treacherous betrayal of the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir as agreed by all the parties concerned at the time of the partition of the Sub-Continent and subsequently enshrined in the Resolutions of the U.N.

We would like to reiterate that the uprising in Kashmir is purely indigenous and Pakistan is extending only moral, political and diplomatic support to their just cause. Pakistan is committed to the resolution of the dispute in accordance with the UN Resolution and the Simla Agreement and is making sincere efforts in that direction.

As for the record on human rights, in the Indian Held Kashmir, a reference to the recent Asia Watch report on the methods of torture employed by the Indian security forces would suffice to bring forth the facts. (Please refer to the extract below the letter.)

We would like to forward herewith a summary of the proceeding of Seminar on Kashmir and South Asian Security" recently organized by a private, non-political research organization, the Foundation for Research on National Defence and Security, Islamabad. The objectivity and the appeal of the findings of this seminar are self evident. I shall be grateful if it could find a place in your esteemed journal. (Editor's note: The paper may publish some of the proposals in subsequent issues.)

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

F.R.M. Arif,

Ambassador of Pakistan in Sanaa.

The Daily (Bombay) of 31 August, 1991 in an article entitled "Murder by accident?" by Tavleen Singh wrote:

"Asiawatch lists the following methods of 'tough questioning' that they came across in their investigations: pulling the victim's legs far apart so as to cause great pain and internal pelvic injury; rotating a heavy wooden or metal roller over the victim's thighs. Policemen frequently sit or stand on the roller to increase the weight. In some cases, the roller is placed behind the victim's knees and the legs forced back over it crushing them against the roller; electric shock, applied to the victim's genitals, head, ears and legs; prolonged beatings with canes and leather straps; tying the victim's hands behind the back and suspending him or her from the ceiling by the arms; rape, threats of rape or molestation. The victims of torture are the lucky ones, they often survive. Those involved in the so-called 'encounters' rarely do."

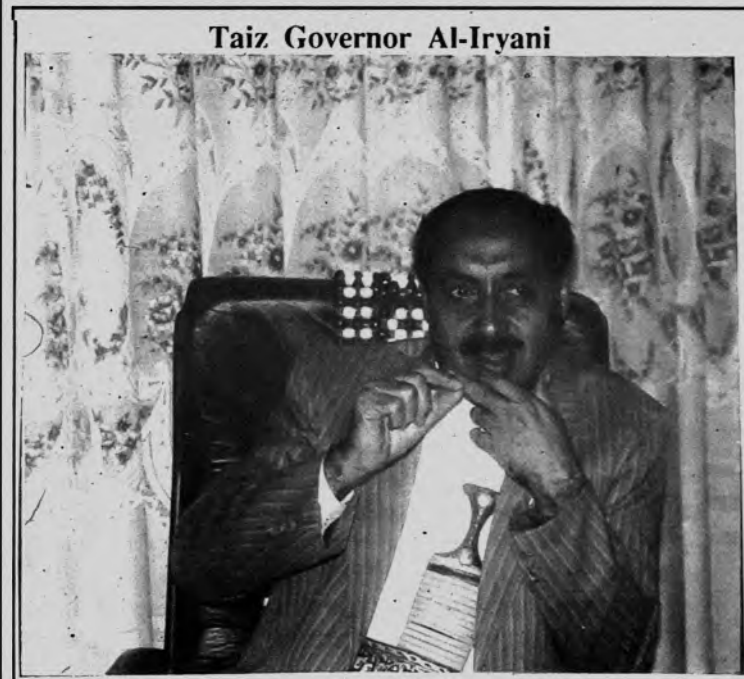
The Yemen Times prints the Ambassador's comments in observance to the right of the public to write back. We plan to do a full-fledged report on Kashmir.

A YEMEN TIMES REPORT FROM IBB, TAIZ, LAHJ, ADEN & ABYAN SHOWS: EXCESSIVE CENTRAL CONTROL FROM SANAA IS THE PROBLEM!

by:
Yemen Times Staff Reporters:

The southern governorates of Ibb, Taiz, Lahj, Aden and Abyan make-up the core of Yemen's population base as well as the most promising agro-industrial locale. These five governorates together represent more than 40% of the country's population, and more than 50% of the economic activity. To shed more light on these governorates, their present conditions, and their future plans, the Yemen Times sent out a team of staff writers on a whirl-wind tour of the five governorates. They met with a lot of citizens, many officials, and of course, the governors. Here is the report they filed:

As we started, we did not know what to expect. The Chief-editor's instructions were to be on the look-out. For what, he did not say! So we started looking for "something". Between us, we agreed, something is bound to prop up, and it will be our lead. As the Chief-editor exclaimed as he bid us farewell, "Just be there, and you will find it." In retrospect, he is right. We did not only find it, we found them.



Taiz Governor Al-Iryani

Our first stop was Ibb. We were immediately surprised that the people, even the lay-men, knew about the Yemen Times - that newspaper written in that strange language. We were patronized, maybe pampered is a better word. People volunteered to tell us all kinds-of stories. The riot story, the burning of the courts story, the rising prices story, the corruption of officials story, the drought story, the ...

Well, what a wonderful beginning. It was being spilled in front of us. All we had to do was record everything and then later sift through. Yes, Ibb is a nice city and the people are more learned than we would think. They were also nice tips for meetings with the officials and, above all, the governor. In our talk with the governor, Mr. Ahmed, Abdullah Al-Majeedi, we raised everything. After all, the era of the coward is gone.

"We are trying very hard to enforce law and order. I see quite a difference in people's attitudes towards the law," said Al-Majeedi who was the governor of Hadhramaut before he came to Ibb. There is another problem, even more serious. "The government badly underpays its officials, and apparently there is a tacit approval that these officials seek complementary income from "other" sources. To me this means robbing people or getting bribes, etc.," explained the governor. He promised to fight at both levels, and we, while wishing him the best of luck, candidly told him to brace for trouble.

"Trouble, I have already seen. A simple crime was trans-

formed into a major political issue and many parties got involved into something that was clearly none of their business," he went on to say. He was, of course, referring to the heated debates and demonstrations that overwhelmed Ibb a few weeks back and during which several government buildings were burnt down.

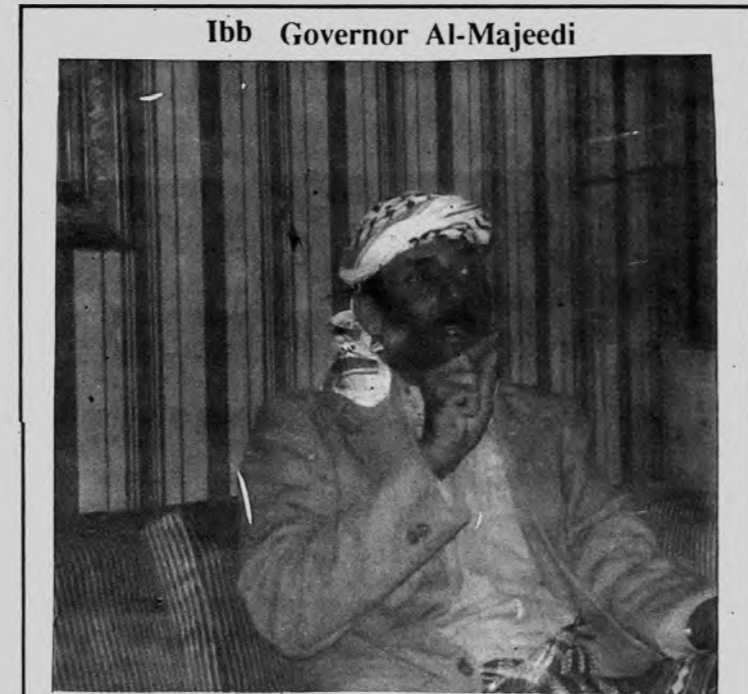
"What is the potential of this governorate, and what are your plans for 1992?" His answer, a lot could be done, if we were to have the powers necessary to run the governorate. All ministry offices in the governorate are operated like marionettes from Sanaa. The resources are held in Sanaa.

The planning is in Sanaa. The implementation orders come from Sanaa. The budgeting and dispensation thereof are in Sanaa. This overly centralized system does not allow much flexibility in our efforts to develop the governorate. Even then, I can see light at the end of the tunnel," he added. (For his and our sake, we pray it is not the light of a coming train.) "What is the light you see?," we inquired. By 1993, we will prepare our own budget. The Prime Minister told us so!

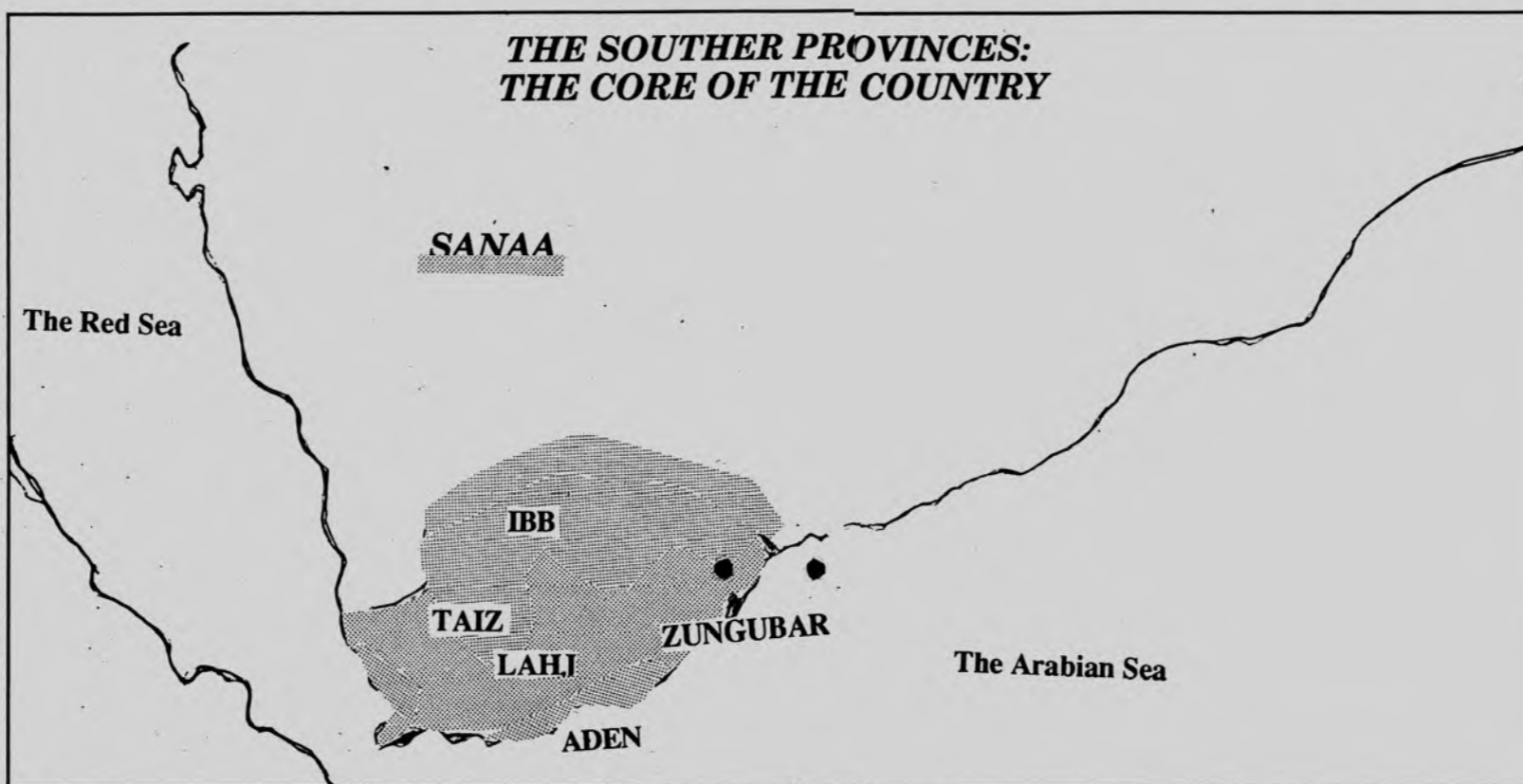
Ibb governorate is a forgotten place. In spite of its potential, and the large number of senior government officials from Ibb, the governorate is lacking in many of the basic services. The security situation is precarious, the living conditions of a normally well-to-do population has deteriorated, and the anger of the people is rising. "Do you feel people's anger?" we asked the governor. "Yes, I do, and they have good reason!" The governor pointed to the corruption prevalent in the judicial system, the inefficiency of the bureaucracy, and careless attitude of the officials.

We drove on to Taiz governorate. We stopped on the way to talk to many people is our efforts to measure the government's popularity. There was very little to measure!

In Taiz city, we met with the governor H.E. Colonel Mohammed Abdullah Al-Iryani. He looked vigorous and enthusiastic. "The people of this governorate are educated, and they know the officials who are serious about helping them," he started. Is he popular in Taiz? Yes, he is, but he is new!



Ibb Governor Al-Majeedi



THE SOUTHER PROVINCES:
THE CORE OF THE COUNTRY

The governor explained that he has inherited many difficulties, top among which is the mis-trust of the people in the officials. "We are fighting to prove that we care, and that we are interested in helping," he stated. "How do you plan to help?" we asked. He relaxed backwards, reclined, and got off on a steady answer. It was clear he liked the question.

"First, we do not plan to work alone. I have made it my policy to work closely with the local development cooperatives, with the local councils, and with prominent individuals from all villages in the governorate. We have detailed plans to address the bottlenecks in roads, water projects, garbage collection, city planning, and many other services.

A quick look at our projects will show that we are going for the smaller projects rather than the big ones." He indicated that, while his immediate attention is now focussed on Taiz city, he is working hard to develop the secondary cities such as Turba, Rahidah, Mokha, etc., so they may absorb part of the population flow coming to Taiz city.

"My top priority, however, is in education," he said. If the people are educated, then you can expect them to help themselves more in other fields, such as taking care of their health, earning a better income, better sanitation and hygiene, etc."

"What is your major difficulty in doing your work, Mr. Governor?"

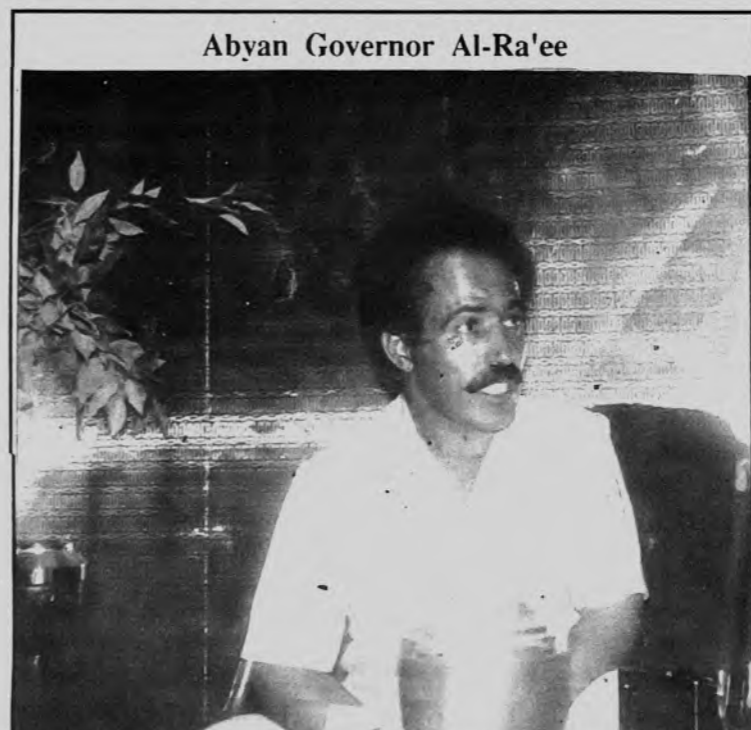
Answer - "We need more breathing space from the controls of Sanaa. I can trace most of our inefficiencies to the over-centralized system." Let me give you an example. A contractor builds a school (a road, a clinic; or anything). His contract is directly with the Sanaa office. He does a bad job not according to specifications. We see this. But, the Sanaa people send someone from Sanaa to testify that the job is well done, and that payment should be made in full. In a short time, this school or road or clinic, or whatever, falls apart. Why can't we deal with these things here?"

We have many other difficulties, specially in the judicial sector, which is badly corrupt. Without interfering in the justice system, we are trying to put limits to mal-practice. One last question - "How is the politics of the Taiz people?" These people are highly politicized, and it is their right. The leadership was successful in enlisting the participation of the people in the political system.

"Democracy is an important asset for Yemenis today. We must nurture it. The people of Taiz read a lot of newspapers. They are bound to play a major role in the political direction of the country!" The governor of Taiz seems to have many ambitious plans for his governorate. We hope, at least some of them will be implemented.

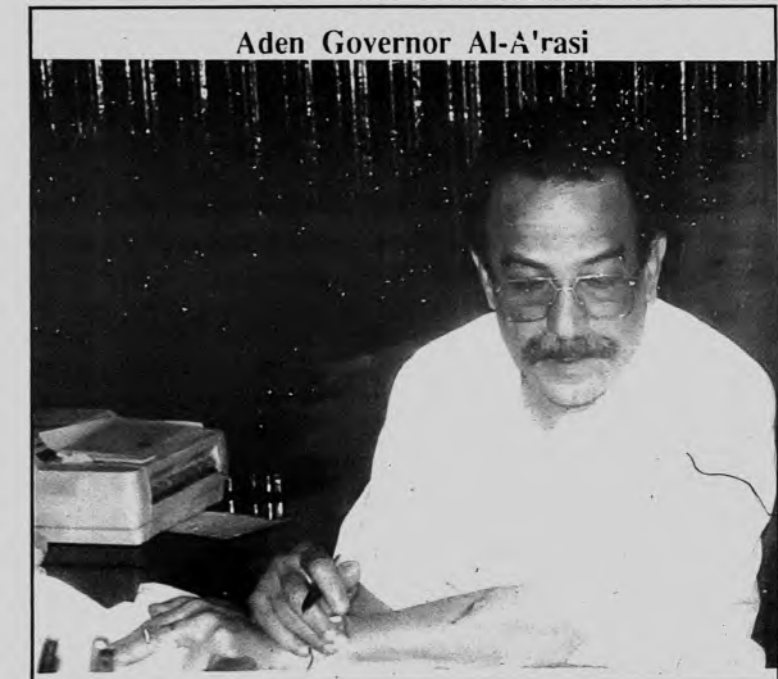
Our next stop was Lahj. The city is rather small and suffers from many shortages, including the presence of its senior officials. We asked about the governor, they told us he is rarely around. We checked him out on our trip southwards (16/11) and on our return northwards (19/11). He was not there. We tried to see several directors of the ministerial offices, they were not there. So we talked to the people and some of the elders and the intellectuals of the city. Lahj is primarily an agricultural governorate with a high concentration of people. According to experts, only 15% of the agricultural potential is exploited. New investments will raise this percentage.

Next was Aden. The people of Aden, who are used to the stability of a centralized government-controlled economic system are having a great difficulty adjusting to the vagaries of a market system. Prices of everything more than doubled in a year, scarcities have appeared, and visible cases of fraud, corruption and inefficiencies have become part of life. "They tell us, at the end, it will all pay," said one female senior citizen told us. The people are visibly alarmed by the vicissitude and instability brought to their life by the change in systems. A government employee told the Yemen Times that he is unable to make ends meet and that his "new" colleagues from the "North" are helping him learn the ropes as to how to make ends meet. "Oh, oh. That sounds a bit disturbing, and quite a bit illegal!" When we walked into the office of the governor, Mr. Mahmood Al-A'rasi, we found him buried under a pile of papers. "My work does not seem to end," he started. The demands placed on him by a very vocal populace, by the growing needs of the country's economic and commercial capital, by the needs of Aden as the country's first real free zone, by the needs of the oil companies, by the restructuring of the bureaucracy... Very early in the conversation, we got the picture. Later, we went to check out the people on the streets. (Given the abundance of information and the multi-level analysis, we decided to do a special on Aden - next week.)



Abyan Governor Al-Ra'ee

Next destination was Abyan. A one-and-a-half drive eastwards takes you to Zungubar, the capital of Abyan. We further drove for twenty minutes northwards to Ga'ar where we met with the governor, Mr. Yahia Ali Al-Ra'ee. Immediately, he said his problem was too much is tied in Sanaa, and we are able to decide on anything meaningful over here. "The (local administration) law says that the branches of all ministries in the governorates are under the jurisdiction of the governor. We would like to implement the law," he stated. An additional problem is the return of formerly confiscated land, an issue which, the governor said, was exploited by the politicians. "We are torn between the present user of the land, and the legal owner who lost access to the land due to the former confiscation law. Now, if we give back the land to the legal owner, what do you do with the guy who has been tilling this land for almost two decades. So, we are trying to find substitute land for the user." The governorate has set up a committee headed by the Deputy Governor, and a lot of land has been surveyed and measured - 600 feddans in Wadi Hassan, 800 feddans in Wadi Bana, and 1500 feddans at Al-Makhzan. "We have received authorization to build a water well for every 60 feddans for irrigation purposes at government expense," Al-Ra'ee told us. The government will further pay for the pump, the pipes and the other needs. We are also working on this same problem as far as real estate (housing) is concerned. We have a deadline of two years to resolve the whole thing, he added.



Aden Governor Al-A'rasi

Regarding the future of the governorate, Mr. Al-Ra'ee said that Abyan has a bright future. He gave the following reasons. "First, this is an agricultural governorate that is famous for producing many fruits, vegetables and cash crops. Cotton, oranges, and coffee are outstanding examples. We have already drilled 42 artisan wells, and we expect to drill more as the water supply is abundant. Second, industrial activity is flourishing. In this regard, we think the planned construction of a big cement plant at Al-Habeel. The electric supply network has already reached the plant site, and we hope the government will act promptly on this matter. Third, the fishing potential of Abyan are remarkable. The long coastline and proximity to the big Aden market are important factors in this regard. Fourth, there is the oil business. We are situated between Hadhramaut in the east, Shabwah in the north, and Aden in the west. The spill-over in business will be important. Finally, Abyan has many beautiful touristic sites and remains of ancient civilizations."

But the governorate needs massive investments in human and physical infrastructure. Schools, clinics, and even government offices, will have to be built, roads, bridges, communication systems, etc. will have to be installed. The governor concluded, "All that can be achieved, if the administrative and financial systems are decentralized to give local input and initiative a chance to do something."

TEMPS YEMEN DU

LA SEMAINE

Séisme :

10 morts et 39 blessés à la suite du séisme qui a frappé la région de Ibb vendredi matin. Son amplitude aurait été de quatre degrés sur l'échelle de Richter. Le Président Saleh a demandé au gouvernement de prendre toutes les mesures d'urgence supplémentaires, il a également rendu hommage aux forces armées et de sécurité, au Croissant Rouge et à toutes les parties qui se sont portées au secours des victimes. Le Parlement a chargé la commission des affaires financières de collecter les dons des parlementaires en faveur des victimes.

Arabie-Yémen :

au cours d'une réunion mixte des conseils présidentiel et ministériel les participants se sont inquiétés de la dégradation des relations entre les deux pays et ont appelé les journaux officiels et ceux des partis au pouvoir à ne plus répondre aux journaux saoudiens. Ils ont lancé un appel à tous les autres journaux pour qu'ils suivent ces recommandations afin de démontrer les bonnes intentions de tous les Yéménites envers leurs frères saoudiens. Un message similaire a été diffusé à

l'issue d'une réunion du Conseil de l'Union des Oulémas sous la présidence du juge Mohamed Al-Hagi, membre du Conseil Consultatif.

Amnesty International :

M. Salem Saleh Mohamed, membre du Conseil présidentiel, a rencontré à Londres le Secrétaire Général de l'organisation de défense des prisonniers d'opinion, M. Ian Martin. Le processus de démocratisation, l'instauration du multipartisme et l'application de la liberté d'expression ont été passés en revue lors de cette rencontre. Le Secrétaire Général a exprimé sa satisfaction à l'égard des efforts accomplis par le gouvernement

Iran-Yémen :

Le Président Saleh a reçu Mourtada Sarmadi, Secrétaire d'Etat iranien aux Affaires étrangères qui lui a remis un message du Président Rafsandjani au sujet des relations bilatérales entre les deux pays et la coordination entre eux, dans le cadre des préparatifs des travaux du sommet de l'Organisation de la Conférence Islamique qui se tiendra à Dakar le mois prochain.

ONU : BOUTROS-GHALI ELU

Au cours du sommet francophone le Président Mitterrand avait affirmé sans ambages que la France soutenait un candidat francophone pour la succession de Javier Perez de Cuellar au poste de Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies. Interrogé sur cette préférence linguistique sans précédent dans l'élection de hauts dirigeants d'organisations internationales, le chef de l'Etat avait répondu : "Si les autres (les anglophones) ne le disent pas, ils le font. Je préfère passer aux aveux".

A l'issue d'un vote au scrutin secret tenu à huis clos par les 15 membres du Conseil de Sécurité c'est le vice-premier ministre égyptien, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, qui a été proposé à l'Assemblée Générale vendredi 22 novembre. Cette désignation devrait combler M. Mitterrand puisque le candidat égyptien était aussi celui de la France.

La victoire de ce vieux routier de la diplomatie, il participe depuis 1977 à tous les gouvernements, a pris la plupart des observateurs par surprise puisqu'il paraissait entendu qu'aucun des 13 candidats en lice ne l'emporterait au premier tour. Le poste de Secrétaire Général n'ayant jamais été occupé par un africain la

majorité des pays membres de l'ONU était prête à élire un candidat de ce continent malgré les réticences manifestées par les Etats-Unis et le Royaume-Uni qui disposent d'un droit de veto au Conseil de Sécurité.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali a obtenu onze voix favorables et quatre abstentions dès le premier tour alors qu'il lui suffisait de réunir neuf voix et d'échapper au veto de l'un des cinq membres permanents. Son concurrent le plus direct, le ministre des Finances du Zimbabwe, M. Bernard Chiderzo, a recueilli sept voix pour, deux contre et six abstentions.

Les principaux autres concurrents étaient : le prince Sadruddine Aga Khan, coordonnateur de l'aide humanitaire dans le Golfe, M. Olosegun Obasanjo, ancien Président du Nigéria, et M. Hans van den Broek, ministre néerlandais des Affaires étrangères.

L'Assemblée Générale, à laquelle il appartient statutairement d'élire le Secrétaire Général, même si elle a toujours suivi les recommandations du Conseil de Sécurité devrait donc offrir la succession de Javier Perez de Cuellar, dont le deuxième mandat

s'achève le 31 décembre, au candidat francophone que M. Mitterrand appelait de ses vœux.

Non content d'être francophone M. Boutros-Ghali est également juriste, spécialiste de droit international, et l'un des hommes d'Etat ayant la meilleure connaissance de l'Afrique.

Entré en politique après la guerre israélo-arabe de 1973 il avait auparavant mené une carrière de journaliste et d'universitaire. Depuis son entrée au gouvernement en 1977 il n'a cessé d'incarner la diplomatie de son pays à l'étranger même s'il n'en a jamais été le chef en titre. En mai dernier il avait été nommé vice-premier ministre chargé des relations extérieures, manière habile de le promouvoir sans pour autant lui confier le portefeuille des Affaires étrangères.

Associé dès 1977 au processus de paix dans la région qui avait abouti aux accords de Camp David en 1978 ce copte issu d'une famille célèbre dans l'histoire récente de l'Egypte est l'un des rares de sa communauté à occuper un poste aussi élevé.

LA FRANCOPHONIE AU YEMEN

Le français est une langue nouvelle au Yémen où, à l'exception de rares personnes ayant séjourné à Djibouti, de marins ayant fait escale à Marseille ou des Yéménites d'origine vietnamienne la plupart des francophones sont issus d'une formation ad hoc.

Cette situation de pénurie devrait s'améliorer dans les années qui viennent grâce au développement de l'enseignement du français, d'une part, et à la diffusion d'émissions en langue française à la télévision, d'autre part.

L'université de Sanaa propose des cours de français depuis dix ans mais la création d'un diplôme universitaire de langue française (DULF) remonte à quatre ans seulement. Trois promotions d'étudiants sont déjà sorties, soit dix-sept diplômés qui se voient proposer une bourse de séjour en France pour préparer une licence de "français langue étrangère" en deux ans.

Près de vingt-cinq étudiants suivent actuellement les cours du DULF pour une scolarité de deux ans. A partir de mars 1992 il sera également possible de préparer le DULF à l'université d'Aden où existent déjà des cours optionnels pour les étudiants de la faculté d'éducation.

A Sanaa le français est aussi présent comme matière obligatoire ou optionnelle dans les facultés d'anglais, d'éducation, de journalisme, de sciences et prochainement de Philosophie grâce à un accord conclu avec l'Université d'Aix-en-Provence.

Le projet majeur est désormais la signature d'un accord pour la création d'une licence de français à l'université. Ce diplôme sera préparé en quatre ans, soit deux années supplémentaires après le DULF, les étudiants d'Aden pourront donc y accéder. Dès mars prochain deux classes de vingt-cinq commenceront ce nouveau cycle et en septembre une classe de vingt étudiants de la fa-

culté d'éducation entamera également cette formation.

Une fois licenciés en français les étudiants de la faculté d'éducation devraient donner plus d'ampleur à un programme encore expérimental, l'introduction du français dans le secondaire qui sera progressivement étendu au fil des nouvelles promotions de professeurs.

Ce programme expérimental concerne à l'heure actuelle quatre lycées, deux à Sanaa et deux à Aden, soit trente classes c'est à dire près de mille lycéens. Un test d'évaluation administré à la fin de l'année scolaire permettra de décider d'une éventuelle extension du programme si les résultats sont satisfaisants.

Si le lancement de ce programme intégré, formation sur place des enseignants destinés à devenir professeurs de français dans les lycées, repose essentiellement sur des professeurs Français sous la direction du Bureau d'Action Linguistique de l'Ambassade de France l'objectif prévu est d'assurer la relève par les Yéménites eux-mêmes.

Ce volet enseignement bénéficiera certainement de la diffusion d'émissions en langue française à la télévision. La signature récente d'un accord entre la télévision yéménite et Canal France International permet en effet aux téléspectateurs yéménites de voir des émissions (feuilletons, films, reportages, documentaires ou émissions pour enfants) en français substituées en arabe. Il est également prévu de diffuser des cours de français à la télévision avec une méthode qui a fait ses preuves en Jordanie et en Arabie Saoudite.

Bientôt les enfants yéménites vous salueront en français.

4e sommet de la Francophonie : LA DEMOCRATIE, EN FRANCAIS!

Réunis au Palais de Chaillot à Paris pour leur quatrième sommet les délégués des 47 états participants ont réaffirmé leur attachement à la Francophonie en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur la nécessité d'adopter et de promouvoir des méthodes de gouvernement démocratiques et respectueuses des droits de l'homme.

CHIFFRES : Il y a près de 140 millions de francophones sur les 5 continents et le français est langue officielle dans une trentaine de pays.

Si le terme "francophonie" est ancien, il a été créé en 1887 par le géographe Onésime Reclus puis relancé dans les années 1960 par le chef de l'Etat sénégalais, devenu académicien, Léopold Sédar Senghor, ce n'est qu'en 1970 que la Francophonie est devenu un instrument politique fondé sur la communauté de langue entre pays du monde entier.

A cette date, en effet fut créée l'Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique, seule organisation multilatérale de développement à fonctionner à partir de critères linguistiques.

Au terme d'une lente maturation se tenait en février 1986 à Paris la première Conférence des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement ayant en commun l'usage du français. Depuis lors les initiatives ne cessent de se multiplier pour resserrer les liens entre ces pays, hors de toute entreprise de néo-colonialisme sous couvert de francophonie partagée. La preuve en est que de savoureux néologismes du bout du monde reçoivent l'approbation de la sévère Académie Française mais surtout que les anciens territoires de colonisation

et d'émigration française à travers le monde n'hésitent plus à proclamer leur attachement à la Francophonie à l'instar des pays anglophones et du Commonwealth.

Une grande variété d'organisations et d'institutions oeuvrent au développement des liens entre francophones du monde entier mais le sommet qui s'est tenu à

loppement sans liberté, ni de véritable liberté sans développement" et "que la démocratie est au coeur d'une répartition plus équitable des ressources matérielles et humaines".

Ces proclamations ont des conséquences directes sur la répartition de l'aide puisque les pays qui s'obstinent à ne pas les entendre subissent des sanctions financières. Ainsi le Zaïre est-il non seulement privé de sommet mais il doit également se passer de l'aide économique. Le premier ministre canadien a réaffirmé au cours du sommet que "l'aide canadienne au développement sera de plus en plus canalisée vers les pays qui respectent les droits fondamentaux de leurs citoyens", elle sera octroyée au vu du respect de critères précis : tenue d'élections, présence ou non d'observateurs internationaux, adoption de programmes de protection des droits de la personne, de la femme et de l'enfant.

M. François Mitterrand s'est exprimé avec autant de fermeté que lors du sommet franco-africain de La Baule pour rappeler qu'il "faut être à la fois ferme dans la mise en place d'institutions démocratiques et laisser aux peuples le soin de déterminer la manière de faire" cette évolution démocratique.

Paris constitue l'aspect le plus visible et aussi le plus politique de la Francophonie. Ce n'est ainsi nullement au nom d'une quelconque prépondérance que Paris accueillait pour la deuxième fois les délégués mais parce qu'il a fallu trouver à la capitale zaïroise où il eut été fâcheux de venir parler de démocratie dans les conditions actuelles.

Ce quatrième sommet était placé sous le signe de la démocratie et du développement comme l'a rappelé la Déclaration de Chaillot adoptée par les participants qui se félicitent "des progrès de la démocratie constatés dans le monde entier (et saluent) tout particulièrement la contribution déterminante des peuples à cette évolution" avant de souligner "qu'il n'existe pas de déve-

OFFRE D'EMPLOI

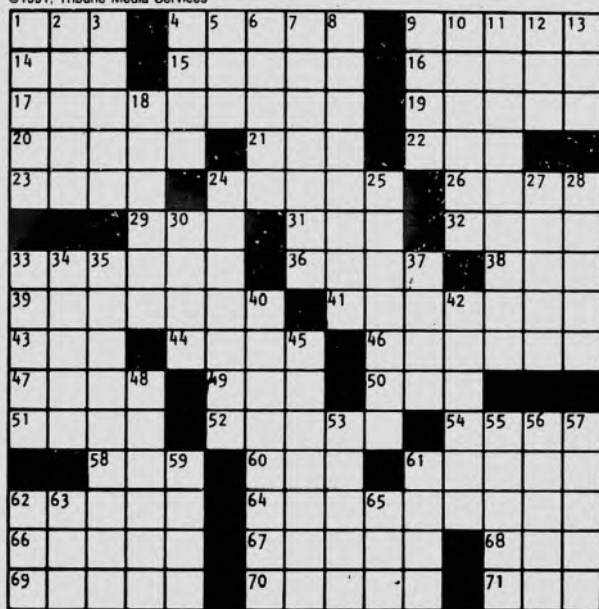
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★ CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 41 Fragrance | DOWN | 37 Despot |
| 1 — de deux | 43 Historic period | 1 Go by bike | 40 Discarded |
| 4 In combat | 44 Places | 2 Cognizant | 42 Borgnine |
| 9 Certain chemicals | 46 Scottish plaid | 3 Purgative | 45 Hospital figure |
| 14 Ram's mate | 47 River islets | 4 — in one's bonnet | 48 Oozed |
| 15 Ex-mayor Abe | 49 Coffee maker | 5 — Aviv | 53 Stage whisper |
| 16 Ship of the desert | 50 Sea eagle | 6 Middle section | 55 Change position |
| 17 Lawn weed | 51 Table d'— | 7 Loving | 56 "— on Sunday" |
| 19 Vacuous | 52 Turkic native | 8 Abjure | 57 Adversary |
| 20 Wild water buffalo | 54 Slave of old | 9 Served well | 59 Sanguine |
| 21 Hit sign | 58 Finished, poetically | 10 Photo equipment | 61 What a snob puts on |
| 22 State: abbr. | 60 Footlike part | 11 Tool | 62 Exclamation of triumph |
| 23 Spare | 61 Pale | 12 Not connected: abbr. | 63 Common verb |
| 24 Thickset | 62 One of the Marxes | 13 Foxy | 65 Pop's mate |
| 26 Network of nerves | 64 Simple | 18 Kind of floss | |
| 29 Moppet | 66 The Ram | 24 Do the town | |
| 31 Numero — | 67 Witch of — | 25 Kitchen appliance | |
| 32 Minor prophet | 68 Not masc. | 27 Puccini opera | |
| 33 Musical interval | 69 Intoxicating | 28 Ruhr city | |
| 36 Get out of here! | 70 Considers | 30 Track shape | |
| 38 Curved letter | 71 Test | 33 Voodooism | |
| 39 Rough materials | | 34 Bric-a-brac item | |
| | | 35 Italian restaurant | |

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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.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (Sol.: 8 letters)

B-Bahamas, Brave; C-Caravel, Cargo, Coast, Continent, Courage, Crew; D-Danger, Discover, Distance, Dreamer; E-Espanola; F-Fleet; G-Gems, Genoa, Gold; H-Honor; I-Indians, Isabella, Islands, Italy; M-Money, Moral; N-New World, Nina; O-Ocean; P-Passage, P-Pinta, Plan, Port; S-Sail, Ship, Smart, Spain, Strong, Success, Support; T-Tobacco, Trade; V-Vessels, Voyage; W-Waves, Westward

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

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

NOONI
 FETAC
 STUMKE
 NOMMOC



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

Answer: A "O O O O O O O O"

WORDS OF WISDOM

Sometimes letting go is the only way to hang on. ***
 Reaching out across the miles isn't easy. But it's better than giving up on someone. ***
 There are a thousand right ways to do just about everything. ***
 The most powerful of all feelings is the love you hold for your partner in life. ***
 When things are at their darkest, try to think about the things that make you happiest. ***
 Is there anything more soothing than a purring cat? ***
 Stick to your principles, but don't use them to shut out new ideas. ***
 A song can melt your worries. ***

ANSWERS ON PAGE FIFTEEN GOOD LUCK!

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Mason-Dixon line really exists. It was a boundary laid out by two English surveyors. You can probably guess the surveyors' last names: Mason and Dixon. ***

The first daily airplane service from New York to Paris was established way back in 1919. ***

There are only about half as many Japanese as there are U.S. residents. ***

Doctors have identified a disorder called Munchausen's syndrome, in which a parent purposely makes his or her child sick to draw attention to the adult. ***

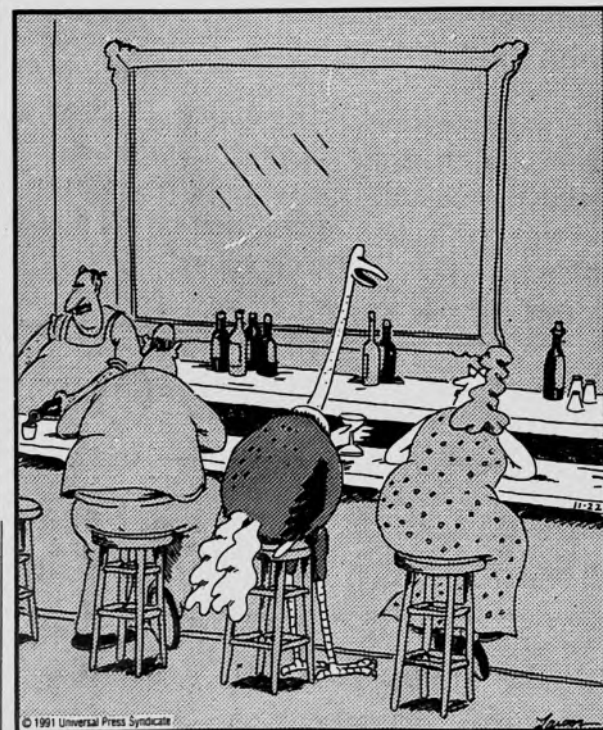
Garlic is a member of the lily family. ***

The infamous Jack the Ripper was never positively identified or brought to justice. ***

As of the end of the 1991 regular season, Sparky Anderson was the only major-league baseball manager to win a World Series in both the American and National Leagues. ***

SLAPSTIX
OPERA TRYOUTS ARE MERELY TRIAL AND ARIA
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THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Well, according to the dictionary, I'm just a large, flightless bird from East Africa. . . . But believe me, Doris — once you get to know me, you'll see I'm much, much more than that."

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Houdini's final undoing

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Reaffirm long-term objectives. Sharpen mental perceptions, but be wary.
Aries (March 21-April 19) Fast-breaking career developments keep you busy. Heighten communication skills.
Taurus (April 20-May 20) More investment activity than usual. A successful love life. Wonderful social gains.
Gemini (May 21-June 21) Home life shows heated words and impatience. Friends are your greatest asset.
Cancer (June 22-July 22) Many decisions to make early in the week, for travel, schooling, relationships.
Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) Good evidence of financial gain, but you must play by the rules. Keep a low profile.
Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Invest in yourself; you're your greatest assets. The BIG doors of personal advancement can open.
Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Having a solid home life makes success easier out in the world. Fabulous gains.
Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) More communications and travel. Tact is needed with friends. Legal luck.
Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Heavier financial activity; conservative methods work best. Greater career recognition.
Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Get straight on personal objectives and the sky's the limit.
Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Adequate preparation is the key to your success. Handle disagreements about joint money.
Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) Invaluable social connections help everyone profit. Fulfilling relationship develops.

If You Were Born This Week

Reaffirm your deepest truths about yourself and life; you have something to offer the world — give it. Much behind-the-scenes support and inner confidence, through October of next year. Exercise more control over your personal income in November. Investment possibilities.

CONDOLENCES

Mr. Jan Smith,
Mohammed Yahia Annihmi,
and all the employees of:

**CHEVRON INTERNATIONAL
(YEMEN) Ltd., (Sanaa)**

hereby convey their condolences and
deepest sympathies to:

**Mr. B. V. KAY and
Mrs. Louise Kay**

on the death of Mrs. L. Kay's mother.

"May God have mercy on her soul"



OMAN BREAKS NEW THRESHOLDS

Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed of the Sultanate of Oman said that his country extends its arm in friendship and cooperation to all nations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence among peoples, and the mutual respect for national sovereignty among nations. In a televised speech on the occasion of the national day, October 18th, the Sultan re-affirmed commitment for an elected Consultative Council - the parliament. "Steps in this direction are being finalized," he added.

The Omani ruler also disclosed that his country, based on the request of the Gulf Cooperation Council, has prepared the blueprint for a security strategy for the GCC. "Now it is upto the member states to determine the framework most suitable for their capabilities," the Sultan added.

Sultan Qaboos reiterated his country's support for the peace process which started in Madrid, which he described as crucial, and called on the world to put an end once and for all, to the agony of the Palestinian people

which has extended for half a century. "We add our blessing to the peace efforts, and we take this opportunity to specially thank the USA and the USSR for their efforts for peace."

At the socio-economic development level, the Sultan pressed on the industrialization of the country.

"This is a vital sector and it will lead the development process of our country," he told his people, whom he urged to exert more efforts in this regard. It is worth mentioning that the year 1991 has been dubbed as the 'Year of Industry in the Sultanate of Oman'.

The Sultan of Oman enjoys widespread respect and admiration among his people, as well as the Arab peoples at large for his balanced and wise policies which are proven, time and again, to be well-measured.

Yemen Times wishes to inform its readers that it has received an invitation to visit the Sultanate of Oman in order to meet with senior officials and to witness the transformation and development of the country.

CIVIL WAR IN DJIBOUTI

The strategically located Republic of Djibouti is presently in turmoil as the Afar segment of the population has taken-up arms, allegedly to bring more democracy to the country. The anti-government forces have taken over the northern part of the country and has laid siege on the large coastal towns of Oboch and Tagorra which control the straight leading to Djibouti, the capital.

Mr. Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President, has called on France to intervene and crush the rebellion in execution of the defecen agreement between the two countries. France, on the other hand, explained that it was under no obligation to intervene in a purely internal issue. President Aptidon, however, claims that the problem is incited by external forces.

France is presently trying to intermediate between the warring factions.

The tiny Republic of Djibouti is comprised of two major groups - the Afars and the Somalis, plus fewer Yemenis and Ethiopians.

BUTROS GHALI NOMINATED AS U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL

Butros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, was nominated early this week by the United Nations Security Council to the post of Secretary-General of the UN. The next step, which is a mere formality, is for the General Assembly of the UN to approve the nomination.

Mr. Ghali, long respected for his balanced and calm approach to international politics, is a graduate of the Sorbonne. In addition to Arabic (mother tongue) and French (from his education in France), Mr. Ghali speaks English very fluently.

A soft-spoken and often quiet person, Mr. Ghali is the first Arab, and the first African, to attain this position. He takes over from Mr. Perez de Cuellar (Peru), a Latin American, who has been in this post for a full decade. The former UN Secretary-General was a European (Kurt Waldheim of Austria), and U Thant from Burma was an Asian.

NEXT STOP - WASHINGTON

The next round of peace talks in the Middle East is scheduled for the 4th of December 1991, to be held in Washington DC.

The USA and the USSR have already sent out invitation for the talks, and the various parties have responded positively. Mr. Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli Prime Minister, had earlier insisted that the talks be held in the belligerent countries themselves. This proposal was rejected outright by the Arab countries, and the organizers of the peace talks - the USA and the USSR- found it impractical and unnecessary.

Damascus, somewhat upset by the Israeli intention to continue to build settlements in the Golan Heights, was uneasy about the parallel progress of the two contradictory developments. To allay any such fears, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt paid a quick visit to Damascus, the result of which was Syrian affirmation to go to Washington DC.

THE HAYEL SAEED ANAM GROUP CONGRATULATES THE YEMENI PEOPLE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNMENT ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE YEMENI UNIFICATION AGREEMENT



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الأولى للتوقيع على إتفاقية الوحدة (٣٠) نوفمبر .

VIETNAM'S ECOLOGICAL RACE AGAINST TIME

As Vietnam recovers from the war that ended there 16 years ago, conservationists are concerned that the new pace of economic development is endangering the country's ecology and wildlife. Animal under threat include tiger, elephant and the recently rediscovered Javan rhino. As the doors to economic opportunity in Vietnam swings wide open, conservationist experts are expressing fears for the country's environmental future. Scientists, who have been struggling to re-green the country since the war ended some 16 years ago, believe the rapid pace of development has plunged Vietnam into an ecological race against time. Hundreds of investors from neighboring countries are rushing in to tap the nation's offshore oil reserves, rich coastal fisheries and mineral resources. Already they are exploiting tens of thousands of hectares of tropical forests, thus endangering the unique wildlife species that inhabit them. In an attempt to replace the 200,000 hectares of forest land cleared each year, the Vietnamese are replanting some 500 million trees each year. But the bullock carts, laden with saplings for the massive replanting scheme started by the late

President Ho Chi Minh more than 30 years ago, are being overtaken by motorised logging trucks, thus straining the centuries old balance. "The question arises, 'Can Vietnam replant fast enough?'" says Professor Vo Quy, founder of Vietnam's growing environmental movement. "We should stop cutting down our primary forest and step up the replanting of our wasteland which now covers nearly forty percent of the country," he said.

ANSWERS TO THE LEISURE PAGE QUIZES

MAGIC WORD

NAVIGATE

JUMBLES

ONION FACET MUSKET COMMON
What the hot chocolate treat was—A
"COCOA NUT"

CROSSWORDS

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|-------|
| PAS | AT | WAR | ACIDS |
| EVE | BE | AME | CAMEL |
| DAN | EN | ION | EMPTY |
| AR | EE | SRO | DEL |
| LE | AN | STOUT | RETE |
| LOT | UNO | AMOS | |
| DE | YAVE | SCAY | ESS |
| BUL | LAPS | ESSENCE | |
| ERA | LOCI | YARTAN | |
| ATTS | URN | ERN | |
| HOYE | TATAR | ESNE | |
| OER | PES | ASHER | |
| HARPO | PRIMITIVE | | |
| ARTES | ENDOR | FRH | |
| HEADY | DEEMS | TRY | |

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الشركة اليمنية للخرسانة الجاهزة

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني القلبية إلى الشعب اليمني بمناسبة
ذكرى التوقيع على إتفاقية الوحدة في (٣٠) نوفمبر.

I.O.J. Delegates' Early Impressions

Kindness Paradza, Zimbabwe



I am happy the conference is being here because all the IOJ meetings before were centralized more in Eastern Europe. I feel good about the change. I am fascinated by the odds against which this country is struggling to establish democracy, pluralism, etc. and also by its recent unification, both of which could be examples for other countries.

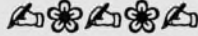


Shahul Hameed Abdul Careem, Sri Lanka



In our history, Yemenis are the very first foreigners who came to Sri Lanka. This has created a certain feeling for Yemen among Sri Lankans. I had the chance to visit old Sana'a as well as new Sana'a. I have really liked Yemen and I hope to play a

role in establishing closer links between Sri Lanka and Yemen. I am very happy to see a real democracy has come to exist in the unified Yemen.



Christina Teodorescu, Romania



I was a bit worried about coming to Yemen, specially since I am a woman, and a quite independent one. My worry was about the values governing male-female relations in this part of the world. I am interested in some of the jewelry reported in the Yemen Times. I plan to go out there and get some of it.



Samsanouk, Laos



I think most journalists are against the embargo on Iraq. I think this issue will definitely be raised. In general, I would like to

raise issues that will bring us together rather than drift us apart. But, my main concern is how to find time to go out there and learn about this fascinating city.



Jose Ale, Chile



There are half a million Chileans of Arab origin, and I am one of them. I am happy Yemen is the first Arab country to visit. I feel at home already. What Yemen has achieved (democracy, unification) makes me proud.



Gamal Hamdy, Egypt



I feel I know Yemen very well since I have had old contacts with Yemen dating back to 1963. I have participated in the war of liberation in the southern part of Yemen. This meeting gives me a good chance to re-link with Yemen.

A SMILE FOR A DRINK



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We in the Third World need to stress the importance of freedom of speech at the Arab level more can be done.



Gerard Gatnot, Secretary-General, IOJ, France



We are here to discuss a re-orientation of the IOJ. We are very interested in the unification of the efforts of all journalists that help in the safety and protection of journalists while they perform their work. This is the main issue we are discussing.



Keiweetse Keiweetse, Botswana



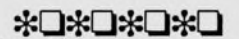
We in the Third World are looking for a place in the new world order. Under circumstances dominated by the USA, the Third World should come together and work more closely. Through this kind of conference, we hope to achieve exactly this objective. I find the Yemeni people very courteous and friendly and willing to help.

Hashem Khreisat, Jordan



I have special feelings for Yemen, not because I have been here - this is my first visit, but because of what I have heard and read about Yemen. I find in reality all the virtues that I have been reading about the people of this nation.

As an Arab, I am very happy that Sana'a is the first Arab capital to host this gathering. At this moment, the IOJ is going through a transitional period in its history. This is the beginning of a truly democratic spirit and practice in the IOJ and this is healthy for all parties concerned.



Juhani Hyttinen, Finland



The IOJ has lived in a crisis for two years now. organization? We in Finland initiated the campaign to restructure and rebuild the organization. I am surprised at the pleasant climate and the rains. I think the reunification of Yemen - peacefully and in a democratic way - was a remarkable thing to happen



Yemen nowadays = an upside down world