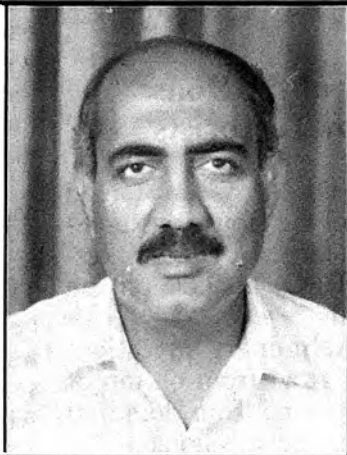


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OUR VIEWPOINT



Democracy as a Scapegoat !

Political violence in Yemen has recently escalated to alarming levels. Personal attacks against senior officials have become a recurrent phenomenon, and yet, our security system is unable to bring anybody to justice. This has allowed rumors to spread among the people in unprecedented levels. Who is behind this wave of violence? Why is the government so helpless in combating it? What are the motives for it?

The chain of events resulted in a psychological twist. It is as if people are being readied for the worst to happen! People are being made to believe that democracy as a system is to blame for this "chaos"! They are told that the country is not yet ready for free elections because of the collapse in national security! People are told that the violence is part of the in-fighting among various forces in society!

Many newspapers and political parties point to the civil war of Lebanon and the disintegration of Somalia as a warning to Yemen. They say our unity is at risk! Traditional power groups insist that the new values (e.g., democracy, multi-party politics, tolerance) are alien to Yemen, and that they are not good for Yemen, or at least that Yemen is not yet ready for them!

The truth of the matter is that there are individuals and groups that are resisting our peaceful change and continue to haunt us with the past.

There are many undercurrent at play here! Our unity is not at risk. Our democracy is not responsible for the lawlessness prevailing today. Human rights, democracy and tolerance are universal values and not alien to any people. We need to internalize them gradually, and they are good for Yemen.

The first step in combating these rumors is to address this cases of violence and bring the culprits to justice. We need to face the situation boldly, discuss it frankly, and address the issues as they really are without blowing them out of proportion.

The Publisher

MAJOR CELEBRATIONS on SEPTEMBER 26th and OCTOBER 14th

In a telephone statement to the Yemen Times, Lt-Brigadier Saleh Obeid Ahmed, Deputy Prime Minister for Defence and Chairman of the Celebrations Committee, disclosed that the country is gearing up for major celebrations to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the September 26th Revolution. "The festivities will start from the first day of September and will continue until the 14th of October," he pointed out.

Yemen Times also learnt that our leading officials will inaugurate many projects, and will lay down foundation stones for over a hundred new investment projects.

At the same time, delegates from Russia and Egypt will arrive to participate in seminars and symposia organized to discuss the contribution of those two countries to the September and October Revolutions.

تعازي

ببالغ الأسى وعميق الحزن
تتقدم أسرة «يمن تايمز»
بالتعازي للزميل الدكتور

محمد يحيى العاصمي

وكافة آل العاصمي الشبامي
بوفاة المغفور له الفقيد
العقيد عبدالله العاص
أسكنه الله فسيح جناته
وإننا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

KOREAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN YEMEN TO EXCHANGE UNIFICATION EXPERIENCE

His Excellency Young Chul Choi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Unification of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Sanaa on Wednesday, August 26th at the head of a five-person delegation.

Mr. Choi's visit, according to Korean Embassy sources, aims at "exchanging views on the history and accomplishment of the reunification process". For this purpose, the delegation will visit various parts of the country, notably the towns and regions along the border between the two former Yemens.

During the three-day visit, Mr. Choi is scheduled to meet with senior Yemeni officials, including H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh. On Thursday, August 27th, Mr. Choi will give a speech at Sanaa University on the re-unification process and efforts in Korea. Korea hopes to be the 3rd country to achieve peaceful reunification, following the examples of Yemen and Germany.

The Korean delegation leaves Yemen on Friday, August the 28th on its way to Germany. In addition to Deputy Prime Minister Choi and his wife, the delegation includes the Director-General of Planning, the Director of Policy, and a secretary - all from the Unification Board of Korea.

It is worth mentioning that Mr. Choi is the highest ranking Korean official to visit the Republic of Yemen.

السُّفَّارِي
EL SOFFARY

YEMEN  TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

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Published by: The Yemen Times

Publisher: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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PERSONAL VIEW**Male-Female Relations
Have to Change**

**Umm Khulood,
Housewife**

Male-female relations in Yemen are quite unfair and unjust to women. The men are said to be better, more intelligent, and above all, they have to play the role of guardians to women, however old the latter may be.

Thus, a girl would grow under the patronage of her father, move over to the patronage of her husband, and in her old age, fall under the patronage of her sons or other male members of the family. In other words, women are treated as minors through-out their life. They require their male guardians' permission to travel, they need permission to work, they need permission to go to school, they even need permission, technically, to go out of the house.

I am not saying women are not pampered or indulged. I am not saying women are not loved or appreciated. I am not saying they have no influence. All I am saying maybe they want to be themselves, maybe on their own regarding a few things in life.

Therefore, women have to break away from the over-protection of men. A more equitable relationship is necessary to allow the evolution of women in Yemen, and to ensure a smooth male-female relationship.

I get disgusted when certain males invoke Islam and its compelling power to maintain this uneven and unjust male-female relationship. Of course, they do not invoke the teachings of Islam correctly, they give them a twist to serve their view point. I say male-female relations have to change for the sake of a good socio-cultural evolution of Yemen.

LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL**Ray Hunt in Yemen**

Mr. Ray Hunt, Chairman of the Hunt Oil Company, arrived in Sanaa last night, August 25th. During the visit, Mr. Hunt is scheduled to meet with the officials of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, and many Yemeni businessmen.

Mr. Hunt will also meet with the Executive Board of the Yemen-American Friendship Association.

Tariq Aziz in Sanaa

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Member of the Revolutionary Council, Mr. Tariq Aziz, arrived on a two-day visit to Sanaa on Sunday, August 23rd. The Iraqi official met with the President, Speaker of the House, Prime Minister, and various other senior dignitaries.

Mr. Aziz solicited and obtained Yemeni backing for Iraq's position on its quarrel with the allied forces regarding the zone they had declared in the southern part of the country, and in which Iraqi air force, they declared, cannot operate.

**The Speaker of the House
Targetted by Terrorists**

The residence of Dr. Yasseen Saeed Noman, the Speaker of the House of Representative, was the target of a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at 9:00 pm on Thursday, August 20th.

According to the preliminary investigations, the rocket was fired from on top of one of the houses, some four hundred meters away from the speaker's home.

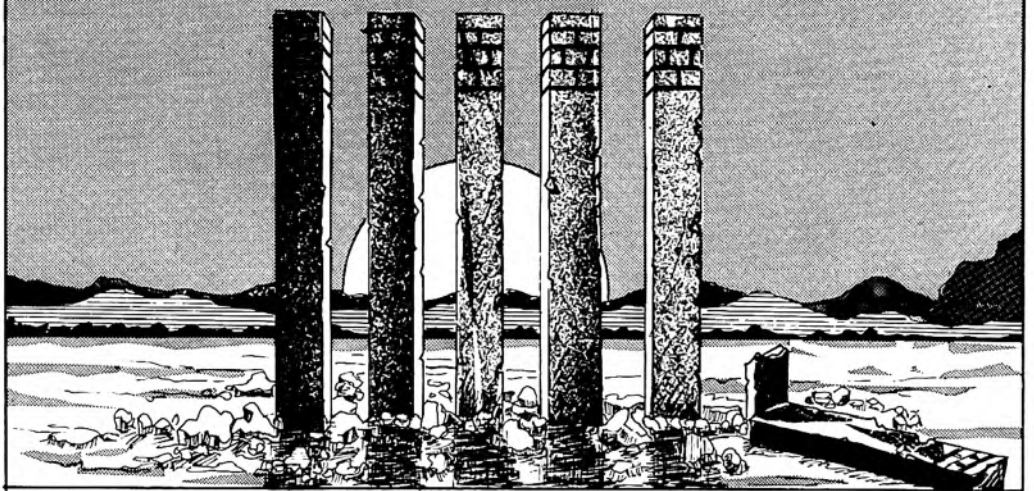
The bed-room of the house was the exact target of the rocket which pierced through the wall leaving a hole some half a meter in diameter. Many of the window glasses were shattered, and the bed-room itself was shattered.

The investigation bureau still has no real clues as to who the terrorists are, who is behind the incident or the motives for it.


The Supreme Elections Committee

The Supreme Elections Committee has held several meetings so far in performing its duties stipulated in the law. In its first session, the committee nominated Qadhi Abdulkareem Al-Arashi as chairman, Mr. Mohammed Saeed Abdullah as vice chairman, and Mr. Abdul-Rahman Mahyood as rapporteur.

The committee held three meetings so far in which it decided on many of the procedural and logistic issues. It is now working on its by-laws and the 301 constituencies to be clearly demarkated. It fixed the 26th of September, 1992, as the deadline by which it will define the constituencies.

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Dr. Hussein Alkaff:

"The Health Services Continue to Deteriorate!"

Dr. Hussein M. Alkaff, of Tarim, Hadhramaut, is one of the exceptional persons of the medical community of Yemen. A highly able individual, Dr. Alkaff did his studies in Cairo, Sofia, and Paris. He earned his doctorate in Urology in 1985 from the Institute of Gustave Roussy, University of Paris.

Today, he is an Associate Professor of Urology at the Medical College at the University of Aden, and Head of the Urology Department at Aden University's Teaching Hospital.

Reporter Hussein M. Saeed interviewed him for the *Yemen Times*.

Excerpts of the interview:

Q: Let us first talk about the Medical College at Aden University. How many lecturers are there, and what are its major problems?

A: There are about 55 members of the teaching staff in this college. They lecture at the college, and then move over to the university hospital to train their students.

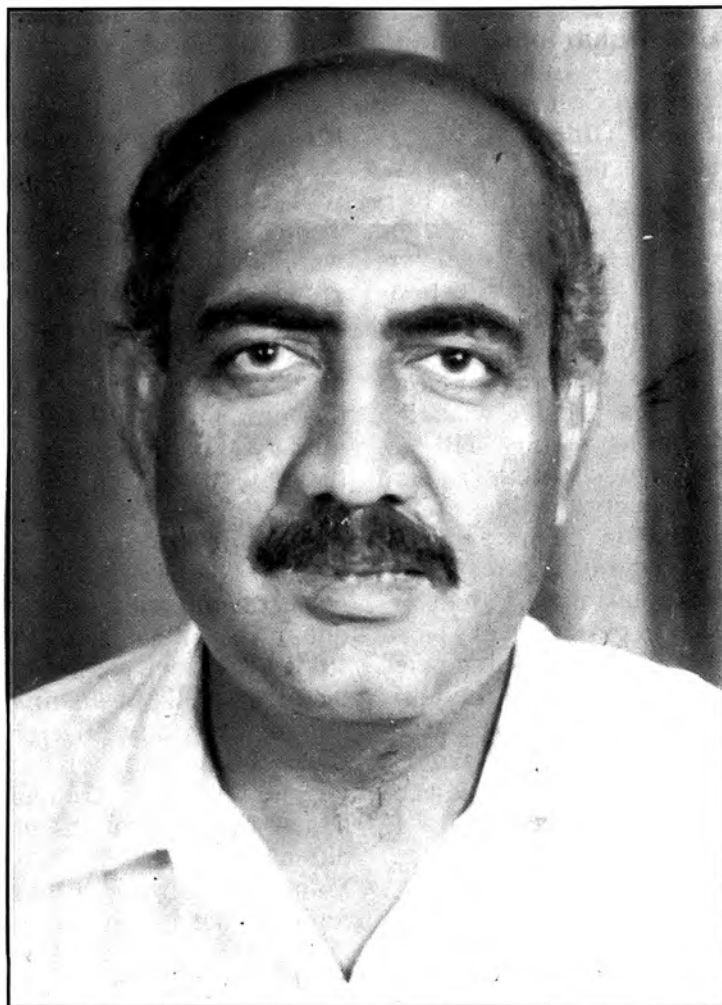
The major problem of this college, in my opinion, is the constant shortage of funds to finance research and purchase reference materials. There are no allocations to carry out research, no money to purchase laboratory and library materials, and other supplies.

Q: But this is a problem to all sectors of government. How could it be remedied?

A: I think much could be done by the lecturers themselves. For example, to help out in resolving this problem, I embarked on writing a book that became a basic reference material for my students in Urology. The book, in English, was published by Al-Fagr Publishers in Cairo, 1992. If other lecturers could follow this path, we could provide the basic needs of books for our students. In addition, we would be doing society-based research.

Q: Has Aden University provided any support to produce the book?

A: Yes, Aden University has given me a lot of moral support. I covered all expenses from my personal resources.



Q: Let us now go to the general health service. How would you evaluate health services in Aden?

A: It is no secret that the general health of the people is far less than optimal, and the quality of services is going downhill rapidly. Circumstances are going from bad to worse. Primary health care (preventive health care) is still in its early stages. Secondary health service levels (curative hospital treatment) is in a bad condition. Third level (refined and/or advanced medical care) is non-existent.

Q: Are medical doctors allowed to open private clinics and hospitals?

A: Yes they are. But this is a wrong approach. Private clinics and hospitals cannot and should not replace government services. They should complement each other. In addition, the private clinics and hospitals which are opened with only financial profits in mind, end up providing sub-standard services and systems.

This country can afford and has the necessary human-power to provide decent medical care. We have nearly 3000 medical doctors in the country in all specializations. We just can't seem to organize ourselves well enough, or we are not interested enough to do it.

Q: Do you have any suggestions?

A: Yes, and I have written in several newspapers, the last of which was recently in 14th October newspaper. The problem is that the authorities who can lead, change and initiate new systems and arrangements are not listening or are not interested in doing anything. Much could be done in the fields of providing medical supplies, of redistribution of medical doctors, and in asking companies and corporations to introduce medical insurance.

Please understand, it is not just a matter of money, it is a matter of management and above all, it is a matter of caring.

I think the parties who are in charge of this sector, and those who are providing this service, do not care enough. If they did, we could immediately sit down and work out plans.

Q: You introduced many voluntary surgical operations into Yemen. What does that mean?

A: Without getting into the personal records of my patients, I can tell you that I have successfully carried out many voluntary surgical operations.

For example, there is the case of the person who was born as a female and remained like that for 22 years. She was actually more comfortable as a man and resisted being married off. The patient was diagnosed as a male pseudohermaphrodite. I carried out a corrective surgery (sex change), and now he is a happy man.

I routinely do contraception operations for people who no longer wish to have children.

There are many other kinds of operations that are commonly carried out on almost a daily basis.

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SANA'A - YEMEN

Continued from p. 5

INVESTMENT...

2. Retroactive withdrawal of any guarantees, right or exemption granted to a project licensed according to the provisions of this law before the effectiveness of the amendments.

Article (81):

All notices and correspondence shall be in writing, the executive regulations specifying the timing and manner of receipt.

Article (82):

All projects shall pay to the Authority the following:

a. Consideration for administrative expenses when investment applications are made, as may be determined in the executive regulations.

b. Annual consideration for administrative and technical services rendered by the Authority to projects at a rate of one part per thousand of the value of assets.

c. Consideration for evaluating invested funds at one part per thousand of the value of the portion evaluated according to project estimates with a minimum of YRls 10,000 and a maximum of YRls 50,000 to cover remuneration of consultants employed to assist the Authority.

Article (83):

The executive regulations to this decree of law shall be enacted by Republican decree after approval by the Council of Ministers within 90 days following enactment of this decree of law.

Article (84):

a. Any provisions conflicting with the provisions of this law shall be repealed. The provisions of this law shall prevail should they conflict with provisions of other laws, bylaws and regulations.

b. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 78, Investment Law and Organization No. 18 of 1975 enacted in Sana'a and Investment Law No. 5 of 1990 enacted in Aden shall be repealed with effect from the entry into force of this Law.

Article (85):

This Republican decree of law shall come into force 90 days after its date of issue and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued : 25/9/1411 AH,
April 10, 1991 AD.

Continued from p. 14
SOMALIA...

One asks, how come the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, and the Organization of Islamic Conference are unable to do anything? One wonders whether the OAU was created to fight locusts only, or the Arab League to secure the Arabization of the Red Sea or the Islamic Conference to have a tall office in Jeddah. I do not doubt that these organizations are toothless and thus unable to bite. But a close look will reveal they still possess sharp nails and that they can claw and scratch to at least break the diplomatic deadlock between the warring factions.

Given the chaotic situation prevailing in Somalia, the lives of five million people, as well as the stability of the region, are at risk. Action must be taken to make the rival clans masquerading as national movements agree on immediate and unconditional end to hostilities.

The UN Security Council should take more constructive steps. The deployment of a sufficient number of UN peace-keeping forces, positioned strategically, will do the job.

The Political Corner

The Coming Elections

By:
Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al-Mutawakkil,
Political Editor,
Yemen Times.

A few days ago, the Presidential Council enacted the Law naming the members of the Supreme Elections Committee. Thus, the elections process will continue in a stronger way. Yet, no one can predict what the elections results will be, and some are not even sure the elections will take place unless the rulers agree on the general features of the post-transitional period.

The experience of Third World countries indicates that dictators and authoritarian rulers have rarely ever given up power by their own consent, and very few accept the results as dictated by the votes.

To compound the problems, the rulers hold on to power because they worry about their personal safety once they relinquish power.

Some also genuinely worry about the degree of commitment to democracy by those who were brought to power by the democratic process.

Thus, there are a number of fears that dictate the line of action of Third World rulers. This, of course, is not an issue in the advanced countries of the West because the democratic system is so well-entrenched.

Today, there are repeated warnings that if the Islamic group wins in the elections, it will not respect the democratic process that brought it to power - exactly the fear that prompted the Algerian military to nullify that country's elections. This is a point to ponder.

If the military is worried that the Islamicists will not respect democratic choices, does that mean that the soldiers respect them? Are the prison cells of the military regimes any different from the prison cells of Islamic regimes? Are their human rights violations any different?

Some people may say that regimes that introduce certain democratic practices prove their belief in the democratic process, by virtue of doing. But this is not true. Rulers who stay too long in power get too corrupt and rotten to the extent that they reach a dead-end

in their relations with their people. Thus instead of waiting for the explosion that will sweep them away, clever rulers go along with democracy as a means for pacifying the people.

The democracy they propose is a democracy that keeps them at the top of authority. If the democracy leads to their replacement, then that is a different matter and they will not consent to it, as evidence from Africa, Latin America and Asia indicates.

Having said that, I think there are some rulers who want to loosen their grip over power, or to share it with others, or even to relinquish it to others, provided their personal safety is guaranteed.

These are the dilemmas that Yemen face. Given the experiences of other countries, I think it would be wise to talk about the choices and possibilities beforehand. Before the elections, we can talk in order reach broad guidelines that will satisfy all parties. Two things we should insist on are clean elections, and institution building.

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Text of Investment Law #22 of 1991, Final Part

Article (76):

a. Without prejudice to any more stringent penalty provided for in any other law, a person who deliberately furnishes false, misleading or forged information and data to the Authority, and to the agency concerned with the project, or who acts leniently in such regard, for the purpose of obtaining licences, rights or exemptions pursuant to this law shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years and/or a fine of no less than YRls 50,000 and no more than YRls 500,000 and shall refund all fees and taxes from which the relevant project was exempted. The same penalty shall apply in the event of failure to report any modification in the project with the intent to mislead in violation of the provisions of Article 50 (b) of this law, provided the violations are terminated.

A person who uses the licences and exemptions granted under the provisions of this law for other than the purposes specified therefor in violation of the provisions of Article 24 (a) shall be liable to the same penalty.

b. A person who violates any of the provisions of Articles 24, 63 and 65 shall be punished with a fine of no less than YRls 20,000 and no more than YRls 100,000, provided that the violation is terminated.

c. Disposal of exempted, imported fixed assets in violation of the provisions of Article 24 (b) shall entail payment of double the fees and taxes payable on their importation at the time of such disposal.

d. In any of the violations listed above, any project or company manager or official assisting in committing the violation, or aware thereof without notifying the authorities concerned, shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for each type of violation.

e. No public proceedings shall be instituted in respect of any of the preceding violations save at the request or with the approval in writing, of the President of the Authority. The Board of Directors, or whomever it may delegate, may arrange a reconciliation in such public proceedings against payment of the maximum amount of the fine provided for if the violation is proved.

f. Fifty percent of all amounts ruled for violations of the provisions of this law, or which the violator may pay by way of reconciliation, shall revert to the Authority.

Article (77):

a. All Authority and competent agency personnel shall perform their duties in such a way as shall facilitate completion of all dealings relating to projects and their implementation and operation. Anyone causing harm to a project or delaying or impeding its transactions, implementation or operation without clear justification shall be disciplined according to the disciplinary code in the public law including termination of service.

b. Authority and competent agency personnel authorized to review projects business shall maintain the confidentiality of information and documents available to them by reason of their duties and shall use such information solely in application of the provisions of this law. Anyone violating this provisions shall be punished in accordance with laws in force, including termination of service. The executive regulations shall specify the nature of information and data to be considered confidential for the purposes of this paragraph.

Section IX

Article (78):

Projects licensed pursuant to law No. 18 of 1975 and law No. 5 of 1990 shall be deemed to be licensed pursuant to this law and shall benefit from all the privileges provided therein pursuant to its provisions, provided that:

a. Such arrangement shall not cancel any more favorable exemptions granted such a project by virtue of those laws, bylaws and decrees issued in execution thereof.

b. Tax exemption periods provided for in this law shall not be applicable should the tax exemption periods granted to the project under the two laws referred to have expired at the time this law comes into force.

c. Application shall be made to the Authority to

benefit from the provisions of this law within 60 days following its coming into force. The Authority shall take a decision to either accept or reject the application within 60 days following its receipt of the application without any need to refer to, or seek the prior approval of the agency concerned, unless the project applies to benefit from the tax exemptions provided for in Article 26 of this law.

Article (79):

All agencies concerned shall establish in their structures investment subdepartments or liaison units to coordinate with the Authority in respect of investment transactions and execution of related procedures devolving upon them by virtue of the provisions of this law and the regulations and decrees enacted in execution thereof.

Section X

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article (80):

a. The following provisions shall be amended by decree of the Council of Ministers upon a submission by the Board of Directors in accordance with considerations required by the public interest every five years at least:

1. Goods subject to official price regulation provided for in Article 12.

2. The amounts and terms provided for in Articles 26 and 29.

3. The amounts, terms and standards provided for in Articles 46, 47, 51, 55, and 57 (b).

4. Non-Yemeni capital subscription provided for in Article 51 (b).

b. Amendment of these lists provided for in Article 3 and 25 (1), will be by a decree of the Council of Ministers upon presentation by the Board of Directors for considerations required by the public interest and according to the conditions and rules set by the Authority's Board of Directors.

c. Any of the amendments provided for in the preceding paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not involve:

Continues on page 4

DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY DIARY

EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

SANA'A			
Afghanistan	217691	Qatar	217488
Algeria	209688/89	Romania	215579
Bulgaria	217244	Russian F.R.	78272/203142
China	275337/40/41	Saudia Arabia	240429/30
Cuba	217304	Somalia	208864
Czechoslovakia	247946	Sudan	265231/2
Djibouti	265469	Syria	247750
Egypt	275948/9	Tunisia	240458/9
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Aeroflot	74930
Air France	272895/6
Alitalia	273655
Alyemda (HO, Aden)	31339
Alyemda (Sanaa)	203637
British Airways	272247
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272435
Gulf Air	272551/49/677
Iraqi Airways	240091/240909
KLM	78093/76968/270879
Kuwait Airways	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583/667/678
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Royal Jordanian	275314/275028
Sabena	205865
Saudia	240958/9/60
Sudan Airways	272503/4/5
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel	275028/30
Yemenia	
Abdul Moghni	274803/4
Hadda Office	204538/550
Shoab Office	250833
Zubeiry Office	260834/5
Head Office	232381-9
Reservations	250800/1
Airport	250868/831

HOTELS

Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372
Aden (0911)	
Movenpick	32911
Gold Mohur	32471
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
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Marib (063)	
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Marib Insurance	206112/14

**MARIB: The History
and the Future of Yemen**

Honestly speaking, Marib represents the past, the present and the future of Yemen. Throughout the history of Yemen, it was the capital of the ancient kingdoms. History refers to its Great Dam built in the 8th century B.C. in a wadi between two mountains. The archaeological excavations and discoveries show that the 16 meter high walls of the Great Dam were built of a mixture of sand, mud, gravel, rocks, lava and of limestone.

Marib of today represents greenland, pastures, natural resources and other wealth. Thus, Marib is considered a source of good-will, goodness and prosperity for all Yemen.

The citizens of Marib should be informed that their region is not going to be neglected in the development process. But the evolution process depends on the implementation of law, justice, stability and safety for all so as to make Marib regain its glorious past.

Those who know Marib and its citizens will point to two significant points:

First, the originality, the psychological heritage and the deep-rooted chivalry and courage of the people.

Second, which is the fertility and richness of the land.

Re-building the Dam was a great achievement and the first step in the right direction. But the second stage was stopped and forgotten due to the Gulf Crisis and the Transitional Period.

To discover and exploit oil in the region is something fantastic, but this great achievement should have led to more development in the region.

One immediate necessity is to put an end to this eternal feuding and tribal disputes and tribal wars over lands, properties, vengeance and other excuses. In order to rebuild the ancient glory, law must reign over the land.

Agriculture is a clear potential, especially with the dam, oil and gas already there. The Jabaly gold mines are within a short distance, and tourism offers a viable source of hard currency and local business.

Thus, with all this potential, how come we have not seen a rebirth of this region? Law and order must prevail, and the government is responsible for enforcing it. There is no doubt that Marib commands a special place in our history. There is no doubt also that it should take its place in our future as well.

This means we should take care of our citizens in the Marib area - educate them, provide services, make investments and build a modern state nurtured by modern citizens.

**Al-Haq, Sanaa,
August 16th, 1992.**

**VASCO DI GAMA SHOULD BE
TRIED IN HADHRAMAUT**

In an article which appeared in the Caricature Magazine, No. 75, the famous Egyptian columnist, Anis Mansur, accused Vasco di Gama of a massacre throughout history. In his article, he asked the people of Hadhramaut to put the Portuguese discoverer on trial for committing inhumane crimes against innocent Yemenis.

The writer called for a public trial disclosing the bloody crimes in the form of massacres and burning alive of Yemenis in a sinking ship.

The historic documents stated that an Arab ship was on a voyage from Hadhramaut towards India carrying on board a hundred men, women and children to take residence in India. Di Gama, in a piracy operation, called the captain of the Arab ship to hand him the maps showing the sea routes to China and Japan since the Europeans had no information about those places.

The Yemeni captain refused, and Di Gama behaving as a pirate, gave his orders to burn them alive all in the middle of the sea.

This criminal act against the people of Yemen and Oman should never pass without a historical punishment and condemnation for his crimes against those innocent Arabs. The portuguese don't acknowledge the true nature of Di Gama even though they know he was a criminal and behaved savagely.

Anis Mansur concluded his article by stating, "Let's celebrate the anniversary of Ibn Majid, the great Arab discoverer with a condemnation of Vasco Di Gama, the savage.

**Al-Gadeed, Sanaa,
15/8/1992.**

**TOURISM IN YEMEN:
How to Prepare for Tourists?**

It is useful to ask ourselves about tourists and tourism in our country. Do we have the facilities urgently needed by tourists? Do our services and courtesy motivate / encourage them to pay a second visit?

Before giving any replies, we should confirm that a tourist can be greatly affected by many economic, social, political and other factors.

Personal safety, cost of living, enjoyment, thrill, and exceptional features of a country are important considerations in a tourist's decision. The stability of the destination of the tourist is also a major concern. Countries with problems do not usually attract tourists. Lebanon, long a favorite destination, lost its appeal because of the strife. I don't think anybody is considering visiting Somalia, for example.

It is also important to provide facilities and services, and not to make tourists feel cornered with too many do's and don't's. Thus, while proud of our heritage and culture, we must provide modern amenities to our visitors.

**Al-Thawra, Sanaa,
20/8/1992.**

POSITION OPEN: SECRETARY**Qualifications:**

* Able to speak, read and write Arabic. Prefer typing speed of at least 50 words per minute, with no errors, will consider slower speed if there is the desire to learn and the ability to achieve 50 wpm within a reasonable time.

* Valid Yemeni identity card.

* Minimum education - high school.

* Be able to pass filing test.

* Prior experience as a clerk typist is a minimum.

* Prefer previous clerical and/or secretarial experience with bank, engineering company or other technical company.

* Must be polite, helpful and very honest.

* Experience with Personal Computers required - familiar with word processing and spreadsheet programs.

* Must understand confidentiality.

Interested persons are kindly required to send C.V. to:

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letters to the editor, letters to the editor, letters to the

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN-
HEADED TO WHERE?

For a long time, Yemen's most serious enemy was the ignorance of its people. It continues to suffer from this problem during these times of change.

This is also the major impediment in the development of our democracy, whether at the theoretical or practical levels.

Another thing which depresses me even more is corruption. People are no longer sincere or interested in their duties. Unfortunately, these problems are developing roots as this bad behavior is becoming more prevalent. Instead of addressing these issues, the government is trying to cover its shortcomings and deformities.

Now if we are talking about democracy, of which Yemen is proud, that is one thing; but what we are talking about something very undemocratic. We are living through lawlessness and chaos, not democracy.

So can we say that there is Democracy in Yemen? We can't say that because the officials do not feel accountable to the people.

They are not even accountable to the House of Representatives, which represents the nation. The House's efforts seem to be a game which the senior officials toy with. I sympathize with the few members who are devoted to their work.

A few power brokers, who happen to be enemies of change, control everything in this country. But it is hazardous to point at them. Yet, the country is full of gossip about them.

I hope that our sad situation will end soon, but this can only be achieved through more and better education. I hear many people ask, "Will it happen?" I say it is up to all of us to make it happen!

By:
Rafik Ali Nagi Al-Kohaly,
Sanaa.

WEAP NO MORE, LAND OF SHEBA

By: Samira Ali Bin Daair

Weep... land of frankincense
your blood's resin is clotting
soon, forgotten episodes clinging
to the dark edges of memory
dusty pages on neglected shelves
in extinct libraries.

Your soldiers scattered leaves lying in the
midst of nonsense and commotion
blown hither and thither by treacherous winds
of circumstance.

Who shall fight your battles?
who shall feed your young?
What surgeon mend the tear
in our bleeding hearts?
What seamstress shall patch
the broken lines of history?

What shall we offer you
children of Sheba?
Your future on a silver plate?
served from a broken cauldron
a geography without map
or history without a Hamdani?

Oh, where are my childhood friends
who played hopscotch in your incense-filled
streets, cosy alleys of innocence;
Where is that pigeon that spoke of peace
after the Mighty war;
Where is that wise old owl friend of adolescence
who spoke to me of freedom?

Together we weaved dreams like
your garlands of jasmine;
Dreams bigger than the half pennies
in our tom pockets;

NO ONE CAN DENY
THE TRUTH

After we had fled from what used to be "Somalia", we have now settled down in Aden. We have joined the family of readers of your outstanding newspaper, The Yemen Times, which we find very interesting and informative.

This is in reply to the article by Mr. Sheikh Nur Qasim, written in rebuttal to a former article entitled "Raids on Mogadisho Mosques". We would like to tell him that we ourselves were witness to the incident in which the militias of the U.S.C. burst into the Sheikh Sufi Mosque in Wardhigle quarter and sexually assaulted the women inside the mosque. We were lying there wounded, and could do no more than shout and say to them repeatedly "Don't you fear God?"

Mr. Sheikh Nur Qasim didn't mention that the Imam of the mosque was also killed in that incident. Regarding the author of the article "Raids on Mogadisho Mosques", I hope he will continue to contribute thought-provoking letters to the Yemen Times mail bag.

By:
Abdirahim Abdulmajid &
Sayid Ahmed Ba-Alawi,

They quickly rushed by like the ships
at Aden harbour;
The grand castles turned to dust
like a sandstorm in the empty quarter;
Alas, who can be free when freedom is not free?

Shall we just stand here and weep
for the might-have-been?
or laugh in mirthless mirth
in celebration of awareness
and the loss of innocence.

When will the sleeping
mother conscience awake?
to rock its wakeful babies,
to slumber in peace and love.
Land of Sheba, land of promise
who will, your ancient scrolls dust,
lying at idols' feet of clay?

Men came and went, in this land of glory,
women ruled and prospered, but alas
the mother land died, unfulfilled
giving birth to twins;
The envy of Gallus and Aksum
In unison they held out their hands,
The lost twins found each other.

Weep no more, Land of Sheba,
the die was long cast;
Our love for you, the bait,
though for years we lay struggling
in your turbulent net;
for the mirage of escape
from your fettering bonds
You, a noose around our nostalgic souls;
You a thorn deep in the heart
captivating yet keeping death at bay.

We Sheba's lost anklet
beneath the hot sands of Maareb;
we the nightingale's song.
on a weary day.
on the barren rocks of Jabal Shamsaan;
we are the Muezzin's call
in the mosques of Tareem and Zabeed;

We are the broken clasps ...
in coral and silver
that adorns your beauties,
in the deep valleys of Ibb.

Imprisoned... we are Yemen;
In freedom... Yemen is we;
weep no more, beloved land
...your penance is done;
ours begins, if we let Zubairi,
...die in vain.

Though time is superior foe,
your blood did not, in vain, flow;
only watered the seeds
of yesterday's pain;
to grow today's tree of wisdom.
Today must sometimes die
to bear tomorrow's fruit of life;

Though fortresses crumble,
in the rushed tumble
... of history;
the earth never dies;
So take heart, dear land;
for you... shall never die.

حليب الممتاز

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"My husband beats me!"

By: **Budoor Al-Mawiri, Fatmah S. Rawah, Aziza M. Al-Saqqaf.**

Wife-beating is a recurrent phenomenon in the Yemeni society. Sadly, it is also an acceptable phenomenon. This is partly because Islam states that the man is the guardian (care-taker) of the wife. In fact, the Quran explicitly gives the husband the right to beat the wife in certain specific cases. That right is interpreted by some men to include the right to abuse the wife. In our Yemeni society, the husband is supposed to complete the process of raising the wife (a process which starts at home). This fits nicely with the fact that girls are married off at an early age. Yemen Times assigned a team of women the task of looking into this shameful phenomenon, and analyze its consequences.

A. The Phenomenon: "My husband beats me!" That is a phrase you would hear many Yemeni wives sadly and helplessly repeat. "It is not the physical suffering that hurts me, it is the humiliation I feel when he slaps me in the face or pulls me by the hair in front of my children," says Um Aiman. "At that very moment my disgust and hate of him are boundless," she adds in a low and subdued voice. Unfortunately, many husbands treat their wives as minors who need to be punished every now and then - physically. There are husbands that beat up their wives on a recurrent basis - almost daily; although this is a small group. Most husbands beat their wives occasionally for whatever reason.

In three different women's

gatherings, every wife said that she was subjected to physical assault by the husband at least once in her married life. For some, it is a repeated phenomenon. Most husbands slap their wives in the face, others pull them by their hair or the arm across the house. Some even use a stick or whatever is close at hand. Finally, there are those men who threaten or even use the jambia (dagger) against their wives.

B. Why: Basically, wife-beating is a way for husbands to let off steam for their problems outside of the house. "When my husband has difficulties outside, I know there will be trouble at home," says Um Ahmed. He is tense, and explodes at any little problem with the children, or the needs of the house.

The husbands attribute their behavior to the shortcomings of the wife. "She does not fulfill her household obligations. The kids are not taken care of, the house is dirty, and she is all the time away from home visiting friends for long hours," lists a husband as justification for beating his wife.

Noural-Ain says that her husband uses any pretext because he feels that she does not have a strong family that will make him accountable for his maltreatment of her. Amina took her husband's behavior as normal. "My father used to beat my mother, my brothers beat their wives and us (the sisters), and my sisters are beat by their husbands ..." In other words, for some women, it is normal for the men to beat them up.

According to professors of psychology and sociology at Sanaa University, it is usually men who feel unaccomplished in life that are more likely to need to beat up their wives and children. This is especially true if they are subjected to oppression from their peers and superiors at work.

In some cases, it is purely a case of sadistic behavior. Although this is rare; but when it does occur, it becomes a recurrent happening. "My husband beats me until I cry of the suffering. He knocks my head against the wall, pulls me by my hair or by my arms, throws me on the floor, kicks me around. It is as if he wants to kill me," Ateeqa says while staring at the ground. "He is usually a very nice man, but in those moods, he becomes another person."

With Khairiyah, there is a different reason. "He (the husband) has a very high degree and I am illiterate. He despises me for that. Often he repeats how stupid I am and how unfit I am to be his wife." Thus, if she talks back, the next step is for him to slap her on the face and tell her to know her value and station.

In some cases, it has to do with addiction to alcohol, qat, or other substances. The husband comes home with a changed mood and becomes easily irritable. That is when trouble begins.



"It is not fair to say that the husband is the source of the problem all the time. Many wives place unbearable burdens on their husbands. For example, a wife may want to keep up with richer families in terms of household appliances or personal belongings. She will nag the husband to provide this and that, well beyond his means. It leads to misunderstandings, and bingo!" explained Mr. Omer, a resident of Safia in Sanaa.

C. How Wives Take It:

Many wives leave their homes following such assaults. They usually go to their parents' home or that of a relative. The husband then has to follow her with his excuses and apologize for his wrongdoing. He is asked to pay compensation (ridhwa) to the wife. The relatives of the wife often side with the husband, using the difficulties of life as an excuse, and how the wife should play an "understanding" role in order to support the husband in facing the world. They also bring up the case of the children and what would happen to them if she insists on not returning to her husband. "They (the relatives) always tell me I should put up with his beating me for the sake of the children," complained N. "I go back, and the first few days are fine. Then all of a sudden, the whole cycle begins again. I am so broken down and frustrated that I am even ashamed of going back to my relatives. So now I put up with his beatings, and I only go to my family when it is a major situation." N. worries about her future if she were to leave her husband. "What can I do, and how can I

beat me, but all was in vain." She couldn't take it any more and went back to her parents. "I even left my little daughters with him," she says with sadness in her eyes. "But I will never go back to him whatever the price!" The man insists he wants his wife back. Unfortunately she decided not to go back to him.

There is another case, where both husband and wife work. The man always demands that his wife hand over to him her salary to him. W. refuses, although she pays for all the needs of their one and a half years old son and some of the household expenses. "I don't even know how much my husband's salary is, and I never know what he does with his money. He is always broke and he demands more money from me. He even sold, without my knowledge, jewelry given to me by my parents, and I never saw the money. One day when he asked me for money as usual, I refused, he was very angry, he beat me. On that day, I decided to take my son and leave him." The wife filed for a divorce with the courts. The funny thing is that, the court people starting taking her salary (bribes), and took a long time to decide on the case. Finally, the court's decision was that she should pay back the dowry money to the husband in return for her divorce. The husband is now trying to blackmail her by running up a long list of wedding expenses and the dowry. Is that fair? Why should she pay back the dowry after 2 years of marriage? Is this Islamic justice?

D. Two Case Studies:

Frustration is one of the causes why many wives get beat. Some men who are frustrated in their work, take it out on their families - wife and children.

This is the case of a couple, now they're separated. Thorayya's husband was always frustrated with his business. Something was wrong and he could not succeed. So, whenever he came home, he was always in a bad mood, and would start beating his wife for whatever reason. His wife tried to do everything she could to make her husband happy. "I always tried hard to do my best to make him happy and not

to beat me, but all was in vain."

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E. Impact on Children:

In many cases, the husband and wife try to shield the children from their fights. But this cannot be achieved especially when the wife is forced to leave the house. Children who grow in families with major problems between parents become stunted. Statistics show that children who do not do well in schools, or who fall prey to various kinds of drug or gangster problems come from disturbed families. The smooth generational relations are also affected by the family fights. In many cases, as the children grow older, especially the sons, stand up to the father and join in the fight. This leads to lack of respect, of their part, for authority, and for the older folks in society.

F. What Can Be Done? Many things can be done to remedy this situation. First, we must correct our value system so as to make every member of society understand that beating another human being, especially another adult, is not a proper way of resolving any problem.

Second, the media and the educational system have to teach our children that this is something to abhor and fight against.

Third, women have to be educated so that they can stand up for their own rights, and they can generate an independent source of income.

Fourth, the legal system must be strengthened to combat this issue with the least time and fanfare.

THE PAN ARAB GAMES WILL BEGIN IN DAMASCUS SEPTEMBER 4th

The athletes from all over the Arab World will gather in Damascus, where the Pan Arab Games (PAG) will be held during the period 4-18 September.

A Yemeni sports delegation is gearing up to leave to Syria to participate in the Games.

Our athletes are taking part in many games including table tennis, wrestling, track and field, and volleyball. It will be noted that this is the fourth time Yemen participates in the Arab Games.

The teams to take part in the volleyball tournament in the PAG have been seeded in three groups as follows:

- Group 1: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco
- Group 2: Egypt, Kuwait, Yemen
- Group 3: Syria, Lebanon, Palestine

Yemeni athletes have first appeared in the Cairo games of 1965. Then they went to Damascus (1976). The Boxer Hussein Yassin Abdu of Aden was the first Yemeni athlete to ever win a medal in the PAG. The last PAG participation of our sportsmen was in the Games held in Morocco in 1985. In Morocco, the prominent table tennis player Ahmed Zaid of Sana'a scored a brilliant victory and clinched the gold medal, that was Yemen's first gold medal in the PAG.

The PAG had first started first in Alexandria, Egypt in 1953. It was Abdul Rahman Azzam, the General secretary of the Arab League who was behind the idea of giving the Arab world its own 'Olympia'. He convinced the Arab governments in the viability of organizing games resembling the World's Olympic games.

The following table shows where and when the PAGs had been held.

Games	Year	Organizing Country	City
First	1953	Egypt	Alexandria
Second	1957	Lebanon	Beirut
Third	1961	Morocco	Casablanca
Fourth	1965	Egypt	Cairo
Fifth	1976	Syria	Damascus
Sixth	1985	Morocco	Rabat
Seventh	1992	Syria	Damascus

YEMENI NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE AHLI 2, ALMINA 0; and ALTILAL 9, SAMOON 1

Sanaa's Al-Ahli team, became a heavy favorite to gain the title of championship of the Yemeni national soccer league, following a strong weekend performance in Aden. It beat up Al-Mina of Aden 2-0. The Ahli coach Hazim Jassam, told the correspondent of 'Yemen Times' immediately after the match was over, "We have been in the leadership for 14 weeks now, and we plan to lead on until the finishing line of the soccer championship."

Meanwhile, the title holder Al-Tilal of Aden devastated Samoon 9-1. So far in the games, this is the highest score in the soccer league. Sharaf Mahfood alone scored 7 goals in the match, thus setting an unprecedented record in the history of Yemen's football. Sharaf became the best bomber with the 26 goals thus pushing Abdullah Al-Sanaani of Al-Ahli to second place with 21 goals.

Despite this victory, Al-Tilal no more is a contender for the top title after a tie result 1-1 with Shaab Sana'a last Friday, August 15th.

YEMEN 3, KUWAIT 0 IN TABLE TENNIS

The Yemeni team in the table tennis games routed Kuwait 3-0 in the Junior Category of the Arab Tournament being presently held in Cairo. Our sportsmen Ahmed Al-Imad, Walid Atta, Yahia Jabbar and Su'ail Mohsin overpowered the Kuwaiti players in a strong game.

In the women's tournament, Yemen lost to Egypt 1/3. The sisters Liza, Lina and Luai Sabri, representing Yemen in the Cairo competitions, put up a good show even against the favorite team of Egypt.



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All applicants must have a valid Yemeni I.D., valid Yemeni driver's licence, military service certificate, release from previous employer and must pass the company's pre-employment physical.

Interested and qualified applicants may please send C.V. to:

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Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

LE TEMPS DU YEMEN

Une visite au Yémen du vice-premier ministre irakien au moment où une nouvelle Crise du Golfe se profile

M. Tarek Aziz à Sanaa : le président Saleh condamne le plan occidental de "zone d'exclusion" dans le sud de l'Irak

M. Tarek Aziz, vice-premier ministre irakien, est arrivé à Sanaa samedi 22 août pour une visite non-annoncée dont le but essentiel était de s'assurer du soutien du Yémen dans la nouvelle crise qui oppose son pays à l'ONU et plus particulièrement aux Etats-Unis, à la Grande-Bretagne et à la France. Ces trois pays ont décidé conjointement la semaine dernière de mettre sur pieds un plan de création d'une "zone d'exclusion" dans le sud de l'Irak où l'armée régulière bombarde régulièrement les populations chiites: il s'agit d'interdire cette zone à l'aviation irakienne.

Saddam Hussein, accusé à plusieurs reprises par l'ONU de ne pas se soumettre aux résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité votées au moment du cessez-le-feu à la fin de la Guerre du Golfe -notamment quant aux inspections des installations nucléaires et chimiques, à la présence de "gardes" internationaux de l'ONU-, a affirmé dès la révélation de ce plan qu'il mettrait tout en

oeuvre pour que son pays s'oppose à cette "tentative colonialiste et sioniste de partition de l'Irak". En même temps qu'il multiplie les contacts avec les chefs de tribus du sud de l'Irak et conditionne sa population pour une résistance, il tente, en jouant de nouveau la fibre nationaliste arabe, de se trouver des alliés dans la région.

Plusieurs pays arabes ont déjà manifesté leur soutien mais dans des déclarations très générales, tout comme la Ligue Arabe qui se contente d'une simple déclaration "d'attachement à l'unité et à l'intégrité de l'Irak" et n'a prévu, à ce jour aucune réunion de ses membres sur le sujet.

Pourtant, l'instant est grave: une nouvelle crise du Golfe est en train de naître qui peut déboucher sur un nouvel affrontement direct entre les armées de la "coalition" et celle de Saddam Hussein. En effet, l'initiative, principalement américaine, de cette zone

d'exclusion, est perçue, y compris par de nombreux commentateurs politiques américains, comme l'une des seules voies possibles pour Georges Bush de refaire son retard sur son adversaire démocrate dans les sondages: mal en point sur le plan de la politique intérieure, de nombreux hommes d'état s'en sont sortis par des "coups d'éclat" de politique extérieure. De l'autre côté, la tournée des pays frères, emmenée principalement par Tarek Aziz qui doit se rendre dans d'autres capitales après Sanaa, pourrait bien aboutir à dresser contre l'opération américano-franco-britannique, une opposition unie de pays arabes, même si les différents soutiens n'en resteront qu'au stade des déclarations, n'empêchant pas, dans tous les cas l'intervention "alliée". Des réactions isolées seront à craindre dans certains pays: les Etats-Unis ont déjà conseillé à leurs ressortissants d'éviter tout déplacement vers le Proche-Orient, l'Afrique du nord et l'Asie du Sud.

A l'heure où nous imprimons, aucune décision finale n'a été prise par les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne et la France quant à la date précise de mise en place de cette "zone d'exclusion" visant à protéger les populations chiites de la région des marais du sud de l'Irak attaquées depuis la fin de la Guerre du Golfe par l'armée irakienne. Toutefois, il ne fait plus aucun doute que l'initiative prise au sein de l'ONU aboutira. Lundi, on attendait une déclaration du prési-

dent George Bush, en pleine campagne électorale" précisant que les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne et la France abattront tout avion ou hélicoptère qui violera la "zone d'exclusion" une fois celle-ci mise en place.

Selon de nombreux commentateurs américains, le président sortant, en retard de 17 points dans les sondages sur son principal adversaire Bill Clinton, cherche, avec une nouvelle action contre l'Irak, de nouvelles chances de

réélection, même s'il affirme que le scrutin américain n'interviendra en aucune manière sur ses décisions. Et, pour répondre aux accusations portées par les Irakiens et plusieurs pays arabes (lire ci-dessous), plusieurs responsables du département d'Etat ont affirmé que le but des Etats-Unis n'était pas le démembrement de l'Irak... tout en laissant entendre que l'on pourrait toutefois, par de cette intervention, favoriser un changement de régime à Bagdad en accroissant la pression sur Saddam Hussein.

Côté irakien, la réaction ne s'est pas faite attendre. Saddam Hussein a déclaré samedi que le peuple était "prêt à combattre pour l'intégrité du territoire irakien" et Bagdad a annoncé, par la voie de sa radio nationale, que "tous les moyens officiels et populaires" seraient mis en oeuvre pour lutter contre la tentative de partition du pays; mais on se garde de préciser si les avions irakiens s'opposeraient à ceux des alliés.

La décision de mettre en place cette zone d'exclusion intervient juste après l'échec des négociations entre les autorités irakiennes et M. Jan Eliasson, le coordinateur des activités de l'ONU en Irak. Ce dernier a tenté, en vain, de négocier, entre autre, sur le "besoin impérieux" d'une présence de "gardes" internationaux à Bassorah, Amara et Nassiriyah, aux confins de la région des marais, domaine des chiites pourchassés par l'armée.

Bagdad affirme que les opérations de son armée dans cette zone ont pour but de protéger les habitants contre les "saboteurs envoyés par l'Iran", ce même Iran que l'Irak accuse de soutenir l'opération occidentale de zone d'exclusion. De même, jeudi 20 août, le *New York Times* affirmait que l'Arabie Saoudite et le Koweït soutenaient également cette opération.

Il ne faudrait toutefois pas oublier, dans cette affaire, que des populations chiites sont décimées régulièrement dans le sud de l'Irak par l'armée depuis la fin de la Guerre du Golfe. Dès ce moment d'ailleurs, les Occidentaux ont été au courant et ont laissé faire. Cette décision d'y mettre un terme intervient donc étrangement tard...

Emmanuel GIROUD

"Le plan occidental menace la paix dans la région" déclare le chef de l'Etat

Dès son arrivée à Sanaa samedi soir, le vice-premier ministre irakien Tarek Aziz a donné le ton: il a fait part de son espoir de "voir les Yéménites exprimer leur solidarité avec l'Irak face au plan sioniste colonialiste qui vise à la partition du pays sur des bases confessionnelles dans le cadre d'un plan général visant le morcellement de la nation arabe". En une phrase bien ficelée, tout est dit: le ministre très médiatique des Affaires étrangères irakiennes pendant la Crise du Golfe illustre bien la volonté de Saddam Hussein, dont il est porteur d'un message à l'adresse du président Ali Abdallah Saleh, de faire vibrer la fibre nationaliste arabe et musulmane des "pays frères". Saddam Hussein n'a-t-il pas déclaré, peu avant: "Nous ne sommes pas prêts à marchander les droits du peuple et ceux de la nation arabe." M. Tarek Aziz a d'ailleurs été chargé d'une tournée dans plusieurs pays arabes dont le Yémen est la première étape. La présence de cet

éminent personnage, le numéro 2 irakien, est un événement.

Le vice-premier ministre irakien, de confession chrétienne, a rencontré à Sanaa, dimanche matin, le premier ministre M. Haydar Abou Bakr Al-Attas, le président du Parlement, M. Saïd Noomane et le président Saleh, le tout en présence du leader du parti Baas yéménite (proche du Baas irakien, parti unique), Cheikh Moudjahed Abou Chawareh, vice-premier ministre chargé des affaires intérieures. A "l'espoir de voir les frères yéménites manifester leur solidarité avec l'Irak" exprimé par M. Tarek Aziz, le président yéménite a répondu en dénonçant le plan occidental et estimé qu'il "menace la paix et la sécurité dans la région. Le Yémen rejette ce plan, a-t-il ajouté, (...) qui vise à porter atteinte à l'intégrité de l'Irak frère".

On n'en saura pas plus sur le contenu des discussions et sur les éventuelles mesures concrètes de solidarité qui ont pu être définies.

La villa du président du Parlement partiellement détruite par une roquette anti-char

Une roquette anti-char a été tirée jeudi 20 août à 21h00 contre la résidence du président du Parlement, M. Yassine Saïd Noomane, détruisant celle-ci à moitié. L'attentat n'a fait aucune victime, la résidence étant vide à ce moment. La roquette, tirée d'une distance de 300 à 400 mètres a atteint la villa au niveau de la chambre de M. Noomane. La police a arrêté plusieurs suspects qui ont été interrogés, sans résultat jusqu'à maintenant.

M. Yassine Saïd Noomane est membre du Parti Socialiste Yéménite, qui partage le pouvoir avec le Congrès Populaire Général, et qui est particulièrement

visé par des attentats ces derniers mois. Au moins huit personnalités de ce parti ont été assassinées depuis la réunification.

Samedi 22 août, le Conseil Présidentiel a appelé le Ministère de l'Intérieur à prendre des "mesures énergiques" pour lutter contre l'insécurité dans le pays. Il a exhorté les Yéménites à "collaborer" avec les forces de l'ordre pour "démasquer les criminels" et demandé à la justice de "juger rapidement" tous les auteurs d'attentats et de prises d'otages diverses arrêtés récemment. Mais, dans la plupart des cas, les terroristes et les criminels courent encore.

Les réactions internationales

Si les réactions négatives au plan de "zone d'exclusion" dans le sud de l'Irak sont nombreuses dans le monde arabe, elles traduisent plus par leur modération en général et par l'absence de toute initiative concrète pour le contrer, y compris au sein de la Ligue Arabe -une marque d'opposition à la toute puissance des Etats-Unis dans la région depuis la Guerre du Golfe et à l'influence américaine croissante notamment dans la péninsule arabique, qu'une volonté réelle d'empêcher à tout prix l'intervention des armées alliées dans le sud de l'Irak...

Malgré tout, l'initiative inquiète bon nombre de pays qui craignent un nouveau conflit, déstabilisateur pour cette région du monde. Le plan occidental pour le sud de l'Irak est globalement jugé "insuffisant" ou "dangereux" dans la plupart des capitales arabes qui craignent qu'il n'entraîne une partition de l'Irak, avec notamment une enclave chiite au sud, sans pour autant garantir la chute de Saddam Hussein. Mais, selon des diplomates arabes, malgré ces réactions verbales, les pays arabes ne feront rien pour empêcher l'application de cette décision.

Ainsi, la Jordanie a-t-elle été prompte à affirmer son "rejet absolu de toute atteinte à la souveraineté et à l'unité de l'Irak". Le Soudan, qui avait adopté une attitude favorable à l'Irak lors de la crise du Golfe, a fait part de son "refus que n'importe quelle parcelle de l'Irak soit touchée ou sa souveraineté violée", et Saddam Hussein a reçu du chef de l'Etat Omar Hassan El-Béchir une épée en témoignage de l'estime du peuple soudanais pour son rôle dans la défense de la Nation arabe. Le Yémen également a fait

part de son refus de voir l'Irak partagé (lire ci-contre), de même, et cela est plus surprenant, que l'Iran et la Turquie.

L'Iran tout en manifestant sa "vive préoccupation" devant le massacre des Chiites, qu'il soutient, a réaffirmé son attachement à "l'intégrité territoriale de l'Irak". Par ailleurs, Téhéran s'est toujours opposé à un renforcement de la présence militaire occidentale dans la région. La Turquie a, elle, appelé Bagdad à se soumettre aux résolutions de l'ONU mais a affirmé qu'elle "ne soutient pas toute action dirigée contre l'intégrité territoriale de l'Irak dont le maintien est très important pour la région", voulant peut-être laisser entendre par là qu'une telle partition favoriserait la création d'un état kurde, au moment où la répression turque des irrédentistes kurdes n'a rien à envier en barbarie à celle de l'Irak...

Le Caire, Damas, Tripoli et Manama ont également exprimé leur inquiétude quant au risque de partition de l'Irak, mais sans plus. La Ligue Arabe assiste à la montée des risques en spectateur presque passif pour le moment: son secrétaire général a bien fait part de son attachement à l'unité de l'Irak mais, à ce jour, aucune réunion officielle de ses membres n'a été décidée sur le sujet. L'OLP a eu une position ferme contre "l'action dangereuse des Etats-Unis, de la Grande Bretagne et de la France" appelant le secrétaire général de l'ONU à agir d'urgence pour que "la légalité internationale ne soit pas une arme d'injustice aux mains d'un groupe de pays".

Problèmes de redistribution des terres dans le sud

Deux morts et dix blessés dans une manifestation à Aden

Deux personnes ont trouvé la mort et dix autres ont été blessées, vendredi 21 août à Aden, lors d'un affrontement entre des manifestants et des policiers. A la fin de la prière collective du vendredi, des manifestants ont voulu protester contre l'attribution d'un terrain jouxtant un cimetière, dans le quartier d'Al-Mansoura, au nord de la ville, à un entrepreneur privé qui désire y construire un hôtel, dans la perspective de la transformation de la ville en zone franche. Selon des

témoignages, les manifestants prétendaient que ce terrain faisait partie du cimetière et ont commencé à détruire le mur qui le délimitait lorsque les forces de l'ordre sont intervenues.

Une enquête a été ouverte pour déterminer les circonstances exactes de ce drame. Selon des témoignages sur place, la ville est soumise à une surveillance renforcée, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur aux check-points, par les policiers, les soldats et des membres de la sécurité opérant en civil.

La politique de redistribution des terres, anciennes propriétés de l'Etat dans l'ex-Yémen du sud communiste, est très contestée aujourd'hui et a donné lieu à de nombreux drames dans toutes les provinces du sud quand les anciens propriétaires ne sont pas clairement identifiés. En dehors peut-être de l'Hadramaout où les choses se sont relativement bien passées. De nombreux règlements de comptes sanglants ont eu lieu, notamment dans le Lahedj et à Aden, ou la redistribution des logements a été et reste très délicate.

Tribune Libre

Les conditions de la recherche scientifique

Par **Hamid Motea Alawadhi**
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique, étudiant en France.



Le ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (MERS) vient de publier un livre qui contient les travaux du premier séminaire national sur la réalité et les perspectives de la recherche scientifique (RS) au Yémen. Ce séminaire, tenu à Sanaa sous l'égide du premier ministre, organisé par le MERS, était le premier de ce genre dans le Yémen réuni. La recherche scientifique, bien que le monde entier connaisse son rôle primordial, n'a pas encore gagné ses lettres de noblesse au Yémen, par défaut de moyens financiers et de personnel qualifié.

Ce livre que nous voulons passer ici en revue illustre bien les conditions de la RS dans presque tous les domaines. C'est une bonne initiative de la part du MERS car les travaux de plusieurs séminaires sont partis en fumée à ce jour.

Le séminaire

Il a été le fruit des efforts déployés par le secrétariat d'état chargé de la recherche scientifique auprès du MERS, afin de réunir autour d'une table, toutes les autorités compétentes en la matière. C'était l'occasion de découvrir les conditions présentes de la RS et d'étudier les moyens de la promouvoir. En fait, ce séminaire a été précédé d'une réunion beaucoup plus restreinte à l'issue de laquelle les participants ont insisté sur la nécessité d'engager une large discussion à l'échelle nationale sans laquelle la politique scientifique du Yémen restera une stratégie "à tâtons". Le MERS s'est enlisé dans un marathon administratif de très longue haleine et il a finalement réussi à franchir les obstacles habituellement dressés devant chaque projet ou nouveauté dans ce pays. Je ne reproduirai pas le contenu du livre ni ne le résumerai mais je poserai quelques jalons pour aider à comprendre comment fonctionnent les institutions de la recherche scientifique et citerai quelques handicaps.

Les institutions de la RS

Au Yémen, plusieurs institutions régissent la recherche scientifique:

- Les Etablissements de l'Enseignement supérieur dont, dont naturellement la RS fait partie des programmes. A ce niveau, viennent les deux universités: celle de Sanaa, fondée en 1974,

et celle d'Aden, fondée en 1975. Dans les deux établissements, il est possible de distinguer au moins deux types de RS: celle qui est effectuée par certains membres actifs du corps enseignant, activités séparées de celles, universitaires, relatives à l'enseignement. Celle qui fait partie du programme de troisième cycle des étudiants. Toutefois, il faut préciser que les résultats obtenus par les deux types de RS demeurent fort modestes, voire négligeables.

- Les Centres d'Etudes et de recherche qui sont conçus pour effectuer les travaux de recherche scientifique au Yémen. Il en existe quatre importants, le cinquième étant le Centre Français d'Etudes Yéménites dont je ne parlerai pas ici.

1- Le Centre Yéménite d'Etudes et de Recherche (CYER), fondé en 1973. Actuellement, il est sous la tutelle "officiuse" du MERS. Il est chargé de conduire la RS dans les domaines des sciences humaines (traduction des anciens manuscrits, économie, droit, littérature, sciences politiques, etc.). Il a publié déjà plusieurs ouvrages. Il publie irrégulièrement la "périodique" revue *Dirasat Yamaniyah* (Etudes Yéménites).

2- Le Centre de Recherche et de Développement Pédagogique (CRDP), fondé en 1982. Il exécute la politique de l'Etat en matière d'éducation. Il doit coordonner les objectifs de l'enseignement aux besoins du développement. Il est doté d'une "filiale" à Aden, en fait l'ancien Centre de Recherches Pédagogiques de l'ex-Yémen du sud.

3- Le Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Démographiques (CERD), fondé en 1982. Il est actuellement sous la tutelle du ministère du Plan et du Développement. Il s'occupe des problèmes socio-économiques en étudiant les facteurs démographiques, taux de fécondité, de natalité, de mortalité, d'immigration, etc., montre leurs effets dans le processus de développement et réalise des projections concernant la population.

4- Le Centre d'Etudes Maritimes et Océanographiques (CEMO), fondé en 1983. Son objectif est d'étudier les moyens adéquats pour

l'exploitation, et la protection en même temps, des ressources maritimes. Une décentralisation de ce centre se trouve à Mukalla, beaucoup plus ancienne puisque créée en 1972.

- Les commissions permanentes chargées de la RS. Il en existe deux types: celles dont la RS est la seule activité et celles qui la comptent parmi d'autres.

La Commission Générale pour la Recherche et les Informations Agricoles, dont le siège se trouve à Dhamar, est l'instance qui centralise la recherche en matière agricole. Elle gère le Centre de recherche agricole d'Al-Koud, le plus ancien au Yémen, depuis 1955, et celui de Seyoun, ainsi que les stations régionales réparties à travers le pays.

Dans d'autres cas, la RS est partiellement exercée par la Commission Générale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie par exemple, ou, pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine, par la Commission Générale pour la sauvegarde des villes historiques et la Commission Générale d'archéologie, des musées et des manuscrits.

- Les Directions générales de quelques ministères qui sont théoriquement chargées de la RS mais qui, dans bien des cas et pour diverses raisons, n'ont rien à voir en fait avec ce domaine.

Les handicaps de la RS

Les difficultés de la recherche scientifique au Yémen sont innombrables. Je me contenterai d'en mentionner quelques unes:

- La multiplication des institutions relevant de la politique scientifique et, donc, la multiplication des centres de décision sans instance suprême qui coordonne les travaux et gère l'ensemble de ces centres.

- Le manque d'informations scientifiques, absence de documentation et rareté des ressources humaines qualifiées dans la plupart des domaines.

- L'écart qui existe entre le système de l'enseignement général et celui du supérieur d'une part, et les besoins du marché du travail d'autre part. Cet écart est, en effet, tel que certaines spécialités sont totalement dépourvues de personnel yéménite dans le pays!

En conclusion, ce que l'on a voulu au cours de ce séminaire, c'est dresser un panorama des conditions actuelles de la recherche scientifique, locomotive du développement. L'ambition de la promouvoir demeure grande même si les moyens d'y parvenir sont modestes. On se contente de ce que l'on a en répétant ce proverbe yéménite: "Allongez les jambes seulement à la longueur de votre lit" et dont l'équivalent français pourrait être: "Faute de grive, on mange du merle"...



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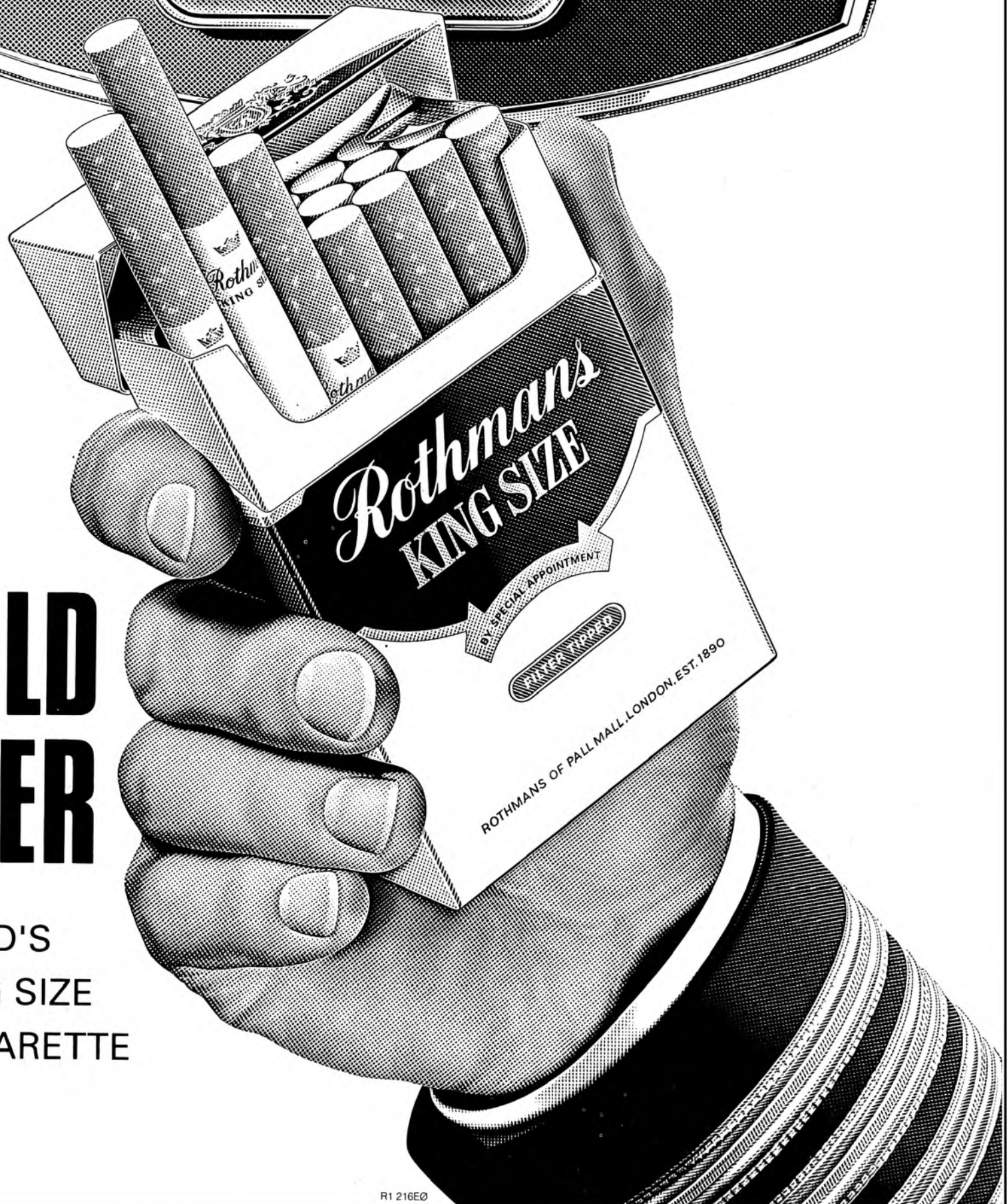


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**WORLD
LEADER**

THE WORLD'S
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PRESERVATION & RESTORATION OF OLD MONUMENTS AND CITIES

The idea of preserving and restoring old monuments and cities is basically a European one, which we in Yemen have adopted. So stated Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Haddadh, Chairman of the General Authority for the Preservation of Historic Cities. The Authority first started in this business in December 1982 in Old Sanaa. "Since then, we have come a long way. We have successfully embarked on many projects in Old Sanaa, other small towns in the Sanaa governorate, and various important cities in the-Hadhramaut and Taiz governorates," he explained.



Speaking about financing, Dr. Al-Haddad indicated that the government of Yemen does allocate funds to cover certain expenditures, notably running costs. The major benefactors, however, are friendly countries such as Italy (US\$7.7 million), The Netherlands (YR. 30 million), Germany (YR. 30 million), Switzerland (YR. 30 million), Norway (US\$700,000), France (YR. 7 million), USA (US\$4 million in soft loans), etc. Many other countries provide us assistance in kind. North Korea, for example, provides ten engineers at its own expense to help us in the various projects.



"Our approach is not simply to preserve old structures and keep them as museums, but to make them a living part of our present. In other words, our preservation efforts must make economic sense. We want people to make rational and appropriate decisions in maintaining and preserving their homes, which are a national heritage, and to continue to live in them," Dr. Al-Haddad insisted.

An active and highly sociable man, Dr. Al-Haddad has built excellent working relations with the donor countries as well as with the experts from UNESCO and various countries. "We have to be optimistic and future-oriented in our work in preserving the past," he said. "We now have a long list of projects that we need to embark on, but we have budgetary problems. Our officials have to distribute meager resources to various competing sectors in society, and we do not seem to catch their attention in terms of priorities. Yet, we will continue to push forward because our past is part of the wealth of Yemen, and that will give it strength in its future," he concluded.

By: **Ameen Nouisser, Economic Editor.**

English Lesson # 8

NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS

PRETEST: Make two words from these contractions:

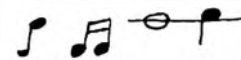
1. can't
2. mustn't
3. won't
4. shouldn't
5. aren't

Change these phrases by using a contraction:

6. He could not
7. They will not
8. She does not
9. I am not
10. We do not

LESSON: Last week, we covered *contractions* - two words which are made into one word using an apostrophe to replace some letters. This lesson is also about contractions - ones which are made using the word 'NOT', to make a verb or a sentence negative.

do not/ does not (used to make a sentence negative)		is not/ are not (the verb 'to be')
I he, she, it we, you they	don't doesn't don't	*I'm not isn't aren't
	(like apples)	(tall)



Note: Along with the negatives shown above, you can also add 'NOT' to many other words to make contractions. **Examples:**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| should + not = shouldn't | were + not = weren't |
| would + not = wouldn't | was + not = wasn't |
| could + not = couldn't | must + not = mustn't |
| can + not = can't | did + not = didn't (the past tense of 'don't' and 'doesn't', used to make a sentence negative.) |

Practice A: Make the sentences negative by using contractions.
Example: I like apples. I *don't* like apples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I can ride a bicycle. | 6. Mohammad had met her before. |
| 2. I hate cleaning the house. | 7. I was hungry at noon. |
| 3. We were playing football. | 8. He did his homework. |
| 4. Maria will be travelling next week. | 9. The price of that watch is high. |
| 5. I should make biscuits today. | 10. My mother wants me to get married. |

Practice B: Answer the questions with a short negative answer using a contraction.
Example: Do you like oranges? No, *I don't*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Is that your bicycle? | 8. Is Amal hungry? |
| 2. Are the children home yet ? | 9. Are Ahmed and Mohammed brothers? |
| 3. Is it time to eat? | 10. Are you and Amat in the same class? |
| 4. Are you tired? | 11. Does your family live in Sanaa? |
| 5. Does Ali work here? | 12. Are you busy right now? |
| 6. Is her name Maria? | 13. Is your sister ready to go? |
| 7. Do you want to buy this watch? | 14. Do you and your friend have a car? |

WEEKLY IDIOM: "Check it out" means to look at something.

Examples: A. There's a new store that has just opened. Let's go check it out.
 B. Check it out! That car is pink, and has purple wheels!
 C. Ahmed, I think there's a leak in the bathroom sink. Will you check it out for me please?

Answers: Pretest: 1. can not, 2. must not, 3. will not, 4. should not, 5. are not, 6. He couldn't, 7. They won't, 8. She doesn't, 9. I'm not, 10. We don't, Practice A: 1. can't, 2. don't hate, 3. weren't, 4. won't, 5. shouldn't, 6. hadn't, 7. wasn't, 8. didn't do, 9. isn't, 10. doesn't want, Practice B: 1. No, it isn't, 2. they aren't, 3. it isn't, 4. I'm not, 5. he doesn't, 6. it isn't, 7. I don't, 8. she isn't, 9. they aren't, 10. we aren't, 11. they don't, 12. I'm not, 13. she isn't, 14. we don't.

TENDER NOTICE

**THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
Public Electricity Corporation
Aden Branch**

**TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE
PROCUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT FOR THE PROJECTS IN
THE INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR 1992**

The PEC, Aden Branch, hereby announces the issue of the following Tenders for the supply of Electrical Network Equipment for the Projects in the investment program for 1992, financed by the government:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tender No. Invest 1/92 | Transformers |
| 2. Tender No. Invest 2/92 | Switchgear |
| 3. Tender No. Invest 3/92 | Cables and Conductors |
| 4. Tender No. Invest 4/92 | Cables Joints & CH Fittings |
| 5. Tender No. Invest 5/92 | House Services Installations |
| 6. Tender No. Invest 6/92 | Wooden Poles |
| 7. Tender No. Invest 7/92 | OH Line Equipments |

Tenderers willing to participate in any of the above mentioned tenders can obtain tender documents from:

A) Public Electricity Corporation,
Aden Branch,
Main Office Headjuff Maalla Aden,
P. O. Box 5245, Aden, Republic of Yemen
Telephone: 42973
Facsimile: 41952

OR

B) Crown Agents Financial Services Ltd.,
St. Nicholas House,
St. Nicholas Road,
Sutton,
Surrey SM1 1EL,
United Kingdom.
Telex: 916205 CALOND G.
Telegrams: CROWN SUTTON
Fax No. 081-643 8232

* Documents may be obtained starting from 18th July, 1992, against a non-refundable fee of US\$100 (or YR.2000 for local Tenderers) for each copy of the above mentioned Tender.

* All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Bond in the form of a bank guarantee or a payable check for 2% (Two Percent) of the Total Bid Amount in the name of the Public Electricity Corporation - Aden Branch and should remain valid for 90 days from the closing date.

* Local Tenderers in the Republic of Yemen who are willing to participate in any of the above Tenders are required to submit with their Tenders, in addition to the above mentioned Bid Bond, the necessary documents proving their compliance with the local laws and regulations.

* Bids for any of the above Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes to the address of PEC mentioned above not later than 12:00 noon local time of August 31st, 1992.

* Tenders received after closing time and date will not be considered.

SOMALIA: The Unfolding of a Tragedy

By: Dr. Ali A. Osman,
Professor of Economics
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With the downfall of the regime of ex-president Siad Barre in January 1991, after 21 years of ruthless dictatorship and misrule, the Somali people looked forward, hoping for a new era of peace, stability and national reconciliation.

It was generally hoped that a transitional government of national reconciliation would emerge and thus put to an end to the divisive clan-based politics of Siad Barre, thereafter paving the way for constitutional reforms; most importantly democratic, free elections. Unfortunately, all hopes that a new era of peace and respect for human rights would ensure the ouster of the dictator, vanished. Instead a process of brutal and structural violence began to take root.

The battle for the control of the capital city, Mogadishu between forces loyal to Siad Barre and the resistance forces under the leadership of the United Somali Congress, (U. S. C. - one among 15 clan based political organisations) brought about an unprecedented wave of destruction and devastation to the country. This started to take place in late 1990 and early 1991.

The USC militia, largely recruits from nomadic pastoral society, and spearheaded by intransigent power-seeking leaders, laid siege to entire regions of the country; carrying out clan persecutions, house to house operations, wholesale violence and massacres - devastating towns, villages and communities, and forcing large segments of the population to flee the country to seek refuge in neighboring countries.

The political insurrection and the civil war soon spread all over the country causing chaos and creating panic among the people.

The economic base of the nation was almost totally destroyed following the retaliatory hostile actions among the warring factions. The dictator, who initially escaped to his native town, protected by his own clan, obstinately continued with his efforts to recapture power in the course of the entanglement of chaos and confusion. But those efforts were

doomed, and he was finally forced to flee the country last April.

The chaos that ushered in, following the dictator's expulsion, is something to be deeply regretted. With none of the warring factions able to impose its control over the entire country, fiefdoms soon emerged along lines of old boundaries between the various tribes. Somalia is at present totally isolated from the rest of the world, after all forms and means of communication have been cut as a result of the actions of hooliganism being perpetrated by uncontrolled gangs and militias. In its present situation, the country has become one of the most widely looted states in contemporary history and is probably second only to the State of Kuwait after the August 1990 invasion.

The country's fixed assets in terms of machinery and equipment, including heavy installations of factories and production facilities, have been uprooted and smuggled out of Somalia. Agricultural and industrial machinery, communication systems, electricity and water supply facilities, health and education services have been sold or moved to countries like Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, and Far Eastern countries.

A number of other nations, including Muslim ones, took advantage of the chaotic situation prevailing in the country to take part in the robbery. Offshore fish poaching is rampant along the coast-line. Secret burial of nuclear wastes and other radio active elements along Somalia's coastal areas is continually taking place. This would have caused concern had it happened when there was a government.

More exasperating is the structural violence and lawlessness prevailing in the country and particularly in the capital city, where, besides lack of security, people are starving to death in large numbers every day. This situation has rendered impossible the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Heavily armed bandits terrorize local communities by committing atrocious crimes against innocent victims. Plundering, raiding, killing, raping and drug abuse are daily crimes carried out by roving gangs in virtually all cities and villages. Stolen goods and properties kept

by robbers are openly put on sale in the markets.

Russians make AK rifle at less than US\$30, and full clips of bullets cost less than what can be paid for a meal. The daily blatant looting causes serious confrontations between the crooks, thus everyone is in need for instant power and protection. A clue to the senseless situation can be summarized in the saying prevalent in Somalia today: "It is me and my clan against the world, me and my family against the clan, me and my brother against my family and me against my brother."

Everyone who wants security has to make this saying his own.

More disheartening is the plight facing defenseless people. The civil strife compelled over one million destitutes to flee their homeland, while tens of thousands died from starvation at the hands of gunmen, and in boats capsized in high seas on their way to safe havens. Some four million people are living in agony in refugee camps either inside the country or somewhere abroad.

Thousands of professionals and university students roam the streets of foreign cities trying to make ends meet. Granting a temporary residence or work permit or an entry visa by foreign embassies to a Somali has become an absurdity.

Among the people stranded in battle fields, displaced or in refugee camps, children, women and the elderly are the most vulnerable.

There is a glaring absence of the expected attention and assistance that was anticipated from the Arab and Muslim nations and Islamic Relief Organizations. It is regrettable to note that no Muslim party has offered assistance. All assistance comes from Christian groups. Muslim communities are under obligation to lend a helping hand. As our Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) said: Muslims are like one body, when one part suffers, the whole body catches fever. The Somali people are in great need for world attention and should renew its appeals to all those who have expressed the desire to see the return of a normal life to people in that part of the world. All are required to redouble their efforts towards restoring peace in Somalia.

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SOVIET ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Forty years of lackadaisical nuclear waste handling and industrial pollution have created a high risk of disaster in the former Soviet Union, the CIA director Robert Gates said after an international conference on the Arctic. Many years and billions of dollars will be needed to clean up and monitor radioactive pollution in Russia and other ex-Soviet republics, as well as former eastern European satellites, he stated in a hearing of the senate select committee on intelligence.

"The deteriorating industrial infrastructure presents a high risk of disasters. The chemical and energy sectors face the highest risk, but serious breakdowns could occur in railroads, civil aviation and nuclear power plants. In some cases, accidents have already occurred," he explained.

"We should wake up to the reality that in a country struggling for economic survival, environmental protection isn't necessarily the highest priority," said Sen. Frank Murkowski of Alaska. Murkowski, the panel's vice-chairman, presided over the hearing.

The hearing followed a two-day international conference on the Arctic at the University of Alaska. Gates also said that radiation from Soviet above-ground nuclear testing, before the limited test ban treaty was signed with the United States in 1963, also caused undisclosed levels of radioactive pollution in Alaska and northern Canada.

He warned of contamination, both existing and potential, from Russia's fifteen Chernobyl-style nuclear reactors, years of Soviet troop activity, Russian sub-marines and other vessels - all a part of what he described as "four decades of environmental neglect" by the region's former communist rulers.

"In eastern Europe, the destruction being revealed by the pullout of Soviet forces clearly will take many years and billions of dollars to repair," he said.

Josh Handler, research coordinator for Greenpeace's nuclear-free seas campaign, called on the CIA to release its submarine and satellite data. He claimed that Russian and American secrecy during the cold war had clouded the world's understanding of nuclear risks. Gates didn't specify how the CIA gathered its information, but promised to allow 30 years of satellite-collected data to be reviewed by scientists cleared for intelligence work.

He said the CIA had monitored the Soviet nuclear power program since the start-up of the first Soviet prototype reactor in 1954.

Specific problems, Gates said, existing in the former Soviet Union today include plutonium wastes from the Soviet Union's first nuclear weapons made at Chelyabinsk-65 discharged into the Techa river, severely contaminating its watershed for thousands of miles.

MOZAMBIQUE TRUCE REACHED

The leftist government of Mozambique and its rightwing rebel opponents agreed to sign by October 1st a ceasefire to their 15-year-old civil war.

President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Alfonso Dhlakama, in a ceremony for the signing of a joint declaration, addressed each other as "dear brother" and promised to have their representatives negotiate and conclude a general peace agreement over the next five weeks.

Foreign minister Emilio Colombo said that the accord reached at the end of three days of steady negotiations. President Chissano and Dhlakama, who heads the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, held their first direct talks at the beginning of August in Rome. Also involved in the talks were Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, Botswana's foreign minister, Bausitwe Chiepe, and Italian mediators.

Leaders of Mozambique's other neighbors, notably Tanzania and Zambia, also played crucial roles in bringing the two sides to the meeting place. Maurio Raffaelli, an Italian mediator, said the two sides agreed to protect freedom and democracy and the personal safety of all citizens.

The rebels have sought guarantees that they would not be persecuted after an eventual ceasefire and that free elections would be held. Chissano said he thought elections could be held a year after the signing of the ceasefire.

There were no indications of where the ceasefire would be signed, when it would take effect and what specific issues need to be thrashed out before the signing. Dhlakama said the agreements would have to be approved by Mozambique's National Assembly before the ceasefire actually took effect. He indicated that he opposed a "simple truce" because he needed "full guarantees" before the fighting could stop. The rebel leader, who flew to Rome aboard the private plane of Rowland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive of the Lonrho conglomerate that has wide interests in Africa, thanked the British businessman for his role in the peace process.

Chissano also acknowledged Rowland's role in his remarks during the meeting.

MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY TO OPEN DOOR TO NEIGHBORS

Mexico is opening the doors a crack to its long-insulated oil industry under the North American free trade agreement, a move welcomed by the US oil industry that is eager to expand.

"The oil industry supports any activity that tends to open up economies to increase trade and economic development," said Tom Burns, Manager of Economics and planning at Chevron Corp. In San Francisco, the largest importer of Mexican crude oil.

But the liberalization is still limited. The Mexican oil industry has been the government's main cash cow and a symbol of national sovereignty for more than a half century. Free trade pact or not, Mexico is not about to give that up.

The market-opening measures, Mexican officials stress, leave much of the state-owned oil industry insulated from richer northern companies. "The industry would like to see more direct access to oil reserves, and under the Mexican constitution that's reserved to the state," noted Albert Anton, research partner at Carl H. Pforzheimer Co. The United States, Mexico and

Canada agreed last Wednesday to form a free-trade zone described by proponents as the world's largest single trading bloc with 360 million people.

Commerce Minister Jaime Serra Puche said this week that the treaty respected Mexico's constitutional ban on foreign or private oil ownership.

"We went to the negotiating table with five 'noes' upon which we would not cede," Serra said last Thursday (August 20th).

In addition to foreign ownership, the treaty also ruled out:

- Risk contracts, which give foreign oil companies a percentage stake in oil fields.

- Any guaranteed supply of Mexican oil to the United States.

- Importation of gas into Mexico except via state-owned pipelines.

- Marketing of foreign petrol in Mexico.

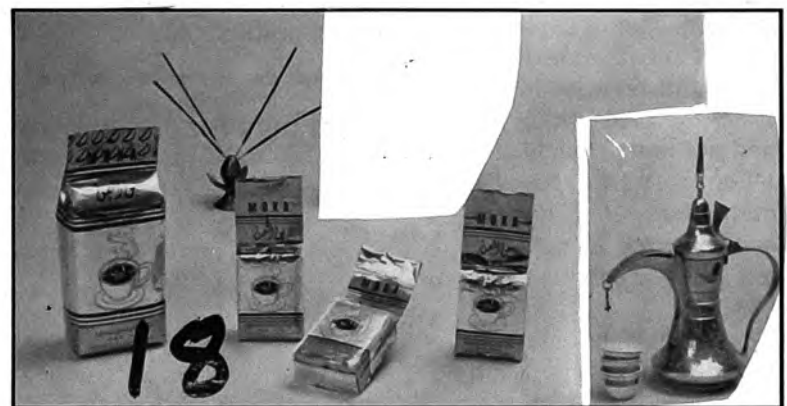
"It doesn't force Pemex to do anything it doesn't want to do," said Rafael Quijano, director of the Washington-based Petroleum Finance Corp. Ltd., in reference to the state oil monopoly Petroleum Mexicanos.

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YEMEN Spends YR Four Billion on Construction of New Schools

There is a major battle going on between the construction contractors and the Ministry of Education's Department of School Buildings. Apparently, the Department has contracted out school projects worth much more than it has in budgetary allocations. The shortfall is a couple of billion Riyals.

"We are stuck because the government changed the rules for releasing payment. In the past, we would get the total basket of allocation in one lump, and we would pay from it as installments become due," stated Ayuob Taher Salem, Director-General of School Construction Projects.

The government decided to parcel allocations project by project, thus nullifying any possibility of financing one project with the resources allocated for another. "This means that although we have some funds for certain projects which are stalled for one reason or another, we are, at the same time, unable to pay contractors who are on schedule in their project implementation," he said. The allocation for 1992 is YR. 650 million in addition to the projects that are financed under the emergency program. Yet, the total value of awarded contracts is almost YR 3.5 billion. The contractors are already clamoring over due installments.

"I hope the government reacts in a meaningful way to this problem. Just in case it doesn't, we have asked for a YR. 1.7 billion allocation for 1993, and have entertained no new projects to be implemented from the government budget. The money will be used to pay the contractors," explained Ayoub.

Whatever new projects are to be awarded during 1993 will come from the 10th Education Loan Agreement signed with the World Bank. "Hopefully, the government will process the paperwork for this agreement quickly, and the House of Representative will approve it in due course. We are thinking of a two-months time frame," he added.

Speaking about the education component of the Emergency Program oriented towards the returnees, Eng. Ayoub Taher Salem explained that 105 projects



costing some YR. 400 million are being executed. That brings the total cost of contracts for school building for 1992 to almost YR. 4 billion.

Commenting on this major undertaking, Mr. Taher pointed to two problems. First, almost 40% of the school-age children are still out of schools, in spite of the massive school construction effort. Second, the new education law calls for compulsory schooling for grades one through nine. The burden is heavy.

At this point, Engineer Abdullah Al-Sumaini, Vice General Manager, intervened to point out to a third problem. "Although we are big in the construction of new schools, we are very inefficient in maintenance and repairs. That is why the life-span of these facilities is much shorter than it should be," he pointed out.

To help as much as we can in channelling resources optimally, we have evolved standardized schools for each climatic region and purpose. Thus, we cut back on design costs, and we benefit from economies of scale," he added.



The future of our country depends on how good an education we give our children, and how far we reach out with it. Thus, it is worth supporting this department.

Contracts for School Construction Awarded in 1992

Governorate	No. of Projects	Contract Value
Sanaa	307	YR. 695.9 million
Taiz	158	405.8
Aden	47	281.4
Ibb	178	259.1
Hadhramaut	38	252.6
Hodeidah	59	205.8
Hajjah	75	183.5
Lahj	29	171.9
Al-Mahweet	65	154.7
Al-Maharah	18	152.2
Dhamar	76	140.3
Shabwah	14	124.6
Saadah	89	121.2
Abyan	11	111.9
Al-Baidha	81	108.3
Marib	61	74.3
Al-Jowf	11	15.2
TOTAL	1317	YR. 3,458.8 million

Source: Ministry of Education, Department of School Projects, Sanaa.

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