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2 LOCAL NEWS



7 OCTOBER 1992

YEMEN

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TIMES

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PERSONAL VIEW

University Education



Ismail Ali Al-Ghabiri, Sanaa Univeristy

Isn't the purpose behind university education to educate the mind by filling it with scientific research and methodology? Does the expansion of knowledge depend on simple memorization of material without initiating any personal thinking or subjective satisfaction? If that were true, then students are actually seekers of facts without knowledge.

The fundamental question is why are universities established and millions spent on university education? Up to now, there have been no studies to evaluate the standard and contribution of higher research or even to determine which specialized fields are needed by Yemen. It is unfortunate that in developing countries, university education still has no clear goals or specifications. It seems that universities have simply become places which hand out certificates.

People who hold degrees find it easier to get good jobs and thus to live better. Thus university education is actually more of a pass-word, or rather a passport to good posts. The problem is that the university graduates often have no employable skills except to become bosses or clerks. This tends to lead to higher levels of disguised unemployment, and deterioration in overall productivity.

Certain Arab countries like Egypt and Syria are still suffering from the oversupply of graduates who are not employable. The political and social ramifications are enormous. The problem is exacerbated by the continuous flow of the number of graduates every year compared to fewer and fewer white-collar job openings. The government intervenes to pick up the slack. But is this the right thing to do.

LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL BRIEFS, LOCAL

Establishment of the Private Sector Bloc

Members of the business community, university professors, journalists, and other independents who do not fall under the umbrella of any of the existing political parties have formed the "Private Sector" Bloc. This group brings together people who are committed to the supremacy of the private sector and personal initiative in the economic system, as well as a democracy-based pluralist political structure.

Mr. Jamal Al-Mutarreb, who is the Bloc Coordinator, told the Yemen Times that they already have fifteen candidates running for parliament in various constituencies, and the number is bound to grow. "We are holding a series of meetings with the political parties in order to cooperate in the elections," he said.

Arab Agriculturalists Meet in Sanaa

Yemen Times learnt that the Executive Bureau of the Federation of Arab Agricultural Engineers will meet in Sanaa during 8-10 October, 1992.

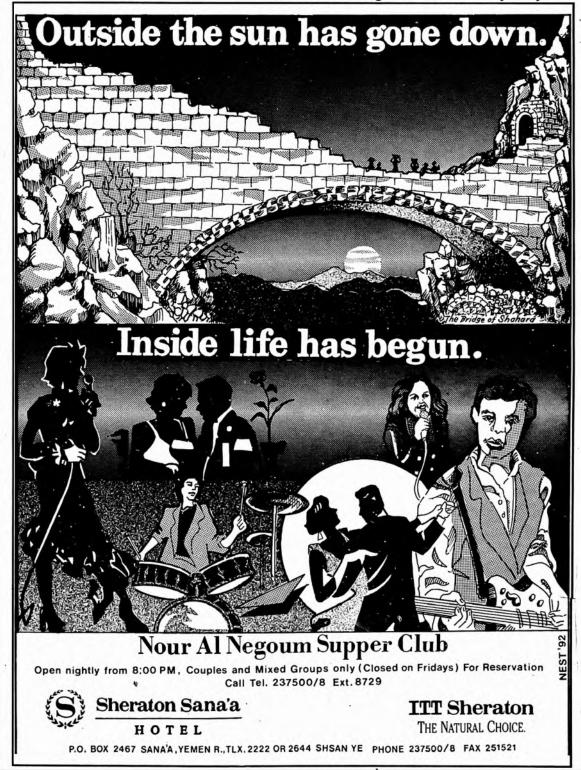
Dr. Ali Noman Abdullah, Chair of the Executive Board of the Yemeni Agricultural Professions Syndicate, indicated that Dr. Yahia Bakkoor, Secretary General of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, alongwith delegates from Arab countries members in the Organization will participate in the talks. **High-Powered Meeting**

The two-ruling parties have called for a comprehensive meeting on Monday afternoon. The meeting was attended by Assistant Secretary-General of the People's General Congress, Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Mr. Salim Saleh Mohammed, the heads of several political parties and popular organizations (unions, syndicates, etc.).

The purpose of the meeting, it was declared, was to bridge the gap between the political parties and popular organizations who had held the National Conference, and which basically have created a formidable opposition bloc (dubbed in the streets as the people's bloc), and those political parties and popular organizations that have plans to hold another conference led by the PGC (dubbed in the streets as the ruler's bloc).

The delegates could not strike an accord, although the ruling parties said they will continue trying.

One of the sinister feelings with which one of the delegates came out was that the ruling parties were basically interested in some kind of conference that will, directly or indirectly, give them a mandate to extend the transitional period. "Their sudden interest in a broad-based meeting to discuss vital issues concerning the nation is something that makes me very wary."





INTERVIEW 3

Agriculture Minister: **Progress in Agriculture Depends on Private Inititiave.**

Q: Does the Ministry of

Agriculture treat qat as a

A: This is a problem, no

problem?

The development process in Yemen, by necessity, depends on what happens in the agriculture and livestock sector. Yet, this sector does not command the priority it should in the government decisions. To shed more light on this sector, the Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Sadiq Ameen Abu Ras, the Agriculture Minister. Excerpts of the interview:

Q: A big portion of your investment budget this year has been in dambuilding. Could you share with us details on this?

A: The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources has been named as the party responsible for water issues in Yemen, although other parties continue to hold partial responsibilities for specific purposes. As a result we have established the Authority for Irrigation and Water Resources. This year, we are constructing fourteen dams, financed mainly by the Arab Development Fund. The smallest of these has a capacity of 200,000 cubic meters, and some of them are really large. In 1993, we hope to implement 35 new dams, and we are working hard to finance financing for them.

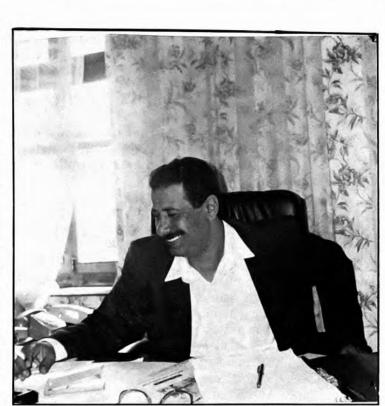
The idea behind damconstruction is manifold. First and foremost is the need to harness rain-water and to use it in irrigation. Second, dams are a good mechanism to replenish the underground water reservoir. Finally, the environmental improvements are enormous.

Q: There have been reports about plans for self-sufficiency in food. How serious are these?

A: You know that 90-95% of our farmlands depend on rain water. With this base, it is almost impossible to talk about self-sufficiency in food. Besides, why is self-sufficiency important? Let us talk about dramatic improvements in high-yield high-return crops such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.

At the same time, you know our grain imports are bordering on a million tons a year. We are trying to come up resistent and highyield seeds.

In the final analysis, how-



ever, I think that it is the market that will guide the progress in this sector. Thus, we would do well to help farmers in markteing techniques, and financing facilities.

Let me add a few details on this last point. We have presented the cabinet with a proposal to enact a law setting up a farmers' fund. The money is envisaged to come from the recent increments in diesel prices. The main party affected by those increments were the farmers who use diesel pumps and diesel tractors and other machines. It is only fair that the proceeds are ploughed back into the farming community.

Q: Let us move to another issue - desertification. What is being done?

A: Yemen is faced with a major desertification problem, especially in three regions - the Tihama, the Marib-Al-Jawf area, and northern Hadhramaut.

We have World Bankfinanced plans and studies covering those three regions and the efforts nneded to combat the desertification phenomenon. The most advanced of these efforts are in the Tihama, where brush and trees are planted along a belt to stop the advance of the desert.

This is a serious problem and we are giving it a priority in our plans. I do not think our resources are sufficient to fight this battle, and I hope external support is made available. problem. It is the problem of the whole society.

Many things are necessary to address this matter. First, I think the problem has to be well identified. Second, there must efforts at educating the public, and this means the media and the educational institutions have a major role to play. Finally, society has to create other outlets for their leisure time and energies.

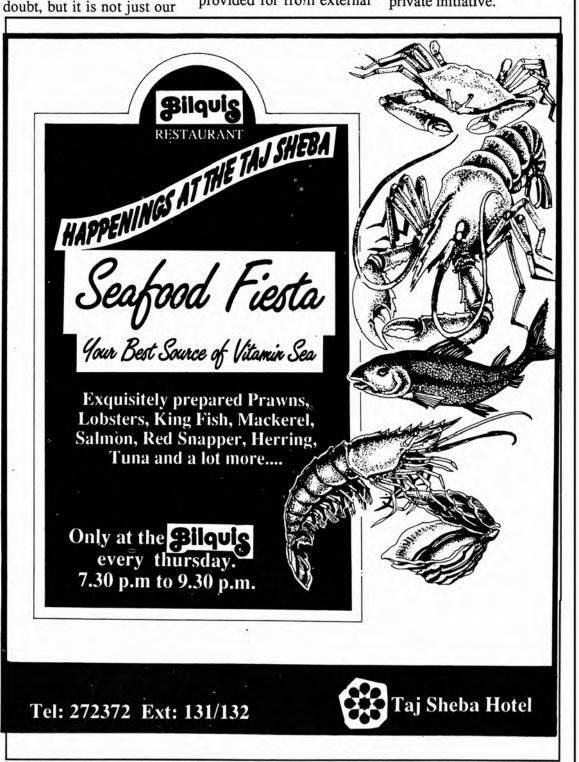
Besides, to farmers and the marketting groups, qat makes sense in terms of high revenues. So you have to control demand before the suppliers will agree to move on to another crop.

Q: What are the main constraints in your work? A: The main constraint is really financial. The Yemeni government provides our ministry with only payroll money. All our investments and project financing are provided for from external sources, mainly through borrowing.

I do not understand how we are a priority sector, and at the same time, the government barely pays the salary of our employees.

Q: How about international marketing of Yemeni produce?

A: We already have certain business groups who have succeeded in opening up international markets for Yemeni fruits. The Hayel Saeed Anam Group, for example, sells bananas to the UK, and grapes have been shipped to France. It is unfor unate that the regional inarkets are sealed off for political reasons. We will do whatever we can to assist in opening up international markets, but the private companies are really more qualified to do that. I think the progress of agriculture will depend on private initiative.



4 FEATURES



POLYGAMY: A Form of Torment for Yemeni Women

By: Farah B.G. Askar

In our societies women are still suffering a lot from oppression exercised by the majority of men. Freedom for women as human beings with legitimate rights granted by all the heavenly and world legislations is hampered by the concept of polygamy.

This phenomenon of depriving women of her rights and dignity leads to her paralysis, thus limiting female participation in contributing to a meaningful and productive life.

In my opinion a social/ tribal society like ours is in great need to uproot and replace some of its current values, and must implement changes in the direction of letting women have more control over their lives, and their interaction with males.

The social, economic, cultural conditions of women in our country today is much better than it was years ago. While, this is well and fine, the status and condition of Yemeni women still leaves much to be desired. Basically, a woman is treated as a minor, whatever her age, level of education, or even wisdom. This is well testified by the fact that women fall under the patronage of male relatives (father, husband, son, etc.) who act as in charge of the lives of their female relatives.

What is happening now in our society is that girls are forced by their families to get married without their consent, without any right to express their opinion. Marriage, after all, is a partnership, in which a man and a woman agree to share their lives. Such a partnership cannot be longlived or fulfilling if either side has no say in it. It is even worse when one side (the man) shares his life with a multitude of women. In addition, the wife lives under the threat of divorce. and in certain cases of being deserted. This is especially the case if she doesnot give birth to male children.

Polygamy demeans women and reduces them to an inferior status. It is not right, it is not just, and it is not human. Many countries have outlawed polygamy. Of course, in Islam it is sanctioned, but this has been sanctioned as a solution to certain cases, and it



is alway tied to conditions hard to fulfill. But men have taken it as if Islam has has given them a carte blanche in this matter.

There is a further point that demans women. A bride's dowry is often perceived as her price. Thus, a virgin girl claims the highest price, a women being married off for the second time has a smaller dowry, and a third time marriage fetches yet a smaller dowry. It also goes by age. A teen-age bride has the highest price, a bride in the twenties, a smaller price, etc. These aspects of our socio-

culture torment us women, and prove that ours is a man's world. Polygamy is the source of

many problems in our soci-

ety. First in husband-wife relations, second in wifestep children relations, and in relations among half brothers and sisters. Our folk tales and court cases give ample evidence of these difficulties.

The proper evolution of our society requires that we make efforts to re-assess the values and traditions we have enherited, and seek to modify them, and in some cases, get rid of them. I am not being anti-religion or anti-Islam as some men will immediately lash back, but I am for a better understanding of our religion, and for a more humane interaction between males and females. I worry about the attitude of men who hide themselves behind a heap of religious teachings which they have not fully grasped, and which they use to mask their own desires and interests.

We must make it hard for whimsical men to have multiple wives. It is high time for us to re-evaluate our attitude towards polygamy, with an eye to a just husband-wife relationship.

UNDP Office in Sanaa announces:

A Vacancy

Post for Bilingual Secetary/Senior Secretary is vacant at level G4 or G5 with the UNITED NA-TIONS POPULATION FUND, Sanaa, Yemen. Whoever is interested and qualified should contact: the UNDP office,

Personnel Section, Sanaa. Telephone: 215505/8

in order to review the job description and to collect the application form for completion. Deadline for application is 15 October 1992.

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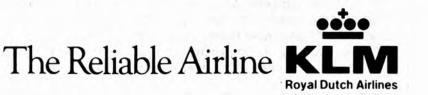
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6 REVEIW OF THE LOCAL PRESS

EXPLOSIONS ARE POLITICAL MESSAGES BEFORE THE ELECTIONS!

The recent explosion near the residence of Dr. Qassim Sallam, the General Secretary of the Regional Leadership of Arab Baath Socialist Party, and near the embassy of Pakistan in Sana'a is another strong message to horrify the people and extend the scope of violence to new territory. This is definitely yet another message which is related to the up-coming parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, we should proceed with our attempts to minimize the political paperwork which doom democracy.

Though the explosion did not hurt anyone, it made a large hole in the street, it continues to have bad omens for our democracy, especially if seen in context of the string of bombings over the last several weeks.

Observers affirm that the open exchange of accusations between the two ruling parties regarding the performance (or lack of it) of the security apparatus has led to new ramifications. The bone of contention has been the inability or unwillingness of the security bodies to stop the sabotage and violence, and its inability to apprehend the persons behind these bombings.

Raay, Sanaa, 29/9/1992.

DEMOCRACY: THE BACK-WARD REALITY AND THE POLITICAL IDEALISM

As the transitional period quickly approaches its end, the political parties should review the relationship between the backward environment in which we live and the idealism and high concepts we are harboring. The democracy which we practise these days is still in the stage of free expression, and many other aspects and facets of democratic practices are lacking. What we notice is that the parties are still sound asleep in their idealism and platonic ideas, with very little consideration to the backward realities in which Yemenis live.

Those who understand the concepts of democracy properly are very few in number, while the majority of the people understand it in a confused or at least partial way. Hence, minor events have lasting impacts on their minds, and make them shift their positions rapidly.

To be exact, democracy is still an idea, a concept- but not a practice. it occupies our minds and has yet to govern our actions. Look at the corruption prevalent at all levels of govrnment, look at the indifference among the people, look at the irresponsible behavior of our officials and citizens. The fact that lawlessness has spread more than ever, the fact that unemployment and economic recession hit their worst levels, the fact that people feel insecure and unsafe in the streets and at home - all these developments have come at a time when we profess to exercise democracy. In the citizens' mind, democracy and these evils have become intertwined, and people began to look at democracy as their enemy. Some openly state that democracy has become a licence for killing and sabotage, it is permission to behave in an irresponsible way.

Our society is still the same one as before re-unification - it is poor and tribal and even free and honest elections will not change that. The backward reality is a real burden on how far we can go in our democratic path. To add insult to injury, our parties are far from the agonies and worries of the ordinary citizen.

Our people have not seen, let alone understand, any political program of any political party, and none of them can claim real followers. Hence the political party which will win in the polls are the ones that will work on tribal and social contact, or those financial personalities.

In fact, the outcome of the elections will measure the difference between the reality of life and idealism in the minds of our polit i c i a n s .

It is not a matter of being pessimistic, but we should understand democracy as a remedy for our problems, rathr than a mechanism to satisfy the aspirations of a select few.

<u>Al-Masaa</u>, Sanaa, 28/9/1992.

THE DIFFERENCES WILL HARM DEMOCRACY AND WILL LEAD TO DIVIDING THE COUNTRY

A high-placed source stated to Al-Haq newspaper that the Al-Nasseri Al-Wahdawi and Ittihad Al-Qiwa Asha'abiyyah parties held a meeting last Monday and agreed that responsibility for the assassination attempts, sabotage and bombings falls on the Presidential Council which "should attend to its duties". The source was commenting on the outcome of a meeting of the heads of the political parties with the Presidential Council. The ruling parties should lay aside their differences and shoulder their responsibilities in a fuller way.

Following their meeting with the Presidential Council (in the absence of Mr. Al-Beedh), the heads of the parties might also go to Aden to talk to Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh, the Vice Chairman, to clarify to him and to demand him to clearly state his differences with the President. This situation will not only harm democracy, but it may also lead to division of the land and man.

The conferees discussed several options which might put the main

issue as involving the power distribution. But this unsatisfactory condition allows things to evolve in the direction which gives justification for announcing an emergency situation by freezing the constitution and thus dooming democracy and returning to totaliarian rule.

The source added that the political parties will meet to review and finalize several points raised in the meeting with the Presidential Council, and to appoint the parties which might take the role of mediation between the two ruling parties. In case of failure, the whole matter will be announced to the Yemeni people through the media.

<u>Al-Mustaqbal</u>, Sanaa, 27/9/1992.

HAITHAM QASSIM TAHIR'S SPEECH OPENED A NEW ERA FOR THE HOMELAND

It is not a praise at all to glorify those patriots who offered their lives for the sake of the homeland. So stated Brigadier Haitham Qassim Tahir, the Defence Minister, who re-iterated an oath to stand on the first line of the national defence front pledged his loyalty to the homeland.

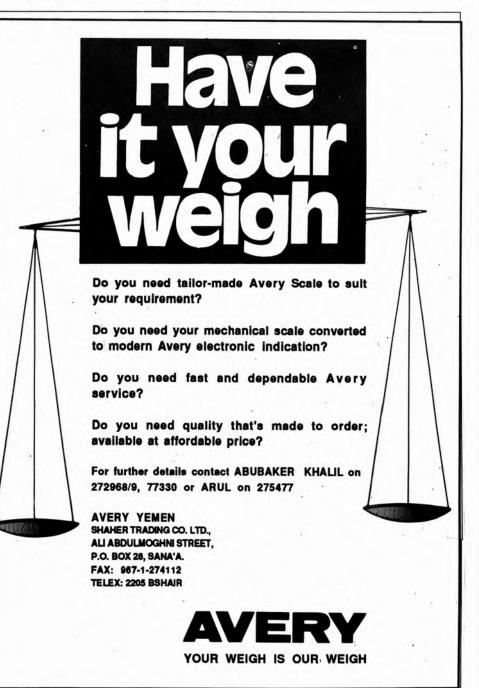
The language used in the speech of the minister of defence on the 30th anniversary of the revolution indicted his affiliation to the homeland and not to any group or party. The language was forcesful, dignified and full of pride. The minister emphasized loyalty to the nation, and spoke in favor of the martyrs of the revolution and the veterans, portraying their heroism and sacrifices.

What we see in this youth is his attachment to the revolutionary morals with a complete adherence to its goals. Thus, he settled the partisan squabbles, announcing his loyalty to the Yemeni home. He also stressed commitment to the new transformations taking place in the country, with special reference to unity and democracy. He pointed to the cultural and social transformations.

"Our people, with their armed forces, are celebrating today, not only the anniversary of the Revolution, but also the victories of the unification and democratic transformation of our country. With these victories, our people enter a new era of constitutional legitimacy and sovereignty, and I hail the will of our people for change. This is the real victory and a loss to our enemies and their illusions."

The Minister made clear references to local and foreign enemies. "Whatever the plots, conspiracies and hardships, our people can put up with them, and our leaders." Then addressing the symbol of the nation President Ali Abdullah Saleh, he said, "The confidence of the fighters in the leadership will not be shaken."

<u>An-Nabaa</u>, Sanaa, 2/10/1992

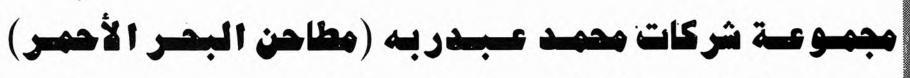


7 OCTOBER 1992

ABDO RABO COMPANIES GROUP (The Red Flour Mill)

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the 29th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution

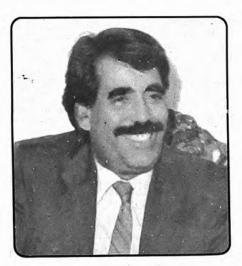




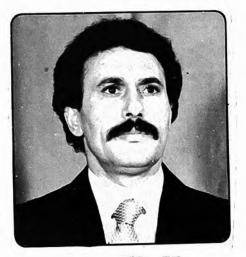
تتقدم بأدر التبريكات للشعب اليهني وقيادته وحكومته بهناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرون لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة

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OPINION 7



Signature d'un accord entre

le Yémen et Oman

Le Yémen et le Sultanat d'Oman ont signé jeudi 1er oc-tobre à Sanaa un accord histo-rique sur le tracé de leurs fron-tières communes, après plus de dix années de négociations difficiles. De source officielle, on affirme que chacun des deux pays a cédé une partie de son territoire.

L'accord, finalisé vers la miseptembre mais qui s'est trouvé retardé par le refus d'un cheikh véménite de céder une petite parcelle de territoire, a finalement été signé après des tractations de dernière heure, par le Premier ministre yéménite, M. Abou Bakr al-Attas d'une part, et le représentant personnel du Sultan Qabous d'Oman, M. Thouaïni Ben Shihab al-Saïd d'autre part.

Une très importante délégation omanaise est arrivée en avion le jeudi matin même et le représentant du Sultan a été reçu par le Président Saleh avec les mêmes honneurs qu'un chef d'Etat. Il a remis au Président un message écrit du chef de l'Etat omanais, message qui, dit-on, portait sur des propositions de dernière heur

A l'issue d'une cérémonie à laquelle assistait un nombre im

pressionnant d'officiels de chaque pays, ainsi que des représentants du corps diplomatique étranger à Sanaa, les deux signataires ont mis officilellement fin à un conflit très ancien. Le Premier mini-stre yéménite, M. al-Attas, qui a personnellement mené les négociations depuis qu'il est en poste, a prononcé un bref discours au cours duquel il s'est exclamé: "Ce jour est historique!" Il a égale-ment mis l'accent sur les possibilités nouvelles de coopération entre les deux pays frères, sur les plans économique et culturel.

En vertu de cet accord, selon des sources diplomatiques, le Yémen cède une partie de sa pro-vince orientale de Mahrah, revendiquée depuis très longtemps par Oman. De son côté, le Sultanat a abandonné au Yémen une partie de sa province occidentale du Dhofar. Cet accord couronne dix années de négociations difficiles tant la délimitation de leurs frontières, zones parcourues depuis toujours par des populations no-mades, était floue jusqu'à ce jour. Ces négociations avaient été ac-célérées depuis la proclamation de l'unification des deux Yémen en mai 1990.

Trois morts dans l'attaque d'un poste frontière qatariote

Les négociations entre Ryad et Sanaa repoussées à fin octobre

La réunion d'une commission mixte d'experts à Ryad, du 29 septembre au 1er octobre, n'a pas débouché sur un accord pas débouché sur un accord concrêt. Sanaa a proposé un accord intérimaire préservant les intérêt des deux pays ainsi que la paix, en attendant le règlement définitif du conflit, alors que Ryad a proposé un plan de négociations en quatre points, qui permettrait un re-nouvellement de l'accord de Taëf signé entre les deux pays en 1934, lui reconnaissant une souveraineté sur les provinces d'Assir, Jizane et Najrane, mais ne résolvant rien quant au trane résolvant rien quant au trane résolvant rien quant au tra-cé des frontières dans les zones pétrolifères yéménites, revendiquées par Ryad. Avant de répondre à la proposition de Sanaa, Ryad exige une ré-ponse du Yémen sur son plan en quatre points. De son côté, Sanaa affirme que la partie Yé-ménite ne donnera sa réponse que fin octobre lors d'une nouque fin octobre lors d'une nou-velle réunion mixte d'experts vene reunion mixe d'experts qu'ille se propose de réunir au Yémen. On temporise de chaque côté: le Yémen veut éviter les vagues avant les élections, l'Arabie Saoudite ne veut rien lâcher dans la per-portive des mans chactions spective des mêmes élections...

Le conflit frontalier entre les deux pays remonte à 1932 mais il avait été mis en sommeil depuis le Traîté de Taëf en 1934. Il a été relancé au début du printemps de cette année par des Saoudiens désireux de profiter de la fai-blesse du Yémen après la crise du Golfe, d'autant plus que l'évolution politique, chez ce voi-sin -seule République de la péninsule, sur la voie de la démo-cratisation- inquiétait la monarchie saoudienne, en proie à quelques remous internes causés par sa propre opposition (qui ont débouché depuis sur quelques mesures libérales comme la création d'un comité consultatif, ébauche de Parlement). Ajoutons à cela que le Yémen découvre de a cela que le Yemen decouvre de plus en plus de pétrole et que sa population est la plus nombreuse de la péninsule... Les litiges fron-taliers offrent donc un bon prétexte.

En 1932, une armée yéménite envahit la province de Najrane du royaume saoudien en pleine formation. L'offensive est vite re-poussée et en 1934, Fayçal, l'un des fils d'Ibn Séoud, parvient jus

L'ECONOMIE EN BREF

Foire commerciale française à Dubaï du 2 au 7 novembre, pour développer les exporta-tions vers le Golfe.- La France organisera, du 2 au 7 novembre prochains à Dubaï (Emirats Arabes Unis) une foire commerciale à laquelle doivent participer plus de 150 entreprises trançaises, en vue de développer les exportations vers le Golfe. La France est le troisième pays exportateur, après le Japon et les Etats-Unis, vers les six monar-chies du Conseil de Coopération du Golfe (CCG: Arabie Saoudite, Koweït, qatar, Oman, Bahrein et Emirats). En 1991, les exportations françaises vers ces pays

Le Yémen de l'Imam Yahya fait alors appel aux Britanniques, aux Français et aux Italiens qui envoient quelques navires au large de Hodeidah. Les pressions des trois pays occidentaux aboutissent à la signature d'un accord entre les deux pays, à Taëf en 1934, accord qui met fin à la guerre. Les Saoudiens renoncent à toutes prétention sur la Tihama qu'ils occupent de Hodeidah à Midi; de leur côté, les Yéménites reconnaissent la souveraineté saoudienne sur les province de Najrane, d'Assir et de Jizane qu'ils revendiquaient.

qu'à Hodeidah avec son armée.

Depuis, une clause tacite (qualifiée de légende par certains, et qui, en tout cas, ne fi-gure pas dans le Traîté de Taëf, gure pas dans le Traîté de Taëf, publié intégralement en anglais dans les numéros 36, 37, 38 et 39 du mois de septembre 1992 du *Yemen Times*) veut que ce traité soit renouvelé tous les vi-ngt ans. Il ne l'a pas été en 1954, au moment où l'Imam a été la cible d'un attentat au Yémen du Nord et où le Yémen du Sud, concerné par les fameuses pro-vinces, à refusé tout renouvellevinces, à refusé tout renouvelle-ment de cet accord, mais il l'a été en 1974 et doit l'être en 1994. Mais depuis 1934, le conflit frontalier était en sommeil.

Jusqu'au printemps 1992: mi avril, Ryad envoie un mémorandum à six compagnies pétrodum a six compagnies petro-lières étrangères qui opèrent au Yémen, les enjoignant de "mettre fin à leurs opérations, qui se déroulent en territoire saoudien". Les six compagnies sont British Petroleum, Total, Elf, Petro-Canada, Aarco et Hunt Oil. Fin avril, des mouve-ments de troupes saoudiennes ments de troupes saoudiennes sont enregistrés sur la frontière et des rumeurs de pénétration sur le territoire yéménite affolent les autorités. Fin mai, l'affaire rebondit de nouveau après la diffusion à la télé saoudienne d'un banal bulletin météo au cours duquel le présentateur parle de la région du Karakeer, ou opère Pe-tro-Canada, dans l'Hadramaout, comme d'un territoire saoudien. Fin mai encore, un nouveau mémorandum parvient à Hunt Oil, indiquant que les régions de Maareb et du Jawf, où elle

teint 2,1 milliards de dollars au

cours des sept premiers mois de 1992.

Placée sous le thème "Prestige et technologie", cette foire sera la

plus grande du genre jamais or-ganisée par la France dans la région.

Gulf Air a signé un contrat de

commande de six Airbus A340.-

La compagnie aérienne Gulf Air,

qui appartient à plusieurs pays du

Golfe, a commandé six appareils

Airbus A340 à la fin du mois de

septembre au consortium euro-

péen Airbus Industrie. Gulf Air.

qui sera la première de la région à exploiter l'A340, prendra livraison

des avions au printemps 1994.

opère, sont saoudiennes ! Sanaa répond à la provocation par un refus de renouveler l'accord de Taëf. Le litige s'envenime jusqu'aux premiers contacts, à Genève, fin juillet, entre deux délégations qui ne règlent rien

règlent rien. Le Traité de Taëf règle le problème des provinces de l'ouest, peuplées, mais ne délimite que très sommairement la zone frontalière orientale, aux confins du désert du Roub al-Khali, l'un des plus désertiques du monde, zone pétrolifère sur laquelle les saoudiens fondent leurs prétentions nouvelles.

Le plan saoudien proposé aux éménites lors de la réunion de Ryad, la semaine dernière, prévoit quatre points, qui ne règlent en rien le problème, se contentant de confronter les visions frontalières de chaque partie. Tout d'abord, il exige "le renou-yellement des bornes érigées sur la frontière, conformément au traité de Taëf", pour les limites qui ont été clairement définies donc; "son exécution sera confiée à une compagnie étrangère", précise le plan saou-dien. Pour les deux points sui-vants, Ryad demande la confrontation des prétentions des deux pays pour les zones non concer-nées par l'accord de 1934. Enfin, Ryad évoque dans le dernier point, la délimitation de la fron-

tière matitime en Mer Rouge. En guise de réponse, le Yémen propose à l'Arabie Saoudite un accord intérimaire sur les relations bilatérales entre les deux pays, dans l'attente d'un règlement du contentieux frontalier. Il s'agit, de source diplomatique yéménite, de "garantir les droits et les intérêts des deux parties, dans l'attente de la fin des négociations". Les Saoudiens exigeant au préalable une réponse des Yéménites à leur plan en quatre points, les deux délégations se sont quittées jeudi soir ler octobre sur une invitation de Sanaa à poursuivre les travaux de la commission mixte, au Yémen cette fois-ci, pour la fin du mois. Sanaa a promis une ré-ponse aux Saoudiens lors de cette prochaine réunion. E.G.

Au Ciné-Club du Centre Culturel étaient estimées à quelques 3,2 milliards de dollars. Elles ont at-

Français Samedi 10 octobre, 19h30: Les fausses confidences, un film de Daniel Moosman, 1984. Dorante, beau jeune homme sans fortune, a la secrète ambition d'épouser une jeune femme ri-

chissime... Samedi 17 octobre. 19h30: Pour la peau d'un flic, un film d'Alain Delon, 1981. Avec Alain Delon et Anne Parillaud. Têtu, accrocheur, teigneux, un ancien policier n'épargne rien ni

personne... Centre Culturel Français, Tél: 271 666

Et maintenant, **l'Arabie Saoudite** et le Qatar...

Mercredi 30 septembre, des échanges de tirs ont eu lieu enéchanges de tirs ont eu liéu en-tre des forces armées saou-diennes et quatariotes à la fron-tière des deux pays, dans une zone litigieuse; elle aurait fait deux morts selon Doha, trois selon Ryad. L'Arabie Saoudite a tenté de minimiser l'incident a-lors que le Qatar multipliait les communiqués violents et dé-nonçait unilatéralement l'accord frontalier signé en 1965, relançant ainsi de manière officielle le conflit fron-talier entre deux pays liés par talier entre deux pays liés par un accord de défense et membres du Conseil de Coopération du Golfe, organisation regroupant les six monarchies de la péninsule et qui prévoit, à mo-yen terme, un marché commun sur le modèle de la CEE...

"Il s'agit d'un simple échange de tirs entre bédouins, à l'intérieur du territoire saoudien", a prétendu Ryad pour minimiser l'importance de l'affaire, après une attaque du poste frontière qa-tariote d'Al-Khaffous, mercredi 30 septembre dernier, attaque qui se serait soldée par trois morts et un blessé. Seulement, cette dé-claration d'un officiel saoudien intervenait peu après l'annonce par Doha d'une seconde attaque de son poste frontière -démentie une nouvelle fois par Ryad- ven-dredi 2 octobre. L'annonce de ce

deuxième incident a été faite également peu de temps après que Ryad eut rejeté la décision de Doha de dénoncer unilatéralement l'accord frontalier signé par les deux pays en 1965.

Les communiqués officiels du Qatar restent, eux, très fermes et violents, qualifiant l'affaire d'"agressions injustifiées" et de "graves précédents" dans les relations bilatérales.

Ryad n'a pas réagi à la demande formulée jeudi par Doha, pour l'ouverture, "dans les plus brefs dé-lais", de négociations en vue de aenmiter de manière definitive la frontière entre les deux pays" Pour appuyer sa revendication, Doha a affirmé que l'Arabie Saoudite avait unilatéralement procédé récemment à la démarc tion de cette frontière. Un différend frontalier oppose les deux pays dans une zone litigieuse, dans le sud-est du Qatar.

Se déclarant "profondément in-quiet et surpris" par le ton des communiqués des "frères du Qa-tar", un porte-parole saoudien a réaffirmé l'attachement de Ryad aux principes de "bon voisinage et de sécurité" entre pays frères et voisins... Des paroles sages que les "frères yéménites" sauront appré-cier à leur juste valeur...

TIMES

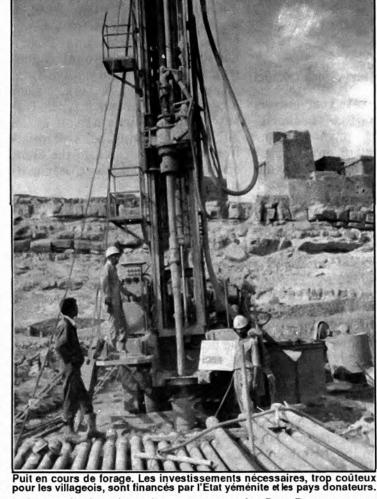
Alors que le niveau des ressources souterraines en eau baisse dramatiquement dans tout le pays L'urgence de l'approvisionnement des zones rurales en eau potable

phréatiques se trouvent désormais à plus de 200 mètres de profondeur et se tarissent d'environ 15 mètres par an. On dit que dans quinze ans, Sanaa

Le Yémen souffre d'un climat très sec et ne dispose d'aucune rivière permanente, ni même de ruisseaux. Ceux-ci ont été temporairement ré-alimente récem-Ceux-ci ont été temporairement ré-alimenté récem-ment par des pluies importantes qui se sont abattues sur tout le pays pendant presque deux mois, quasi-ment tous les jours. Mais selon les experts, après une période de sécheresse de plus de sept ans, cette pluie ne suffira pas à restaurer les niveaux des nappes phréatiques qui baissent de jour en jour. Car, en l'absence de cours d'eau, la demande est satisfaite presqu'exclusivement par l'utilisation des ressources en sous-sol. Or, une politique de "pompage" anar-chique de ces ressources a fait récemment atteindre aux nappes phréatiques des niveaux critiques. L'exemple de Sanaa et ses environs, cités régu-lièrement dans la presse, fait réfléchir: les nappes

Un habitant de Sanaa, qui laissait couler de l'eau jour et nuit de son toit parce qu'il avait la flemme de faire réparer la tuyauterie de sa pompe, à qui je demandais quelle était la nécessité d'arroser ainsi la piste en sable qui fait office de route devant sa demeure, me répondit, le plus naturellement du monde: "Ce n'est pas grave, c'est de l'eau que je puise de mon propre forage, je ne la paye pas..." Celui-là a la chance de pouvoir encore puiser. Selon les experts, les nappes phréatiques de Sanaa et des environs atteignent aujourd'hui un point critique et l'on ne peut presque plus éviter leur épuisement total. L'utilisation des ressources en sous-sol a été faite, depuis de nombreuses années, en dépit du bon sens. Aujourd'hui, le gouvernement a entrepris très sagemment de la rationaliser, à grand renforts de campagnes télévisées et par voie de presse écrite. On essaie déjà de trouver de nouvelles ressources mais à des coûts très élevés: un projet de coopération avec les Pays-Bas, près de Sanaa, a com-mencé à creuser à plus de 1.500 mètres de profondeur pour permettre aux nappes plus en surface de se régénérer (1.500 mètres, c'est à peu près la profondeur à la-quelle on cherche du pétrole pour des investissements que seules les compagnies pétrolières peuvent payer ...). De tels procédés, qui apparaissent inévitables, coûtent donc extrèmement cher aux yéménites (qui ne bénéficient pas, à due concurrence, des sommes fi-nancées par l'aide internationale octroyée pour de tels projets). Ainsi, la situation est critique

dans Sanaa et ses environs. Mais elle l'est aussi dans les zones rurales. Et les pluies récentes, si elles peuvent apporter une légères amélioration temporaire, ne résoudront en rien le problème de l'épuisement progressif des sous-sols. M. Todor Videnov explique ce phénomène: "L'eau des pluies, cet été, sont parties dans trois directions: tout d'abord, le ruissellement, sur les sols nonperméables: cela a permis d'humidifier les sols pour l'agriculture (entendez par la une grande partie pour le qat, NDLR)



et de remplir les réservoirs que l'on trouve en zone montagneuse, creusés par les hommes depuis des centaines d'années, les fameux "qarifs", utilisés pour boire, irriguer ou pour les animux; seconde direction: l'évaporation: l'eau est retournée d'où elle vient, contribuant à accroître l'humidité de l'air; enfin, troisième direction: la pénétration dans les sols perméables et l'alimentation des nappes phréatiques. Mais ce processus est très long: vu la profondeur des nappes autour de Sanaa par exemple, il faudra un an avant que ces pluies n'atteignent la nappe, en quantités très réduites ...

M. Videnov dirige le projet co-financé par l'OMS, le PNUD et certains donateurs bilatéraux

comme les Pays-Bas concernant approvisionnement en eau potable des les zones rurales (projet RWSD: Rural Water Supply De-veloppement). Il s'agit d'assister les communautés rurales dans le développement des ressources en eau saine et la protection des sources, d'élaborer des plans annnuels et quinquennaux d'utilisation rationnelles de ces ressources, de susciter et supervis-er les travaux de cestion er les travaux de construction de pompes, d'apporter des conseils techniques et une assistance sur place pour la maintenance de ces systèmes, mais aussi, depuis peu, de former les population à l'utilisation de ces ressources et du matériel. C'est le travail de l'expert Nicoolas Brandsma, de l'OMS. L'idée est d'apprendre aux gens à utiliser les pompes, à les réparer mais aussi à rationaliser l'utilisation de l'eau: les pompes sont utilisées dans la plus complète anarchie dans certaines zones: certaines prévues pour l'eau potable servent à alimenter les champs... Aussi, ces deux dernières années, le projet de l'OMS avec l'assistance technique des Pays-Bas, a permis de mettre sur pieds sept centres d'apprentissage en zone rurale et de former 215 opérateurs locaux, dans tout le pays, pour la réparation et la maintenance des pompes, en plus de la formation d'unités mobiles de maintenance de routine sur les

sites. La mauvaise formation des

gens est, encore aujourd'hui, la

convient dès aujourd'hui de s'en occuper sérieusement, d'autant plus qu'elle a tendance à utiliser trop anarchi-quement les ressources en eau potable pour l'irrigation. quement les ressources en eau potable pour l'irrigation. C'est le Département de l'Approvisionnement en Eau des Zones Rurales (en anglais: Rural Water Supply De-partement ou RWSD), qui dépend du ministère de l'Electricité et de l'Eau, qui s'est vu confier la responsa-bilité de créer des systèmes de pompages, de former les populations mais aussi de rationaliser l'utilisation des ressources. Il est aidé en cela par des experts étrangers dans le cadre de projets d'aide bilatérale en-tre l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et le Yémen, projet dirigé par un ingénieur de l'OMS, M. To-dor Videnov, assisté d'un autre ingénieur hollandais, M. Nicolaas Brandsma ainsi que d'un expert en hydrologie du PNUD, M. Dusan Jalkovic.

mètres par an. On dit que dans quinze ans, Sanaa n'aura plus d'eau. Mais les problèmes d'eau en milieu urbain, quoique médiatisés (campagnes télévisées, articles divers) ne rendent pas moins préoccupants ceux de l'approvisionnement en eau potable des zones ru-rales. Cet approvisionnement est même devenu l'une des plus grandes priorités du gouvernement, et ce pour des raisons évidentes: tout d'abord, la population rurale représente 80% de la population totale du pays et seulement 30% des familles sont approvisionnées en eau potable saine ! En considé-rant que le taux de croissance naturelle de cette population est de 2,5% par an, il est évident qu'il système d'approvisionnement en eau

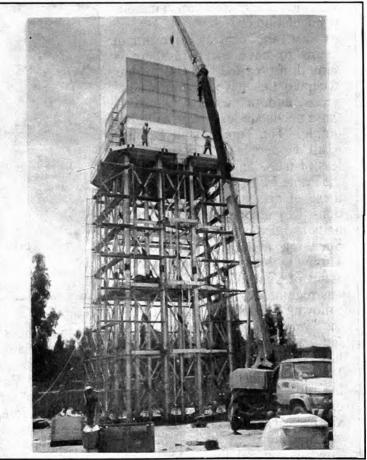
Son amélioration, dans les zones rurales, menée par le RWSD, doit également "éteindre les incendies" et parer au plus pressé. Le Yémen atteint le fond, c'est le cas de le dire, en matière de ressources, et la situation est loin d'aller en s'améliorant. Certes, le Yémen est l'un des pays au monde les plus défavorisés sur le plan hydrologique. Il y a certains pays d'Afrique et d'Asie sur le même plan mais le el d'Aste sur le meme pian mais le Yémen menait jusqu'ici une mau-vaise politique de gestion des res-sources, obligatoire dans ces pays. Au lieu de "cultiver" les réserves de son sous-sol, le Yémen les épuise. Dans certains pays aux res-sources comparables des organissources comparables des organis-mes "gèrent" l'utilisation de l'eau: on puise, par an, exactement la quantité qui a été calculée scientifiquement qui sera naturellement remplacée; au Yémen, on puise bien au delà des capacités de re-nouvellement des nappes. Les ni-veaux s'abaissent, il faut creuser de plus en plus profond et consommer de plus en plus d'électricité pour obtenir de l'eau.

L'une des tâches du RWSD est donc de rationaliser tout ceci en calculant, pour chaque zone qui dépend de lui, la quantité d'eau que 'on peut puiser en fonction des besoins de la population et des réserves. "La stratégie de gestion des ressources en eau n'est pas finalisée encore aujourd'hui affirme Todor Videnov, et il reste beaucoup à faire. Mais on est sur la bonne voie depuis que le PNUD et le gou-

principale cause des défections du vernement ont lancé un projet de coordination entre toutes les autorités et organismes concernés par ce problème, ainsi que tous les projets d'aides bilatérale ou multilatérale, sous l'égide du ministère de l'As iculture, organisme centralisate ır". L'une des fonctions impo tantes du RWSD est de favoriser cette coordination entre ces différentes institutions, ministères de l'Agriculture, du Logement et de la Planification urbaine, de la Santé, ainsi que les différents projets.

Cette prise de conscience était nécessaire. L'amélioration de l'app ovisionnement en eau dans les carapagnes vise certains objectifs très importants sur le plan social: une eau saine peut réduire considérablement les maladies propagées par les eaux souillées. es maladies transmises par l'eau, au premier rang desquelles toutes les diarrhées, dysenteries et autres parasitoses, sont les plus répandues au Yémen et sont la cause principale du fort taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) de 130 pour mille (lire notre article sur le recencement des maladies endémiques au Yémen dans Le Temps du Yémen №8 du 19 février 1992). Ce travail per-19 février 1992). Ce travail per-mettra d'améliorer considérable-ment la qualité de vie dans les campagnes et d'accroître, de fait, la productivité. Enfin, les projets RWSD-OMS permettent déjà de créer des emplois, notamment pour la maintenance du matériel, ca qui est assez rare dans les ce qui est assez rare dans les zones rurales.

Emmanuel GIROUD



Construction d'un réservoir d'eau surélevé à Dhahian, près de Saada.



Modèle standard de "maison-pompes". Depuis la naissance du RWSD en 1973, plus de 1.800 stations de pompages ont été installées sur le territoire.

10 ECONOMY



By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf Chief Editor, Yemen Times.

In my third visit to Turkey, I was again overwhelmed by the vitality of the Turkish people. Walking down the streets in Ankara (and earlier Istanbul) was a delightful experience. The waves of pedestrians one runs into inevitably leave one with an optimistic mood about the future of this country. The people are clean, healthy and vibrant. The rapid and big paces of their walk conjure images of their ancestors the cavalry forces which swept through from Central Asia.

The westward thrust of the Turks, in the physical sense has long stopped. But you can still sense the westward thrust in the mental and psychological senses. The Turks are of oriental origin, but they belong today in the Western world. They are, as they readily tell visitors, a bridge nation bringing together east and west, north and south.

While in Turkey, I spoke with many officials in government, in parliament, and in academia. Turkish citizens and officials would readily tell you that they are destined to lead the region in the 21st century. The up-beat mood is a refreshing change from the surrounding frustrations.

The statements of Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, are almost philosophic, and they reflect the well-embedded up-beat mood and optimism. "Turkey has achieved the impossible," he said pointing to the country's major transformation in socio-politics. It is a fact that the country has steadily moved into mainstream democracy based on pluralism and equal participation by all. But the main and real achievement of the Turkish transformation is its ability to come to grips with the issue of its Kurdish minority population.

At last, the central government seems to have accepted there is something called Kurds; it has accepted that have certain special needs, and that efforts to satisfy those needs are legitimate and honorable. "The Turkish state belongs to all the people of Turkey, regardless of race, language, or religion," the Prime Minister indicated. But all these efforts have certain limitations. Key among them are Turkish unity and democracy.

Speaking about the relations of Turkey with the newly-independent states of Central Asia and the Caucus regions, Mr. Demirel said that followng the collapse of the USSR, the "world took a deep sigh of relief", and that the countries which have found independence from Moscow's control are now "searching for a new system that is based on democracy and a state of law. As to guide them."



Minister indicated that his country is providing this year, 10,000 scholarships for students from those countries to come and study in Turkey. The process will be repeated for the next five years.

re-affirmed his government's strong one through which Turkey would be interest in forging closer ties based on most suitably placed to perform her mutual benefits. "We think there is a traditional stability and cooperationlot of room for more and better coop- generating functions as a peaceeration, and strenghtening Turkish broker, an outstanding coordinator norms of rule of law for the sake of relations with Yemen is one of the of multiple regional cooperation priorities of my government," he schemes, as well as a beacon of Human Rights Ministry. The program concluded.

In a separate interview, Mr. Erdal Inonu, Deputy Prime Minister and Stressing the bridge role of Turkey, Chairman of the Social Democrat Mr. Enonu explained that Turkey, is Populist Party (SHP), expressed his the only member-state of the Eurobelief in the big possibilities for coop- Atlantic community which is deeply eration between Yemen and Turkey. anchored and involved in the future the rights practices in Turkey will be "It gives me great pleasure to state of Eurasia and the Middle East further improved. Many of the legal that there are no political problems simultaneously. This factor makes it between our two countries. Turkey uniquely qualified to correctly direction have already been put into and Yemen enjoy historically deep- interpret and materialize the new rooted friendly relations based on the forms of dialogue and collective

1991 lays down the appropriate common traditions, culture, religion recent official visit of Dr. Abdul-Karim EAl-Iryani, Foreign Minister to our bilateral relations, Mr Enonu explained.

In response to a question on the future of Turkey and its regional Minister was very optimistic to the the 'Turkish Century'. "We cherish the hope that the next century dawns as the beginning of a new millenium during which Turkey's long-standing hub of intersecting belts of crisis persons dead. from the Baltic region to the Gulf, and from the Balkans to Afghani-

the better."

common cultural values shared by our engagement in several regions, and



peoples. "Despite the satisfying level of our Regarding the rightsd of the Kurdpolitical relations, the bilateral trade ish minority in Turkey, Deputy and economic cooperation between Prime Minister Enonu said that the Turkey and Yemen do not reflect the potentials of our two countries in this field. Therefore, we intend to concen- life for about a thousand years. Anakinsmen, it is incumbent on Turkey trate our efforts in this field. I believe tolia has served as a melting pot for

to play a role model in the region. Kurdish origin, have had a common

ground to achieve this goal. The and belong to the same sect of Sunni Islam.

Even then, the "Turkish government of Yemen, has given a new impetus recognizes the (distinct) culture and identity of its citizens of Kurdish origin. Today in Turkey everyone is free to speak, write or otherwise employ the Kurdish language. Kurdish newsrole, the Turkish Deputy Prime papers are in publication." He stressed that Turkey does not have many probextent that he called the 21st century lems with its Kurdish population. But there is a real problem with the PKK whose activities in the south-eastern part of Turkey are directed against the political stability and territorial integvision and aspirations for a better rity of the country. "Their efforts and equitable international system amount to nothing less than terrorism." and interlocking regional frame- Indiscriminate violence and terror works of cooperation evolve from waged by PKK have claimed more dream into reality. A 'Turkish Cen- than 4500 lives since 1984. On the tury' would be an epoch when Tur- very same day of our interview, a key no longer finds herself at the major PKK offensive left over ?60

"It is imperative for the international community and the media to make a clear distinction between our citizens Regarding relations with Yemen, he We also conceive of this period as of Kurdish origin and international terrorism, of which the PKK is part," the Turkish official pleaded. "The Turkish government is very careful and sensitive not to abandon the fighting terrorism. It has established a moderation and orderly change for of the new government has important references to the human rights issues. The Turkish government has declared, through its program, Coalition Protocol and various high-level statements that the democratization process and and administrative measures in this effect. More will be accomplished shortly. The issue related to human rights are openly debated in public opinion and parliament."

Regarding the Cypriot problem, the Turkish official said that his country wanted a negotiated settlement. "We continue to support the mission of good offices of the UN Secretary General. We think a just and lasting solution should be freely negotiated by and mutually acceptable to both sides in Cyprus." The Turkish Cypriot side has greatly contributed to the progress achieved in the latest round of talks between the two leaders in New York, by taking a positive line on the questions of territory and displaced persons.

However, there are still a number of outstanding issues, including constitutional matters which are related to the new partnership to be established in Cyprus. These points are vitally important. The Turkish Cypriotic Community should be accommodated on those matters which, I believe, are people of Turkey, including those of indispensible ingredients for any federation.

We believe that the UN Secretary General will prepare the ground for the Economic and Technical Coopera- many cultures and races throughout meaningful discussions when the talks Towards that end, the Turkish Prime tion Agreement signed in August the centuries. Therefore, "we share are resumed on 26 October 1992. We

continue to support the legitimate relaxed response of the West shows cause of the Turkish Muslim people its double standards one more time. of Cyprus which aims for a just and If these people being killed were lasting solution in Cyprus. We be-Christians or Jews, the response would have been much stronger and lieve that the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict lie at faster," he lamented. Mr. Dincer expressed his desire to the core of the existing instability in visit Yemen and initiate coordination our region. Peace and stability cannot be established in the region unbetween the parliaments of the two less these questions are countries, and he also suggested that cooperation between Yemeni and resolved on a just and durable basis. Turkish political parties would be a In this context, we support and value good idea. "I would like very much highly the Peace Conference as a to initiate steps for exchange of historic opportunity for finding a just and lasting solution to the Arabvisits," he said. Mr. Okan Gezer, former Turkish Israeli conflict based on Security Ambassador to Sanaa, and a close Council Resolutions 242 and 338. follower of the unfolding of events We consider the convening of the in Yemen, had lots of praise for the Middle East Peace Conference as a That is exactly what Ahmed Abdullah Yemeni leadership for embarking Abdul-Ilah Al-Aghbari, the Yemeni major step towards the establishon this course. "I was there when Ambassador in Turkey, is working ment of a just, lasting and compre- to that of any other country (read: Yemen was re-unified. I must tell on. "We are trying to expand the hensive peace in the region. Iran), and we intend to stand by scope of bilateral cooperation, and In a third interview with H.E. Mr. them," Mr. Dincer said. The parliayou that I have great admiration and respect for your country's leadership both sides are very forthcoming. We Ali Dincer, Chairman of the Foreign mentarian also stressed the major so-Affairs Committee at the Parliament headed by President Ali Abdullah are preparing to sign educational, cio-political transformation of Turkey and Deputy Head of the Turkish and he described the democratic path Saleh for achieving negotiated unificultural, commercial, and other protocation, and for pursuing a democrat-ic system," her said. "Whatever the Delegation to the North Atlantic as the only path for Turkey. cols and agreements," the ambassador Assembly, Yemen Times was told Commenting on the current state of disclosed. that Turkey is committed to helping affairs in Bosnia, Mr. Dincer stressed difficulties, and no matter the mon-Finally, ambassador Al-Aghbari said the fraternal countries in Central that the civilized world was being key wrenches others throw in your that Yemen was held at high esteem Asia and the Caucus region. "They cornered and held ransom by the evolution, I hope you will hold fast in Ankara and that Turkish officials are prefer our model and our approach actions of "Serbian thugs". "The to this path," he advised. genuinely interested in stronger ties.

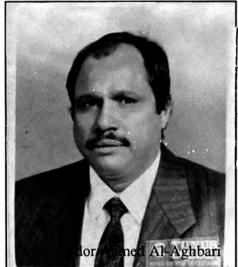


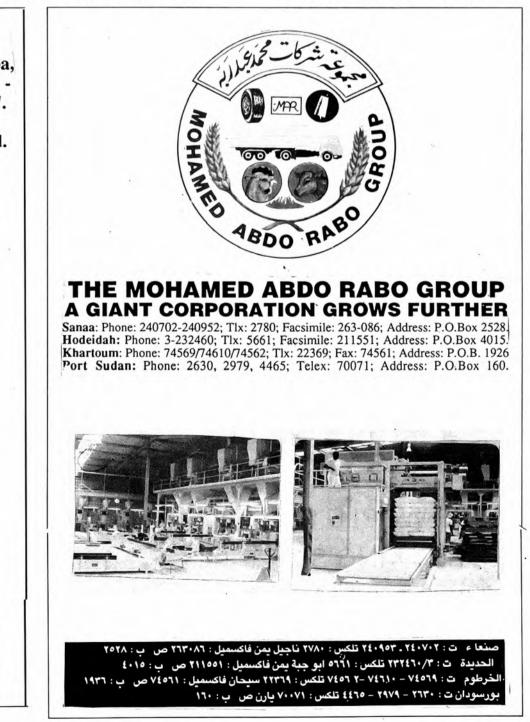
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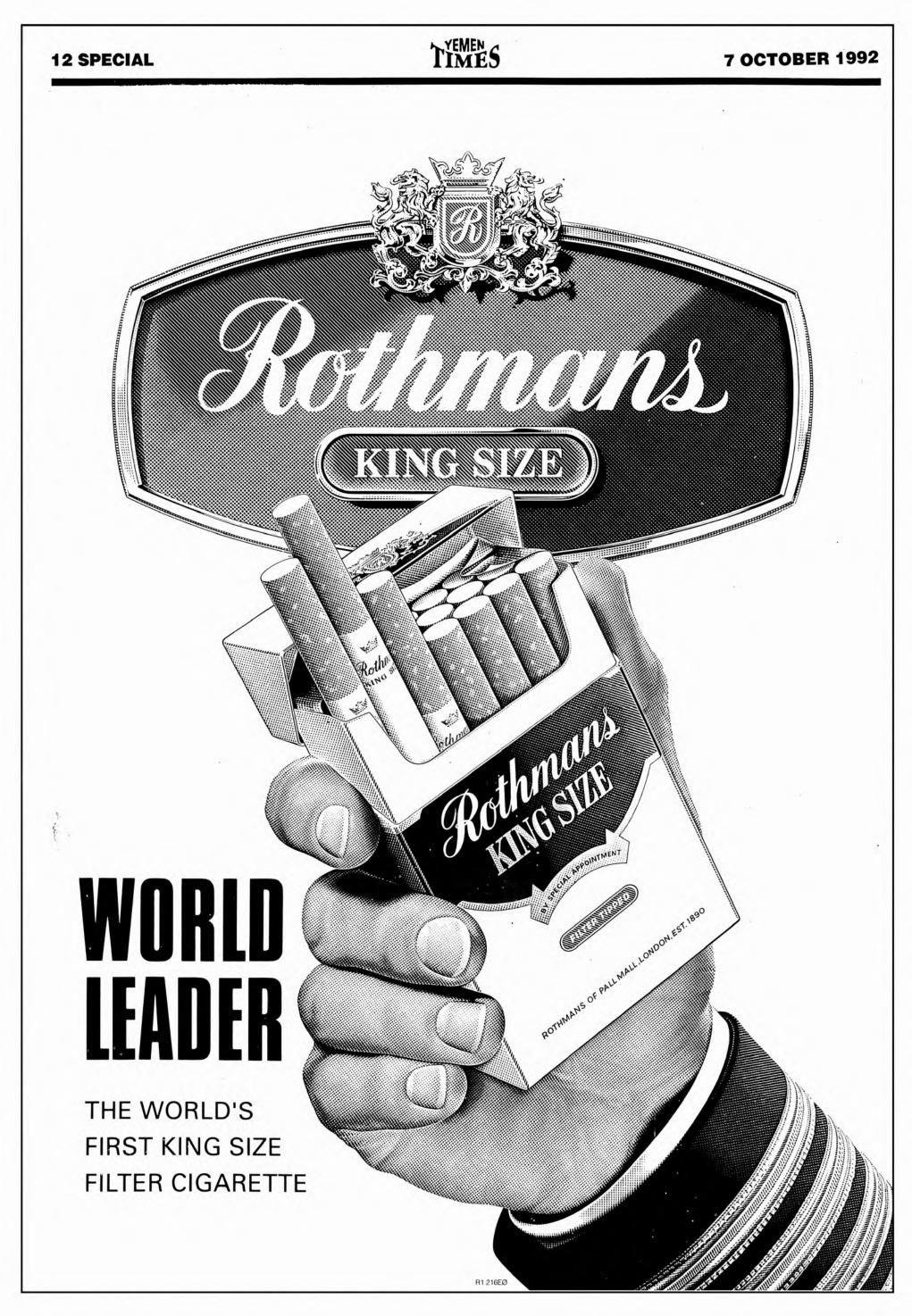
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CULTURE/ENGLISH LESSON 13

BACK TO SCHOOL

By: Bashar G.Askar

This is the second of a three-piece article inwhich we look at the "Back to School" phenomenon in Yemen.

B. Private Tutoring

Since the teaching staff are selected whimsically and without any real study, assessment or practical review, the teachers who end up in our schools are often unqualified to carry on the job. This results in a serious shortcoming in the achievements of students, hence the need for additional tutoring.

Yet, the phenomenon of private tutoring has mushroomed and grown out of proportion.

Certain points need to be stressed here:

A - The low credentials and qualifications of the teachers are to be blamed.

B - The weakness of the educational programs and the surveillance system is also a factor.

C - The lack of facilities in the educational system in Yemen as compared to the modern educational facilities is an additional factor.

D - Deterioration in the supervising specialized system. These points and others, specially ones related to the philosophy of teaching and the value system have allowed private teaching to grow to unprecedented levels. Teachers generally receive gifts and moneyunder whatever excuse, and it is not shameful or even wrong. The Ministry of Education would do well to study this phenomenon and to find remedies for it, before it reaches disastrous levels.

Demand for private tutoring comes from two groups. The first group seeks to secure their certificates, even if they do not deserve to. They attend private tutoring classes simply to come into closer contact with their teachers, to pay them "well", and thus, to break any form of barrier between them and their teachers.

The second group is keen to excel and get high marks honestly.

This phenomenon so intrusive to the Yemeni society and its values, is an outgrowth of a foreign element - foreign teachers. There are cases of teachers who have sold exams to "their students". The Ministry of Education cannot control this phenomenon unless it has a full-fledged plan, and unless honest officials implement it.

The irresponsibility, inefficiency, and greed of teachers leads to private tutoring in most of our schools, and even at the university level, to some extent.

Some teachers say that the large numbers of students crammed in each class do not allow them to teach properly. Hence the need for private lessons. As a matter of fact, however, a teacher who can't teach fully and clearly in the school, will not be able to do so at the home of the students.

From the economic, financial and social points of view, private tutoring have positive and negative elements. But, in my opinion, the negative lements by far outweigh the positive elements. There are also moral implications.

The moral elements are long-lasting. Students come up with the false concept of lifting the barriers between them and their teachers and thus, they can exchange favors. A teacher would ask for this or that favor, usually money, and the students would ask for this or that favor, usually better grades.

Through my experience of private tutoring, I felt the sneaky attempts of some of my students to cozy up to me and somehow be informal. While that may be well and fine at the surface, it usually leads to many situations, which I do not like to be put in.

I would like to know if the Ministry of Education looks at this issue as a problem or not. I honestly believe that there. are some students who do need tutoring to catch up with their peers. But what I see prevalent around here is really rediculous. I hope the Ministry of Education will take note of this, and adopt the necessary measures.

Vocabulary--Part three

<u>Pretest</u> Write the letter of the meaning next to each word.

1. lime 2. sash 3. talc _ 4. sherbet 5. magazine 6. racket 7. syrup 8. mascara 9. sofa 10. ream

a. band or scarf worn around the waist b. sweet. thick liquid c. a publication

- d. couch; padded seat for more than one person
- e. kind of eye makeup

Lesson #13

- f. an amount of paper
- g. a small green fruit
- h. a kind of powder
- i. a light bat used for tennis
- j. a frozen dessert, usually made from a fruit

Lesson

1.

2.

3.

How did you do this time on the pretest? Like the vocabulary words in last two week's lessons, all of these words came into English from Arabic. The study of words and their origins is called etymology. For more information, consult a good English dictionary. Here are our vocabulary words for this week with their Arabic roots.

lime--lima sash--shash, "muslin" talc--talq sherbet--sharbah, a drink magazine--makhazin, "storehouse" racket--rahah, "palm of the hand" syrup--sharab, "drink" sofa--suffah, "bench" mascara--maskhara, "clown" ream--rizma, "bale'

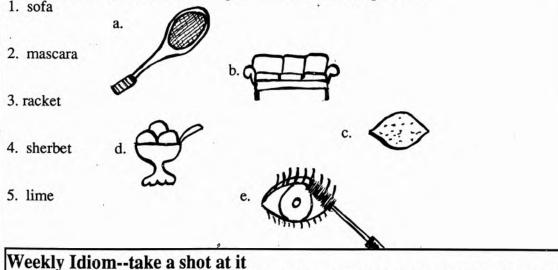
Practice A Unscramble the letters to spell the vocabulary words. Example: miel lime

afos	4. breseth	7. mera
aracsam	5. geamzina	8. clat
hass	6. rupys	9. cratek

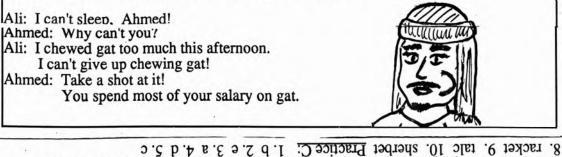
Practice B Complete these sentences using the vocabulary words.

- 1. The children want some chocolate _____ to put on their ice cream. 2. Ali writes stories for a travel _____
- 3. Please put another _____ of paper in the computer printer.
- 4. The actress wore a lot of _____ so her eyes looked big on TV.
- 5. The little girl wore a pink _____ around her waist. 6. A
- _____ is like a lemon, only green instead of yellow. 7. Please sit on the _____
- _; it's more comfortable than the chair. 8. Mahmoud wants to play tennis, but his is broken.
- 9. Mother puts _ ____ on the baby's bottom to keep it dry.
- 10. This isn't ice cream; it's

<u>Practice C</u> Draw a line from each picture to the word it represents.



I his week's idiom is the first taken from our idiom contest. Our thanks to Ahmed M. O Aflah from Zabid for this illustrative dialogue for the idiom, "take a shot at it."

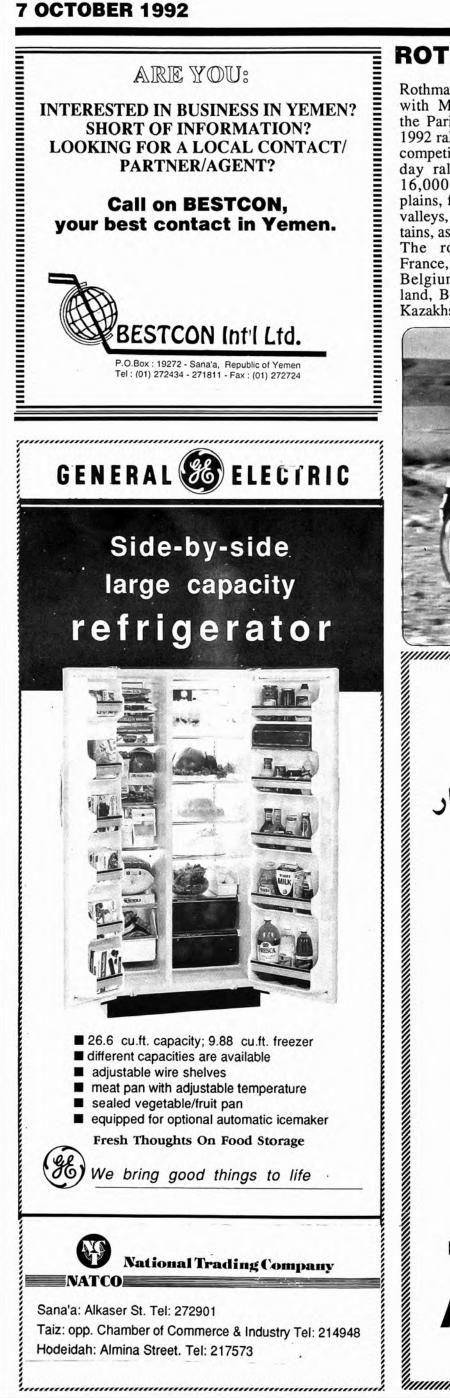


Practice B: 1. syrup 2. magazine 3. ream 4. mascara 5.sash 6. lime 7. sofa 1. sofa 2., mascara 3. sash 4. sherbet 5. magazine 6. syrup 7. ream 8. tale 9. racket Answers Pretest: 1. g 2. a 3. h 4. j 5. c 6. i 7. b 8. e 9. d 10. f Practice A: **14 SPECIAL**

7 OCTOBER 1992



SPORTS 15



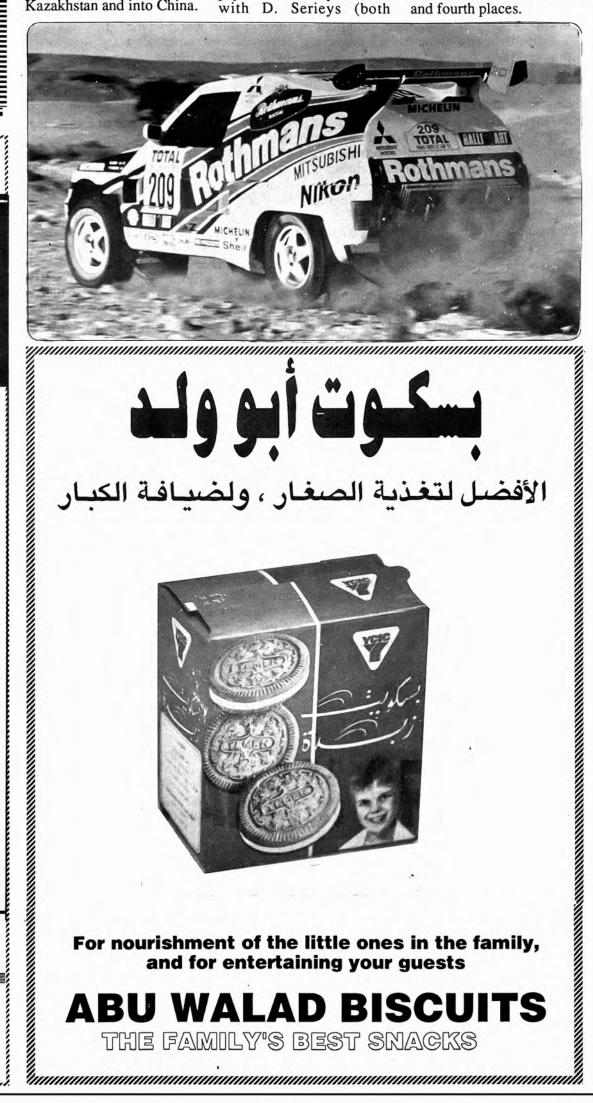
ROTHMANS RACING TEAMS FINISH ON TOP

Rothmans, in collaboration with Mitsubishi, brought the Paris-Moscow-Beijing 1992 rally alive. Some 150 competitors started the 27day rally which extends 16,000 kilometers on plains, forest-land, deserts, valleys, prairies, and mountains, as well as rivers. The route starts from France, and goes through Belgium, Germany, Po-land, Byelorussia, Russia, Kazakhstan and into China.

The rally of cars, trucks and motorbikes left a rainy September-day in Paris from the place de varsovie, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower. The racers dashed through many landmarks, including Uralsk, close to where Gagarin landed after humanity's first manned space flight.

Three Rothmans-Mitsubishi entries drove identicial pajeros. B. Saby teamed with D. Serieys (both French) in one car, K. Shinozuka of Japan teamed with a Frenchman H. Magne in another, and the two Germans, E.Weber and H.Hiemer in the third car. Although faced with fierce competition, the Rothmans cars finished on top. Superseded only by the French duo - P. Lartigue and M. Perin in their Citroen in first place, the Rothmans

cars finished second, third



16 REGIONAL ISSUES

THE GERMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE IN YEMEN

By: Markus Roloff, Student of Political & Islamic Sciences,

Cologne, Germany.

The German Development Service (GDS) has been operating in Yemen for over 13 years. On the basis of an agreement between the former Yemen Arab Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, cooperation between the GDS and local partners in Yemen commenced in 1979. As a result of unification, the organization extended its activities to the southern part of the country as of January 1991. Today the GDS has 12 projects in Yemen in support of Yemeni partner institutions. The health sector alone has 13 projects, thus making it the most important field of GDS assistance. Six teams consisting in most cases of a doctor, a midwife, a children's nurse and a medical-technical assistant are nowadays working in so called health centers in rural areas. The personnel is exclusively, female as tradition and religion sometimes makes it difficult for local women to visit male doctors. Unfortunately, Mr. Fredmann Mueller, representative of the GDS in Yemen points out, there are not sufficient applicants from Germany for the post of a doctor.

Beyond that the GDS provides assistance to the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), especially in the statistics

department which seeks to establish data on the vaccination situation in the country German engineers and teachers are also working in the Repair and Maintenance of Medical Equipment program (RMME) as well as assisting in the training in the training of medical equipment technicians. Concerning medical treatment Mr. Mueller would like to see major improvements in the preventive sector and in the general supply of medicine.

Cooperation with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is the second main field of GDS activities. The foremost aim is to improve the infrastructure of secondary towns to make these more attractive for its inhabitants and to decrease the migration to the big cities. In Hajja, for example, the GDS assisted in planning the new market center and in improving the water supply and sewage system. Next year the organization plans to send personnel to the southern provinces of Lahj, Aden, Mukalla and Shabwah.

The engagement in the GOPHCY (General Organisation for the Preservation of Historical Cities in Yemen) project has always been one on the GDS priorities. Traffic-planning to keep the old town of Sana'a from excessive motored traffic and assistance in the drafting of building-regulations are two main scopes. Beyond that, the GDS is occupied with the registration and documentation of houses which have become part of the national heritage.

Vocational training is the fourth field of GDS activities in Yemen. In Abyan a project by the former GDR (East Germany) was continued. Car mechanics and technicians for agricultural machines receive a two years professional training that leads to a diploma. A new training course for car electricians, a rare specialty in Yemen, is planned.

Fredemann Mueller praises the attitude of Yemenis. "The German personnel like to work with Yemeni people."

US MISSION SPEEDS ON ITS LONG JOURNEY TO MARS

The first US mission to Mars in 17 years was speeding on its long journey to the cold, red planet last week to chart a course for eventual human exploration. The US space agency NASA said the Mars Observer spacecraft encountered a few technical problems after launch from Florida but none seemed serious enough to hinder its three-year, \$891 million mission.

After an 11-month, 450million-mile journey, the spacecraft will enter orbit over Mars' poles on August 24, 1994. It will send back pictures as early as October 1993, although it is not due to send back data until mid-December of that year.

The spacecraft will gather data on one planet's geology and climate and take detailed photographs of its surface - including the enigmatic rock formations that some have likened to the Egyptian Sphinx and pyramids.

pyramids. It will gather information for 678 earth days, a full Martian year. Scientists hope to use the information to chose landing sites for astronauts in the next century.

'Mars observers will take the pulse of the planet every day to understand the processes of change," Said Dr. Wesley Huntress. chief of Nasa's solar system exploration division. The mission kicks off a new wave of international missions to study the martian environment with robot probes and possibly obtain samples of the soil. With the Mars observer and other probes to be dispatched during the next several years, scientists hope to learn why a planet with origins similar to earth's evolved so differently

They also hope to settle once and for all the issue of whether life ever existed on Mars - now a cold and windswept desert with yawning canyon, dry riverbeds and extinct volcanoes.

Nasa says the Mars Observer will provide 'roadmaps' for a planned fleet of 16 US landers with micro-sized rovers to be dispatched beginning in 1996. The Mars Observer also will relay information gathered by landers and balloons that will be sent out by Russia and France in 1994 and 1996.

"Mars Observer is going

to provide the global data base we are going to need in order to select landing sites for subsequent robotic landers - as well as to determine where we want to send humans and what they'll do when they get there," Huntress said.

TIMES

Official said the probe apparently had a tiny fuel leak, and added that one antenna was dangling mysteriously. A guidance sensor was not tracking the sun, they also said. But they characterised all three problems as minor and said engineers had solutions ready to try in the coming days.

In an attempt to settle debate about a lost civilisation on a cold, dead planet, the Mars Observer will take new pictures of a face-shaped plateau and other odd landforms that resemble the pyramids and Sphinx of Egypt. By taking high-resolution photographs of the enigmatic rock monoliths, Nasa hopes to settle debate about a lost civilisation on the cold, dead planet. "We want to satisfy public curiosity," project scientist Dave said. He declined to give his own opinion on whether the rock formations actually are monuments as mathematically complex as the tombs of Giza.

The theory is put forth in the 1987 book "The monuments of Mars: A city on the Edge of Forever," written by Richards Hoagland, a former aerospace consultant for the NBC and CBS television networks.

The features in a northern hemisphere region called Cydonia were revealed in only two of the 52,000 photographs sent back to earth by twin US Viking probes that reached Mars in 1976. The photographs show a mile long, 1,5000-foot high mesa that looks like the face of a Sphinx staring upward as well as what appears to be cluster of pyramids nearby.

The objects have captured tabloid headlines tie and again for 16 year while Nasa has dismissed them as tricks of sunlight and shadow.

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WORLD FOOD DAY

The world is observing on October 13th, the World Food Day. According to a report released on the occasion, "There is enough food for all. Yet more than 780 million people are chronically undernourished. Poverty is the main cause. Malnutrition in some form exists in every country of the world, whether rich or poor."

The Sanaa Office of the FAO is noting this event.

"In selecting Food and Nutrition as the theme of the World Food Day 1992, FAO reaffirms the first priority set out when the organization was founded on this same day (October 16th) 47 years ago."



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- 3. National Company for Sponge & Plastic Ind. Ltd.
- 4. General Industries & Packages Co.
- 5. National Dairy & Food Company.
- 6. Middle East Trading Co. Ltd.
- 7. United Industries Co. (Rothmans)
- 8. The Yemen Company for Agriculture & Livestock Development.

محموعة شركات هايل سعيد أنعم: (مساهمة فاعلة في التنمية والبناء)

- ١- الشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة.
- ٢- الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون المحدودة.
- ٣- الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الإسفنج والبلاستيك المحدودة.
 - ٤- شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة.
 - ٥- شركة الألبان والأغذية الوطنية.
 - ٦- شركة الشرق للتجارة (متكو).
 - ٧- الشركة المتحدة للصناعة (روثمان).
 - ٨- الشركة البمنية للتنمية الزراعية والحيوانية.



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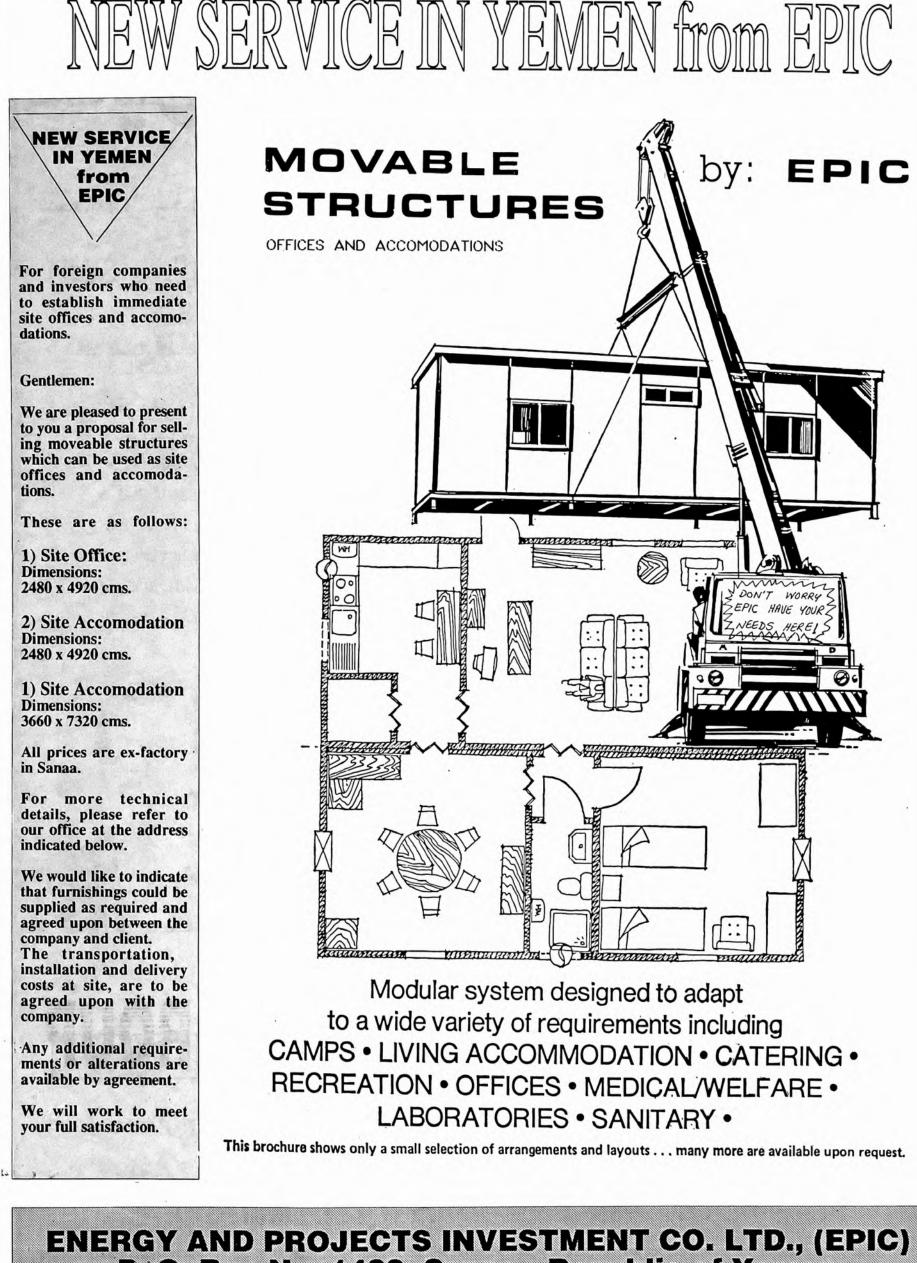




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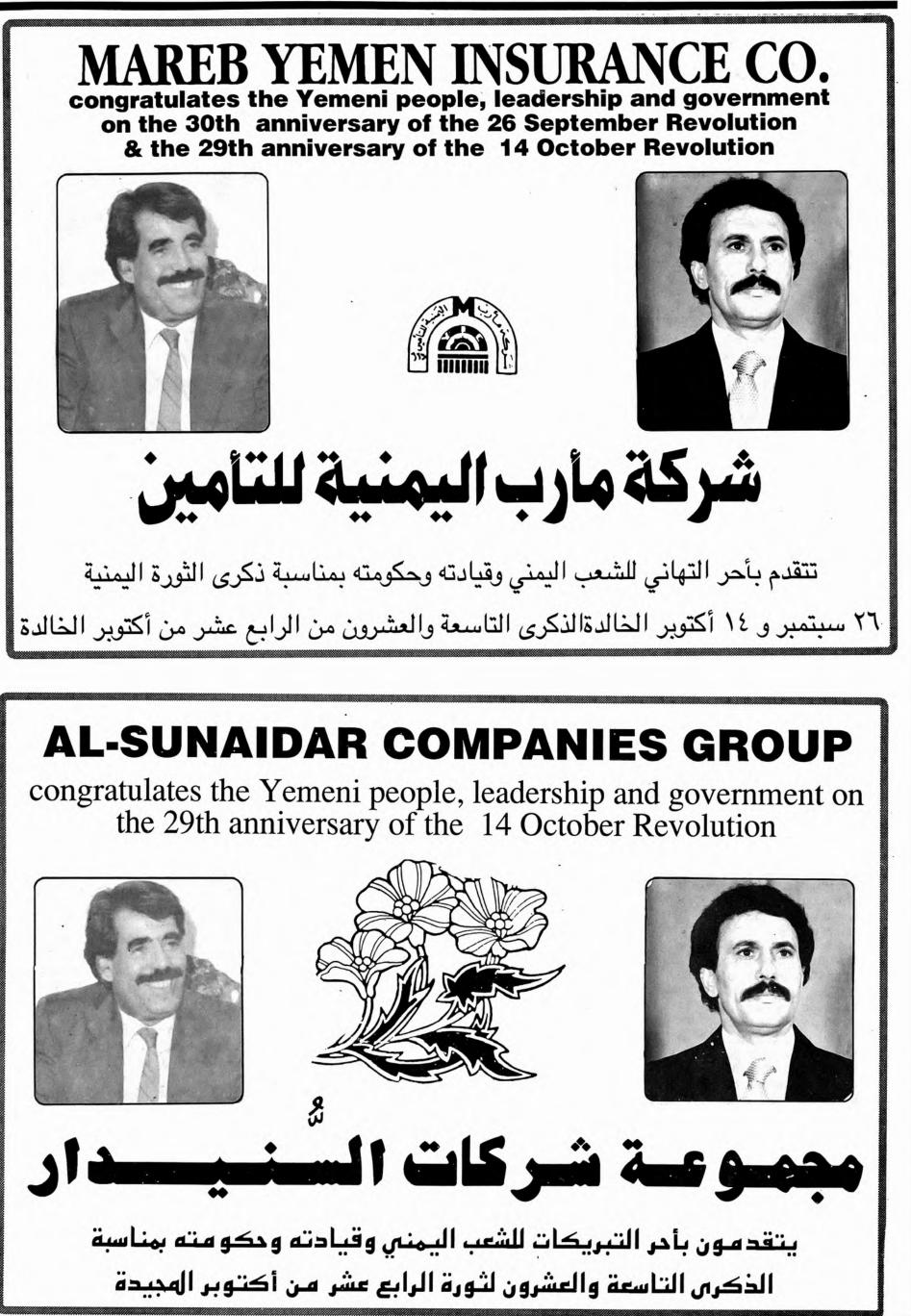
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SPECIAL 19



LAST PAGE



7 OCTOBER 1992

Dr. Papp:

"We are working to strengthen Hungarian-Yemeni Relations."

On the occasion of the visit to Sanaa of H.E. Dr. Lehel Gyorgy Papp to Sanaa, the Yemen Times carried out the following interview with him. Dr. Papp from Hungary, of course, is a medical doctor turned parliamentarian.

Q: Could you describe your involvement with the Arab countries.

A: Although I had interest and encounters with the Arab World for a long time, my real encounter was when I came to Yemen in 1984.

Upon my return to Hungary, I found that my country underwent political change that created new opportunities and prospectives for us. I got involved in politics and was elected to parliament. There I worked with the Committee for Foreign Affairs and after half a year the inter-parliamentary Union of Hungarian parliament was organized and I was elected its president. Then, I became the president of the Hungarian -Arab Friendship Society. Now, as you can realize, I am deeply involved in Hungary's relations and cooperation with the Arab World.

Q: Could you tell us a little bit about the purpose of your visit.

A: Of course I am here to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Revolution. But I am also here to forge stronger contact and links between Yemen and Hungary. I think that the chances are very good, and there is a lot of room for cooperation in many fields - health, commerce, tourism, etc.

Q: How do you evalute the transformation of Hungary?

A: Change in my country started quite a few years back. You will remember the revolution of 1956 and the consequences. Dictatorship was entrenched for many more years until recently.

There are a lot of difficulties specially because the economy is collapsing. All our neighbor countries are in the same kind of a problem and it is difficult to co-operate.

At the same time there is an overhaul of the whole system - from the central organized command system to an open market economy. At the political and social levels, individuals have regained control over their lives. People appreciate these changes, but there is a lot of hardship involved.

Q: Can you tell us a little bit about the Hungarian and Arab Friendship Association.

A: First of all let me make one point clear. I am the president of the Interparliamentary Union, and within this group there are approximately 50 friendship associations, such as Hungarian-German, Hungarian-French, Hungarian-Italian and so on. But as for the Arab world is concerned, we have an umbrella association, and only the Hungarian-Egyptian

Friendship Society. Perhaps there will be a Hungarian -Yemeni friendship society some day.

These associations are created by people who are interested in other countries and with which we promote good links.

The purpose of the Hungarian-Arab Friendship Association is to help improve relations between Hungary and the Arab countries.

Q: In your previous stay in Yemen, there was no democracy. Today we are moving in that direction. How do you look at this phenomenon?

A: As a Hungarian, I know that democracy must be learned. It is not an easy task specially if you are a new comer to it. The process needs time and patience. But it is good to initiate these changes. I believe it will be much easier for Yemen in 10 or 20 years because by that time it will have learnt what democracy really is.

Yemen is to be commended for embarking on this road, it is the road to a better future.

Q: We read in many newspapers that Yemen students in Hungary are facing problems with a group which is something like a neo-Nazi Movement. How is your government dealing with this issue?

A: All these difficulties are brought about by democracy, because the country became much more open. Everybody thinks he/she is free to do whatever he/she wants and this is sometimes dangerous. When I was here in Yemen almost 10 years ago, there were no bombs, no explosions, no violence to speak of. Now, you face a different situation. In Hungary too, in those days, there was no violence, no guns. Now freedom came, people are able to buy guns.

A lot of Arabs entered the country without proper papers. They came from Romania and were dealing with unemployment, black market and other businessrelated problems. So there is a backlash. I think it is wrong and it is dangerous, and it has to be

Q: I have heard you are working on agreements for cooperation. Could you shed light on this?

controlled. But this is the

situation.

A: Yes, we are working to strengthen Hungarian-Yemeni relations. There are some agreements we are hoping to conclude. I think the first steps have already been taken, and it is now up to us finalize them.

Q: Are you also investigating possibilities for any links with the Yemeni parliament?

A: Well, I came here to strengthen or rather to start new links between the Hungarian and Yemeni parliaments. You will note that the previous links were between socialist Hungary and whatever the system was in North and in South Yemen.

The links themselves exist and I'm quite sure they're very strong, but not in the new frame. There is a new form that should be the base for our cooperation and understanding, and it is this new form that I am interested in establishing and promoting. Thus, we have to start new links.

My visit here, and the invitation I am carrying with me from Hungary's speaker of parliament to Dr. Yassin Noman or whoever will be the speaker of the next parliament after the elections are all oriented in this direction. This is the new beginning of our cooperation between the two countries, in general, and between our two parliaments in particular.



med Al-Khateebm Saleh Al-Fudhalah, Ahmed Al-Kulaib, Ahmed Assa'don, Mohammed Al-Murshid, Abdul-Mohsin Al-Mud'ij, Salim Al-Hammad, Dr. Nasser Sarkhowh, Jamal Al-Kandari, Ali Abu Hadeedah, Hamood Al-Jabri, Abbas Munawir, Ghannam Al-Jamhoor, Mubarak Adduwailah, Mubarak Al-Khiraij, Mohammed Al-Mohmal, Mohammed Dhaifallah Shirar, Khalaf Al-Anzi, Rashid Al-Habeedah, Mufraj Al-Mutairi, Ahmed Ashiraian, Talal Al-Ayyar, Talal Assaeed, Khaled Al-Adwah Al-Ajami, Shari Al-Ajami, Aayidh Alloosh Al-Mutairi, Hadi Hayif Al-Huwailah, Jumaan Al-Aazimi, Fahd Al-Aazimi, Abdullah Al-Hajiri, Turki Al-Aazimi, Saad Al-Aazimi, Muslih Al-Aazimi.

The overall results indicate that the opposition parties have achieved remarkable results. At the same time, it is already visible that the Islamic groups and nationalist candidates have defeated traditional candidates, although voting along tribal and family lines can easily be detected.

Political lines and phislosphies are also more clearly cut, although many independents have also won. It is very likely that political life in Kuwait will be very lively because of these results. The possibility for openly authorizing the establishment of political parties in Kuwaiti are higher today than at any other time. Meanwhile, we say Mabrook to the winners, and mabrook for Kuwait for holding its clean elections.