

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH - LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER

SANA'A; 21 - 27 OCTOBER 1992; VOL II, NUMBER 43

**On the 29th Anniversary of the October Revolution, Yemen Times salutes the Yemeni people.**



بالذكرى "التاسعة والعشرون" لثورة أكتوبر، تحيي صحيفة «يمن تايمز» الشعب اليمني الأبى

**I  
N  
S  
I  
D  
E**

**Alwan Shaibani Shares His Thoughts on Tourism Development in Yemen.**  
p. 3



**Kuwait Pulls Through.**  
pp. 8 + 9

- **Global Flyer, p. 4**
- **Life with Hope, p. 13**

**PERMANENT FEATURES:**

- Personal View: page 2,
- Review of Local Press: p. 6,
- Letters to the Editor: page 7,
- French Pages: 10 + 11,
- English Lesson: page 13.

**OURVIEWPOINT**

**YEMEN'S IMAGE IN ARAB EYES**

Over the last three weeks, my travels have taken me to Amman, Cairo, Dubai, Jeddah and Kuwait, among other cities. By necessity I bump into intellectuals, university professors, journalists, policy makers, businessmen, and lots of ordinary folks.

We talk about many things including Yemeni efforts towards democracy. When I bring up the subject, with a lot of enthusiasm, they are bemused, and some of them are even perplexed.

They are quick to point to the odds -- internal strife and violence, a predominantly illiterate and tribal population, a frightening unemployment rate and major economic hardships. They also point to a self-centered leadership whose interest in the application of democracy does not transcend its search for new ways to legitimize its continuation in power. "You will see the surprises awaiting in the elections - postponements, cheating, etc." The actions of our leadership do lead to that kind of conclusion. But even if some elements in Yemen are not serious about democratization, we have to push in that direction. We have to live in hope.

I hope in the coming parliamentary elections, the Yemeni people will prove the Arabs wrong. But to achieve that, our leadership has to show its real position on democracy.

**The Publisher**

**No Elections in Yemen, Not Now Anyway!**

The Technical and Information Committees of the Supreme Elections Committee (SEC) held a press conference on Monday morning, October 19th. The main message is that the SEC is doing its best, but that it is faced with Herculean tasks, and that it needs more time to finish the job.

Earlier (14/10/1992), the Vice Chairman of the SEC and Minister of Local Administration, Mr. Mohammed Saeed Abdullah, sent out a 12-page letter in which he details the difficult circumstances under which the SEC is working.

The letter, however, is probably intended to show that, according to the constitution, the transitional period could be extended if elections cannot be held on time due to over-riding factors. The letter, based on articles 43 and 88 of the Constitution, spells out that both the House of Representatives and the Presidential Council, but especially the Council, may be extended until the replacement is elected.

Article 43 of the Constitution states "... If for extraordinary circumstances elections cannot be held, the existing House continues to function until such circumstances are overcome and elections can be held."

Article 88 states "If the term of the House of Representatives expires in the same month as the expiry date of the Presidential Council, then the Presidential Council's term is prolonged until parliamentary elections are held. Within sixty days of the first meeting of the new

House of Representatives, the new Presidential Council shall be elected."

Thus, in a technical way, the prolongation is feasible without creating a power vacuum in the constitutional sense. At the same time, new interests are developing. The 13,000 or so people who have been drafted to oversee the elections receive a daily per diem of YR. 700. This adds up to YR. 191 million per month (YR. 21000 per person). It would be nice, according to these persons, if they can collect these sums for a few months in a row. What is paid to the big shots is still unknown!

What happens to the budget deficit is not a matter of real concern.

This ominous message from the SEC will deal a fatal blow to Yemen's image. It will also aggravate the lack of trust problem between the people and the rulers.

The question of democracy should not be determined by technicalities planted in this or that document to postpone elections. It is a matter of conviction and spirit. It is a matter of will and desire for change!

**السُّفَارَى**  
**EL SOFFARY**

RETAIL PRICE PER COPY = 10 Y.R.

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



YEMEN  TIMES

YEMEN'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly  
Published by: The Yemen Times

Publisher: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

## Editorial Board:

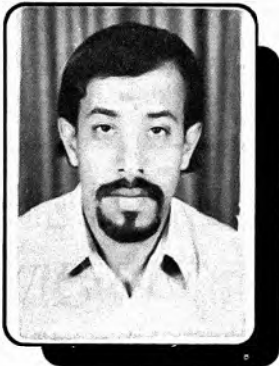
Chief Editor: Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,  
 Economic Editor: Ameen Nouisser,  
 Political Editor: Dr. Mohamed Al-Mutawakkil,  
 Sports Editor: Dr. Dhia Al-Munshi,  
 Social Editor: Fatma S. Rawah,  
 Press Review Editor: Bashar G. Askar,  
 French Editor: Emmanuel Giroud,  
 English Editors and Language Lessons:  
 Lisa Ciardulli and Jeanna Stroble.

Marketing Personnel:  
 Yahia Yusuf Hodeidi and Issam Y. Al-Saqqaf

Address:  
 Telephone: 967-1-271-811, Fax: 967-1-272-558  
 P. O. Box No. 2579, or 8399,  
 Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.

## PERSONAL VIEW

## ELECTIONS FEVER IN YEMEN



Abud S. Bat-heif  
 Al-Watary Logistics Company, Sanaa

The transitional period is coming to an end. According to the constitution, it should expire in the next coming month (November).

We are all made to believe that very soon, the Supreme Elections Committee will declare the parliamentary constituencies, the registration exercise, the polling stations and the date of the general elections.

The people are not interested in listening to excuses whatsoever, and they will not entertain any thoughts on prolonging the transitional government. The life span of this government has already been decided by the constitution in force. Any extension would create a constitutional vacuum, it would create a credibility problem, will ruin the country's image, and would create other situations quite detrimental to the interests of Yemen. Only a popular public referendum has the right to extend the transitional period. Since we have embraced democracy, martial laws and dictatorships are, hopefully, things of the past.

The ballot boxes are going to decide the new legitimate parliament and wide-open the door for a democratic Yemeni Government. We badly need a government whose goals are preserving human rights and not self-preservation. We have had enough of human rights abuses and the time has come for political maturity to proceed in a genuine democracy.

We need parliamentarians who will deliver the goods to the public and not be beholden to the authorities. The parliament chambers should never be allowed to be used as hide-outs and covers for corrupt individuals and prophets of doom.

Welcome to fair general elections!

SSI

CAMP & Catering Services,  
 Safety & Protection Services,  
 Logistics Support Services

congratulate the people, leadership and government on the  
 Yemeni Revolution anniversary



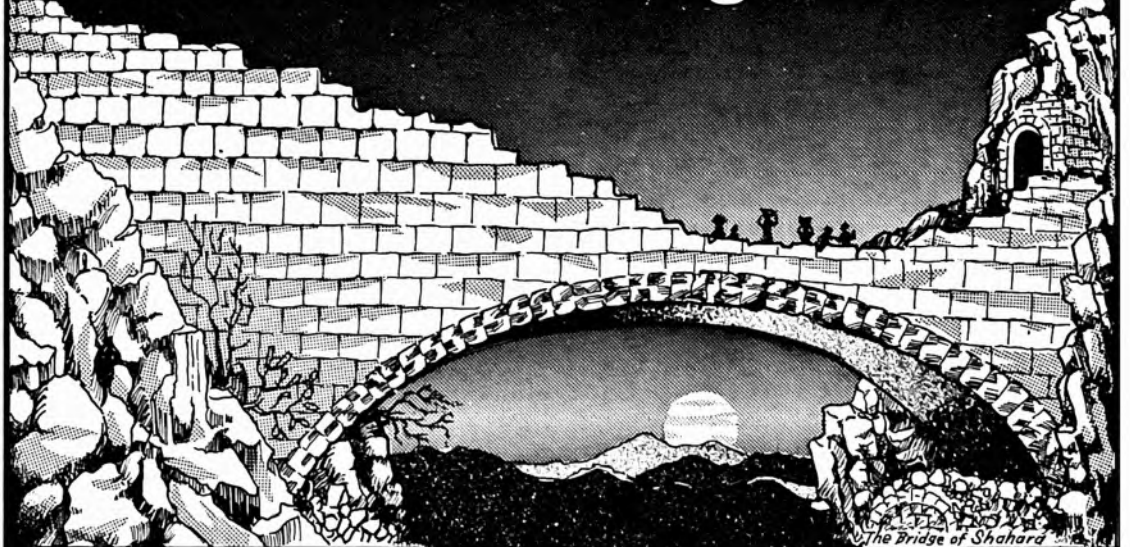
شركة إس إس أي

تقدم باحر التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته

بمناسبة ذكرى الثورة اليمنية

اعادها الله بمزيد من الإنجازات والتقدم

Outside the sun has gone down.



Inside life has begun.



Nour Al Negoum Supper Club

Open nightly from 8:00 PM, Couples and Mixed Groups only (Closed on Fridays) For Reservation  
 Call Tel. 237500/8 Ext. 8729



Sheraton Sana'a  
 HOTEL

ITT Sheraton  
 THE NATURAL CHOICE.

P.O. BOX 2467 SANA'A, YEMEN R., TLX. 2222 OR 2644 SHSAN YE PHONE 237500/8 FAX 251521



Alwan Saeed Shaibani:

# "The potential for tourism in Yemen is very good."

Mr. Alwan S. Shaibani, more than any other individual, is probably the dynamo and brains behind the tourism transformation of Yemen. He is accredited with much of the vision and improvements in the aviation as well as the Euro tourist industry of Yemen. These days, he is working on the American and Far East markets.

Yemen Times economic editor Ameen Nouisser went to speak to him about the tourist industry and his new efforts. Mr. Shaibani holds a graduate degree in International Relations.

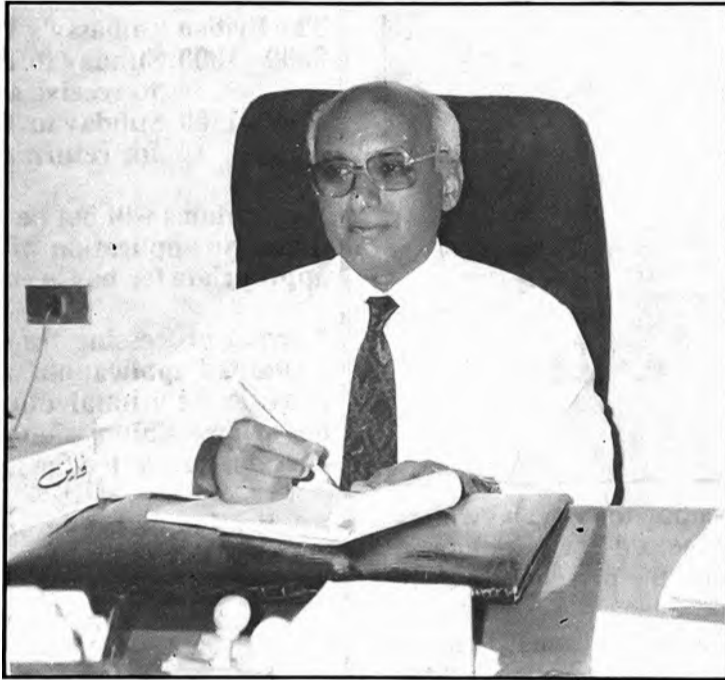
Excerpts of the interview follow:

**Q: Could you share with our readers the beginnings of your efforts in tourism?**

**A:** That goes back to my years as Commercial Manager of YEMENIA (Yemen Airways) in the 1970s. While working on the acquisition of new Boeing planes - they are still in service - we worked on mobilizing our share of the international air traffic flow. So we embarked on a policy of marketing Yemeni tourism. My direct involvement with tourism came with the establishment of UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism in 1985. At the time, tourism as almost a dirty word as traditional sector saw it as a means to influence our local culture and values in a bad way. We worked very hard to remove the sting from tourism, and today, I am glad to say, it is more or less acceptable.

**Q: How has the country's reunification affected the tourism business?**

**A:** Of course, reunification of Yemen was a big plus. It provides chance to combine the tourist attractions that were in former South and North Yemen into a single package. It offered new sites and more options. As a result our momentum in tourism gained speed. We have established the first hotel in Mukalla, capital of Hadhramaut. This is a 76-room first-class hotel. We also have a similar project in Al-Howtah, near Seiyoon in the deep hinterland of Hadhramaut. We also plan to construct



two traditional palaces close to important tourist attractions. Work shall start in two months.

In Sanaa, we have renovated and converted the Al-Halali palaces and converted the whole complex into a tourist center.

Our approach is to preserve the beauty of our heritage, and at the same time, provide our visitors (tourists) with first class amenities and services. In a sense, our goal is to make our tourists live like the sultans, and even with modern facilities.

For this purpose, we cooperated closely with local expertise and international advisors. For example, we have many experts from Italy who have worked closely with us in the renovation and conversion of the Al-Halali complex.

**Q: How do you assess the inflow of international tourism?**

**A:** Yemen is a good tourist destination, and tourists will come without hesitation. But we have to provide the services on the one hand, and the necessary atmosphere (including stability/security, cleanliness, etc.). I think we can easily double or even triple the inflow of international tourists, but is it good or wise. If we go full force in bringing tourists, and they go back with a negative impression, then the backlash will be hard to manage. I prefer to go slow but steady on the growth of international tourism.

**Q: How about internal tourism?**

**A:** This is something we can embark on immediately

and there is a lot of potential. However, the facilities required for local visitors are quite different from those needed by the foreign travellers. So we have to work to this demand and invest to cater to its needs. I am hopeful that internal will play a vital role.

**Q: We heard you have picked up the British Airways agency. Are they going to fly into Yemen?**

**A:** We represent many international airlines, notable among them are ALIA (Royal Jordanian), SAS, AA, and recently British Airways.

Regarding their coming to Yemen, there is no final decision, but it is a matter under consideration. It will depend on many factors, including the demand volume. But it is upto us to build this sector and demand for it.

**Q: Many persons and companies talk of your administration as unique and very efficient. Are there any special tool or ideas you are applying in your business?**

**A:** The main thing is that we have our heart set on whatever it is we do. Our policy is to give it our best shot, and to maximize the

services to our clients. For this purpose, our company relies heavily on Yemeni personnel, in addition to international expertise. We believe in proper remuneration for our staff, and then to demand them to exert their maximum potential. In UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism alone, we have 25 Yemeni university graduates.

**Q: Could you quickly list some of the problems of tourism development in Yemen?**

**A:** These are quite obvious. They include internal transportation, limited facilities, lack of tourist guide, etc. I think that the private sector could play a critical role in overcoming these obstacles, but the government also has a role to play.

All in all, I do see a good future for tourism in Yemen. What we need to do is so little, it would be a real pity if we miss out.

## The Party Giver's Guide to Doing Nothing

HAPPENINGS  
AT THE  
TAJ SHEBA

FOR SMALL, INTIMATE DINNERS. LAVISH RECEPTIONS. BUSINESS LUNCHESES. COCKTAIL PARTIES. BIRTHDAY BASHES OR EVEN A JOLLY PICNIC. JUST LEAVE EVERYTHING TO US. FROM PLANNING THE MENU AND ORGANISING THE CATERING TO SERVING YOUR GUESTS. AT THE VENUE OF YOUR CHOICE.

ALL YOU DO IS HAVE FUN, FUN, FUN!



FOR ENQUIRIES  
TEL: 272372 EXT 131/132/105

TAJ SHEBA HOTEL



## FLIER AROUND THE GLOBE IN YEMEN - Next destination : Oman

By: Fatma Rawah,  
Social Editor.

Dieter Dean Langer, 47, is a naturalized American of German origin. He is an engineer, but earns his living by selling German machines in the USA. Due to the persistent fall in the value of the dollar, business has not been so good. So Dieter decided to give himself a one-year holiday and fly around the globe.

He bought himself a small Maule aircraft which costed him US\$ 40,000 and allocated another US\$30,000 to cover the trip's expenses. On June 10, 1992, he kicked off his journey from Long Beach, California. Mr Langer is not a professional pilot, but flying and sky-diving are his best hobbies. "My aim is to see the world from top and to have a fresh and re-charged zeal when I go back to business," he said.

His route took him to most of the southern USA (California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mississippi, Georgia). Then, his route took a north-ward direction taking him past New York, Montreal, and across the Atlantic to Greenland. This was the most treacherous part of the journey.

"Flying from Canada to Greenland took me about 8-10 hours, all alone flying on the icy waters? My maximum hours to fly are 12 hours, that was scary," he said. The aircraft has a single four cylinder engine (180 horse power).

Mr. Langer had a wonderful time in the Greenland-Iceland leg of the trip. But then came trouble on the way to Scotland. "There I was caught in a low pressure, I was having problem breathing, the weather was very cloudy, therefore I had either to go a much higher or lower altitude. I decided to come closer to mother earth and continued at 200 feet above the sea. That was a 10 hour flight. At last he made it.

Then he crossed Continental Europe stopping over in his native Germany and Italy and Greece.

Then, he flew into Egypt and finally he landed in Yemen. But there was yet more trouble. From Luxor in Egypt to Port Sudan was a tough four-hour flight over harsh desert terrain. "But I am happy to be here in Yemen."



"First I would like to thank Yemania and especially Captain Abdullah Seilan for helping me with my permission for entering and landing in Yemen," said Dieter. "Neither the Sudan nor Saudi Arabia gave me permission to land. Yemen gave me the break I needed, and I am thankful."

"When I called the Sana's Airport tower, I was immensely pleased and relieved to hear, 'Hello, Mr. Langer. Welcome to Yemen'. It was wonderful to know that people are

waiting for you and willing to help. He was delighted with the personal touch in the Sanaa tower message. The usual message in every tower is to mention just the code number of a flight. On the 15th, Mr. Langer left for Oman, from where he will proceed with his global travel. From Oman he is headed towards India, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and to Australia. Yemen Times takes this opportunity to wish the flying adventurer a successful completion of the global trek, and a safe trip home.

### ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BRITISH EMBASSY

#### BRITISH EMBASSY VISA SECTION HOURS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

The British Embassy's Visa Section is open:  
0800 - 1000 Sunday to Thursday:  
to receive applications  
1200 - 1300 Sunday to Thursday:  
for returning passports and documents

Applications will not be accepted at any other times. No application will be considered unless the appropriate fee has been paid.

Normal processing time is 48 hours for correctly submitted application. Applicants may be asked to provide additional documents and/or attend an interview. Submission of the required documents does not guarantee the issue of a visa.

Application forms, informations sheets, and advice are available at the:

British Embassy,  
129 Abu Al-Hassan Al-Hamadani St.,  
P. O. Box No. 1287,  
Sanaa, Yemen.  
Telephone No.: 215630/33,  
Telex No.: 2251 British YE,  
Fax No.: 263059.

British Consulate - Aden,  
Telephone No. 32712/3,  
Telex No. 2378 YD BRCON AD,  
Fax No.: 31256.

Applicants should be aware that visas can only be issued in Sanaa.

## The Property Centre

Sana'a: Hadda Street, P.O. Box (2) - Tel. 215714, Fax. 245301  
Aden: Malla Street, P.O. Box ( ) - Tel. 42128, Fax ( )



### APARTMENTS FOR RENT

ONE AND TWO BEDROOM APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, IN OR NEAR THE CENTER OF TOWN.  
ALSO AVAILABLE, STUDIO APARTMENTS FROM \$300 US DOLLARS A MONTH

LONG AND SHORT TERM RENTS AVAILABLE.  
PRICES RANGE FROM \$500 TO \$1200 US DOLLARS FOR A LONG TERM RENT, AND \$600 TO \$1500 US DOLLARS FOR A SHORT TERM RENT.

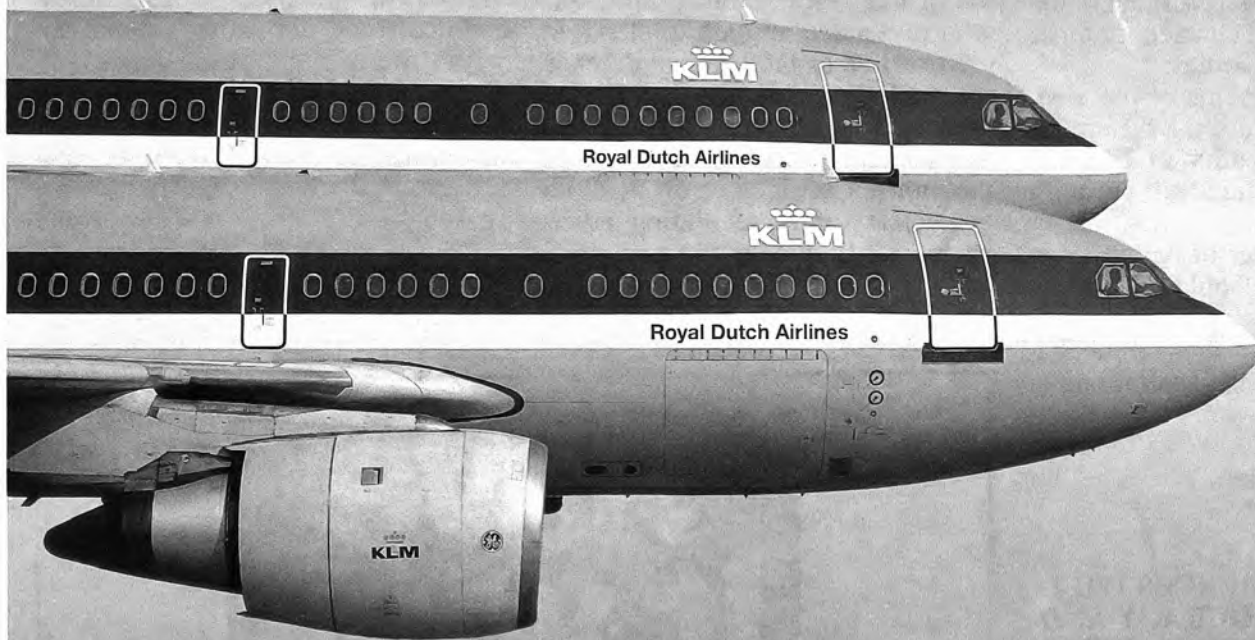
ALL THE APARTMENT BUILDINGS PROVIDE :  
- A GUARD ON DUTY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY  
- A CLEANING SERVICE (MAID SERVICE) \*  
- WILL SOON HAVE A SATELITE DISH TO RECEIVE FOREIGN PROGRAMS SUCH AS CNN, CFI, ETC...

ALL THE APARTMENTS ARE INHABITED BY EXPATS WORKING FOR THE VARIOUS FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS IN SANA'A

\* : THE CLEANING SERVICE IS ONLY INCLUDED IN THE PRICE OF THE FURNISHED APARTMENTS



“Now! Sana'a to  
KLM's Amsterdam  
twice a week.”



“That's so much faster  
to Europe and the US!”

From 25 October, 1992, KLM launches a twice weekly Airbus service from Sana'a to Amsterdam Schiphol Airport, KLM's gateway to the world.

#### NEW TWO-FREQUENCY SCHEDULE

##### From Sana'a to Amsterdam

Flt. No.	Days	Dep.	Arr.
KL 536	Wed/Su.1	23.00	06.10*

\*Arrives next day

##### From Amsterdam to Sana'a

Flt. No.	Days	Dep.	Arr.
KL 535	Wed/Sun	11.25	21.55

Arrive and depart Sana'a at reasonable times, relaxed and refreshed with KLM's award winning in-flight service. Shop at the world's number one Duty Free - Schiphol Airport and be on your way with fast connections to KLM's network of over 100 destinations in the U.K, the rest of Europe, U.S.A. and Canada.

And don't forget to register in KLM's exclusive Flying Dutchman Frequent Flyer Program. So, start earning points every time you fly KLM.

For reservations call your travel agent or KLM Sana'a on 270879 or 76968.



**ADEN'S A FREE ZONE:  
ILLUSION OR FACT?**

Aden, before independence in 1967, was a huge international seaport serving some 600 vessels. It was considered an important commercial port for transshipment of commodities. Due to wrong policies after independence, Aden lost its regional and international significance as a port. Nothing remained except that it was a political (capital) city for the regime.

After the reunification of Yemen and the transferring of the capital to Sana'a, Aden lost the rest of what remained of its activity. This was natural, but the spontaneous process through which it was done

was unnatural and created a lot of confusion which in turn created the following disappointments:

1. The southern governorate citizens found that most of them had to pay a visit to the capital of Sana'a to rearrange their administrative and financial situations which cost them thousands of riyals.
2. Every single administrative action is connected to the center in Sana'a. Branch offices in Aden have no autonomy, even though Aden is the economic capital of the Republic.
3. In the light of the difficulties facing citizens regarding official housing, daily receipt of salaries and centralization in general, the Presidential Council

and Cabinet issued a number of resolutions regarding Aden not only as a commercial and economic capital, but also as a free economic zone in May of 1991.

It is to be noted that nothing practical has been done concerning Aden within the two years since unification. Hence, Aden, since her independence, has been deteriorating through negligence and mismanagement of its strategic situation. Attempts have been made to create a sort of competition between her and Hodeidah and Mukalla, as if these ports were not all Yemeni port cities and all in need of care for the benefit of the homeland as a whole.

There are other specific reasons for postponing the proclamation of Aden as a free zone:

1. The failure of the central bank in Sana'a to grant commercial banks the necessary licences for opening branches in Aden within the two past years for unknown reasons.
2. The distribution of lands in Aden without taking into account the need of the local and international firms wishing to work and invest in the region.
3. Chaos in many matters such as security and the spread of construction and markets which distort the scenery of the city.
4. Delay in repairing the sewages, roads and telecommunications
5. The centralization intensively was mother impediment.

The creation of Aden as a free zone could be one of the greatest achievements of the unification, especially from an economic perspective. This would increase the national income of the country as a whole, and move her to new realms regionally and internationally.

**Al-Avvam, Aden,**  
14/10/1992.

**VENGEANCE: THE  
THORNY PROBLEM**

The issue of vengeance will continue to agonize a large number of Yemeni families for generations due to lack

of awareness. The absence of a good justice system, especially in remote areas, creates a feeling of despair and disappointment, almost forcing citizens to take the law in their hands. The responsible bodies in each region fail to provide acceptable solutions to the problems and are paralysed. Because of the ineffective system, citizens are led to exercise justice in their own way. They feel they have no other choice; there is little faith in the state and the judicial bodies.

Who is to be blamed for the disrespect for the laws? Undoubtedly, part of this problem is the responsibility of the state. It is imperative that the state should pay careful attention to this and other problems.

The state should also select decent and honest persons to take charge, and to discard corrupt officials who undermine the state's reputation.

The elimination of oppression of citizens would do much to build trust in the state. The state should endeavor to learn from its mistakes and shortcomings. It is also to be stressed that the state should gradually restrict the use and possession of firearms among the citizens. At the same time the state must make the citizenry feel secure in their lives and homes.

**Aden, Aden,**  
13/10/1992.

**VACANCIES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT****1. Health Coordinator:**

ICD (International Cooperation for Development) is a small British non-government organisation which has been working in Yemen since 1977. ICD is a technical assistance organisation providing skilled personnel to train Yemeni counterparts where local expertise is not available.

We are looking for a health coordinator to strengthen and support our three major health programs: rural primary health care in Jebel Reymah and Abs/Asslam, urban primary health care in Hodeidah, and school health in Hajjah and Hodeidah.

The ICD Health Coordinator assists the management team in planning, implementing and monitoring the health programs. This is a demanding job requiring a highly level of organisational skill, good interpersonal communication, training capabilities, extensive experience of primary health care work, and an ability to travel fairly frequently. For information and application forms, please contact ICD, Sanaa, telephone: 203-908.

Deadline for application: 5 November, 1992.

**2. School Health Educator:**

ICD is looking for a school health educator to help set up and organise a school health program in Hodeidah, in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Education. Duties will include establishing a school health clinic; running health training courses for school nurses, teachers, parents, and students; developing health education materials; supervision and inspection of health standards in schools, and training of Yemeni counterparts.

Candidates must have:

- a good knowledge of primary health care,
- the ability to communicate health messages clearly,
- a fluent command of Arabic,
- a working knowledge of English,
- the initiative and enthusiasm to set up a new program with little supervision.

ICD offers a two year contract and free accommodation.

Preference will be given to candidates without dependents.

For information and application forms, please contact ICD, Sanaa, telephone: 203-908

Deadline for applications: 5th November, 1992.

**3. Midwife/Trainer-Supervisor:**

ICD is looking a midwife or female nurse with experience in primary health care to work in the Asslam area of Hajjah governorate.

A new rural sub-health center is being built in Al-Dhaheer, a small village, 45 minutes north of Abs. ICD is working in cooperation with the Ministry of Health to improve mother and child health services in the area. The ICD trainer-supervisor will be responsible for setting up ante natal care, post natal care, growth monitoring systems for under 5s, immunisation programs, and for providing in-service training for newly-trained female primary health care workers, for establishing a home visiting program, and for planning and implementing TBA and refresher courses. This is a new project requiring a high degree of initiative, self-reliance and organisational ability.

Accommodation is provided in Al-Dhaheer, but the T/S would be expected to travel to other villages in the district. Transport is provided, but some travel may be on foot where roads do not exist. The candidate should be a fluent Arabic speaker with a working knowledge of English and experience of PHC in remote rural area.

For information and application forms, please contact ICD, Sanaa, telephone: 203-908.

Deadline for applications: 5 November, 1992.

**POSITION  
ANNOUNCEMENT**

**A full time secretary is needed at the Logistical and Support Office (LASO) at USAID.**

**Hours of work are 7:30 a.m. -- 4:00 p.m., Saturday - Thursday.**

**Salary is negotiable depending on qualifications and experience.**

**The basic function of the position is to be LASO's principal secretary responsible for most routine word-processing, typing, filing and record-keeping under the supervision of the LASO manager or his/her designee.**

**\*\* The secretary must have advanced knowledge of IBM WordPerfect word processing.**

**\*\* Some knowledge of Lotus 1-2-3 computer program is preferred.**

**\*\* Level IV (fluent) English ability is required.**

**\* Fluency in reading/writing Arabic is preferred.**

**Applicants should contact the LASO office at telephone number:**

**231-526 or 231-527**



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

### Who is Responsible for the Violence?

We hear from time to time about bomb explosions in different places here in Sana'a, the capital of the Republic of Yemen.

I believe that such regrettable events in this country entail many different and dangerous indications. The Yemeni people are well-known for their tolerance, and they now live in their most glorious days following reunification. Therefore, it is wrong to assume, or even believe, that such irresponsible actions of violence will sway our people. In whose interest are such terroristic actions? Of course, I am not accusing anyone, in particular, but we have to take a comprehensive look at what is going on in our country. We have to know who support these actions.

However, it is my belief that whoever is responsible for these acts has no specific target, but only wishes to disrupt law and order, and to create an environment in which citizens are intimidated. I believe that the perpetrators don't know that there are internal as well as external enemies who have

nothing to do but to make our people disagree and to make them feel that our government is incapable of preventing terrorist acts.

There is no doubt that those who do such inhuman deeds are merely dummies in the hands of those who want our country and its unification to remain in the dark.

I hope this open message be sent to whom it may concern in order to awaken our nation and bring our people to stand together and face such actions.

By:  
**Mohamed Abdul-Ghani Shawkat**  
English Department,  
Al-Azhar University,  
Cairo.

### Zabed Reopens its Doors for Education

Zabed is a town in Hodeidah Governorate, located one hundred kilometers south of Hodeidah. It is one of the oldest towns of Yemen.

Zabed was established in 204 Hajira calendar by Mohamed Bin Ziyad who ruled much of Yemen at that time. Zabed was his capital.

Currently, there are 82

mosques in Zabed, and most of them are used as schools. Alashera Mosque is the most famous and biggest schools of the town since early times. It used to be a university; and for the record, it is the oldest university in Arab world.

Zabed was called the town of Ilm and Ulema. During the recent months, Sana'a University sent some of its scholars to visit Zabed and see if it would be possible to open a branch for the Faculty of Education. They decided it was possible, and preparations are underway. Zabed thus returns to its history and past glory, and opens its doors of learning.

By:  
**Ahmed O. Aflah,**  
Zabed.

### Somalia is still Waiting for Arab Aid

Somalia is a member state of the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Conference. Even geographically, the gulf waters make Somalia a neighbor of the Arab countries.

Although it is poor, yet it actively participated in both organizations; it had good relations and brother-

hood ties with all Muslim and Arab states. Unfortunately, the civil war and the prolonged drought have left the country in great misery. Many international organizations and foreign countries continue to focus on the Somali agony. Many volunteer organizations - Christians, Jews, Hindu and many others, are helping. There is a conspicuous absence of Arab assistance. For all their wealth, Arab countries, have donated less than 5% of the total aid received by the Somali people.

The exception to this is Yemen, and we offer our thanks to the government and people of Yemen for their kindness and hospitality in welcoming Somali refugees.

We are still waiting for aid from the other Arab nations. We know they can afford to give more if they wish.

By:  
**Saeed A. Mohamed,**  
Sana'a.

### A Happy Life?

I often hear people complain about life. Some say they cannot make ends meet; others say they do

not have the comforts of life which many people enjoy. There are some others who are not happy because family obligations prevent them from doing what they want to do in life.

There are others who are unhappy about the corrupt and heartless world in which they live.

In short, if you listen to what people say, you must conclude that we live in a very unhappy world.

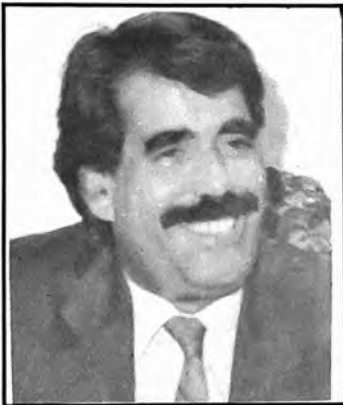
What is a happy life? Some people believe that renunciation is the way to a happy life. They believe that the possibility of a happy life comes through giving up the pleasures of the world. Some choose the course of religion. Others talk of high morals as the source of happiness.

I believe that the first step towards happiness is a worthy goal. This means that people should recognize the worth of what they are doing and work hard at it. Another important rule is to keep away from those activities which are anti-social. A person should not forget social and spiritual responsibilities.

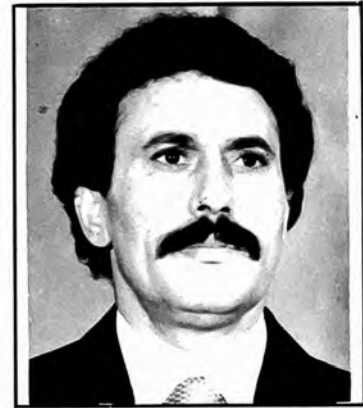
By:  
**Gamil Abdullah Al-Guwairy,** Taiz.

# ARAB BANK plc

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



البنك العربي للخدمات



## البنك العربي (ش م ع)

يتقدم بأطيب التبريكات والتنهاني للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته

بمناسبة العيد التاسع والعشرون لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الخالدة



# KUWAIT PULLS ITSELF TOGETHER

**Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,**  
Chief Editor,  
Yemen Times.

**A. The New Spirit:**

On the 5th of October, 1992, Kuwait held its parliamentary elections. It was a landmark in the modern history of the country. No blackmail, no cheating, no interferences. On the 17th of October, and following several days of intensive negotiations, a new government was formed. (Please refer to box for list.)

The government's composition reflects the new orientation of the country towards national cohesion and reconciliation. Many members of the former opposition are included in the cabinet. The average age of the ministers has fallen to around 47 years, a far cry from the former aged governments. The new government includes several Ph.Ds and lawyers, as well as young professionals. This reflects a shift from the traditional power groups.

Then on Tuesday, October 20th, the parliament elected its speaker and the heads of the various committees. Again, the new orientation and new spirit are clear. In short, Kuwait's wounds from the Iraqi invasion and occupation are healing. The country has successfully pulled itself together. Even better, Kuwait is pioneering the path to democracy and popular participation in running the country's affairs.

During my one-week visit to Kuwait, I met with many Kuwaitis. Although they talk a lot about the invasion, very little of the damage inflicted by Iraq is apparent. Most of the destruction is documented in video films. People would still repeat heart-breaking stories, but the banners and posts are the most visible reminder of what happened.

By and large, Kuwaitis are looking forward. "We want to build a better and more secure future for our children" is a sentence many Kuwaitis repeat.

**B. What Happened in the Summer of 1990:**

It is now part of the history books. On August 2nd, 1990, Iraqi tanks and infantry divisions rolled into Kuwait. The initial pretext was border differences between Iraq and Kuwait, but soon it transformed into a full-fledged Iraqi claim to all of Kuwait.

Yet, Iraq's actions could not really reflect its belief that Kuwait was part of it. The plundering and looting which



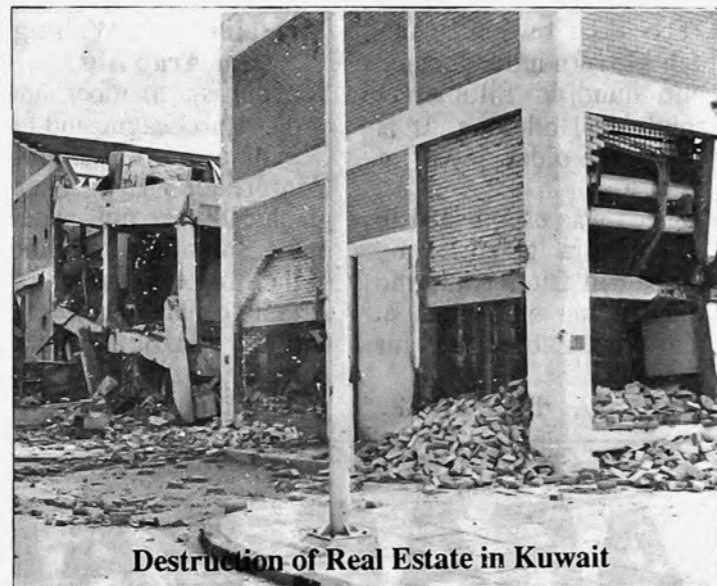
Kuwaiti Mothers grieving for their Gulf Crisis dead

became fixtures during the war refute the idea that Iraq thought that Kuwait was part of it.

There is another indicator. When Iraq was finally forcefully dislodged, it inflicted as much damage as it could. The oil fields were set on fire, the sea was polluted, buildings were burnt down, and numerous Kuwaitis were taken into captivity. The actions of those final days left behind a lasting and bitter feeling of frustration.

**C. The Situation Today:**

For all practical purposes, Kuwaitis have been able to go back to normal life. Yet, by contrast the future of the Iraqi people is very bleak, as Iraqis are bracing for continued hardships.



Destruction of Real Estate in Kuwait

The rehabilitation of Iraq into the world community will take some doing. Even the staunchest supporters of Saddam Hussain agree he had miscalculated. His opponents say he is a brutal murderer.

In Kuwait today, the world is classified into three groups: the good guys - those who helped in liberating Kuwait; the bad guys - those who did not help in the liberation of Kuwait; and the evil guys, those who helped Saddam.

**D. Relations with Yemen:**

I am not sure if Yemen is classified as bad or evil, but there is a lot of bitterness in Kuwait regarding Yemen. "How could you?" is a question I was asked time and again. I tried explaining that Yemen was not really siding with Iraq against Kuwait. It actually sided with Kuwait against Iraq, but it sided with Iraq against the allied forces.

Yet, it was clear that by insisting on an Arab sponsored peaceful resolution of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Yemen was actually down-playing the immediate need to liberate Kuwait.

"We were transformed into refugees overnight, and the Yemenis were pushing their non-solution on us. That was not exactly a pro-Kuwaiti position," most shot back.

In my drive to do something about the situation, I exerted efforts that you can classify as a people's diplomacy campaign. I felt it was my duty as the first Yemeni ever to be

allowed to visit post-Gulf Crisis Kuwait. I put forward a number of ideas.

1. First, I indicated that none of us can change the past, even if we want to. However Kuwait may look at it, the Yemeni government still thinks its position was neutral and unbiased. The Kuwaitis do not see in the same light. So it would be better to look at what can be done in the future.

2. The second idea is that it is not in Kuwait's best interests for Yemen to be more deeply involved with the Iraqi regime. I pointed to many examples. Iraq has allocated to Yemeni graduate students and senior military personnel some 1000 scholarships to study in Iraq this year alone. Yemen's PGC (ruling) party and the Baath Party signed cooperation agreements. The Gulf states have an interest in making sure that 14.2 million Yemenis living in their backyard do not get firmly planted in the opposing camp.

3. There are a number of things that Yemen could do in making it up to Kuwait. Given the Yemeni leadership's close relationship with Saddam Hussain, it could help in:

- a) Securing the release of Kuwaiti prisoners of war,
- b) Initiating a search for the missing in action,
- c) Pushing for border talks.

As I talked to more and more individuals, there were increasing realization on both sides of the need to try to revitalize the relations between the two peoples. Efforts between the two governments can wait, although opening the Yemeni embassy in Kuwait is urgently needed to help this process at whatever level.

**E. Future Prospects:**

In Kuwait, the wind of change is blowing. The nation has successfully pulled itself together in spite of the Iraqi occupation. The country has embarked on a journey of



liberation and democratization. Already, there are talks in Kuwait that the laws will be changed to allow women to vote and run in the next elections. There is talk that those Kuwaitis who do not enjoy full citizenship will do so. The trend is towards unifying the status of citizenship into one category. Kuwait already enjoys a strong parliamentary opposition, and it has a vocal and critical me-



Kuwait University students campaigning for student council elections next week.

dia. Freedom of the press is practised to a great extent.

The unfortunate part of the way Kuwait going about its future is that it addresses everything and every body from the point of view of their positions on the Gulf Crisis. Of course, the healing process is in full motion, but the Kuwaitis are unable to forget their trauma. They repeat over and over, "We can not simply forgive and forget." Nobody is really asking them to forgive and forget. But this one single issue should not be the overriding and deciding factor that blindly determines all their relations with other nations.

Kuwait has done an impressive job in coming out of its trauma. It was the country most able to use excuses to postpone or cancel steps towards democracy. Yet, it was the country that embarked on this course, thus leading the way for the Arab world.

The team of ministers that is managing the affairs of the Kuwaiti government is an excellent one. The thrust towards democracy and open-ness is commendable. My only hope is that the desire for vengeance does not control the Kuwaiti decision, even regarding the Iraqi people, for they have suffered immensely in the recent past.

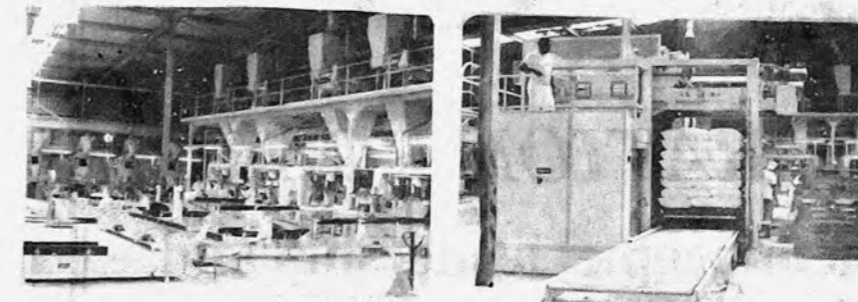
**The New Kuwaiti Government:**

- \* Saad Al-Abdullah As-Sabah, Prime Minister,
- \* Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister,
- \* Dhari Al-Othman, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs,
- \* Ahmed Al-Hmoud, Minister of Interior,
- \* Dr. Ahmed Al-Rubei, Minister of Education and Higher Education,
- \* Ahmed Al-Adsani, Minister of Electricity, Water and Public Works,
- \* Jassem Al-Aoun, Minister of Labor & Social Affairs,
- \* Jamaan Al-Azmi, Minister of Endowment and Islamic Affairs,
- \* Habib Jowhar Hayati, Minister of Communications and Housing,
- \* Saud Al-Sabah, Minister of Information,
- \* Dr. Abdullah Al-Hajeri, Minister of Commerce and Industry,
- \* Dr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Fouzan, Minister of Health,
- \* Ali Al-Baghli, Minister of Oil,
- \* Ali Sabbah As-Salim, Minister of Defence,
- \* Mishari Al-Anjari, Minister of Justice and Administrative Affairs,
- \* Nasser Al-Roudhan, Minister of Finance and Planning



**THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP  
A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER**

Sanaa: Phone: 240702-240952; Tlx: 2780; Facsimile: 263-086; Address: P.O.Box 2528  
Hodeidah: Phone: 3-232460; Tlx: 5661; Facsimile: 211551; Address: P.O.Box 4015  
Khartoum: Phone: 74569/74610/74562; Tlx: 22369; Fax: 74561; Address: P.O.B. 1926  
Port Sudan: Phone: 2630, 2979, 4465; Telex: 70071; Address: P.O.Box 160.



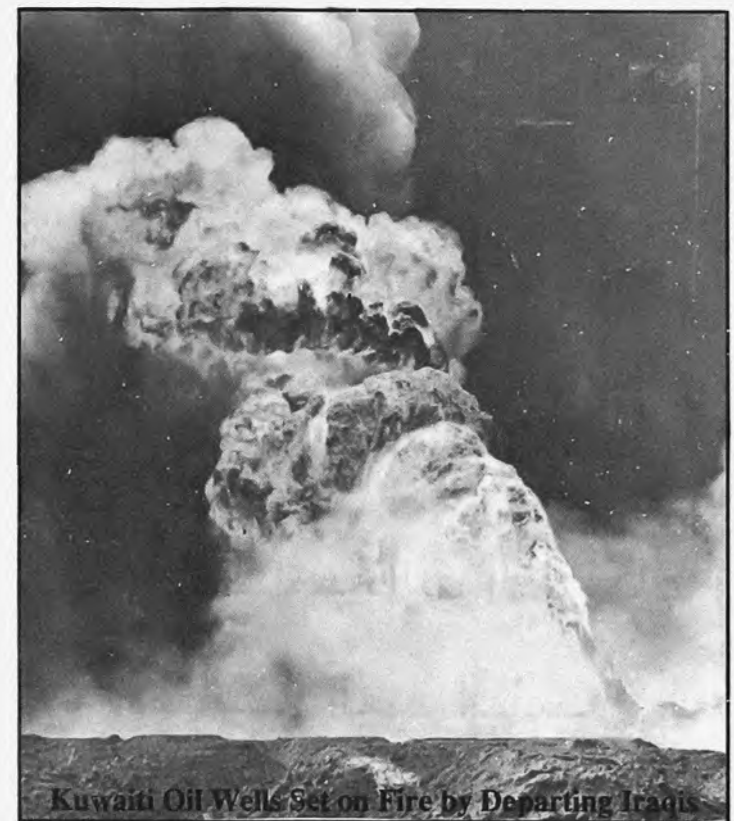
صنعاء ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ فاكس: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ نايجيل يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٢٥٢٨  
الحديدة ت: ٣٢٢٤٦٠/٧٣ فاكس: ٥٦٦١ ايو جية يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥  
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٦١١ فاكس: ٧٤٦١٠ سيجان فاكسميل: ٢٢٣٦٩ ص ب: ١٩٣٦  
پورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ فاكس: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب: ١٦٠

**بسكوت أبو ولد**  
الأفضل لتغذية الصغار،  
ولضيافة الكبار



For nourishment for the little ones in the family,  
and for entertaining your guests

**ABU WALAD BISCUITS**  
THE FAMILY'S BEST SNACKS



Kuwait Oil Well Set on Fire by Departing Iraqis



# LE TEMPS DU YEMEN

Convoquée par le CPG et ses alliés déclarés

## Une Conférence nationale des partis sans le PSY

Le Congrès National des Partis et Organisations Populaires, la "seconde Conférence nationale" des partis (concurrente de celle qu'ont tenu, début septembre, ceux que l'on considère comme les partis de l'opposition au gouvernement transitoire actuel), a réuni, du 10 au 12 octobre, le CPG et les partis qui se sont alliés plus ou moins ouvertement à lui (al-Islah, Baas, Parti Républicain, Nassériens, pour l'essentiel), à l'exception notoire du PSY. Le parti socialiste, qui partage l'exercice du pouvoir avec le CPG, a refusé de répondre à l'invitation à toute conférence tant que des dénominateurs communs entre les deux partis n'auront pas été trouvés, selon les propres termes de son Secrétaire Général, Ali Salem al-Bid. De fait, aucun membre du parti ne participait au congrès, seul M. Yahya Shami, membre du bureau politique était présent dans l'assistance, en tant qu'observateur.

Tout comme sa concurrente du mois dernier, cette conférence nationale ne s'est pas soldée par des décisions concrètes mais par un recueil de déclarations d'intentions et de grands principes autour desquels tous les partis "républicains" peuvent se rassembler, et réunies dans un "pacte d'action politique": attachement aux principes républicains, à l'unité, suppression de la violence "sous toutes ses formes", unification complète de l'armée, mise en application des lois votées depuis la réunification, indépendance de la Justice, séparation des trois pouvoirs, etc. Les participants à la Conférence présidée par le jeune député et président du Parti Républicain, M. Mohamed Ali Abou al-Louhoum, ont enfin réaffirmé leur attachement à la tenue des élections avant la fin de la période transitoire; la Haute Commission Electorale a laissé entendre qu'elle serait difficile à réaliser sur le plan technique, lors d'une conférence de presse, lundi 19 octobre.

Certaines de ces déclarations tranchaient cependant avec la morosité des autres: la conférence a souligné par exemple la nécessité de doter le pays d'un "appareil d'information et des médias d'une totale neutralité", alors même que la presse proche des partis représentés n'a même pas évoqué la conférence concurrente le mois dernier; la nécessité également pour le gouvernement de "mieux contrôler le travail du Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur dans l'attribution des bourses et stages divers à l'étranger, afin de veiller à l'égalité des chances de tous", dans

Rencontre entre des représentants de Al-Haqq, parti islamiste imamiste et le CPG, selon *Al-Oumma*.- L'hebdomadaire de tendance imamiste rapporte dans son numéro du 15 octobre une entrevue entre des représentants de Al-Haqq et du CPG, deux partis qui s'opposent sur les principes républicains. Cette rencontre se serait soldée par la création d'un organe mixte pour assurer la poursuite du dialogue. *Al-Oumma* précise que les deux partis n'ont "pas pour autant renoncé à leurs liens avec d'autres organisations".

un domaine où l'on sait que la corruption et le népotisme sont omniprésents; plus généralement, la Conférence a insisté sur la nécessité de réformer l'administration pour "lutter contre la corruption et corriger les défauts de l'appareil d'Etat".

Tout de même, pour répondre aux accusations fréquentes qui consistent à dire que les hommes politiques de tous bords ne s'intéressent pas aux problèmes quotidiens des Yéménites, les promoteurs de cette conférences se sont déclarés alarmés par la situation économique qui menace la paix sociale. A ce sujet, ils ont écarté toute équivoque en se prononçant pour... la tenue prochaine d'une conférence nationale sur l'économie... et affirmé la nécessité de prendre des "mesures d'urgence appropriées pour arrêter le recul de l'économie"!

E.G.

Visite en France du Vice-ministre yéménite des pêches

## Le poisson yéménite attend les marins bretons

Le Vice-Ministre des pêches du Yémen, en visite récemment en France dans les ports bretons de Concarneau, Guilvinec, Audierne et Saint-Malo, a plaidé la cause des réserves de poissons de son pays. Il propose que la France et le Yémen trouvent les moyens d'exploiter ces réserves sous la forme, par exemple, de sociétés mixtes.

S'adressant aux propriétaires de chalutiers de Saint-Malo qui manquent de travail depuis que la morue des eaux canadiennes leur est pratiquement interdite, le vice-ministre leur a proposé de "venir se reconvertir" en pêchant le poisson au large des 1.600 kilomètres de côtes yéménites, sur la Mer Rouge et l'Océan Indien.

Le Vice-Ministre yéménite a tenu le même discours dans le

sud de la Bretagne concernant une activité à définir pour les chalutiers victimes du dégraissage des flottes de pêche des pays de la CEE ordonné par Bruxelles. Ce dégraissage a fait des ravages sur le plan social dans la plupart des ports de pêche bretons.

Le message a été bien reçu par les armateurs bretons, attentifs à ces propositions. Le Vice-Ministre a aussitôt proposé qu'une commission de scientifiques français et d'experts en halieutique vienne au Yémen afin d'évaluer les stocks de poissons, de repérer les espèces dominantes et de juger les infrastructures des ports. Alors que la délégation yéménite regagnait son pays, le Secrétaire d'Etat à la Mer français, M. Charles-Josselin, a précisé qu'il se rendrait bientôt au Yémen et

que rien n'était à négliger qui puisse apporter des activités nouvelles aux pêcheurs et à toute l'industrie de la pêche bretonne.

Certes, le Yémen est bien loin des côtes bretonnes mais certains rappellent que Concarneau compte une trentaine de thoniers dans l'Océan Indien.

Dans tous les cas, un accord avec le Yémen fournirait aux équipages bretons l'occasion de former les yéménites aux techniques de pointe de la pêche, pour peu que l'industrie yéménite et les investissements suivent. Ce ne serait pas nouveau dans l'histoire récente des pêches maritimes bretonnes, dont les meilleurs capitaines et les meilleurs bateaux ont fait école en Afrique du Nord et en Afrique Noire notamment depuis un quart de siècle.

(Source: AP)

## تتقدم هيئة الاستكشافات المعدنية

بأزكى وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني  
وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الثورة اليمنية الخالدة



## MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the anniversary of the September 26th and October 14th Revolution.



*En envoyant des observateurs à Asmara lors du scrutin du mois d'avril prochain*

# Le Yémen supervisera le référendum sur l'indépendance en Erythrée, seule région calme de la Corne de l'Afrique

*Un témoignage exclusif d'Yves Chaliand, géostratège français de retour d'Ethiopie*

Le Yémen sera l'un des pays qui supervisera le référendum qui devrait sans problème conduire la province séparatiste de l'Ethiopie qu'est l'Erythrée à l'indépendance, en avril prochain. Sanaa a annoncé qu'elle enverra des observateurs. Le Yémen est le deuxième pays après l'Egypte à accepter de superviser ce référendum.

L'accession à l'indépendance, qui est déjà reconnue de fait (en attendant une reconnaissance officielle) par de nombreux pays et organisations internationales, ne devrait pas alors poser de problèmes. L'Erythrée, après une vingtaine d'années de guérilla contre le pouvoir central d'Addis Abeba, est la région la plus calme et la plus sûre d'une Corne de l'Afrique ravagée par les guerres civiles, tribales ou ethniques. Asmara, la capitale, fait figure d'îlot de paix dans une région à feu et à sang (Somalie surtout, sud-Soudan, Ethiopie et, dans une moindre mesure, Djibouti).

Yves Chaliand, écrivain français spécialisé dans les problèmes politiques et stratégiques du monde contemporain, auteur de plusieurs ouvrages sur les mouvements de guérillas (il les a tous étudiés de par le monde, depuis la résistance vietnamienne en 1968), de passage à Sanaa au retour d'une mission d'observation en Erythrée, nous a livré en exclusivité ses observations et ses sentiments sur l'Erythrée et sur l'Ethiopie en général. Très impressionné naguère par la force des guérilleros du Front Populaire de Libération de l'Erythrée (FPLE), Yves Chaliand l'est aujourd'hui par leur capacité à gouverner dans un climat de paix dans une région très divisée pourtant sur le plan ethnique et religieux. Pour lui, l'indépendance ne fait aucun doute. L'Erythrée, un exemple pour la région ? Témoignage...

"Il y a un extraordinaire contraste entre Addis Abeba et Asmara, explique Yves Chaliand. La première est une ville peu sûre encore, grossie par l'exode rural et les réfugiés. Des milliers de gens vivent dans les bidonvilles de baraques en plastique dans des conditions atroces. Les déplacements dans le pays entier sont dangereux, le train qui relie Addis à Djibouti a été attaqué plusieurs fois par des brigands et le sud du pays est livré aux luttes diverses, groupes de bandits et rebelles Oromos (qui réclament aussi leur indépendance). Le pays n'est pas contrôlé par un gouvernement en phase transitoire dirigé en gros par les anciens rebelles du Front Populaire de Libération du Tigré (FPLT). En revanche, quand on arrive à Asmara, la capitale de l'Erythrée, on est immédiatement frappé par trois choses: on découvre une ville splendide, propre, sans bidonvilles. Une ville où la sécurité est absolue. Enfin, un pays où l'on peut se déplacer où l'on veut, comme on veut, en toute tranquillité et sans présence militaire apparente..." Voici résumées en quelques phrases l'impression ressentie par ce spécialiste français de géostratégie qui a visité presque tous les pays du monde.

L'Erythrée s'est dotée d'un gouvernement transitoire après la prise de contrôle de la région par les guérilleros du FPLE, qui ont participé, à ce moment là, au renversement du dictateur d'Addis

Abeba, le colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, en mai 1991. Depuis, l'Erythrée est devenue le seul "pays" calme de la Corne de l'Afrique. Et la raison n'est pas l'homogénéité de la population, selon M. Chaliand, car celle-ci est composée de neuf groupes ethniques différents, et pour moitié musulmane, pour moitié chrétienne ! Le géostratège français explique plutôt ce phénomène par le travail accompli par les hommes du FPLE, dans les dernières années, en créant des structures d'Etat, même en pleine guerre civile, un certain ordre et qui lui permet aujourd'hui de tenir admirablement la situation. A cela s'ajoute un véritable enthousiasme de toute la population qui a beaucoup souffert d'une des guerres civiles les plus terribles de l'histoire et surtout d'une occupation par le DERG (Gouvernement Révolutionnaire d'origine militaire, émanation de Mengistu) qui s'est conduit en véritable armée d'occupation absolue, a occupé toutes les maisons, les administrations, a régné par la violence et la terreur, a usé de la torture, etc. Cette occupation a créé des inimitiés qui n'existaient pas nécessairement il y a seulement une quinzaine d'années, par l'arrestation et la torture systématique de toute personne soupçonnée de nationalisme érythréen.

La guérilla érythréenne est considérée comme l'une des plus performantes au monde par Yves Chaliand, l'un des plus grands spécialistes dans ce domaine pour avoir passé des semaines avec tous les mouvements de guérilleros dans le monde, depuis 1968 quand il a vécu parmi les Vietnamiens jusqu'à aujourd'hui. "Ce sont des cracks, lance-t-il. Pour moi, il y a eu d'abord les Chinois et les Vietnamiens. Eux, ils viennent en troisième position. Ce sont des combattants hors-pair dotés d'une organisation et de structures exceptionnelles. J'étais dans leur maquis en 1976: ils ont contenu toutes les offensives éthiopiennes alors que le rapport de force en effectifs leur était largement défavorable, de 3 contre 1, et que les éthiopiens disposaient du monopole aérien. Ce n'était presque plus une guérilla classique mais une véritable guerre de tranchées comme on ne l'avait plus connue depuis 1918, avec des centaines de kilomètres de couloirs creusés avec toutes les installations nécessaires, à 100 mètres l'un de l'autre... La cohésion et la discipline faisaient leur force essentielle".

Toute la question est aujourd'hui de savoir si cet outil militaire formidable peut devenir un outil politique efficace, au service du développement et de la croissance économique du pays. Car, selon Yves Chaliand, la guérilla érythréenne tirait sa force des principes de centralisation du secret et des décisions, de la cohésion, principes pas forcément compatibles avec ceux de l'économie de marché. Les objectifs affichés sont le passage au multipartisme, à l'économie mixte avec le contrôle cependant de quelques monopoles par l'Etat. Les anciens dirigeants du FPLE aujourd'hui au pouvoir espèrent bien attirer les investissements étrangers. Mais ils conservent cette fierté qui les a caracté-

risés dans les moments difficiles et qui forcent l'admiration d'Yves Chaliand: "En ce qui concerne leurs relations avec les organisations internationales, ils n'aiment pas beaucoup être traités comme des assistés (NDLR: l'aide alimentaire internationale fonctionne cependant parfaitement: en juillet et août dernier, l'Erythrée a reçu environ 110.000 tonnes de grains alors que 25.000 tonnes par mois suffisent à nourrir la totalité de la population; le pays ne connaît pas de problèmes dans ce domaine dans les mois à venir d'autant plus qu'il a bénéficié de la même bénédiction que l'Ethiopie et le Yémen cette année avec des pluies exceptionnelles). Les organisations internationales les trouvent un peu rudes, poursuit M. Chaliand, alors que les Erythréens les jugent en contrepartie trop paternalistes. Nous nous trouvons donc dans une situation paradoxale où les gens des organismes internationaux d'aide au développement, qui se plaignent toujours de traiter avec des régimes corrompus et qui, pour une fois qu'ils tombent sur des dirigeants qui ne le sont pas, les trouvent un peu raides et pas assez reconnaissants. Le FPLE était un mouvement rebelle très droit, strict, austère, avec même un petit côté puritain. Cela se retrouve aujourd'hui. C'est un mouvement qui a démarré dans le marxisme-léninisme. Même si aujourd'hui ils ont abandonné toute référence à cette idéologie, ils n'en oublient pas l'essence: ce sont des nationalistes révolutionnaires portés à la méfiance envers toute forme d'impérialisme mais qui restent raisonnables". Cela n'empêche pas ce gouvernement d'être encore très empreint d'idéologies et de prôner un égalitarisme sans faille.

D'ailleurs, les difficultés économiques sont le seul obstacle sur lequel pourrait buter la démocratisation en cours. Et le gouvernement réclame d'énormes sacrifices à ses citoyens: certes la corruption est étrangère aux administrations mais les fonctionnaires sont payés une misère. Combien de temps cela durera-t-il ? Le FPLE a annoncé récemment que les militaires ne seraient pas payés pendant deux ans et devront se contenter d'être logés et nourris...

Un exemple de cette indépendance d'esprit et d'attitude vis-à-vis des autres puissances de la région a frappé Yves Chaliand; exemple qui est très significatif de leur mentalité au regard de la zone où se trouve le pays. Les dirigeants de l'Erythrée ont affirmé au spécialiste français qu'ils reconnaîtront l'Etat d'Israël une fois l'indépendance acquise ! Pour un état voisin du Soudan et peuplé à moitié de musulmans, la décision est courageuse. Ils s'attendent certes à des réactions très négatives de la part de la plupart de leurs voisins mais cela ne les impressionne pas et ils estiment au contraire que ceux-ci font preuve d'hypocrisie en ne reconnaissant pas un état avec lequel ils font pourtant du commerce. "Nous le reconnaissons parce qu'il fait partie de la région; ce qui ne nous empêche pas de reconnaître aussi les justes droits du peuple Palestinien à avoir une terre", ont affirmé les dirigeants du gouvernement à Yves Chaliand.

Les perspectives pour l'Erythrée ? Aujourd'hui, c'est le mot "indépendance" qui est dans toutes les bouches, et l'issue du

référendum d'avril prochain ne fait aucun doute pour Yves Chaliand. Il interviendra deux ans après la victoire militaire, afin de ne pas mettre les gens devant le fait accompli et de mettre en place des structures pour permettre une transition en douceur. L'indépendance n'est toujours pas reconnue officiellement sur le plan du droit international mais dans les faits, l'idée est entrée dans les esprits des pays tiers et des organisations internationales qui traitent avec deux gouvernements différents, l'Ethiopie et l'Erythrée (missions exploratoires de la Banque Mondiale, aide alimentaire séparée, etc.). A l'évidence, on fait comme si...

**Emmanuel GIROUD**

Yves Chaliand, spécialiste de géostratégie est l'auteur de plusieurs ouvrages dont:  
**Anthologie mondiale de la stratégie**, Bouquins Laffont, 1990.  
**Atlas stratégique**, avec J.P. Rageau, Fayard/Complexe, 1983-1991.  
**Terrorisme et guérillas**, Flammarion, 1984. Complexe, 1987.  
**Stratégies de la guérilla**, Idées/Gallimard, 1984.

## Au Ciné-Club du Centre Culturel Français de Sanaa

**Samedi 24 octobre, 19h30:**

La vache et le prisonnier, de Henri Verneuil, 1959. Avec Fernandel, René Havard, Albert Rémy.

Pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, un prisonnier de guerre français s'échappe d'un camp en Allemagne en compagnie... d'une vache...

**Samedi 31 octobre, 19h00:**

Le pactole, de Jean-Pierre Mocky, 1985. Avec Richard Bohringer et Bernadette Lafont.

Un couple marié depuis quinze ans décide de s'arrêter de travailler pour profiter de la vie...

**Samedi 7 novembre, 19h00:**

Le dernier métro, de François Truffaut, 1980. Avec Catherine Deneuve et Gérard Depardieu.

Pendant l'Occupation à Paris, le directeur d'un théâtre de renom, aidé par son épouse, tente d'échapper à la Gestapo...

**Samedi 14 novembre, 19h00:**

Le petit soldat, de Jean-Luc Godard. Avec Anna Karina et Michel Subor.

Déserteur par refus de s'engager, un jeune homme se fait tuer à gages...

**Samedi 21 novembre, 19h00:**

L'ombre rouge, de Jean-Louis Comoli. Avec Claude Brasseur, Jacques Dutronc, Nathalie Baye et Andréa Ferréol.

Espionnage, trafic d'armes, agents clandestins dans l'Espagne en guerre civile de 1937...

**Samedi 28 novembre, 19h00:**

Danton, d'Andrej Wajda, 1982. Avec Gérard Depardieu.

L'affrontement singulier des deux figures emblématiques de la Révolution Française: Danton et Robespierre.  
 Pour tout renseignement, tél: 271 666.

## Une importance géostratégique fondamentale

L'Erythrée se révèle être d'une importance stratégique fondamentale dans la région, tout d'abord en tant qu'îlot de tranquillité dans la zone la plus agitée du monde, stabilité politique qui lui procure une certaine stature internationale que les experts de chaque puissance n'ont pas manqué de remarquer déjà.

L'Erythrée, c'est aussi une force militaire non négligeable. Selon Yves Chaliand, c'est l'armée la plus forte de la région sur le plan de la qualité et de l'efficacité, éprouvée pendant vingt années de guérilla. Elle surpasserait largement l'armée soudanaise, éthiopienne, kényane et même saoudienne.

C'est aussi le premier état peuplé pour moitié de Musulmans qui s'apprête à reconnaître, selon M. Chaliand, l'Etat d'Israël, depuis la Turquie et l'Iran du Shah. Cela risque de créer un précédent dans la région et de mettre en émoi certains voisins.

Dans ses relations avec les autres puissances de la région, l'Erythrée fait déjà preuve d'une grande volonté d'indépendance d'esprit. Dans une déclaration récente, les dirigeants provisoires ont averti que leur pays ne fera

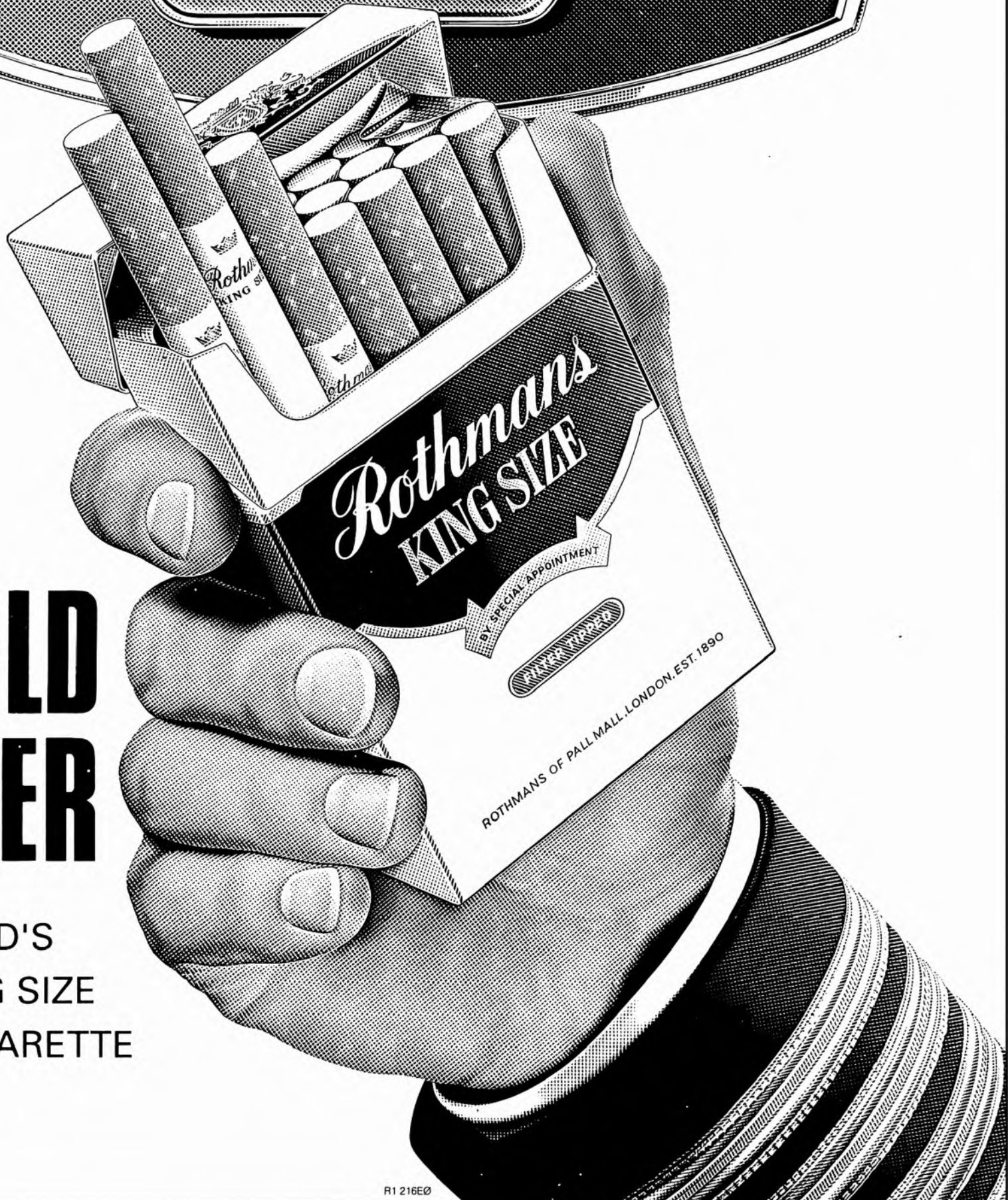
pas partie de la Ligue Arabe, ce qui ruine le rêve de l'Arabie Saoudite de faire de la Mer Rouge un lac entièrement arabe, avec l'Egypte, le Soudan, le Yémen, la Somalie et Djibouti, membres de la Ligue.

Avec l'Ethiopie, l'ancien ennemi avant la chute de Mengistu, les relations devraient être bonnes, malgré l'indépendance: le gouvernement provisoire a déjà signé un accord selon lequel le port d'Assab, au sud du pays, sera libre d'accès pour l'Ethiopie (et constituera son seul débouché sur la mer).

Enfin, les rapports avec le Soudan ne devraient pas être mauvais si l'on en croit la volonté affichée par le gouvernement provisoire: le Soudan, malgré quelques revirements spectaculaires, a généralement laissé passer et abrité les rebelles érythréens par le passé.

Enfin, cela n'est pas négligeable, il faudra prendre en compte l'hétérogénéité ethnique de l'Erythrée dans les conflits de la région (Afars, Somalis, Tigréens, Oromos, Amaras, etc. ethnies qui s'opposent dans les pays voisins, font partie de la population. Il faudra en outre compter sur des vagues importantes de réfugiés.





**WORLD  
LEADER**

THE WORLD'S  
FIRST KING SIZE  
FILTER CIGARETTE



## Have You Vaccinated Your Child?

By: Shakib Mensur Galib Al-Maqtari,  
Ministry of Public Health,  
Sana'a.

I am one of the long-standing founding members of the National Expanded Program on Immunization (NEPI). This is not an official letter, but as a parent it reflects my feelings regarding the fate of our children.

Each year, about five million children in the world die unnecessarily, and as many more are disabled by diseases which can be prevented by vaccinations. These cost very little to the individual as well as to society.

Our National Expanded Program on Immunization was founded with the help from and co-operation of WHO, UNICEF and other international organizations, which are still helping especially in the form of providing free immunization services. Since then, impressive results are achieved in Yemen.

However, many children are still dying and many others join the isolated camps of the disabled. Of course there are vaccination units in all health centers in the Republic of Yemen, but one of the major reasons for failure to achieve our target is the community's lack of knowledge regarding the importance and benefits of the project.

NEPI is ambitious to reach the goals of the world summit for children. There more than 20 specific targets to end children's problems by the year 2,000, according to the declaration on survival, protection and development of children. To ensure a high and sustained immunization coverage in our community is foremost among our targets. My wish is for all the newspapers to print a note reminding parents about the immunization of their children. That is tomorrow's nation!

Will they do it?

## The Element of HOPE in Our Culture

By: Saleh Al-Suraihi,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

There is no good life without hope. Hope paves the way to the peak of the ladder of success. Living without hope is rather hard. There is a wisdom saying, "Do your best and let the rest to God." It means that we should all work to the best of our abilities without despair.

All people who are optimist enjoy a more successful business because they accept that life is not as smooth and easy, but their mind-set is positive about the difficulties. They prepare themselves to face any difficulties with the belief that they are surmountable.

Our culture is one in which people are raised to be hopeful and positive about life. I can quote hundreds of proverbs which describe life in that light. One proverb says, "You have one day honey and onion on the next." Another one states, "One day is for you (in your favor in the way it evolves), and the next against you." The idea is that life is full of pros and cons as far as our ambitions are concerned.

Unless we look at life from a positive and hopeful point of view, it becomes miserable. And if you are looking for reasons to become miserable, you will find plenty. But why not look for reasons to become happy and cheerful. Again, you will find plenty of reasons.

But the hopeful approach to life does not stop there. You have to seek a full life. Some people spend almost 20% of their adult life-span chewing qat. Does that make your life full and rich? Some people are chain smokers, to the extent that oxygen cannot find its way in their dark and smoke-filled lungs. Is that the way to live? Others use drugs and abuse liquor.

Being positive about life also implies doing what is right. In the West, instructors in schools teach the children how to be positive and hopeful in life. Could we introduce such things in our schools?

Hopelessness is a terrible state of affairs. Human life is too precious to let it go that way!

## Lesson #15

### The Definite Article

#### Lesson

In last week's lesson we talked about the indefinite articles, their forms and their usage. This week we will examine the definite article *the* and its usage.

Unlike the indefinite articles, the definite article *the* is used before any word, plural or singular, no matter what the beginning letter of that word is.

the book the apple the water the eyes the men

Unlike the indefinite articles, *the* is used for something that has already been mentioned in the context, or is identified by the speaker at the time of speaking. Compare these:

Do you have a match? --any match; it doesn't matter

The match (you gave me) didn't light.--we both know which match I mean.

A man is waiting to see you.--I don't know anything about him.

I told the man (waiting to see you) to come back later.--You and I both know what man.

Some books are on the table.--We haven't talked about them before. They are just books.

The books are on the table.--We both know which books. Maybe you are looking for them.

When *the* is used with a noun, it means "the one or ones that you and I both know about. So, we say *the sun, the moon*, because as far as we are concerned, they are the only sun and moon that effect us. If in Sana'a you say *the university*, we know that you mean Sana'a University, as that is the only one in Sana'a. In a family *the baby, the house, the car* refer to the baby, house, and car that belong to that family.

With proper nouns (names) the use of *the* becomes even more of a problem. Not all uses are covered by rules, but here are a few which can help you:

\* Never use *the* with the proper names of people or animals.

Shakespeare Ibn Khaldoon Maradona Dumbo

\* With place names with *of*, always use *the*.

the Republic of Yemen the United States of America the Gulf of Aden

\* Titles with *of* also use *the*.

the King of Jordan the President of the Republic

\* If the noun comes first in a place name, do not use *the*.

Mount Kilimanjaro Camp David

\* Names of roads and street generally do not use *the*.

Jamal Street Taiz Road Hodeidah Road

\* Names of buildings usually use *the*.

the Presidential Palace the Taj Mahal the Kremlin

\* *The* is also used with words referring to transport and communication.

the radio the telephone the bus the newspaper (except television)

Practice A Write the or (meaning "no word") in each blank below.

- |                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ King Hussein    | 6. _____ Mount Everest                |
| 2. _____ Prince of Wales | 7. _____ Yemen Times                  |
| 3. _____ Zubeiry Street  | 8. _____ President Ali Abdullah Saleh |
| 4. _____ White House     | 9. _____ Sea of Azov                  |
| 5. _____ earth           | 10. _____ Louvre                      |

Practice B Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks with *a, an, some, the* or  $\emptyset$  (meaning "no word"). Refer to lesson #14, if necessary.

Nadia lives in Sana'a with her husband and children. They live on 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait Street near 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Ministry of Agriculture. Nadia's husband goes to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ university; he is 4. \_\_\_\_\_ student in 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Faculty of Commerce. Nadia takes care of 6. \_\_\_\_\_ children. Every day she gives them 7. \_\_\_\_\_ milk, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ bread. Sometimes she buys 10. \_\_\_\_\_ big watermelon for 11. \_\_\_\_\_ children.

For supper she gives each child 12. \_\_\_\_\_ egg. If 13. \_\_\_\_\_ baby is sick, Nadia takes him to 14. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor who has 15. \_\_\_\_\_ office nearby. 16. \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Abdullah has known Nadia's family for many years. He looks at 17. \_\_\_\_\_ child and gives Nadia 18. \_\_\_\_\_ medicine for him. 19. \_\_\_\_\_ Medicine can help. At home 20. \_\_\_\_\_ baby feels better. 21. \_\_\_\_\_ family eats together and watches 22. \_\_\_\_\_ television.

Weekly Idiom--"up the creek without a paddle" means you have a problem with no solution.

Thanks to Ahmed Taher Al-Ashwal from Hourash School in Sana'a for this week's dialogue illustrating the idiom, "up a creek without a paddle."

Abdo: What happened to you? You seem very sad.

Rafik: I'm in a terrible state. I failed an exam, but I can't tell my father or take the exam again. I don't know what to do.

Abdo: I told you before more than once to study carefully, but you didn't. It looks like you are up a creek without a paddle.

#### ANSWERS

- Practice A: 1.  $\emptyset$  2.  $\emptyset$  3. the 4. a 5. the 6. the 7. the 8.  $\emptyset$  9. the 10. the  
Practice B: 1. the 2. the 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. the 7. the 8.  $\emptyset$  9. (or some) 10. a 11. the 12. an 13. the 14. the 15. an 16.  $\emptyset$  17. the 18.  $\emptyset$  19. (or some) 20.  $\emptyset$  21. the 22.  $\emptyset$



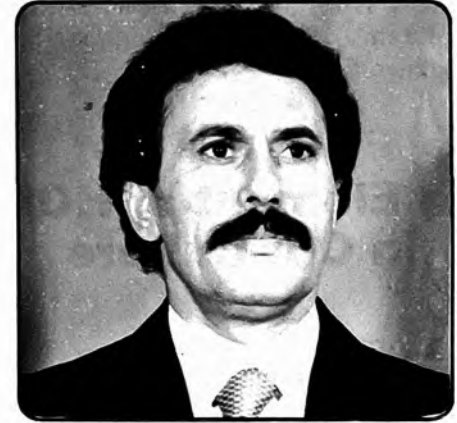


## CANADIANOXY Offshore International Ltd.

**on the occasion of the anniversary of the 14th October Revolution, is pleased to present its hearty congratulations and best wishes to the Yemeni people, leadership and government.**

**CANADIANOXY is also pleased to lay down the foundation stone of the EXPLOITATION PHASE OF ITS MASELA CONCESSION.**

***CANADIANOXY has made an important commitment to the future of the Yemeni petroleum industry.***



**شركة كنيديان أوكسي أوفشور العالمية المحدودة**  
تنتهز حلول ذكرى ثورة (١٤) أكتوبر للتقدم بأعطر التهاني والتبريكات  
إلى الشعب اليمني والقيادة السياسية والحكومة اليمنية  
كما تعلن بهذه المناسبة الغالية ،  
وضع حجر الأساس لمرحلة الإنتاج لعملها في حقل المسيلة .

**إن شركة كنيديان أوكسي قد اتخذت قراراً مهماً  
للمشاركة في مستقبل الصناعة النفطية في اليمن.**



بمناسبة الذكرى التاسعة والعشرون لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الأبية

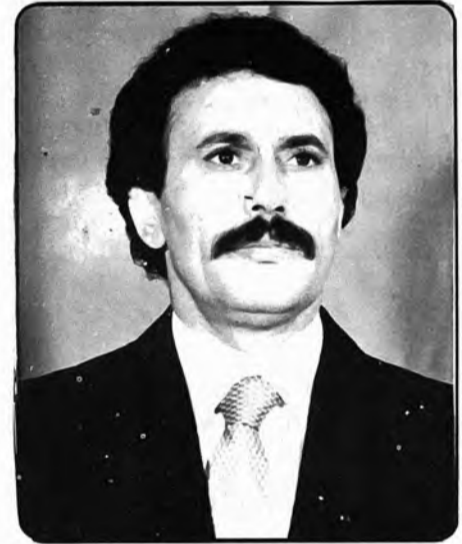
تتقدم شركة

**سي سي سي**

بحر التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني

والقيادة الحكيمة والحكومة الرشيدة

وكل عام واليمن بمزيد من التطور والرفق



***ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
OCTOBER 14TH REVOLUTION***

**C. C. C.**

**(CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS  
International Company - S.A.L.)**

**presents to the Yemeni people, leadership  
and government its best wishes.**



## Children Need their Fathers as they Grow

By: Ismail Ali Al-Ghabri,  
Faculty of English,  
Sana'a University.

Children are our loved ones, especially if they grow up the way we parents want them.

Bringing up a child is a joint responsibility of both father and mother and they must cooperate in this duty. Unfortunately, some fathers believe that it is a duty is out of their domain and they relegate the whole task to the mothers. The mother, who has to do all the household chores is by definition unable to give full care to the children. The husband then accuses her of failing to live up to her duties properly without realizing that he is part of the reason behind her failure. If he had extended a helping hand to his wife the negligence would have not have been minimal.

Fathers need to designate certain hours every day to be with their family, especially the children. Some might say that fathers are always busy as they are the bread winners, but this



doesn't prevent him from giving his children their right in some of his time. The children, especially in the younger ages, need the attention, love and guidance of the father. No matter how much time and care the children spend with their mother, the need for the father's care and sentiment is there. Father should find time to spend with their children, go out together, and share some of the growing experience of their kids. The psychological element is immense as these moments become an eternal bond between generations, and they make up fond memories. So if the mother and father cooperate in bringing up their children jointly, the

kids feel safe and secure, and they grow to become decent citizens.

We should not forget that these children are the future leaders of our nation.

### Apologies:

In last week's congratulatory message of British Petroleum on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the 14th October Revolution, we mistakenly put the picture of President Ali Abullah Saleh twice. The plan was to put the pictures of the President and the Vice President.

### تعازي

تتقدم أسرة «يمن تايمز» بأحر التعازي والمواساة للزميل الأستاذ عبد الملك السندي مدير عام العلاقات العامة بوزارة الإعلام بوفاة زوجته تغمدها الله بواسع رحمته، وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون.

A SMILE  
FOR A DRINK



NATIONAL BEVERAGE CO.  
CANADA DRY - SANA'A  
TEL. 340-371 FAX: 340-376 TLX: 4036

CONSOLIDATED  
CONTRACTORS  
INTERNATIONAL  
COMPANY S.A.L.



Contractors for mechanical  
and heavy civil projects:

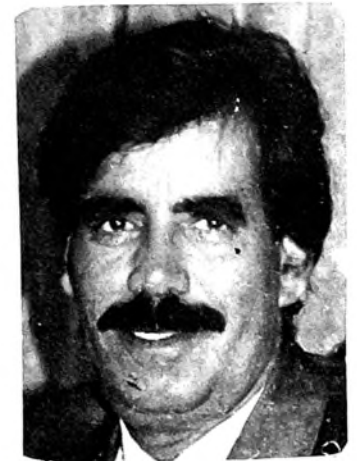
Refineries, Pipelines, Petrochemical Plants,  
Sewage Treatment Plants, Water Treatment  
Plants, Water Reservoirs and Distribution  
Systems, Highways, Offshore Structures,  
Underwater Works, Marine Works, etc.

Sanaa Aden

Phones: (967-1) 275281 (969-1) 42910  
Facsimile: (967-1) 272713 (969-1) 42910

**NATIONAL BEVERAGES CO. (Canada Dry - Sanaa)**

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



**الشركة الوطنية للمربطات (كندا دراى - صنعاء)**

تتقدم بالتهاني القلبية للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته

بمناسبة العيد التاسع والعشرون لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر الأبية