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YEMEN TIMES

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• 14th through 20th April, 1993



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OUR VIEWPOINT

Relations Between the Bosses and the Party Rank-and-File

Over the last three weeks, there has been an uneasy relationship between the leaderships of the political parties and the rank-and-file. In party after another, the bosses were unable to guide the selection of the 'proper' candidates for their parties. Even once a candidate is jointly agreed upon, other party members - dis-satisfied with the choice - declare themselves candidates standing as independents.

In many constituencies, the leaderships of the parties may have had other plans, and may have even made commitments, which they were unable to honor. This is specially true in the Yemeni Socialist Party, which has lost many important allies and friends in Taiz governorate. The People's General Congress was more smooth in handling the situation - it bought its way out of trouble.

What does it all mean?

It means that the flow of information and communication between the party bosses-the cadres is not good and/or insufficient. It also means that party loyalty is non-existent. To many individuals their personal ambition is more important than what the party bosses want. This happens because:

- the party leadership has insufficient credibility (and by the way, none of the party leaders of the big parties has been elected by the rank and file);
- the party decisions are not based on feedback from the grass-roots level, thus there is a breakdown in understanding and communication.

This is a frightening situation because it means that nobody can really trust the party leadership, as it may be unable to deliver on its promises and commitments. This is specially serious, if there is a change in leadership, as the decision of parties is not based on institutional ground-work, but rather under the influence of a few individuals.

It is yet a long time before proper party structures can evolve. But democratization within the party apparatus will go a long way to helping resolve this matter.

The Publisher
عبدالله

Happy Easter

35,000 Soldiers Occupy Sanaa Streets !

No, it is not what you think. These are the good guys.

Yemen Times learned that some 35,000 soldiers will man the streets of Sanaa on election eve. Moreover, three mounted/armored vehicles will guard each polling station in Sanaa. In other cities, as well as in the countryside, the security level will be increased. Yemen is going to have its elections, and precautions are underway to stop any monkey business.

At another level, political maneuvering has reached new highs this week as the free for all race is in full motion.

Basically, there are five large parties, and the Baath is not one of them. The club of five includes the People's General Congress (PGC), the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah), Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the Tanzeem Asha'abi Al-Wahdawi An-Nasserite (Nasserite), and Rabitah Abnaa Al-Yemen (Rabitah).

Candidates of the five parties, in addition to many smaller parties and independents, are competing for the 301 seats in parliament. The political

alliances which have evolved recently are not really surprising. The PGC and the Islah have teamed up, and facing them is the team of the YSP and the Nasserites. The arrangements are such that if neither party in a team can win, then either one gives its support to the candidate of the other to stop the opposing team from snatching the constituency. Records from the Supreme Electoral Committee show that there were (4814) applications for candidature for the (301) seats in parliament. Of these candidates, a mere 38, or less than one percent, are females.

The SEC indicated that 24 applications have been disqualified for technical reasons and because of incomplete documentation. The distribution of candidates fielded by political parties is as follows:

PGC	291
Islah	266
YSP	228
Rabitah	94
Nasserites	66
Baath	22
Tagammu'	16
Others	53
Total Parties	1036
Independents	3778
Total	4814

Of these applicants, some 60% are expected to drop off the race before April 17th. The remaining candidates will compete in the race for membership in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, there is a lot of political manipulation and cajoling to win friends and allies, specially by the two ruling parties. There has been a lot of favor buying (PGC style) and blackmail and smear campaigns (YSP style).

At the same time, the SEC is still trying to bring a semblance of dignity and decency to the elections process. It has forced the official media to provide the same coverage - in terms of quality and space/time - to all political parties as it had done to the PGC. It has even invited the independents. There is one little catch. The candidates of political parties get two exposures - one through the party program, and the second along with the independents.

Whatever the shortcomings there is no doubt that the elections are a milestone in the political evolution of the country. Improvements will come with time. Let us just hope that the process remains peaceful. That will be a real accomplishment!



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EL SOFFARY

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Rothmans Dart League Get-Together

At the end of the Winter Dart's League, Rothmans is sponsoring a 'Presentation Night' at the Sheraton Hotel (Sanaa) on April 21st. The event starts at 7 pm, and will take place at Al-Mandar Room on the eighth floor. Trophies will be presented to the winners of the Winter League, and an open darts tournament will be held. Invitations to the Summer League will also be available. Rothmans told the Yemen Times that anyone wishing to participate in the open tournament or the Summer League are most welcome. Interested persons may call Mr. Tomlinson at 215790.

Farah Aided in Sanaa

Somali faction leader Farah Mohammad Aided concluded a four-day visit to the Republic of Yemen. During the visit, he met with Yemeni officials to explain the recent developments as well as the upcoming arrangements. He also met with Somali nationals whom he asked for understanding.

Foreigners in Yemen Participate in Their Countries' Referendums

The Eritrean community in Yemen has been invited by that country's representation in Sanaa to participate in the referendum scheduled for 16-18th of April. The people of Eritrea are being asked to determine the fate of their country, and the kind of association they desire with Ethiopia. Eritrea has been part of Ethiopia for the better part of the last three decades. On the 23rd, the Russians in Yemen are invited to give their say in a referendum on their country's economic policies. Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the Parliament have been at loggerheads regarding who is in charge.

Unpaid Soldiers Make Trouble

Reports have it that the soldiers in the military garrison out in Kamaran islands have arrested their commander and his assistants. They long had a grudge against the commander who they perceive as cheating them on their dues and rights. But the issue that triggered the incident is the delay in payment of salaries. Similar circumstances in Al-Maharah governorate is reported to have made two battalions cross over into the Sultanate of Oman and surrendered their weapons to the Omani authorities. Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh's visit to Oman was partly to resolve this matter.

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Third Year Secondary School English Language Trial Exams

LITERARY SECTION:

Questions Based on Units One and Two:

A. Choose the right alternatives:

1. Arwa enjoys "recite, reciting, to recite" poems.
2. The mechanic is good at "mend, mending, to mend" vehicles.
3. She has been here only two weeks, but she has already made "few, a few, little" friends.
4. After she "graduate, graduated, had graduated" she got a job.
5. Please don't interrupt while I'm concentrating "at, on, for" my homework.
6. I am too busy "realize, realizing, to realize" that you are sick.
7. If he "studies, studied, had studied" the lesson, he would know how to do the exercise.
8. My husband looks forward to "see, seeing, seen" us.
9. My elder sister looks "after, for, up" the children.
10. He was sleepy, "because, so, as" he went to bed.

B. Choose the word missing in each of the sentences from the list below:
revolt, rang, believe, afford, realized, tarmac, business, religious.

1. If my weekly pay is 100 dollars, I could _____ to marry.
2. He had scarcely swum ten yards when he _____ that his raft was moving away from him quickly.
3. Do you _____ in ghosts?
4. Abduh lost his money in _____ and had to sell his car.
5. No sooner had he gone to bed than the bell _____.
6. Prophet Mohammed spoke about his _____ experiences.
7. Before he founded his kingdom, he put down the _____.
8. _____ roads are being paved in Yemen nowadays.

C. Correct the verbs in "quotes":

1. The police kept "follow" the thief.
2. Yethrib became "know" as Al-Medina Al-Munawrah.
3. As a result of "be" careless, he failed his exams.
4. That hospital "build" in 1990.
5. Yemen used to be "rule" by an Imam.
6. We are used to "do" our exercises in class.
7. He told his followers "write" the Holy Quran down.
8. If she "listen" carefully, she will not ask the same question.
9. He must have "make" a big profit.
10. She "be" here since the revolution.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

Questions Based on Unit One:

A. Correct the words in "quotes":

1. I look forward to "see" you.
2. She used slides in order to "make" the lesson easy.
3. I gave up "smoke".
4. We encountered the headmaster before "leave" the parking lot.
5. A kilometer is "short" than a mile.
6. If she know Samya, she "tell" her about your news.
7. The table is 190 cm. in "long".
8. That school "build" last year.
9. While she "cross" the street, she met her friend.
10. If she "play" well, she will win the game.

B. Define the following:

1. a compass.
2. a file.
3. an isosceles triangle.

C. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. This is the girl which won the prize.
2. Last week, I sell my house.
3. She asked me what was my address.
4. Describe the long of the room.
5. The pipe is rigid, so water can pass through it.
6. Come and lay down in the sitting room.
7. He asked her if sh has mended the car.
8. We look forward to receive a letter from you.
9. Hamid studied the sample careful.
10. Her hair is dark than her sister.

D. Write the following in figures:

1. Seven plus nine minus two equals fourteen.
2. A half minus a third equals one sixth.
3. One fifth is greater than on sixth.
4. Three multiplied by three point fourteen equals nine point four two.

Answers to both sections on page 15

See you next week with more examples.

Prepared by:
Jamal Shamekh,
English Language Teacher, Yarim.

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فروع الحديدة:

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ص ب رقم ٤٨٩٤ - الحديدة

ترقبوا فروعنا في المكلا، عدن، تعز، إب

US POST-COLD WAR INTENTIONS

US Defence Secretary Les Aspin outlined recently defence cuts he said will reshape US post-Cold War forces for fighting Gulf war-type conflicts and produce an \$88 billion peace dividend.

Aspin announced a \$263.4 billion defence budget for next year that shows how he expects to shape the military for fighting regional wars and conducting peace-keeping and relief operations like the one in Somalia. How?

Aspin expects to sharply cut the huge US troops and nuclear force aligned against the former Soviet Union but keep, expand and improve the high-tech weapons and methods that won the Gulf war.

"This is in many ways the first truly post-Cold War budget," Aspin said. "It cuts Cold War forces and begins to buy the new capabilities we need to meet the new dangers we face."

But opponents say Aspin and President Bill Clinton are cutting US defences too fast. Clinton's five-year economic plan calls for \$112 billion in defence cuts and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn told the Senate that cuts related to defence will raise the total to \$172 billion over five years.

Several Senate Republicans cited Russian President Boris Yeltsin's struggle to stay in power as a sign of potential trouble. They wanted to restrain Clinton defence cuts on grounds that world dangers include renewed communist control of Russian nuclear weapons.

But Aspin said the old Soviet bloc cold war threat is gone and Russia is more likely to be a regional threat to its neighbors than renewed threat to the West. He suggested that could require US participation in some sort of international peace-keeping operation but said "this does not require a \$300 billion defence budget."

Aspin said the new US military force must be able to fight Gulf-type wars against potential enemies, in international peace-keeping operations for situations like Bosnia and Somalia. He said that will require fast cargo planes and ships to transport troops, military equipment, food and medicine. That translates into specific weapons in Aspin's \$263.4 billion budget: \$2.6 billion for the new C-17 cargo planes and more than \$1 billion for ships to carry troops and weapons.

The budget also calls for ensuring technologically superior weapons by modernising M-1 heavy battle tanks, Blackhawk helicopters, F-16 and F-14 fighter planes and Aegis anti-aircraft and anti-missile ships. It includes \$3.8 billion for Strategic Defence Initiative antimissile defence development that used to be known as "star wars" for its futuristic space weapons. More than half of the \$3.8 billion is for better short-range anti-missiles to defend US troops and allies in a war as Patriot missiles did in the Gulf war.

These are only adjustments to the defence budget former president George Bush planned for next year, which also was moving to a smaller, more mobile US military force.

Clinton and Aspin indicated studies for their defence budgets after next year will not be completed until this summer. They said those budgets will be based on a new concept of determining what kinds of wars and operations US forces may undertake in the post-Cold War era and what weapons and how many troops are needed for them. Aspin said maintaining a US force able to fight one conflict like the Gulf war at a time would cost \$90 billion.

The Somalia relief operation, for example, is costing about \$700 million. "So the new budgets can be shaped by how many such wars and other operations the US military must be able to conduct simultaneously," Aspin concluded.

ELECTRIC SMOG-BUSTER

It's not going to break any speed records, but a British-designed electric car could help solve pollution problems in major world cities.

As well as cutting the amount of poisonous exhaust fumes in the atmosphere, scientists hope it will become a status symbol for environmentally-aware car buyers.

The two-door hatchback, costing 13,000 Sterling pounds, is powered by 18 12-volt batteries and a 60-horse-power electric engine, with a small petrol engine for back-up.

Called the LA 301, it takes a leisurely 17 seconds to reach 50 mph, with a top speed of 75 mph. With room for five people, it can run for 40 to 60 miles on its battery, or for 150 miles with petrol engine back-up. A computer determines when the engine automatically cuts in to assist driving and recharging.

Batteries can be recharged by plugging into the mains overnight.

Within 18 months the LA 301, designed by Internatiuonal Automotive Design, could be spearheading the Los Angeles campaign to clean up its air.

It enters the second phase of the 15 million pounds design project this month, with a year-long set of tests in Britain, before it goes into production in LA in 1994. A version of it could be on sale in the UK in three years.



Sir John Samuel, a director of the Swedish company Clean Air which dreamed up the project, said, "It is a third, fourth, or fifth car for a wealthy family."

The LA 301 drives like a conventional automatic. But its dashboard features large instrument panels including a screen which tell the driver where city recharging points are.

When the *Sunday Express* took a short trip though Worthing in the car with Sir John, the ride was unusually smooth, in view of the half-ton weight of batteries.

During acceleration, the electric engine made occasional "whooshing" noises. But Sir John said it would be soundless by the production stage.

Environmental groups say widespread use of electric cars in Europe is not possible without California-style laws.

Starting from 1998, the law requires that at least 2% of all new cars sold there will have to be non-polluting. Nearly 50% will have to be low emission.

By the year 2003, 10% will have to be zero emission, 15% ultra-low emission and 75% low emission.

Each day with million cars and trucks belch out a concoction of fumes into the Los Angeles air - causing pollution 10 times worse than any other US city.

Scientists estimate at least 14% of the poisons in LA's trademark yellow smog may be linked to cancer.

These health considerations, as well as the important long-term economic costs, have forced environmentalists, scientists, industrialists and politicians to push for more environment-friendly products. The smog-buster electric car is one of the latest responses in this field.



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BLAST THAT FLAB!

Dr. Maurizio Ceccarelli likens his invention to a high-speed propeller under water, which creates masses of bubbles as it roars into life. "The force of the bubbles is such that they actually eat into the metal of the propeller," he says. Smiling genially, this well-groomed doctor describes how he has applied the principle to get rid of an unedifying and unglamorous human problem - the build-up of pockets of fat.

The doctor's Roman lady clients are thrilled with the results, he says. Now, with just a handful of sessions at his Rome studio, they can say goodbye to the dreaded cellulite, the unsightly orange-peel effect on thighs, stomach and sometimes knees.

Ceccarelli's new technique quite literally bombards the fat to bits. It uses ultrasonic energy waves to destroy the fatty deposits that lie beneath the skin and create that ugly puckered effect. He swears the treatment does not hurt. "There is just slight discomfort when the needles enter the flesh," he says. As he talks, Dr. Ceccarelli holds a five-pronged needle, the instrument of torture or salvation - it depends which way you look at it. "My patients are extremely happy with the treatment," he says.

"These are people who want results so badly, they are prepared to do anything. Often they would go much further than I would ever let them."

In fact, all colleagues in the cosmetic medicine industry have been quick to acknowledge, Dr. Ceccarelli's technique is less traumatising than the other tried and tested treatment for cellulite - liposuction, that involves sucking out the fat with a machine not unlike a high-powered vacuum-cleaner. Liposuction has the advantage of giving instantaneous results, but it also involves anaesthetics. "It is to all effects a surgical operation, with all the problems that it entails," he says. "Not everyone is happy to go through that."

Ultra-sound has already been used in cosmetic medicine. Dr. Ceccarelli has taken the principle one step further. "I began studying how it works and I thought of using this process actually inside the tissue itself," he said. Since he presented a paper on the technique at an international conference in Rio de Janeiro last year, colleagues around the world have begun introducing it in their own offices.

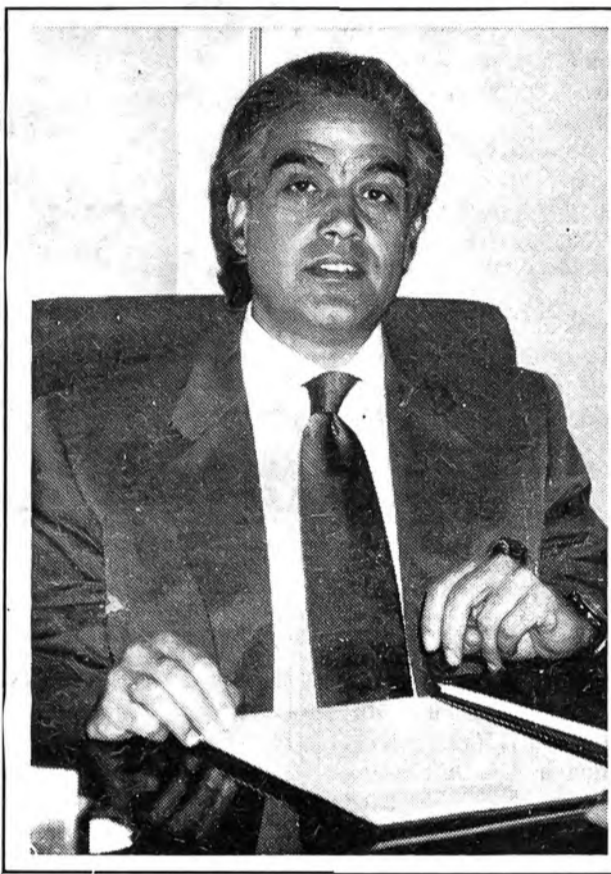
The Italian doctor has done extensive trials at the

University of Aquila in central Italy, where he is professor of cosmetic medicine. There, he first tried using the technique to eliminate benign tumours and cysts of fate that sometimes form under the skin. The results were encouraging. "It was like exploding a bomb in a room," he said. The tumours completely disappeared after four of five sessions.

Breaking down deposits of cellulite takes slightly longer - up to 12 sessions, but once treated the fat pockets are gone for good. The treatment works by injecting a watery solution into the fatty area and then passing ultrasonic waves through the liquid. The action of the high-energy water bubbles below the surface of the skin has an explosive effect on the fat deposits. "Of course, it damages the tissue," acknowledges Ceccarelli. "But there are people who say 'I am not a happy person living with these pockets of fat on my thighs.'"

In a profession that harbors scores of charlatans with no medical diplomas, Dr. Ceccarelli is a bonafide surgeon. As well as teaching at the University of Aquila, he lectures young doctors at Rome's Fatebenefratelli hospital which now runs a four-year program on cosmetic medicine. He is choosy about the techniques he uses, and about the type of person to whom he prescribes them many cellulite sufferers are victims of circulatory problem he says and cannot be treated with the fatblasting method.

Unfortunately, this profession is full of people who want to make money by exploiting the unease of the kind of people they are dealing with," said Dr. Ceccarelli, whose own even good looks and gracefully graying hair are doubtlessly an asset. "I always tell my patients to beware of doctors who promise them magic results." The Italian doctor is indulgent towards the human weakness that makes a growing number of women - and men - turn to cosmetic medicine each year in an effort to cheat time and rid themselves of double chins, sagging eyelids, bulging stomachs and flabby thighs. That, of course is his job, one he chose after 10 years of working in normal medicine, where he specialised in heart disease. "I don't mind confessing that my chief physician looked askance when I told him eight or nine years ago that I wanted to go into cosmetic medicine," he explained.



"But this field actually gives me much greater satisfaction because I am talking to people who are healthy as I evaluate their physical condition. It's a much more equal relationship." Dr. Ceccarelli says he anticipates the

expectancy has doubled, from 40 years to 75 or 80," said the doctor. "These days, a third of a woman's life is lived after she reaches the menopause, at about 50. Our species is not really ready for that. We have to take better

women tend to take a fresh look at themselves, from the inside and outside." Some mothers even bring their daughters. "They want to catch them in time," said Dr. Ceccarelli. "Cosmetic medicine is really the ultimate type of preventative medicine. It is also about diet, paying attention to things like too much exposure to the sun. If you treat your skin well, you can reach 60 without ever needing anything in the way of cosmetic surgery."

In order to keep their skin looking fresh and luminous, around 100 of Dr. Ceccarelli's patients regularly submit themselves to facial injections of extracts of human placenta. This, he says, is his most popular skin therapy and is now widely used around the world. It may not be a pretty sight to watch as the doctor inserts his hypodermic under the eyes, around the mouth, in the center of the forehead and cheeks. But there are few complaints from the patients. "Do you think so many women would do it if it really hurt that much?" he asks.

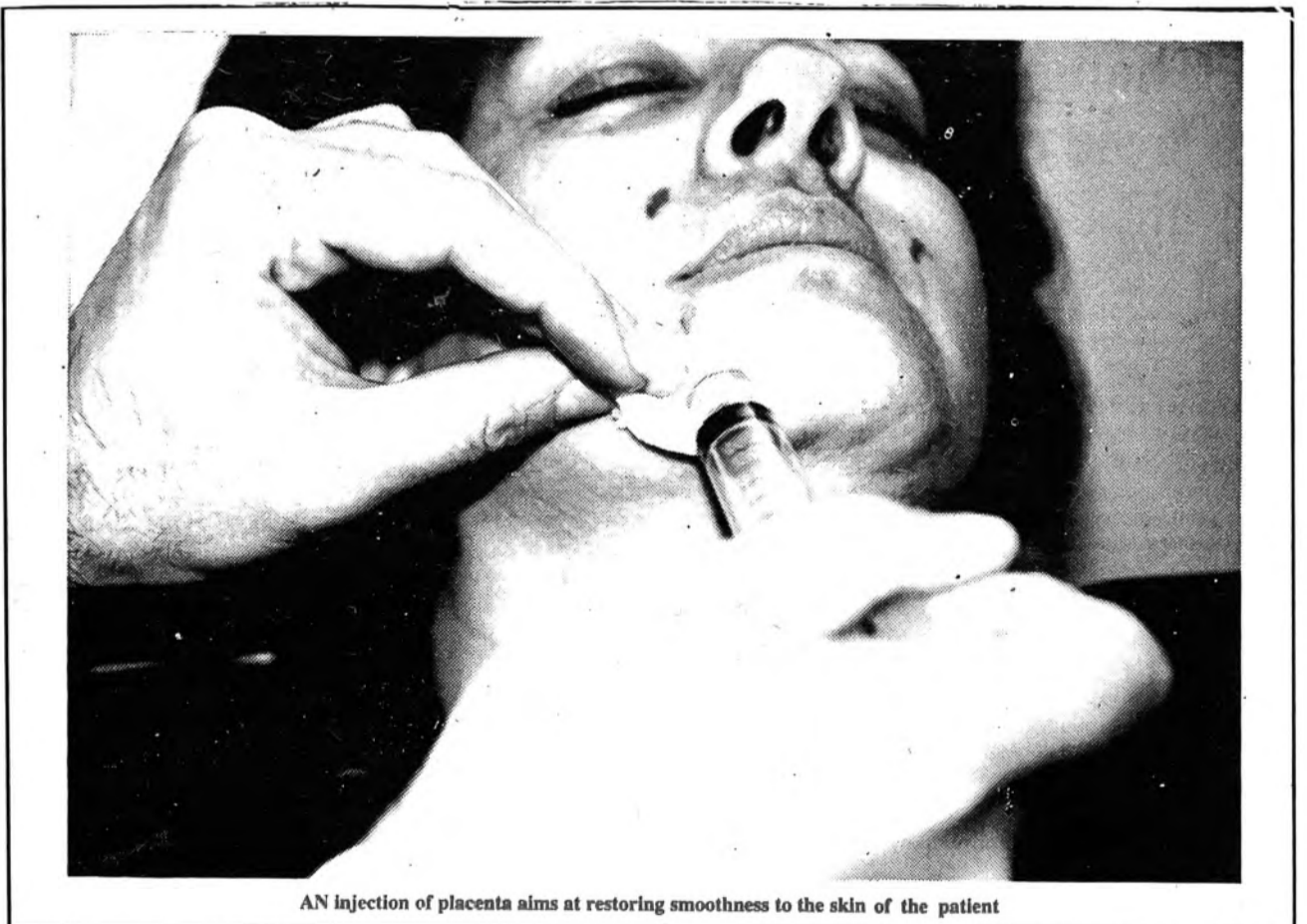
The placenta extracts provide a biological

refuses to use is silicone, increasingly popular as a 'wrinkle-filler,' in spite of the raging controversy over its use for breast implants. According to Ceccarelli, silicone injections are "highly unadvisable" and carry a strong risk that the patient will end up looking worse than before."

Silicone can become displaced beneath the skin's surface, creating ugly lumps and bumps, he says. "At that point, the only way to get it out is through surgery."

A frequent second side-effect is the formation of fibrous lumps under the skin where the silicone has been injected. This is the body's own natural way of trying to expel what is, in effect, a totally artificial substance.

Both collagen and placenta injections must be continued for life for the effects to be maintained. "It's true, you become addicted," the doctor concedes. He also tries to persuade some women that they should hang on to some of their wrinkles. "There are normal lines of expression on everyone's face and it is important to come to



AN injection of placenta aims at restoring smoothness to the skin of the patient

interest in cosmetic medicine to continue as prices come down and techniques improve. That is partly because women's role is changing, he says from the child-rearer who rarely leaves the house to a person who is more assertive and concerned about her appearance. But it is also because humans are living much longer than they ever did before." In the past 100 years the average life

care of ourselves. We are discovering that it is not just important to live a little longer. We also need quality of life."

Women of all shapes, ages and sizes turn up at Dr. Ceccarelli's clinic, hoping to recapture the fresh looks of their youth or to hold on to the ones they have got. "They range from 20 to 60 years old," said the doctor. Though 40 is the most common age. "That's the moment when

stimulation to the cells of the skin, says Dr. Ceccarelli. "Those already there become muted. I compare it to ironing a dress. The smaller creases fall out and the more stubborn ones remain." The stubborn wrinkles can be removed with injections of collagen, a substance taken from beneath the skin of cows and oxen now extensively used in cosmetic medicine. What Dr. Ceccarelli

terms with that and not to want to look like a doll with a blank face," he said.

"The cellulite problem can usually be dealt with once and for all in a course of 5 to 12 sittings," he adds. The facial injections must be administered once a month, after an initial period, when they are given once a week," Dr. Ceccarelli concludes.

TRINITY, THE ATOM AND THE SHATTER OF WORLDS: PART 2

By:
Amjed Abdul Hameed,
Science Editor,
Yemen Times.

In 1940, Oppenheimer attended a physics conference in Washington where he heard a review paper on the latest European work on fission. It was evident now to all the great minds that surrounded him during his past years that Oppenheimer's greatest ability was not as an original thinker, but as a critic. He was more adaptive than creative and he enjoyed the role of teaches greatly. During those years the scientists started their lobbying and joining forces to convince the US government to build a nuclear weapon before the Germans or they will blow the whole world up.

In 1941, a crucial meeting was held between a group of scientists and Roosevelt and they came out with an order to expedite the development of a nuclear weapon in every way possible. During that same year Lawrence started planning to covert his latest accelerator from its use as a research tool into a machine for extracting the rare uranium-235 needed for the bomb, being helped by Robert Oppenheimer this was his first involvement with the nuclear weapons project. The most important meeting was at general electric's laboratories at the end of that year, where Oppenheimer provide the calculations for the amount of U-235 that would be needed for an effective weapon. The final report of the meeting which contained Oppenheimer's calculations was the blueprint for the bomb design and provides a guide to how the bomb would work. The basic conclusion of the report was that "a fission bomb of superlatively destructive power would result from assembling quickly a sufficient mass of U-235." The two worlds "quickly" and "sufficient" are the interesting ones because they contain the keys to the whole principle of the bomb for when a neutron reacts upon bombardment with a U-235 atom, it will cause it to split producing energy and 3 extra neutrons. Those new neutrons travel out across the uranium until they collide with another uranium atom when another fission will take place, and so on. It is hard to imagine but the hard uranium metal is very largely space; it consists of atomic nuclei linked by powerful inter-atomic forces but with relatively enormous spaces between them. This means that there is only a limited chance that each neutron will collide with a uranium

atom to produce further fissions. Indeed the lump of uranium has to be a "sufficient" size for there to be enough of a chance of a collision to create a fast enough chain reaction. He estimated that 100 kilograms of uranium would be sufficient, and it was called the critical mass. Below it there would not be sufficient collisions to start the chain reactions and a majority of the neutrons would fly off into the space beyond the metal. Above it there would be an explosion.

As for the other key word in the report "quickly", since the critical mass explodes then the subcritical masses that will be assembled do not explode if they are apart from each other. But if the pieces came together slowly then a stray neutron emerging from one piece could trigger a localized nuclear reaction in the another piece which would be enough to blow the bomb apart and prevent the major reaction from taking place. This "pre-detonation," as it was called, was to be one of the big initial problems that the bomb designers had to overcome.

The other major problem they foresaw was how to produce enough of the rare U-235. Since natural uranium contains only 0.7% of it and the rest is U-238, which is chemically identical to U-235.

In May 1942, the supervisor of the bomb construction program has resigned and Oppenheimer was left in sole charge of it. He organized a team of theoretical physicists to develop an exact specification for the bomb. His team included very distinguished minds like the Swiss Felix Bloch (Nobel L. 1952) Hans Bethe (Illuminator of the stars - see a previous issue of Yemen Times) and the Hungarian genius Edward Teller (Father of the Hydrogen Bomb) from between others. Their seminars dealt with aspects of how the bomb would look like, its basic structure, its size and so on. They envisaged it, at the instant before explosion, as a sphere of uranium inside a heavy metal shell which would bath contain the explosion for crucial milliseconds and reflect back the escaping neutrons into the fissioning metal. They even had a rough estimate from the British, of the average theoretical distance a neutrons would have to travel before colliding with an atom and producing another fission. The figure was 10 centimeters (4 inches), meaning that a sphere of 8 inches in diameter should contain enough neutrons for a chain reaction to go ahead.

In September 1942, General Groves (the same engineer who was responsible for building the Pentagon, the American Defence Ministry) was selected to lead the army of engineers needed to set up the laboratories in a place called Los Alamos where Oppenheimer and his scientists could live and work. He was also responsible for choosing a process for separating U-235 and building production factories for that material and he found out that the best adviser he could count on was Oppenheimer.

By March 1943, most of the residential building and laboratories in Los Alamos were already built by now, but there were still 3,000 army engineers working there to finish what they had started 3 months ago Los Alamos was a city that wasn't supposed to exist on maps. A city that was supposed to house 100 scientists with their families according to Oppenheimer's first estimates, but later on he found out that he underestimated his needs, and during the progress of work it housed about 3,000 scientists in all fields, with him being the teacher, coordinator and administrator: he was responsible for solving all problems starting from recruitment to scientific problems and even lining concerns in the wilderness.

For the next two years, Oppenheimer was striving with his army of scientists to solve the problems of assembling a sufficient quantity of uranium "quickly" and deliver designs for the engineers and factories to manufacture. On the other hand general groves has decided with Oppenheimer's advice on which separation methods should be adopted, and built in less than a year 2 plants. The first was to use Lawrence accelerators, and new cyclotron was built with Oppenheimer's theoretical assistance; they used 6,000 tons of pure silver for the magnets coils, a huge quantity at that time. Those magnets were so powerful that when the workers enter the hall they feel that pull on the nails of their shoes. Just beside this separation factory was another one using a method called gas diffusion; the metal is turned into gas and then pumped through a membrane with such specifications that the smaller U-235 atoms would get through leaving the bigger ones of U-238 behind. In addition to those 2 factories there were 45,000 men building a nuclear reactor based on a prototype

built by Fermi to produce the other fissionable material plutonium to be used in the bomb in case they couldn't succeed in separating uranium.

Early in 1945, a place near Los Alamos was located and called "The holly Trinity" by Oppenheimer to test "Fat Man" their first bomb. During that year the problem of detonating, or assembling uranium metal blocks together to get the critical mass was solved by Luis Alvarez (Nobel. 1968) and the accuracy of the detonation was in the needed limit, millionth of a second.

All the preparations were made at Trinity for the test, a tower was built where the bomb would be lifted above ground, bombless were making dives above the tower simulating the drop of the bomb, communication networks were set in the area. Scientist, were gathering in the area to monitor the fall-out of the dangerous radioactive materials that will be produced by the explosion. 35 kilometers away from the destination point a main control station was set for watch and control.

July, 16, 1945 : 05.30 hrs the count down started "ten..nine..eight..seven..." the man who was doing the count down, one of Oppenheimer's students, thought the explosion would act like lighting and he might be electrocuted by the microphone he was holding, so he dropped the microphone and screamed as loud as he could "Zero." scientist described the scene 35 kilometers away. And then without a sound, the sun was shining; or so it looked. The sand hills at the edge of the desert were shimmering in a very bright light. This light did not seem to change for a couple of seconds and then began to dim. I turned round, but that objet on the horizon which looked like a small sun was still too bright to look at... It was slowly rising into the sky from the ground ... It was an awesome spectacle, anybody who has even seen an atomic explosion will never forget it. As for Oppenheimer he said: 'A few people laughed, a few people cried, most people were silent. There floated through my mind a line from the Bhagavad-Gita "I am become death,

the shatterer of worlds." On August 6th, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima during the morning rush-hour. 78,000 people were killed.

On August 9th, 1945, another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, killing some 100,000 people.

The war was over. Shatterer of worlds returned back to his teaching life with the doors wide open for him to set the policies needed to regulate the nuclear issues. He spent his last years struggling against charges and accusation that he was a Russian spy.

In mid-February 1967, at the age of 62, Robert Oppenheimer died of cancer. A very controversial personality with a very controversial accomplishment, but his words in 1945 are memorable:

"If atomic bombs are to be added to the arsenals of a warring world, to the arsenals of nations preparing for war, then the time will come when mankind will curse the name of Los Alamos and Hiroshima. The people of this world must unite or they will perish."

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ELECTION PROGRAMS ...AND PARTIES

The PGC was the first political party to introduce its election program to voters as a sign of its adherence to democracy and in preparation for the balloting day on 27th of April, 1993.

Political observers noticed that the PGC in its program acknowledges frankly its mistakes and shortcomings during the transitional period as a full partner in authority.

There followed the programs of other political parties such as the YSP's, Tagammu Al-Wahdawi, Al-Yamani the Tagammu Al-Yamani Lil-Islah. It is worth mentioning that there is a resemblance in the ideology of the programs particularly in those points concerning issues, worries and aspirations related to the homeland /the citizens with a bit of difference in the preludes.

In addition to the generalizations and theoretic drafting of the programs, many require a kind of simplifications/interpretation. Yet, the programs do embody the basis of pluralism/democracy in our country. It is also to be noted that such a programs are one of the first prerequisites of a democratic system in our new life.

Though, our real life is full of contradictions, we have taken the first step in our new experience. We are on the right track and we should be patient, behave responsibly with full understanding to avoid setbacks.

Generally speaking, what is most significant in the whole electoral process is for all parties to be satisfied with the outcome of the votes.

Let us accept those outcomes without trying to frighten the others or impose any patronage. This is true democracy.

By: **Mohammad Yehya Shineif,**
Al-Mithaq, Sana'a,
5/4/1993

THE CRUCIAL TEST

I don't think that the PGC, YSP and the opposition parties are unable to understand or evaluate what is happening in our country. And surely, they are aware of the citizens' views, despairs and aspirations as we are getting into the election process.

Regardless of the outcome, the citizens eagerly await for the final list of candidates in order to make their choice. The citizens are interested in the programs to consolidate unity and development after the electoral process. The new Yemen should make good use of the intellectuals and technocrats to assess the economic situation objectively to put an end to the irresponsible practices and behavior which caused all the shortcomings during the transitional period.

According to the people, the opposition presents a new hope in removing the deadlock, due to division in the ruling oligarchy and the underlying strife for authority. The citizens will reflect at length in front of the list of candidates, specially from the opposition parties and the independents for two reasons.

First, because the citizens will find themselves facing some unknown names;
Second, because most of

these parties have no real programs which could convince the citizens of their future plans and capabilities in finding solutions to all the problems.

What is significant is to accept the transfer of power peacefully thus giving a chance to those chosen by the people and capable of bearing responsibility to lead Yemen in the coming stage of our development.

To simply repeat promises is a futile effort which should be left aside, for our people are fed up with promises. The new stage - after the elections - should witness the implementation of reforms and development.

By: **Ali Abdullah Al-Sallal,**
Al-Rased, Sana'a,
7/4/1993.

FOR THE SAKE OF WHOM?

With the coming of parliamentary elections, there emerged some calls of the media campaigns here and there aiming at enlarging/exaggerating the differences between the YSP and the PGC. Those who fish in troubled waters try to deepen the gap between the two ruling parties and put obstacles in the way of their rapprochement and plans to create an alliance, coordination or merger serving this hitherto interests of Yemen. Unfortunately, it is painful to see that some of the party media have gone too far after those campaigns. It is the duty of all of us to guide this homeland to a peaceful shore defending the national unity. We demand from all our colleagues in the media to unite their efforts as one team to stabilize the good relations between the YSP and the PGC. Our situation requires more understanding and tolerance away from any arrogance and extremism.

By: **Hussein Mohammad Nasir,**
Al-Gadeed, Abyan,
5/4/1993.

ADEN OCCUPIES THE FIRST IN THE NUMBER OF ITS CANDIDATES

All evidence points to the fact that Aden is the first in the number of its candidates among the other governorates for the number of candidates exceeded 220 nominees in the ten Aden constituencies.

And constituency number 26 in Sheikh Othman comes on the top in which more than 27 candidates will compete followed by consistency number 19 in Crater where the number of candidates reached 22.

Sources said that the number of women who registered their names on the nomination lists is not more than nine.

An informed source in the surveillance committee said that the percentage of independents running in the elections is 75%.

By: **Al-Ayyam, Aden,**
7/4/1993

THE MASSES WILL CHOOSE CANDIDATES WHO HAVE GOOD RECORDS

Dr. Qassim Sallam, the

Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, confirmed that the Yemeni masses will choose the candidates who have credibility, a good record and able to introduce programs which tackle the worries of these masses without any promises or false slogans.

He also affirmed that the personality of the candidate has its impact in the coming elections, particularly in the rural regions. It is also evident that the Yemeni citizen is sensitive - through the prolonged historical struggle - to issues of national concern.

Therefore, I think that the Yemeni citizen will not elect randomly, as some think. To the contrary, he/she casts the ballots and grants his vote to the candidate who are honest and credible.

By: **Dr. Qassim Sallam,**
Al-Gamaheer, Sana'a,
5/4/1993.

GOOD MORNING!

The readers are subjected to a lot of torture daily from morning till night. Journalism has a noble mission and it is supposed to do its duty honestly without upsetting others. However, journalists these days are busy running after personal benefits, which come first on their list. Thus, we see hypocrites and flatterers who use their writing skills to fake the truth.

Instead of giving priority to serving the citizens and the homeland, they plant confusion and distrust here and there. Instead of promoting harmony, they set some party against the other without thinking what disaster such provocation brings to the homeland. No one thinks of the (rights and interests of the) reader as if he/she doesn't mean anything. Otherwise, how are we to interpret and explain the behaviour of this newspaper or that one. The whole thing smacks of opportunism.

In my opinion, honesty is unknown to some papers. Unfortunately, many write articles without thinking of the interests of the homeland.

By: **Abdul Kawi Alashwal,**
14 October, Aden,
6/4/1993

THE REVOLUTION OF THE BALLOT BOX AND NOT THE REVOLUTION OF THE CANON!

I was walking out of one of the election centres with the veteran Mohammad Abdullah Alfuseyil when all of a sudden a young bearded officer looked at us and said: 'Quit this game. There is no need for this democracy. What is really needed is a revolution and gallows. This is the solution,' he said pointing to the gun on his shoulder.

We tried our best to peacefully convince him that he was mistaken and that arms would only bring disaster and destruction, but he insisted on his mistaken point of view.

It is a catastrophe if such persons prevail and, some day, assume power. Such persons even refuse any form of dialogue. The real revolution is only alternative

to impose itself on us all. If we want to change the bad conditions and corruption, let us direct our endeavors honestly to the ballot box and vote for the candidate who has credibility and represent the citizens well in parliament.

The revolution at the ballot box is the revolution of all decent people, while the revolution of the gun is the revolution of all the corrupt and opportunists.

It is really fantastic to feel that the future posts of the senior officials/authority is to be decided by the will of the citizens though the votes. Long live our people under the revolution of the ballot box and democracy. It is a revolution for construction and development.

By: **Mohammad Abdul-Malik Al-Mutawakkil,**
Raay, Sana'a,
6/4/1993.

THE CLERGY'S ADVICE TO THE CANDIDATES

The following are the points which the candidates should swear to pursue after the election.

Excerpts from the ulema (clergy) advice.

1 - To work for amending the constitution so as not to contradict the Islamic Sharia.
2 - To pursue the Islamic practices and abolishing the beer factory (in Aden) and ban liquor imports.

3 - To safeguard the unity of the country and to eliminate

any divisions and partitions in state institutions such as the army, the security police, the judicial authority, as well as others.

4 - To protect sovereignty, independence of the country and consolidate its Arab and Islamic ties.

5 - To working on reforming the economic structures by elimination of monopoly and inefficiency. To raise the standard of living, halt the hike in prices, stop state uncontrollable expenditures, put an end to the conditional foreign loans, encourage investments, better organize the Zakat system, and put an end to corruption, administrative flaws like favoritism, partism and bribery, etc.

6 - To refuse plans to reduce the size of the army and give the army men all the rights that secure a better standard of living, and to block any steps against any deterioration / fragmentation in the army.

7 - To work on the improvement and purification of the official media from all the elements which are opposed to the Islamic Sharia. To reform all educational institutions at all the levels in accordance with Islam and its principles.

8 - To work for the respect of human rights.

9 - To adopt research that address the problems of the country based on the teachings of our religion.

By: **El-Eslah, Sana'a,**
5/4/1993

ELECTION PROGRAMS AND THE VOTERS!

Though there are differences in a lot of points, we see that major components of the electoral programs of the various parties are similar. In some cases they are identical as if issued by one source.

All programs talk about the peaceful transfer of power, whereas we never permit, let alone accept, the formation of a democratic union for students. The programs also talk about human rights but we contribute in faking the will of the citizens by imposing on human rights institutions individuals known for their opposition to those rights.

There are many points put for discussion, at the moment, in front of our citizens. We talk about a conclusive commitment to democratic practices, but the officials behave in an irresponsible way. Most of the time we find ourselves as if in a jungle of lawlessness in view of the prevalence of theft, sabotage, violence, etc.

As for the election programs, they are presented to the people as if we were in Europe promising the people the peaceful transfer of power according to the votes, which is a fake.

We cannot yet determine whether we (YSP) are part of the ruling system or from the opposition parties.

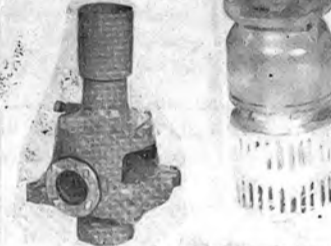
By: **Abdulbari Tahir,**
Al-Thawri, Sana'a,
8/4/1993

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C. R. (1310/21)

POLLUTION: YEMEN'S APPROACHING NIGHTMARE - Part 1:

By: Dr. Ali A. Salem
Director General, GEPD,
EPC, Sana'a



Concern over the issue pollution stirs great interest throughout the world, particularly after the conference of Stockholm in 1972 and the "Earth Summit" in 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. We in developing countries are not immune to the problems of pollution, although it is still less of a difficulty in light of our limited industrialization. Yet, this problem will descend on us, sooner or later. We should not, however, rush into solutions which are tailor-made to the industrialized countries.

Yemen, as part of the developing world, cannot simply wait to be afflicted by pollution, not necessarily from local sources, but from regional as well as global environmental factors.

Pollution patterns in Yemen vary from one location to another, specially between urban, rural areas. Sewage spills, solid waste (garbage), carbon emission from cars, and industrial pollution are urban forms of the problem. Although the countryside is relatively more "clean", it has its own pollution problems, specially in the form of metal and plastic cans and containers.

In two articles (Part 1, this week, and Part 2, next week), I shall outline a pollution strategy relevant to developing countries, at the beginning of their industrialization process.

In this framework, pollution is viewed as direct result of the interplay between the various forces in the ecosystem.

Generally speaking, when the word "pollution" comes up, as it does so often these days, the first thing that comes to mind is pollutants suspended in the air, or floating on the surface of the water of our seas or streams, or scattered on the ground. If the situation is allowed to continue unchecked, we now know the pollutants could pose a great danger to human life. A logical thing to do is to prevent the occurrence or reduce the incidence of pollution at the source.

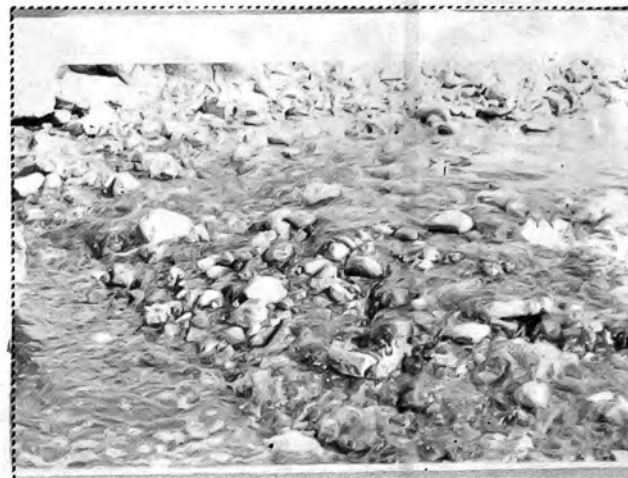
In general, the solution depend on how a human society tackles its survival and growth problems. In other words, the solution is more likely to come from the very social and economic structures that society utilizes to cater to its needs and demands, and how it goes about this process.

The solution in free market economies is dictated by society's awareness of the dangers of pollution and its response to meet these new challenges. In other words, how much society is willing to pay to minimize the pollution. In societies in which state decisions play a guiding role in economic activities, the pollution question is tackled through an assessment of the social costs and benefits of the polluting activity itself.

Thus, through some sort of central economic planning, institutions will be ordered to clean up.

Pollution is, of course, a by-product of economic growth. In primitive and poor societies, a water pond is a source of drinking water for human beings as well as for animals. It also serves as a place for washing clothes, bathing, cleaning household utensils, and even the animals. The pond in such a case is undoubtedly polluted; But the society has no choice.

externalities by reducing, if not eliminating, pollution. In our daily decisions, even the individual can weigh the positive benefits against negative ones. A large number of people, for example have said in one of the surveys (conducted by a Dutch consultant, during preparation of coastal management plan's report - September 1991) that they do not like fish because of its bad smell but they take it because of its good taste. The positive benefit thus outweighs the negative effect.



However, a society that adopts human welfare as its objective and is on its way to industrial development, has a clear choice. The industrialization and urbanization process, no doubt, produces pollution in many forms - effluents, smoke, exhaust, noise, etc., as part of technological transformation or in the form of garbage consisting of empty bottles, cans or polyethylene bags (consumer waste).

A technologically advanced society can weigh positive benefits against negative

Yet, industrial pollution and consumer neglect, remain the most important sources of pollution in Yemen. The chemical and cement factories of the country may already cause some revulsion among people living in the vicinity. Banning this chemical activity may look a straight forward policy. But, of course, the negative effects to the residents would not outweigh the positive benefits to the society as a whole. Thus, banning the activity is not the answer. The policy would have to

balance out the impacts of the few as compared to national benefits, as well as to balance the effects on present and future generations.

They can take measures to reduce the industrial pollution so as to minimize its ill effects. The two options, at the moment, are either to change the inputs and use them elsewhere or look for processes using an alternative technology. Instead of using oil or gas as fuel to produce energy, for example, the oil or gas can be used for in the petrochemical industries, while solar or controlled nuclear power could be used to provide energy.

With the rapid economic expansion, it is becoming evident that the state of imbalance in the ecosystem is caused by human activities and is having harmful effects on life. The most visible evidence of this concern comes from the international meeting on environmental problems. At the Stockholm conference, the delegates declared the need "to preserve earth... and to treat man as one

element of ecosystem and ought to be the builder of environment rather."

Yemen is a good example. With the on-going industrial development and commercial exploitation of oil and mineral resources, the need for controlling the level of disturbance to the ecosystem has not received enough attention. This does not mean that development should stop. What is needed is to minimize the negative effects of growth by taking appropriate measures for safeguarding the equilibrium in the ecosystem.

It is hard to formulate definite conclusions on the ecosystem of Yemen, given the absence of scientific data and research. However, we can better understand the ecosystem by studying the experiences of other developing countries, so as to benefit from them. It is hoped that new studies will trigger some exchange in this field, and channel efforts to meet the needs of the environment of the Republic of Yemen.

Continues Next Week.

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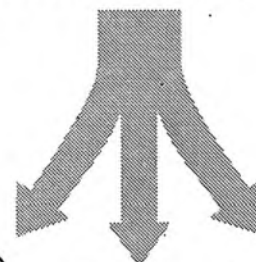
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Net income grew at the rate of 6.9% , and reached US\$ 106.4 million compared to US\$ 99.5 million in 1991. This positive performance is attributable to the stable earning power of all entities in the Group. Income from associated companies was also better than in 1991 .

Financial position

As a result of the decline of the Jordanian dinar (by 2.3%) and the Swiss franc (by 8.3%) against the US dollar , the structure of the Group balance sheet was slightly altered in 1992 . A 2.2% decrease in customer deposits , 1.5% decrease in total assets and 0.5%

decrease in the liquidity ratio were the main characteristics of the change in the financial position of 1992 .

Shareholders' Equity

Arab Bank Group's shareholders' equity reached US\$ 993.0 million , representing an improvement of US\$ 40.1 million and 4.2% over the 1991 figures . It amounted to 6.9% of total assets . The capital adequacy ratio for the Group, measured according to the Basle Committee rules was 12.5% . Moreover , shareholders' equity at the end of 1992 was 23.5% of the loan portfolio .

Geographical Distribution

The group's activities in Europe continued to lead other areas with total assets of 50.4%, deposits 50.8% , revenue 43.0% and loan portfolio 32.1% . Arab Bank operations in Jordan showed a solid performance in 1992 . The Jordanian figures improved to 16.4% in total assets , 15.3% in loan portfolio , 18.6% in deposits , and 20.9% in revenue . The Far East and Australia operations continued to progress , achieving 6.0% in total assets, 12.1% in loan portfolio , 2.3% in deposits , and 6.4% in revenue . The operations in North America were consolidated at lower levels in 1992 .

ARAB BANK GROUP

Balance Sheet as of 31st December 1992 and 1991

Assets	1992	1991	Liabilities	1992	1991
	US\$('000)	US\$('000)		US\$('000)	US\$('000)
Cash in hand and at banks	8,041,862	8,672,798	Deposits and other accounts	13,148,269	13,439,319
Securities and investments	1,364,267	941,558	Acceptances	160,727	131,270
Loans and advances	4,227,449	4,283,288	Accrued interest payable	49,859	52,869
Customers' liability on acceptances	160,727	131,270	Other liabilities	22,430	19,305
Investments in associated companies	335,744	286,624	Total Liabilities	13,381,285	13,642,763
Premises and equipment	77,045	76,904	Shareholders' Equity		
Accrued interest receivable	72,601	96,924	Capital	139,246	139,246
Other assets	94,541	106,321	Statutory reserve	99,558	88,740
Total Assets	14,374,236	14,595,687	Voluntary reserve	127,571	115,126
Customers' liability on guarantees	3,498,589	2,950,126	General reserve	635,414	591,222
and letters of credit			Reserves with associated companies	202,882	185,455
			Retained earnings	2,778	3,718
			Total	1,207,449	1,123,507
			Translation adjustments	(214,498)	(170,583)
			Total Shareholders' Equity	992,951	952,924
			Total Liabilities and	14,374,236	14,595,687
			Shareholders' Equity		
			Guarantees and letters of credit	3,498,589	2,950,126
Total	17,872,825	17,545,813	Total	17,872,825	17,545,813

ARAB BANK

Arab Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.,
Zurich, Geneva
Wholly owned by the shareholders of Arab Bank Plc.

Arab Australia Ltd.
Sydney
Wholly owned subsidiary

Arab Bank (Austria) AG
Vienna
Wholly owned subsidiary

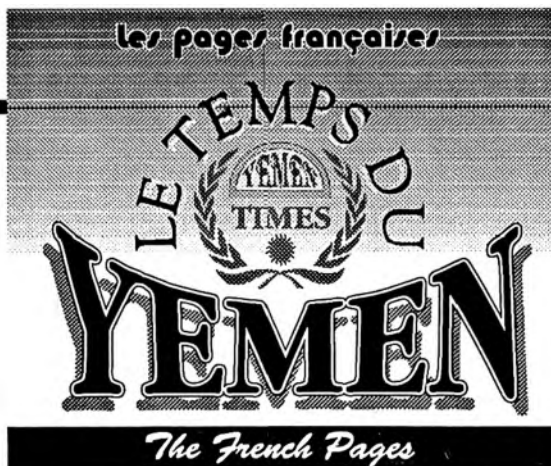
Arab Bank AG
Frankfurt
Wholly owned subsidiary

Finance , Accountancy , Mohassaba S.A.
Geneva
Wholly owned subsidiary

SISTER INSTITUTIONS , SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Percentage of ownership	%
Arab Tunisian Bank	64.24
Arab Bank Maroc	50.00
Oman Arab Bank S.A.O.	49.00
Arab National Bank , Saudi Arabia	40.00
Nigeria-Arab Bank Ltd.	40.00





DIPLOMATIE

Ali Salem Al-Bid au sultanat d'Oman

C'est la première fois depuis l'invasion du Koweït par l'Irak qu'un membre du Conseil présidentiel se rend dans une monarchie du Golfe.

Petit à petit, le Yémen renoue avec ses voisins du Golfe. La semaine dernière, du 6 au 8 avril, le vice-président, Ali Salem Al-Baid, était en visite officielle au sultanat d'Oman, où il s'est entretenu avec le sultan Qabous. C'est la première fois depuis l'invasion du Koweït par l'Irak, le 2 août 1990, qu'un membre du Conseil présidentiel se rend dans une monarchie du Golfe.

Une voie pour relier le Yémen et Oman

Au cours de la conférence de presse qui clôturait sa visite, le vice-président a appelé les pays arabes à "entamer un dialogue sérieux" pour restaurer la solidarité inter-arabe, affectée par la crise du Golfe. Par ailleurs, le sultanat d'Oman et le Yémen ont examiné un projet de voie terrestre de 450 km de long reliant les deux pays.

En octobre dernier, Mascate et Sanaa étaient parvenus à un accord sur le tracé de leurs

frontières communes, après dix ans de négociations. Le Yémen a cédé une partie de sa province orientale de Mahrah. Le sultanat d'Oman de son côté a abandonné au Yémen une partie de sa province occidentale du Dhofar.

En février dernier, le Yémen avait repris contact avec les Emirats Arabes Unis. Le ministre yéménite de la Défense, le général Haïtham Taher Kassem s'était alors rendu dans la capitale émiratie. (d'après AFP)

Le général Aïdid reçu à Sanaa: Le ministre des Affaires étrangères, Abdel Karim Al-Iriani a reçu dimanche dernier à Sanaa le général Mohamed Farah Aïdid, chef de l'une des principales factions somaliennes, qui l'a remercié pour l'aide apportée par le Yémen aux réfugiés somaliens. Plus de 60 000 Somaliens, fuyant la guerre civile et la famine dans leur pays, ont trouvé refuge ces dernières années au Yémen.

IRAK

Incident militaire avec les Etats-Unis

Le régime de Saddam Hussein affirme avoir respecté le cessez-le-feu décrété en janvier.

Le régime irakien espérait beaucoup de la nouvelle administration américaine de Bill Clinton pour sortir de son isolement. L'incident qui s'est produit vendredi dernier au-dessus du territoire irakien montre que l'incompréhension reste vive entre Bagdad et Washington.

Selon le Pentagone, la défense anti-aérienne irakienne a ouvert le feu vendredi 9 avril sans les atteindre sur quatre avions américains dans la zone d'exclusion aérienne au nord du 36e parallèle. Les avions américains ont riposté en larguant quatre bombes à fragmentation. L'Irak a démenti et a affirmé que ce sont les avions américains qui ont attaqué sans être provoqués.

C'est le premier incident militaire entre Américains et Irakiens en deux mois et demi. Du 13 au 19 janvier, les avions américains, britannique et française avaient mené des raids aériens sur des objectifs irakiens pour forcer Bagdad à respecter deux zones

d'exclusion aérienne, qu'elles surveillent dans le nord et le sud de l'Irak. Saddam Hussein avait décrété unilatéralement un cessez-le-feu le 19 janvier, en signe de bonne volonté.

Saddam Hussein prêt à oublier le passé

Le 13 février dernier, le leader irakien avait déclaré qu'il était prêt à oublier le passé et à établir de nouveaux rapports avec les Etats-Unis si Washington acceptait "d'écouter le point de vue de Bagdad".

Le pouvoir irakien était en passe d'obtenir ce qu'il cherchait. Le secrétaire d'Etat américain, Warren Christopher avait déclaré que si la détermination américaine à faire appliquer par l'Irak les résolutions de l'ONU restait intacte, elle ne posait plus nécessairement comme condition le renversement de Saddam Hussein.

L'incident de vendredi a semble-t-il rétabli la méfiance entre les deux pays. (AFP)

EN BREF

Le bouclage des territoires occupés est prolongé: Le gouvernement israélien a décidé dimanche de prolonger pour une période indéterminée le bouclage des territoires occupés, où vivent 1,8 millions de Palestiniens. L'armée israélienne avait bouclé le 29 mars la bande de Gaza et la Cisjordanie à la suite de la vague d'attentats, qui avaient fait quinze morts israéliens en mars.

Fayçal Hussein dans la délégation palestinienne:

Israël vient d'accepter la participation de Fayçal Hussein, principal dirigeant nationaliste des territoires occupés, dans la délégation palestinienne aux négociations de paix. Jusque-là, l'Etat hébreu refusait qu'un résident de Jérusalem-est, ou une personne proclamant son appartenance à l'OLP, fasse partie de la délégation palestinienne. Or Fayçal Hussein habite Jérusalem-est, conquis et annexé par Israël en 1967, et participe depuis plus d'un an aux travaux de la direction de l'OLP à Tunis. La délégation palestinienne invitée le 20 avril à Washington, n'a toujours pas annoncé son retour à la table des négociations.

George Bush au Koweït: Les Koweïtiens devaient accueillir mardi pour la première fois George Bush. L'ancien président américain demeure à leurs yeux le symbole de la libération de leur pays. Koweït-ville s'est pavoi-sée aux couleurs des drapeaux américain et koweïtien et des milliers de portraits de George Bush, vêtu d'une dishdasha (longue robe traditionnelle) et coiffé d'une guetra (le voile blanc qui couvre la tête des bédouins), ont été affichés.

L'Irak réclame 675 millions de dollars aux assureurs: L'Irak entend réclamer 675 millions de dollars d'indemnités aux assureurs de ses pétroliers, endommagés par la guerre du Golfe et l'inactivité liée à l'embargo qui frappe ce pays depuis plus de trente mois.

Riyad demande aux pèlerins de s'abstenir de toute activité politique: L'Arabie Saoudite a averti les pèlerins musulmans de s'abstenir de toute activité politique lors-qu'ils convergeront en mai prochain vers les lieux saints du royaume. Elle leur a demandé de ne pas apporter avec eux de livres, de revues ou tout autre objet interdit.

حليب الهناء

بالهناء والشفاء



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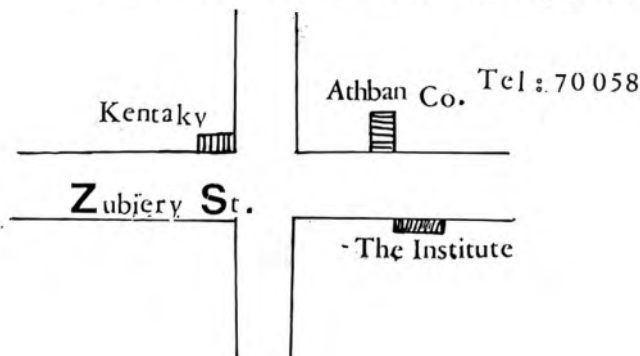
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ELECTIONS

Près de 5000 candidats enregistrés par la Haute commission électorale

Les premières élections législatives libres du Yémen, fixées le 27 avril prochain, devraient être disputées. La Haute commission électorale a fait paraître le chiffre définitif des candidatures enregistrées: 4814 pour 301 circonscriptions. Parmi les candidats, on compte un peu plus de 3700 indépendants, qui partent au combat électoral sans l'étiquette d'un parti.

Les deux partis au pouvoir, le CPG (Congrès Populaire Général) et le PSY (Parti Socialiste Yéménite) vont présenter, pour le premier, entre 291 et 301 candidats, et pour le second 228 candidats. Le

troisième grand parti yéménite, le RYR (Rassemblement Yéménite pour la Réforme) communément appelé Al-Islah, présente quant à lui 266 candidats.

Après avoir longtemps négocié pour une fusion des deux partis, le CPG et le PSY iront séparément devant les électeurs. Le CPG a préféré s'entendre avec l'Israh, avec lequel un accord verbal de désistement est intervenu. Avant le 17 avril, date du début de la campagne officielle, le candidat de l'un des deux partis devrait se retirer dans chaque circonscription en faveur de l'autre, si les états-majors estiment ce-

lui-ci plus populaire. Un accord du même type est intervenu entre le PSY et le Bloc Populaire Unioniste Nassérien, quatrième parti yéménite en terme d'influence.

Avant les élections, nous vous présentons une synthèse des programmes des quatre principaux partis yéménites. Nous vous présentons ci-dessous les programmes du PSY et de l'Israh. La semaine prochaine, vous pourrez lire une synthèse des programmes du CPG et du Bloc Populaire Unioniste Nassérien.

Le programme électoral du PSY (Parti socialiste yéménite)

Le PSY est actuellement dirigé par Ali Salem Al-Bid, numéro deux de l'Etat yéménite. Depuis qu'il a renoncé à l'internationalisme prolétarien, le parti a redéfini sa stratégie en lançant les bases d'un socialisme à la Yéménite.

Le programme électoral du PSY est paru intégralement en arabe dans le quotidien *Al Thawra* daté du 8 avril. Nous en dégageons ici les points essentiels.

En introduction, le PSY affirme que son objectif est de renforcer l'unification du pays et la démocratie, et de réaliser la justice sociale. Le programme du parti socialiste se divise ensuite en dix chapitres.

En priorité, le PSY veut renforcer la sécurité et assurer la stabilité du pays. "Il faut prendre des mesures draconiennes contre les auteurs des assassinats politiques, contre ceux qui mènent le désordre et tous ceux qui menacent la sécurité de la société". Pour cela, le PSY veut améliorer la formation et les conditions de vie des forces de sécurité. Son objectif est de renforcer l'autorité de l'Etat dans tout le pays et notamment de trouver une solution au pouvoir tribal et à l'anarchie qui en découle.

Pour une armée rapidement unifiée

Dans une seconde chapitre, le PSY traite de la défense nationale. Le parti souhaite que "l'Etat possède une armée unifiée, bien entraînée et très bien équipée, qui se tienne à l'écart de la politique et respecte la volonté du peuple". Pour le PSY, l'unification des forces armées "dans les brefs délais" est une mission urgente. Le parti déclare aussi qu'il faut faire sortir l'armée "des casernes qu'elle occupe dans les principales villes" du pays.

Dans un troisième chapitre, le PSY développe son programme économique. Il affirme être pour une économie où la concurrence s'exerce librement. Le parti socialiste veut encourager les investissements de la diaspora yéménite dans le pays, "sans entraves administratives", précise le programme. Il affirme aussi vouloir encourager les investissements des pays arabes dans l'extraction minière et pétrolière. D'autre part, pour permettre le développement industriel, il estime qu'il faut réaliser les infrastructures nécessaires. Quant au développement de la production agricole et animale, le PSY propose d'encourager les investissements en accordant les crédits accordés aux agriculteurs



Ali Salem Al-Bid, vice-président de la République du Yémen, et chef de file du PSY.

et en étendant l'irrigation grâce à la construction de barrages.

Par ailleurs, le PSY propose de voter une loi qui fixe le prix des aliments de base et des médicaments. Il souhaite aussi mettre en place une "politique juste des salaires, qui corresponde au niveau des prix". En outre, le parti socialiste yéménite veut faire passer une loi qui régit les relations entre les propriétaires terriens et les agriculteurs, et une autre qui organise les relations entre les propriétaires immobiliers et les locataires. Enfin, il demande que la zone franche d'Aden soit réalisée rapidement.

Dans un quatrième chapitre, le PSY traite de l'enseignement, de la culture, de la santé et de l'habitat. Le parti veut conserver la gratuité de l'enseignement et propose de rendre progressivement obligatoire l'école élémentaire. Il veut aussi améliorer la formation des enseignants et leur niveau de vie. En ce qui concerne l'enseignement supérieur, il souhaite la création d'une université islamique et propose d'accélérer la construction des universités de Taëz et de l'Hadramaout.

Des coopératives d'habitation

Pour la santé, le PSY donne priorité aux services de prévention. Il veut améliorer la formation et le niveau de vie des employés. Il propose également la participation des conseils locaux à la gestion des services médicaux et veut permettre l'introduction de capitaux privés dans le secteur de la santé.

Pour l'habitat, le PSY propose de développer des logements pour les revenus les plus faibles et d'encourager les coopératives d'habitation.

Dans une cinquième rubrique, le PSY déclare la guerre aux injustices. Tout d'abord, le parti veut mettre fin

aux prisons privées. Il veut interdire toute arrestation sans l'ordre d'un juge. Il veut moderniser la justice et renforcer son impartialité, en choisissant notamment des juges selon leurs compétences et en leur assurant un niveau de vie convenable. Le PSY déclare vouloir appliquer la justice à tous, même aux plus hauts placés. Enfin, le parti socialiste veut faire en sorte que les impôts rentrent dans les caisses de l'Etat.

La guerre à la corruption

Dans un sixième chapitre, le PSY déclare la guerre à la corruption, "à l'origine de tous les maux". Il souhaite notamment mettre fin à la corruption à l'intérieur de l'appareil d'Etat.

La septième rubrique traite de la décentralisation. Le parti socialiste veut transférer une partie de l'autorité publique dans les gouvernorats, car selon lui, "l'autorité locale est la base essentielle de la démocratie".

Les droits de l'Homme font l'objet d'une huitième rubrique. Le PSY s'engage à respecter la liberté d'opinion, d'association, le droit de manifester et de faire grève. Il veut interdire la surveillance des citoyens et garantir les droits des femmes. Enfin, il demande l'interdiction de toute juridiction d'exception.

Dans un neuvième chapitre, le PSY développe la question des richesses naturelles: "l'extraction des richesses naturelles doit servir au développement du pays".

Enfin, dans un dernier chapitre, le PSY traite des relations extérieures, notamment avec les pays voisins. Le parti souhaite trouver une solution pacifique aux problèmes frontaliers.

Jérôme BERNARD

Le programme électoral de Al-Islah

Al-Islah, parti qui se proclame islamiste, est actuellement dirigé par le Cheikh Al-Ahmar, leader de la confédération des tribus Hashed, à laquelle appartient également le président Saleh.

Le programme électoral de Al-Islah est paru intégralement en arabe dans l'hebdomadaire *Al Sahwa* daté du 5 avril 1993. Nous en dégageons ici les points essentiels.

Le parti de l'Israh affirme ne pas présenter de remède miracle: "nous ne prétendons pas améliorer les choses en une nuit". Le parti entend se présenter comme le prolongement authentique des mouvements réformistes yéménites de l'époque moderne.

Pour l'Israh, le pays est d'abord victime de la concurrence entre les gouvernements qui "se comportent selon leurs intérêts personnels et partisans". Le programme du parti islamiste comporte trois chapitres. Le premier fixe les grandes priorités du parti. Le deuxième chapitre, de loin le plus important, présente l'action à mener en politique intérieure. Enfin, le dernier chapitre évoque les choix de l'Israh en matière de politique internationale.

Dans le premier chapitre, on peut remarquer le peu de place (relatif) réservé au domaine religieux. Il est mentionné que l'Islam est un système qui régit tous les aspects de la vie et dont émane une conception achevée de l'homme. L'Israh rappelle son engagement contre tous les facteurs de division afin de préserver l'unité nationale. Il affirme également son attachement au régime républicain.

Le droit d'exprimer ses idées et ses opinions est aussi affirmé, car il fait partie de la liberté garantie par la charia. Un autre principe récurrent dans le programme de l'Israh est celui de "l'alternance pacifique du pouvoir, à travers les urnes". Parmi les priorités du parti, on peut noter la réforme de la Constitution à la lumière de la Loi islamique (charia), qui doit être la source de toute législation. Pour l'Israh, "la réforme de la situation commence par la réforme de l'homme". On peut noter aussi la volonté de fermeture de la fabrique de bière d'Aden, qui est un "défi à la Loi de Dieu", ou la lutte tous azimuts contre la corruption financière et administrative.

Dans le second chapitre, sur le plan législatif, l'Israh demande que le Parlement puisse à l'avenir jouer pleinement son rôle en matière de législation et de contrôle. "La réforme de la situation du pays n'aura pas lieu tant que le Parlement ne sera pas un instrument effi-



Cheikh Al-Ahmar, chef suprême des tribus Hashed, est le chef de file de l'Israh.

cake". Les ambiguïtés de certains articles de la Constitution ou leur contradiction avec la charia nécessitent certains changements: "Les articles de la Constitution, ses fondements et principes doivent être clairement définis, ne pas laisser place aux contradictions et affirmer la référence suprême au Coran et à la Suma".

Toujours en matière législative, le programme de l'Israh mentionne la nécessité de s'inspirer des propositions constructives des oulémas. L'Israh souhaite aussi oeuvrer pour "l'approfondissement des relations entre le Parlement et le peuple", afin de maintenir des relations de confiance entre les deux et perpétuer l'expérience démocratique consultative (Chourawiyya).

Une position économique libérale

L'Israh désire mener une politique de décentralisation, renforcer les appareils de contrôle, et mettre fin au chômage larvé qui existe dans tous les ministères. On peut noter aussi le désir de voir les forces armées remplir pleinement leur "mission de défense démocratique établie sur le principe d'alternance pacifique du pouvoir".

L'information est un maître-mot du programme de l'Israh, en ce sens où les médias doivent jouer leur rôle de "conscientisation" du peuple, afin que celui-ci soit davantage responsable et qu'une confiance s'instaure entre lui et ses gouvernants. Il est affirmé la nécessité liberté de la presse contre toute pression extérieure.

Sur le plan économique, l'Israh affiche une position libérale, cherchant à encourager les investissements locaux et étrangers dans certains domaines, comme celui des techniques avancées ou de l'industrie lourde (pétrochimie).

Il souhaite encourager la création de petites industries et favoriser le secteur agricole.

Il tient également à palier les difficultés économiques actuelles (réduction du déficit budgétaire, frein à la dévaluation du riyal et de l'inflation). Pour plus de justice sociale, l'Israh envisage de s'appuyer sur les impôts directs plutôt que sur les impôts indirects. Il prône aussi une meilleure information du peuple sur l'utilisation par l'Etat des dividendes pétroliers et reste hostile à l'usure.

Enfin il affirme son souhait de voir s'accroître les relations avec les pays voisins et les autres pays arabes, dans le cadre d'un marché commun des pays arabes et musulmans.

Dans le domaine éducatif, l'Israh prône l'application du principe de l'enseignement obligatoire (niveau préparatoire), la création d'insituts scientifiques et d'écoles d'apprentissage du Coran, l'élargissement de l'enseignement pour les femmes, l'adaptation des programmes à la modernité avec une politique éducative mieux définie et la mise en oeuvre de plans de lutte contre l'analphabétisme.

L'Israh entend agir pour une amélioration générale des moyens de communications et du système de santé (pour une meilleure répartition des hôpitaux et dispensaires dans le pays et l'encouragement des investissements privés dans le secteur hospitalier). La préservation de la famille, la non-exploitation de la femme fait également partie du programme de l'Israh, avec, il faut le souligner, un allègement nécessaire des coûts du mariage.

En politique extérieure, l'Israh réaffirme son attachement traditionnel et sa solidarité vis-à-vis du monde arabe et musulman, notamment envers la Palestine et la Bosnie-Herzégovine. Il souhaite mettre un terme aux conséquences négatives de la guerre du Golfe.

Benoît LONCLE



**THE BEST
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As the Human Soul Soars High:

Struggle of Yemeni Handicapped Women !

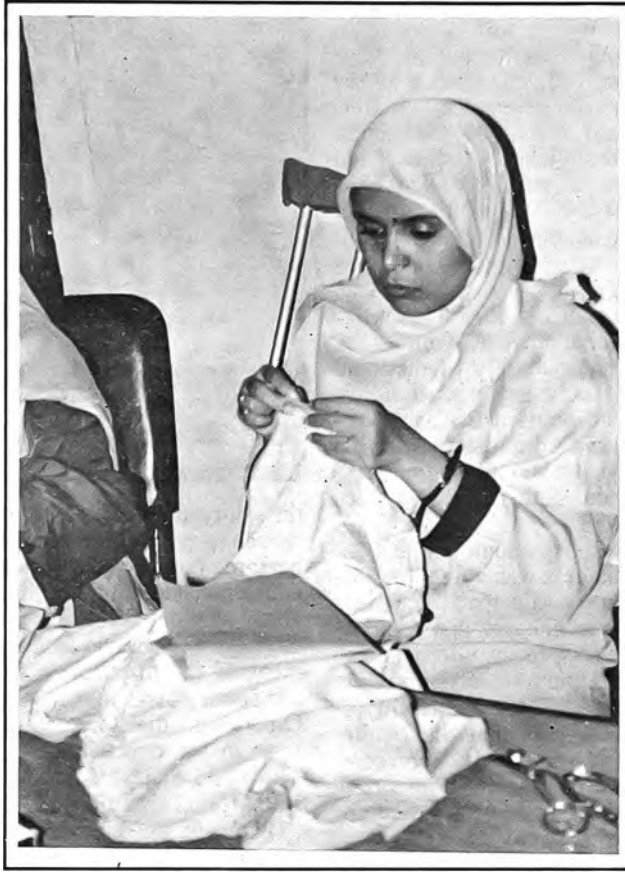
By: **Ismail Ali Al-Ghabri,**
Yemen Times.

Everyone attempts to contribute something according to his capabilities and potential. For some, physical disability is not a source of frustration and failure, but rather an impetus to prove his/her worth. Human history is testimony to that. There have been many overachievers who were blind, deaf (or both) or physically disabled. Such individuals achieved the highest levels of academic excellence, wrote masterpieces, made important inventions, and guided humanity. Many handicapped persons set world records and obtained international acclaim in arts, literature and science. Many of them were admired by their able bodied fellow men and women for their outstanding achievements. I interviewed many persons encumbered by one or another handicap, thus preventing them from living their lives to the fullest. The handicapped persons' approach to life is greatly affected by the bad attitude of kin and society towards them. This is specially true for handicapped women.

A common thread running through the personal experiences of all handicapped persons is the feeling of anxiety, fear and hesitation caused by, as they told me, society's cruel attitude towards them. Some have succumbed to social pressure and resigned themselves to their misfortunes. They have withdrawn to a small shell in which they have decided to spend their life. Others have taken the misfortune as a challenge and carved out a place for themselves in society. Amal Ahmed is a young woman who has been crippled since early childhood as a result of a poor application of a syringe

needle in her thigh. At the age of seven, and unable to walk, she was refused admission to school. "I am a Muslim girl with great faith in God, and I overcame many obstacles in my life.

seen many (handicapped) girls married. They are very happy and are not necessarily married to a handicapped man." Her advice to any handicapped person is to 'stand



Yet, there is one episode I shall never forget. One day, my father took me to school with my sisters. He wanted to enroll me. The principal of the school refused to accept me simply because I am a handicapped person. She called me 'poor girl', Amal said. "That pity in her eyes started a fire in my soul, which ever since has been my driving force. It gives me courage and hope when others treat me like one of them," she added. When asked about her chances of getting married, she said that her handicap does not stand in the way, but of course, the handicapped have a lesser chance to marry. "I have

tal,' to be patient, and not to despair. "A handicap is like a trial from God to test our faith. We should work hard to overcome it and achieve our aspiration," she concluded. Nora, age 17, has been paralyzed from the waist down since early childhood. She has travelled to many countries for treatment but to no avail. "I accepted my fate and gave up, but I always have dreams. I see myself walking/running, again. It is a fleeting happiness as I wake up to the realities," she said. "I have great difficulty when people look at me with pity. My own family makes me feel that I am a burden. Every girl is supposed to live with her family for a certain time, and then move to her own home, but who will accept me as a wife?" "It was like a stab in my heart when my brother told me one day, 'No one will ever ask for your hand in marriage. You should not even dream it.' When I heard this and the laughter, I didn't want to live," she said bitterly. Asma, 28, suffers from paralysis in one leg. "It happened suddenly, at the age of 15. I was reading when my mother called me. I stood up to go to her. I felt heaviness in my right leg and could not move it. I was taken to several hospitals, but no cure was found. It was a great shock to me - to be paralyzed in the prime of my youth. I accepted my paralysis. I studied hard and completed my studies successfully. I was married and I now lead a happy life," she said proudly.

Democracy and Yemeni Women

By: **Saad Salah Khalis,**
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times



Democracy is known as the socio-political system that insures the individuality of each citizen of the society. Thus, it creates an unconscious bond between the self and the collective interests. Yet, democracy is not another political system concerned with periodical changes of the ruling outfit. Actually, once adopted and traditionalized, it turns out to be a way of life. This fact raises a crucial question. What is the role of half, or even more, of the society in the development process?

There, on that fine borderline between traditions and modernization, the Middle ages and this new age, stands the woman. Women are among all of those transacting currents of traditional beliefs, religion, modernization, liberation, basic rights, and the material and spiritual obligations required to keep balance between them all; to stand the pressure of transitional periods in history, such as the one that Yemen is now experiencing.

However, the question is: Are Yemeni women prepared to cross the line? Is their voting decisive in terms of the conscious choice of their leaders? The answer is likely, no; setting aside all pride and arrogance accompanying such periods of social progress.

Can this largely ignorant, most vulnerable fraction of society take the lead and vote for modernization, free from the influence of the stronger fraction which has all the power it needs to manipulate any social decision? No, for sure, but this equation is rather weak at both ends. If democracy is to be accepted as a way of life, the role of women will, sooner or later, be an issue that the development process must compensate for; this is true whether or not the other fraction likes the situation or not. Women, themselves, cannot take their proposed part unless special conditions of readiness are met such as: social awareness, economic independence, and the ability to form a considerable percentage of the production force of the society.

We may all agree that this cannot be achieved without the democratization of the society as a whole, which should be among the goals of the forces fighting for modernization in the coming election.

process should cover men as well as women, as men are still the major effective force in the society.

Concentration should be directed towards the younger generation, the keys to the change and development of the future. Schools and universities alike could be the leading proponents and instruments of that effort; taking the responsibility for forming the proper cultural background for both male and female youths. In addition, the household education circle should be broken by the mass media with radio and television educational programming.

Every transitional period is accompanied by big dreams, and what I fear most is that all of those dreams will just die away after the settlement of the newly elected forces in power. When all crucial social issues return to an office drawer, awaiting someone's sporadic interest or limited international pressure to end with one or two conferences and go back to a standstill position.

My conclusions is that women should vote for modernization and liberation in the coming election, and that whoever the winners in the elections, they should give women issues a priority.

Many political parties and social organizations have initiated countrywide campaigns with the aim of creating the right consciousness to recognize the role of women in all walks of life. The programs should explicitly state the demands of any coming government to apply whatever means possible to ensure against the abuse of women and denial of their rights.

There can be no healthy and civilized society without the full participation of a productive female sector - in both rural and urban areas. I am sure that if democracy develops roots in Yemen, the status of Yemeni women and their contribution and role will improve immensely.

Modernization is a highly controversial concept, especially with regards to women's development process in societies such as Yemen's. However, some of the main themes could include: educational enlightenment for women, equal opportunities in the workplace, elimination of social discrimination, and building their confidence in the importance and strength of their role in the society. Keeping a reasonable amount of space for women-oriented issues in future planning is essential indeed. Yet, the self-motivated private leagues and organizations are indispensable when acting on the level of small towns, villages, and even quarters; guiding and exploiting the female population's potential for all kinds of creative activities.

This kind of activity should provide sacrifices and withstand the overwhelming pressure of traditional forces that will not willingly evacuate the positions that they have held for hundreds of years. However, those sacrifices are just a tiny price to be paid compared to the creation of a healthy democratic society on the threshold of the 21st century.

What I would like to say to the traditional thinkers is...the change is coming and it's inevitable, so why not get ready and try to apply thoroughly thought out steps to control the social change process in a safe way, before the flood of change attacks suddenly with unstoppable force; this could cause all prevailing balances to collapse with completely unpredictable results and consequences.

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The Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies: A Strong Role in Correcting Yemen's Trade Deficit

The deficit in the trade balance in the Republic of Yemen has put much pressure on the economy and many complications on the society. As a result, any efforts towards the export of Yemeni products and services receives the full encouragement of the government. In other words, the country is pushing an export-oriented development policy, the countries of the Far East being the model.

One of the big hopes of Yemen lies in the efforts of the Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies, whose export earnings have been steadily rising. Last year, total exports of this group exceeded \$3.5 million and this year they are expected to grow by at least 50%.

"Our main markets are in four regions: Africa (Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Tanzania, Nigeria); Arab countries (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Libya, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon); Europe (the United Kingdom, Romania, Bulgaria); and South and South-east Asia (Malaysia, India)," said Mr. Abdul Jabbar Hayel Saeed Anam. He added that they are now investigating new markets in the Netherlands, Germany, the USA, Canada. "We have sent samples of our products to many potential importers, and we expect to finalize contracts soon," Abdul Jabbar said. Speaking about the Yemeni products that are presently being exported, Mr. Abdul Jabbar Hayel Saeed Anam specified the following products:

- Dairy Products and Juices;
- Biscuits & Confectionery;



- Chocolates, Candies;
- Ghee, Oils, Soap;
- Sponges, Plastic Products;
- Toilet Paper, Tissues, etc.;
- Mineral Water;
- Diapers, Feminine Pads;
- Food Products such as Spaghetti, etc.

He then added that the list of export products continues to grow and that the potential is excellent. It will be noted that Yemen's traditional exports such as coffee, salt, etc., have more or less dried up. Instead, Yemen has been able to increase new exports in three different categories as follows:

- Crude Oil;
- Vegetables and Fruits;
- Manufactured Goods.

Additional exports could also be generated from mineral exports such as gold, copper, zinc, etc. However, these are most probably a couple of years away.

Yemen's chronic trade deficit had, in the past, been offset by remittances of Yemenis working abroad, notably in the oil-rich Arab Gulf states. This was further supplemented by aid from fraternal and friendly countries as well as international organizations. Both sources were drastically affected by the Gulf Crisis and its fallout.

Today, the economic hardships of Yemen, one symptom of which is the bad balance of payments position and the subsequent fall in the value of the local currency (Riyal), has made increasing of exports a matter of "economic life or death." It is in this light that the efforts of the Hayel Saeed Anam Companies bring hope to the country. "We expect encouragement from the state, even if in the form of awards and honors," Abdul Jabbar said.

The Poultry Industry of Yemen

The availability of chicken in the market has reduced the pressure on meat prices in Yemen. Over the years, a typically beef and mutton eating society has moved over to the white meat - chicken and fish. The poultry industry has simultaneously provided an answer to meat demand as well as supplying the market with eggs. One of the largest investments in this field belong to the Omeri family whose Al-Omeri and Baraka Establishment covers 40-50% of the market demand. "The country consumes some 120,000 tons of poultry every year," explains Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Omeri, the Chairman of Al-Omeri and Baraka group. Abdullah, who holds a B.A. in Business Administration from the United Kingdom, has been in this business since 1973.



Asked about how the business was doing, Mr. Al-Omeri said that there were many linkages that could be developed in order to make maximum contribution to society. "The availability of the inputs that the poultry industry needs represents one of the most important constraints in the growth of the business," he said. One of the main inputs is the poultry feed, of which the country imports some 150,000 tons every year. "Our company, and others, are more than willing to get into the linkage business and make investments. But

the government has to reduce its red tape and cumbersome bureaucracy which adds considerably to the cost," he pointed out.

Giving a general assessment of the distribution of the poultry investments, Al-Omeri said that there were four major concentrations. These are Sanaa, Taiz, Al-Barh (off Taiz), and Bajil. "There are, in addition, of course, sporadic projects here and there," he added. Entrepreneur Abdullah Al-Omeri spoke of the need to evolve a full-fledged 'agri-poultry-industry' to meet the demand on the one hand, and to provide the

necessary inputs, on the other.

Asked about the dramatic rise in the price of poultry, Al-Omeri attributed it to the deterioration in the value of the Riyal in the exchange market. "A big part of the input in this business is imported," he said. Although generally optimistic about the economic potential of the country, Mr. Al-Omeri strongly urged immediate reforms in government management and attitudes to business.

By: Ameen Nouisser,
Economic Editor,
Yemen Times.

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الحديدة ت: ٣/٢٢٢٤٦٠ توكس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ توكس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكسميل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٣٦
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ توكس: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب: ١٦٠

ANSWERS to Trial Exams of Page 2:

LITERARY SECTION:

A:
1. reciting, 2. mending, 3. a few,
4. had graduated, 5. on, 6. to realise,
7. studied, 8. seeing, 9. after, 10. so.

B:
1. afford, 2. realised, 3. believe, 4. business,
5. rang, 6. religious, 7. revolt, 8. tarmac.

C:
1. following, 2. known, 3. being,
4. was built, 5. doing, 6. ruled, 7. to write,
8. listens, 9. made, 10. has been.

D:
1. enjoys singing,
2. girl whose,
3. where I lived,
4. the best,
5. I didn't use to go OR but I don't now
6. She was given a reward
7. I graduated,
8. As a result of speaking
9. Pale, doesn't she,
10. go out of business.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

A:
1. seeing 2. make 3. smoking
4. leaving, 5. shorter, 6. will tell,
7. length, 8. was built, 9. was crossing,
10. plays

B:
1. girl who,
2. I sold,
3. what my address was...
4. Describe the length of...
5. The pipe is hollow so...
6. and lie down...
7. if she had mended...
8. forward to receiving...
9. the sample carefully...
10. is darker...

D:
1. $7 + 9 - 2 = 14$,
2. $1/2 - 1/3 = 1/6$
3. $1/5 > 1/6$
4. $3 \times 3.14 = 9.42$

LESSON #40

Adjectives from place names, part three

PRETEST Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective for the place names.

1. A person from Afghanistan is _____.
2. A person from France is _____.
3. A person from Greece is _____.
4. A person from Uzbekistan is _____.
5. A person from Cyprus is _____.
6. A person from Norway is _____.
7. A person from the Netherlands is _____.
8. A person from Switzerland is _____.
9. A person from Kazakhstan is _____.
10. A person from Tadjikistan is _____.

In the last two weeks we have looked at patterns for creating adjectives from place names, concentrating mainly on adjectives of nationality. In the last lesson we dealt with the suffixes **-ish** and **-i**. This week we will finish with one more pattern and an examination of adjectives which are completely unpredictable.

Pattern 5: no suffix

There are several place names whose adjectival forms are created not by adding a suffix, but by removing one. For these places, the suffix **-stan** is dropped to form the adjective. Like the pattern using the suffix **-i**, this pattern is limited geographically as most of these place names are from Central Asia.

Uzbekistan.....Uzbek Afghanistan.....Afghan Kazakhstan.....Kazakh

An exception to this pattern was mentioned in last week's lesson. Pakistan becomes Pakistani, rather than Pak.



Practice A Give the adjectives for these places:

1. Kurdistan _____
2. Hindustan _____
3. Tadjikistan _____
4. Afghanistan _____
5. Pakistan _____
6. Uzbekistan _____
7. Turkmenistan _____

Irregulars

As is usual in English, there are forms which don't fit, or even defy, rules and patterns. This is particularly true in the area of geographical adjectives. Here is a list of some of them, many of which have already been mentioned as exceptions to the patterns:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| France.....French | Greece.....Greek |
| Cyprus.....Cypriot | the Netherlands.....Dutch |
| Norway.....Norwegian | Switzerland.....Swiss |
| Belgium.....Belgian | Germany.....German |
| Britain.....British | Denmark.....Danish |
| Sweden.....Swedish | Spain.....Spanish |
| Turkey.....Turkish | Thailand.....Thai |
| Egypt.....Egyptian | Brazil.....Brazilian |
| Jordan.....Jordanian | Iran.....Iranian |
| China.....Chinese | Burma.....Burmese |

Scotland presents an even more complicated problem. One form follows pattern number 3: Scotland.....Scottish. However, there are two other adjectival forms for this place, both of which are highly irregular: Scots and Scotch. When to use which is often debated.

There are other irregulars which take their forms from the original language, such as Quebec.....Quebecois.

Test The following places all have adjectives formed according to the five patterns we've looked at. Following those patterns, write the adjectives.

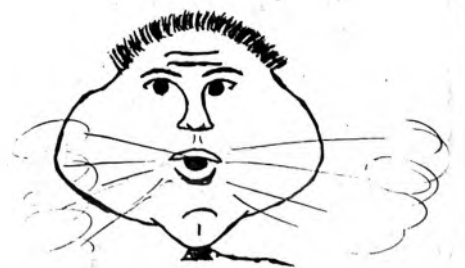
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Armenia _____ | 11. Sudan _____ |
| 2. Lebanon _____ | 12. Mongolia _____ |
| 3. Kazakhstan _____ | 13. Finland _____ |
| 4. Venezuela _____ | 14. Oman _____ |
| 5. Kenya _____ | 15. Ethiopia _____ |
| 6. England _____ | 16. Japan _____ |
| 7. Yemen _____ | 17. Cambodia _____ |
| 8. Kuwait _____ | 18. Vietnam _____ |
| 9. Korea _____ | 19. Morocco _____ |
| 10. Ireland _____ | 20. Bosnia _____ |

WEEKLY IDIOM

Full of hot air

Someone who is full of hot air talks a lot, but doesn't really say anything that is important.

The candidates make a lot of promises, but for the most part they are full of hot air.



ANSWERS Pretest 1. Afghan 2. French 3. Greek 4. Uzbek 5. Cypriot 6. Norwegian 7. Dutch 8. Swiss 9. Kazakh 10. Tadjik Practice A 1. Kurd 2. Hindu 3. Tadjik 4. Afghan 5. Pakistani 6. Uzbek 7. Turkmen Test 1. Ar- menian 2. Lebanese 3. Kazakh 4. Venezuelan 5. Kenyan 6. English 7. Ye- menian 8. Kuwait 9. Korean 10. Irish 11. Sudanese 12. Mongolian 13. Fin- ish 14. Omani 15. Ethiopian 16. Japanese 17. Cambodian 18. Vietnamese 19. Moroccan 20. Bosnian



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Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Central Bank	274371/3
YBRD	271623/4
National Bank	275373
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
United Bank Ltd	272424
Government Ministries:	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61
Insurance Companies:	
Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance	206112/14
Yemen General Insurance Co.	265191

Afghanistan	217691	Syria	247750
Algeria	209688/89	Tunisia	240458/9
Bulgaria	217244	Turkey	241395
China	275337	U.A.E	248777/78
Cuba	217304	U.K.	215630/33
Czechoslovakia	247946	U.S.A.	238842/52
Djibouti	265469	Vietnam	216998
Egypt	275948	Austrian Hon Consulate	
Ethiopia	208833	Canadian Hon Consulate	208814
France	275995	Danish Trade Office	243433
Germany	216756/757	Greek Hon Consulate	272218
Hungary	216679	Swedish Consulate	207595
India	241980		
Indonesia	217388	ADEN	
Iran	206945/948	Czechoslovakia	232101
Iraq	216681/790	China	232604/30
Italy	73409/78849	Ethiopia (Commercial)	231335
Japan	207356/208753	France	223129/090
Jordan	216701	Germany	232162/
Korea (Dem)	232340	011	
Korea (Rep)	245959/60	India	233131
Kuwait	216317/319	Iran	231893/361
Lebnon	203959	Italy	232586/88
Libya	208815/6	Japan	232081/233282
Mauritania	206770	Palestine	232717/340
Morocco	207964	Russian (FR)	232729/32625
Netherlands	215626/778	Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Oman	208933/4	Somalia	241421/101
Pakistan	248813/14	U.K.	232711/12/13.
Palistine	217306/348		
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Sudan Airways	272503-5		
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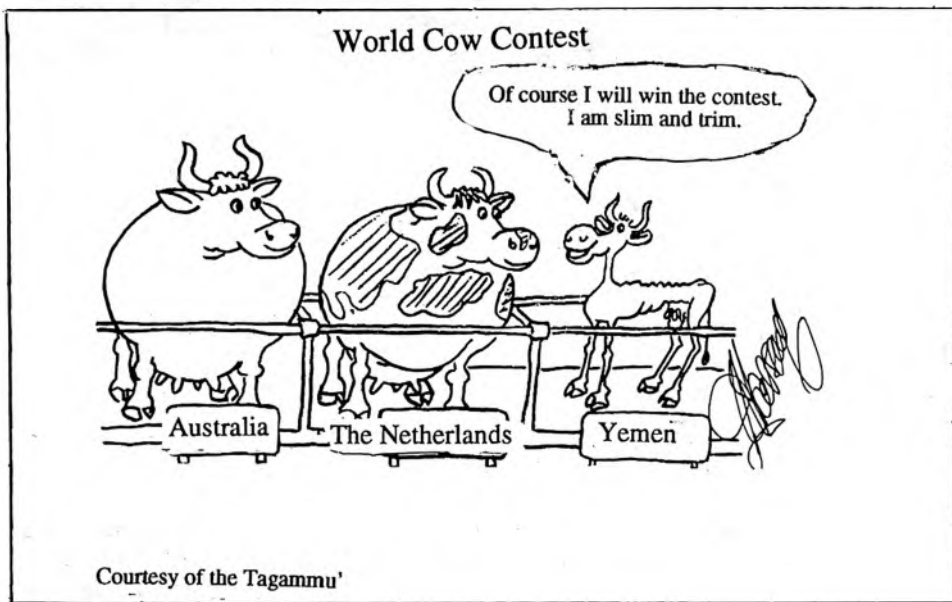
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Muslims Are at the Receiving End of the Stick in New World Order

A survey of the trouble spots in the world today would quickly show that the Muslims face some kind of an ordeal. In many places, the New World Order seems to have targeted the local Muslim populations. In Georgia, Shevardnadze is showing around the local Abkhazians - a Muslim minority. He denies them their right to self-rule and similar rights. In former Yugoslavia, the Serbs (and to a lesser extent the Croats) are killing the Bosnian Muslims in a pre-meditated plan to "cleanse" the region. In Azerbaijan, the Armenian army has cornered pockets of local Azeri Muslims and continues on its drive to clear the area of Muslims. In Palestine, the State of Israel continues to kick out locals and confiscate their land to make way for more Jewish immigrants. In India, an increasingly militant Hindu majority has broken the constitutional rights of the Muslim minority. In Burma, a large number

of Muslims have been forced out of their country and into Bangladesh. In many countries in Europe (e.g., France, the UK, Germany, etc.), substantial Muslim minorities (of Arab, Pakistani, Turkish, etc., origins) are almost under siege and they are treated as second class citizens. In South Africa, a substantial Muslim minority is not even accepted as a minority and its rights, along with those of others, are denied. We can go on and list many examples of violence in which the Muslims are at the receiving end of the stick. It is not a matter of paranoia or some kind of hallucinations of conspiracies. There are hard facts that prove that the leaders of the New World Order do not sympathize sufficiently with the pain of the Muslims. What should be done? I think that the answer does not lie in rocking the boat or disturbing the world order, but in making the world wake up to its duties and responsibilities. A fair and just system is easier to support and protect.

At the individual country level, Muslim governments have first to respect their own peoples. A Muslim state that does not respect the rights of its people does not have the moral force to ask others to respect their Muslim minorities. Respect of rights should not, of course, be limited to just the Muslims; but it is the rights of Muslims that are mostly being violated these days. At the collective level, Muslim regional organizations should move beyond the traditional rhetoric and introduce some basic guidelines to their work. Accepting a leader for the group is the first step towards creating harmony among the member-states, and thus give the organizations some effectiveness and credibility. Journalists, lawyers and university professors could also play a role in protecting Muslim minorities by pointing to the shortfall in the Western yardsticks for justice and human/political rights.

By: **Prof Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaq**
Faculty of Economics,
Sanaa University.

Parties of the Next Elections: The Rabitah and the Tagammu'

Over the last three years, certain political parties have evolved into decent and well-respected parties. We are not going to pass judgement on all the political organizations of Yemen, but two political parties deserve our applause.

First is Rabitah Abnaa Al-Yemen or the League of the Sons of Yemen. Its Chairman, Abdul-Rahman Al-Jafri is a man who stands tall in more than way. A man with a strong personality, he is well versed in international politics, speaks English fluently, and above all, he is a good and observing Muslim. He and his colleague have guided the party to chart an independent course, without being subservient to any of the big parties.

During the last three months, there have been strenuous efforts to split this party as a pressure tactic to make its leadership bow to the big guys. Today, the Rabitah has come out of its ordeal undamaged. "We have a long-term strategy. When all the guys you see in power today will have long been gone, the Rabitah will still be a force to be reckoned with," said a senior member. "We are looking at the elections coming up in 1997 and in the 21st century," he added.

Second is the Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yemeni. An observer once described the Tagammu' and its anchor man, Omer Al-Gawi, as created to be eternally in the opposition. The Tagammu' is indeed another long-term party, specially since most of its members are people who have a vast knowledge of politics and the political options. That is why people call the Tagammu' 'The Party of the Intellectuals.'

The Tagammu' is vehemently opposed to corruption, and that is one reason why it will remain forever a 'poor party.' Its programs insist on cleanliness in handling government affairs, and in managing the economy. Of course, there are other parties that can be called the parties of the 1997 elections, but I think these two qualify very well. By then, some of the currently big ones will have given way.

By: The Political Editor, Yemen Times.

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