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# YEMEN TIMES

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G.S.A.: SAS, Thai, AA, Royal Jordanian, Yemenia  
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## OUR VIEWPOINT A Fresh Start?

It is not often that politicians get a chance to make a fresh start in the way they handle government affairs. In recent years, Yemen's politicians got two fantastic chances to make a fresh start.

Upon unification, on May 22nd, 1990, the regime had a perfect opportunity to make a new beginning regarding the way it managing government affairs. Unfortunately, it did not seize the opportunity. As a result the agonies of mismanagement, corruption, favoritism and inefficiency were prolonged.

Today, following the April 27th, 1993 elections, the regime has another opportunity to start all over again. The question is, 'Will it take it?'

It is necessary that substantial change be introduced; otherwise, the situation will deteriorate until it cannot be salvaged. One of the most important changes that needs to be made is related to attitude or approach. If the leadership continues to look at Yemenis through tribo-partisan glasses, then very little can be done. If, however, it takes-on an efficiency-oriented attitude in government affairs, then a lot can be done, especially for the economic well-being of the people.

The resources available to Yemen are sufficient to embark on a meaningful development effort to achieve a substantial jump in the level of income and quality of life. There is nothing wrong in some people getting rich, provided they have earned it, and provided they pay the (tax) dues on such wealth. In Yemen, we see a lot of wealthy dudes who have not earned the money, and who are not willing to pay their taxes. In post-election Yemen, this cannot be tolerated. A new start involves adopting anti-corruption steps!

The Publisher  
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Happy  
THIRD  
Unification  
Anniversary  
on  
22nd May



أعطر التهاني  
بالذكرى  
الثالثة  
لعيد الوحدة  
في  
(٢٢ مايو)

## Ali Abdullah Saleh: DESTINED TO LEAD A NEW YEMEN INTO THE 21st CENTURY?

The chips are falling in place. Ali Abdullah Saleh seems to be in charge - no competition. The people of Yemen have given his party's candidates a majority in the new parliament and the PGC block holds over 50% of the votes in the legislature. The two other large parties have agreed this week to join the PGC. The Yemen Socialist Party signed an agreement to work towards a merger with the PGC. Two days later, the Islah agreed to join a coalition government headed by the PGC. Thus, Ali Abdullah Saleh looks set to lead Yemen uncontested, at least for now. Observers believe he may run in trouble with the people rather than with the political parties, if he fails to deliver on his campaign promises.

He has promised a lean and clean government. He has promised accountability in government. He has promised to bring technocrats into the government. He has promised a better educational system. He has promised economic growth. He has promised safety and security. He has promised a better judiciary. He has promised a lot. Is he going to deliver? Many of the Yemenis are holding their breath and waiting for the next few days to see if the President intends to deliver



on those promises, or whether they were simply the rhetoric of election campaigns. Citizens still feel a sense of hope. Maybe, and just maybe, he meant some of those things, and he will work on them. Many see him as a man destined to lead Yemen into the 21st century, but this will depend primarily on him. Can anything go wrong? Yes, many things can go wrong, specially if goes back to the 'old' ways. It

is our sincere hope to see him succeed by rising up beyond petty squabbling and compromises. For now, most Yemenis are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt and line up behind him in show of support. As the drama unfolds with the formation of the new government, it will be clear which way the President plans to lead us - to a new Yemen or the same old stuff. We will wait and see!

SHEIKH ABDULLAH BIN  
HUSSAIN AL-AHMAR ELECTED  
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CONGRATULATIONS!



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# YEMEN TIMES

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## Rothmans Officials in Yemen

A delegation from Rothmans of Pall Mall (International) Ltd. concluded a several-day visit to Yemen this week. The group was headed by Ian Maitland, Regional Chief Executive, and Steven James, Managing Director of the Middle East and Indian Sub-Continent. During the visit, the delegation was briefed on the growth of the Yemeni market, and the continued cooperation arrangements with their local partners and representatives.

## UEAC To Launch Mercedes Competition

United Engineering & Automobile Co., Ltd., plans to launch a nationwide competition covering Mercedes Benz cars in Yemen.

If you own a Mercedes car which was manufactured before 1973, and is still running and is in good condition, hold on to it. You may win one of the many prizes offered in the competition.

## PGC Parliamentary Bloc Formed

Some 150 parliamentarians forming the PGC bloc in parliament have named eleven persons to lead their debates in parliament. Mohammad Al-Khadim Al-Wajeeh was named as the whip.

It will be noted that the PGC has the largest bloc in the current parliament.

## President Saleh Receives Letter from US President Clinton

Ambassador David Mack, Assistant Deputy Secretary of State in the US, hand delivered a letter from US President Bill Clinton to President Saleh. The letter was to express US support to the Yemeni democratization process and to congratulate Yemen on the successful conclusion of the parliamentary elections.

## Parliamentarians Insist to See Listing of Cabinet Before Its Announcement

One of the new parliamentarians disclosed to the Yemen Times that he and his colleagues have emphatically informed the leaders of the large political parties that they want to see the list of proposed cabinet members before it is made public. "Once made public, it is hard to make any changes in it or propose amendments." At another level, a seven-person bloc of businessmen has been formed in parliament. These are mainly businessmen who push liberal economic policies within a free market system.

Also in parliament, talks over the formation of the various specialized committees and subcommittees are fully underway. Four committees have already been agreed upon and six more are under discussion. The new parliament took the constitutional oath on Saturday, May 15th.

## President Saleh Receives Letter from Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan

President Ali Abdullah Saleh received a letter from UAE President HE Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Aal Nahyan. The letter was said to deal with the means to revitalize the near-dormant relations between the two countries. The letter comes within the efforts of Sheikh Zayed to mend fences and heal the fallout from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. "Sheikh Zayed is trying to create the atmosphere that allows inter-Arab relations to regain vitality and vigor," it was reported. "The Yemeni side reacted positively to the UAE efforts," it was added.

## Secretary-General of Arab/Islamic Capital Cities in Sanaa

Dr. Abdul-Qader Hamzah Koshak, the Secretary-General of the Organization of Arab and Islamic Capital Cities, arrived in Sanaa on Wednesday May 12th. He visit is aimed at discussing his organization's plans to sponsor a study of the architectural evolution of Sanaa.

## Challenges on Election Results Being Studied

Qadhi Mohammad Al-Hajji, Supreme Court Chairman, said that 113 challenges were received by his court regarding the election results. "We are studying them," he said.

## Sheikh Abdullah Chairs the Parliament

Following the agreement between the Islah and the PGC-YSP alliance to jointly form a coalition government it is certain that Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar will head the parliament. Sheikh Al-Ahmar has had previous experience in managing the affairs of parliament as he was the chairman of Majlis Al-Shura, former parliament.

## President Saleh Receives Letter from King Fahd

President Ali Abdullah Saleh received H.E. Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Khuwaiter, the Saudi Minister of Education and Special Envoy of HM King Fahd, who delivered a letter to the President. Yemen Times learnt that the letter proposed details on the resumption of the bilateral talks regarding the border dispute between the two countries.

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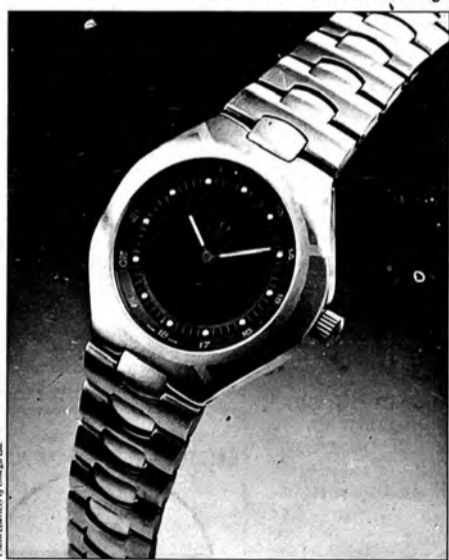
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Sept 6 - Sept 11	Liberty Cup New York - NY	Nov 21 - Nov 28	Steinlager/Logan Cup Auckland - New Zealand
Sept 12 - Sept 17	ACY Cup Rovinj - Croatia		

\*Dates are tentative

**Will Danes Say "Yes" to Maastricht?**

Last year, they voted with their hearts and said "No" to Maastricht which calls for a more integrated European Community. On the 18th of May, they will be voting with their brains and will say "Yes."

That is the popular wisdom dominating Denmark these days, as Danes are gearing up to the country's second referendum on whether to ratify the EC's Maastricht union treaty.

Politicians say it. So do teachers, taxi-drivers, small town merchants, and everybody repeats it.

Most analysts agree that that the reason for the switch is the growing fear of isolation among Danes. They worry they are becoming the odd man out in a united Europe. That could mean paying a high price in falling economic growth, lower living standards, and higher unemployment.

"In their hearts, nobody really likes the Maastricht treaty, but with their brains, people don't dare to say "No" says Coenhagen University political scientist Hans Jurgen Nielsen.

Annitha Faurholt, who owns a hotel in the historic town of Ribe on Jutland's west coast, says another no vote would freeze Denmark and its population of five million out of the EC's lucrative market of 340 million consumers. "If we vote no again, who are going to do business with?" she asks.

Things were different in June 1992 when the Danes shook the European political establishment by voting against ratification of the treaty, which must be accepted by all 12 EC members before it can become law. Then the Danes thought their no vote would stop the drive towards a United States of Europe and that the EC will continue to function the way it is now. But France and Germany, among others, have since made it clear that they are determined to go ahead with the new union treaty without the Danes (and any others), if necessary.

To make things easier on the independent-minded Danes, they have been exempted from central elements in the treaty such as a single currency and greater defence and political cooperation. Now the Danes have another chance to say "Yes."

Danes are still wary of being ruled by a super government based in Brussels. "We want to remain a sovereign state. We do not want to be part of a United States of Europe," says Drude Dahlerup, a leader of the "No" campaign. But Per Hviid, one of the leading "Yes" campaigners, as part of the effort of the Federation of Danish Industries, warns that Danes would lose rather than retain their sovereignty if they move out in the cold. He also points to the massive socio-economic cost to Denmark of a "No" vote.

**Global Terrorism: Lowest in 1992**

International terrorism in 1992 fell to its lowest level since 1975, mainly as a result of increased global cooperation, said a State Department report called Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1992, released in Washington on April 30th, 1993.

Worldwide, there were 361 terrorist attacks last year, a decline of 35% from the 567 committed in 1991, the report said. Ninety three persons were killed in 1992 compared to 102 a year earlier. In contrast, the number of people injured soared to 646 from 242 in 1991.

Among the countries the report accuses of serving as terrorist havens were Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea and Syria.

"There is no reason for hysteria and no room for complacency," a State Department official said while commenting on the report. The official added that Pakistan, although not included in the list, was being watched. The report also stated that another country not on the list, the Sudan, had a "disturbing pattern of relationships" with international terrorist groups last year.

However, the report reserved its most harsh criticism for Iran which it described as "the deadliest sponsor of state terrorism and has achieved a worldwide reach." Iran "poses significant threats" in view of its links with non-Shi'ite groups, the report states.

Latin America had the most terrorist attacks last year of any region, 142, but that figure had dropped significantly from the 230 in 1991.

In Europe, extreme far-left terrorism declined, but "a danger that ethnic violence could turn to terrorism in western and eastern Europe and in the former Soviet republics" the report indicates. "Violence against foreigners, which increased dramatically in some countries in 1992, particularly Germany, suggests that western Europe may experience rising rightwing terrorism as European integration and international migration expand." The report does not cover the bombing of New York's World Trade Center, or the killing of two CIA employees outside the US spy agency headquarters - both part of internal US terrorism. It also failed to address urban violence such as the Los Angeles riots.

So while optimistic about progress, the report stresses a need for continued vigilance. The senior official said one of potential concern is terrorism spurred by ethnic and religious tensions in the former Yugoslavia and former Soviet Union.

**Cholera Epidemic Haunts Latin America**

Cholera has killed more than 6,000 people since its spread from Peru in 1991. But last week's outbreak in Mexico City has gripped the 17 million inhabitants of this sprawling metropolis. Over last weekend, at least 200 cases were reported and four have died. The recent developments show that the whole of Latin America is still held hostage by the disease.

The poorer areas, specially the slums and squatter settlements are easy targets. Since it was first detected in Peru in 1991, it has already claimed 6,323 lives, and tens of thousands suffered from it.

Cholera, an acute disease that causes severe diarrhoea and death from dehydration if not treated promptly, is the scourge of the 1990s for many poor neighborhoods. It spreads through food or water contaminated by human waste. It can be treated by antibiotics and by replacing lost body fluids and salts. It was nearly eradicated in the 1950s, but broke out again a few years ago in various parts of the world. In 1992 alone, there were 339,561 reported cases and 2,321 deaths in 21 nations of the Western Hemisphere.

In major Latin American cities, especially in the poor neighborhoods, posters urging residents to boil water at least 10 minutes, particularly for infant formulas, have gone up the walls. "Watch Out for Cholera" reads one poster, and another states "If Diarrhoea Strikes, Fight Back."

The economic woes that lowered living standards in Latin America in the 1980s are believed to have triggered a resurgence in the cholera epidemic.

**Rafsanjani Runs for Re-Election**

Iran's Guardian Council, made up of top clerics, approved five candidates to run for presidency in the June 11th elections. Among them is current president Ali Hashemi Rafsanjani, 58, whose pragmatic and liberal policies, although successful, have failed to live to expectations. Even then, he is sure to win re-election.

**Algeria Outlines Reforms**

After more than a year of emergency rule, Algeria's leadership has put together an outline of reforms aimed at a cautious return to democracy. Algerian head of State Ali Kafi held out the prospect of more liberalized political activity. He promised a referendum this year of how the return to democracy would be managed.



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# The joy of frivolous travels

It was one of those sudden consensus that can emerge without much conversation when two people know each other well enough. My wife stood next to the car, which was perched outside an old Hopi Indian village on a high mesa in northern Arizona. "Winslow?" "Winslow", I agreed. We got in the car. Winslow, Arizona, once a rhinestone in the honky-tonk tiara of Route 66, is still the sort of place that most people go right through, heading west to Flagstaff or east to Albuquerque on Route 40. It's about 65 miles south of the Hopi mesas, at the end of a long, straight road that zings you through a near moonscape of arid lands and odd-shaped buttes, an hour's drive if caution (and civic probity) is thrown to the winds, maybe an hour and ten minutes. Still, it's a long way to go for lunch. We had been on the Hopi reservation for three weeks, working on a book. It was one of many sojourns in this by now familiar landscape and among people we were beginning to get to know. But an eerie sense of disorientation had begun to set in, partly a sense of time gone awry: There is something a bit medieval out in those ancient villages. It was incipient culture shock of the sort that some ethnographers confess to. So we drove all the way to Winslow for lunch, pulling in at the first restaurant along the strip. A man lolled behind the bar and country and western music treacled through the well-lit lounge. The man didn't flinch at all when I said, a bit effelately: "Two vodka martinis. Up." I don't recall what we ate for lunch. I remember only that the first sip of the cold, clear liquid burst within my innards like a loving firework, and in cultural terms I had the same sense one gets stepping onto land after a long sailboat cruise. An hour later we headed back north to the mesas for another immersion. On the way, feeling satisfied if a little silly - we would drive 30 miles for a martini? - we realised that we had pulled off a quasi-Andy. An Andy, in our parlance, is a wholly frivolous trip made with surgical precision from which one returns immediately. It is called an Andy after a friend of ours, a graphic designer in Washington, D.C., and a man of majestic avoirdupois who, like Nero Wolfe, is normally as sessile as a plant. But from time to time, Andy would get a peculiar gleam in his eye, often after

lunch. One such occasion, he called a lady friend and announced that he had just bought round-trip tickets to Los Angeles for the two of them. It had been too long, he said, since they had had a chance to talk. Preposterous, the lady protested. She couldn't take the time away from her office. "Trust me," said Andy, with his sly grin. They met at Dulles airport, and Andy ushered his friend into a first class seat. They had drinks and a resplendent dinner, chased the sunset west, talked endlessly, and landed at LAX about midnight Pacific standard time. They got off the plane, bought an early edition of the Los Angeles Times, mailed a couple of postcards to friends, and boarded the red-eye, catching a few winks as they returned to Washiton, DC, in plenty of time for Andy's friend to get to work. Her colleagues, tipped off about this lunacy, had hung a modest banner in her office saying, "Welcome Home!" And Andy, oddly refreshed, was prepared for another few months of sedentary labor. To ask Andy why he did such a thing - especially in light of his typically seismic cash-flow situation -

was the same sort of foolish question people evidently asked Sir Edmund Hillary. But it is surely something quite different from the thin semi-experience a jaded jet-setter gets from endlessly lunching in Paris and having dinner in Jakarta or wherever. It is an exuberantly defiant, flamboyant act. Indeed, it can best be understood only by similar voyages that don't quite measure up to the absurd purity of the true Andy. My wife and I have never achieved a true Andy. Once, feeling monetarily like part of the high flown world of Fortune magazine celebs, we flew from Phoenix to LAX and back simply to meet a man at the airport for lunch. But we were on some damn the torpedoes expense account, and for an Andy, that doesn't wash. A true Andy has to be totally unjustifiable to an accountant - or a proper conscience. An Andy has to resemble a hobby, which has been defined as an activity that is time consuming, expensive, and useless. It goes without saying, also, that a proper Andy must involve a consensus between at least two people to do such a thing. To take an Andy by oneself

would be almost sociopathic (and might risk the attention of the Drug Enforcement Agency, especially in such trips became a habit). On later occasion we pulled off another quasi-Andy, which convinced us that there may be something magic about such spontaneous lunacy. Some people from Seattle, including two of our friends, were to gather at Kennedy International Airport in New York before setting out for Pakistan and their second attempt to climb the world's second highest mountain, K2. It was a gray day and dank, as it can be in Washington, D. C., where we lived at the time, and rendered no cheerier by a handful of calls from the likes of credit card companies threatening to tattoo our foreheads with the word "deadbeat." Not only that, but the hour of the grand departure of Pakistan was rapidly approaching. "New York?" "New York," I agreed, although I was sure there was no hope of arriving in New York in time. We took the shuttle to La-Guardia, hustled a cab in the rain, and barged into Kennedy, arriving as the team of mountaineers was opening a bottle of cham-

pagne for last second good-byes amid the logistical phantasmagoria of packs and crates and other gear. Our friend confided an early disappointment for the expedition, and no such expedition needs early disappointment. It had occurred to the team (another largely inexplicable kind of consensus) that their souls would be nourished on the ascent if they could occasionally listen to Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man." But nowhere, in the frenzied days before leaving Seattle, had they been able to find a tape. We promised to send one to base camp, hugged and kissed, and took the shuttle back to Washington. Once on the plane, I noticed a distinguished, familiar-looking elderly man sit down a few rows ahead. It was none other than Aaron Copland. "You can't." "He won't mind," I said. "But his privacy..." "Look, this is a big deal..." Mr. Copland, upon hearing of the sorry musical plight of the climbers, graciously signed his name under a message I hastily scrawled on a piece of paper: "K2 or Bust." This, along with a tape of "Fanfare for the

Common Man, was despatched to Pakistan, and, of course, history records that the climb was very successful. But our trip to New York fell short of being truly Andyan for two reasons. Yes, it combined a trip we could ill afford with a nearly immediate return. Yet, it was certainly frivolous and involved a spontaneous consensus. But there was a reason for choosing that particular destination: Something was going on there. And furthermore, we met Aaron Copland along the way. On a true Andy, nothing happens. That was long ago, in the 1970s. and while our lives remain full of magic, it has been a long time since we have essayed even a quasi-Andy. In the interim, I haven't found anyone else who has pulled one off, in spite of sporadic grilling of travellers. The quintessential Andy, indeed, may simply lie beyond most of us, a kind of Brigadoon, a lost horizon. Yet, in its absurd purity, it beckons...

Adapted by Hayat, of Yemen Times, from the Arab Times.

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## Yemen Times Publishes Its Translation of the text of the Alliance Agreement between the People's General Congress and Yemeni Socialist Party

### Part I:

The task of reunification of Yemen was achieved by the PGC and YSP in a peaceful and democratic way. This achievement has created a responsibility on those two parties, the other parties, as well as the newly-elected parliament to safeguard the unity and to pursue Yemen's grand civilizational vision. Such a vision must be couched on social and economic progress and a state based on institutions through the consolidation of the democratization process, and by ensuring the full and effective public participation in free and honest parliamentary and local/municipal elections in all governorates. The reunification process was a popular demand and goal. The PGC and YSP rose up to the occasion and mastered the necessary will needed for the realization of the goal on May 22nd, 1990. As a corollary, the democratization process was initiated, and the climax was on April 27th, 1993, when free and direct parliamentary elections were held.

The two parties (PGC and YSP) hereby agree to initiate deep and extensive coordinations leading to a unified political organ based on the following principles:

a- The ideals and principles of the Republic of Yemen, notably constitutional legitimacy, democracy, pluralism, and the right of every citizen to choose his/her representative to parliament and to hold rulers accountable.

b- The peaceful transfer of power and the right of all parties to seek to attain power through legal and constitutional means.

The first step in this merger effort is to create a unified parliamentary bloc. In their endeavours, the two parties have expressed commitment to the following principles.

1. Allegiance to God (Allah), the nation, the Revolution,

and adherence to Islamic faith and Sharia.

2- To observe constitutional legitimacy and the right of every citizen to freedom, equality, justice, and to abstain from any exploitation and oppression, irrespective of their origins or reasons.

3- To consolidate national unity and to generalize the benefits of development to all parts of the country justly in fulfillment of the goals of the September/October Revolution and the sovereignty of the homeland and its unity.

4- To construct a modern state with all its political, economic, cultural and social institutions, and the enforcement of law and order in all walks of life.

5- To adhere to democracy based on pluralism, the peaceful transfer of power, the right of citizens to freely elect their representatives in parliament, and the right to affiliation to any party or union. At the same time to safeguard the general freedoms, the independence of labor unions and syndicates, the observation of human rights, and the sovereignty of the law.

6- To build Yemeni human-power spiritually, morally and physically, and to fight any secessionist, sectarian, tribal and any other form of discrimination, and to ensure equal opportunity for all citizens.

7- To pursue local administration and to promote democracy in the affairs of the state by implementing local elections and granting locally elected officials full and wide ranging authorities in carrying out their tasks.

8- To develop and modernize the economy through just competition among the public, private and cooperative sectors, and to remove any restrictions on economic activities by more liberalization as organized by the law.

Launching their efforts on

the general principles and goals stipulated above, and on their joint responsibilities, the two parties (PGC and YSP) confirm their drive for cooperation with all other political parties and organizations towards the consolidation of democracy. According to the promises made in their elections campaigns, the two parties will jointly strive towards their realization through:

a- The formation of a unified parliamentary bloc immediately, while leaving the door open for any others to join this bloc;

b- The continuation of efforts in constructing a modern Yemeni state with all the institutions of a democratic and civilian government, by introducing reforms aimed at:

1- Continuing to refine and evolve the political system

under the general concepts of pluralism based on the parliamentary/presidency system and Yemeni circumstances.

2- Commitment to the democratic course of political evolution based on political pluralism.

3- Clear definition of the political, economic and social rights and general freedoms.

4- Specification of the shape of the system within the principle of separation of judicial, executive and legislative authorities, and to affirm the neutrality of the military-security apparatus in all political activities.

In light of the above, constitutional reforms will be required in the following:

1- political foundations,  
2- economic foundations,  
3- social/cultural foundations,  
4- rights/duties of citizens.

Hence, such a task requires an accurate and detailed

review and redrafting of chapters one, two, three of the constitution, which should be carried out with the following in mind:

a- Identifying the political, economic and social shape of the state leadership,

b- Specifying the national basis for the system,

c- Correcting any ambiguity and overlap/contradictions in the contents of the articles of the constitution.

In addition, the reforms aim at introducing fundamental amendments to the third chapter of the constitution with respect to organizing the state's authorities:

- the legislative authority,  
- the executive authority,  
- the judicial authority.

The PGC and YSP will work together towards amending the state authorities with the following objectives and goals in mind:

1- Expansion of public participation in the strategic political decisions through the involvement of the parliament and senate (Al-Shura) houses.

2- Consolidation of the posts of president and vice president which shall be filled through direct elections by the people. Specific guidelines will delineate the relations between those two posts, the executive authority, and the other forms of authority. Other guidelines will also delineate relations between the local and central authorities.

3- Strengthening of the judicial authority by terminating the dual relations with the executive authority and working to guarantee the independence of judges in their work.

**Part II: Next Week**



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**Self-Serving Interest Groups**

In the recent parliamentary elections, some candidates have won and others have failed. Those who won, have not won because they deserve to win in light of their qualifications, honest character, and orientation to a new Yemen, or that the people want them. And those who failed have not failed because they are crooked or dishonest or lack of vision of a new Yemen or that the people did not want them. In both cases, it was those in power who have, more or less, decided who will win and who will lose.

It was in the interest of those in power to see a certain kind of candidates to win, and it was also in their selfish interest to see to it that certain candidates lost, at whatever price. I am not talking here of the diabolic measures taken before election day. I will not even talk of the fraud that prevailed on the balloting day itself. But I am just perplexed by the lack of decency, and even lack of efforts for a better cover-up for their dirty work. For example, as I was visiting station (c) in constituency #9, I saw the committee puzzled as to what to do regarding the two voters who carried a registration slip with the same registration number. One was given by the registration committee, and the other by ...

It is sufficient here to refer to the testimony of Mr. Abdul Malik Al-Mikhlafi on the persistent efforts of the executive authority to cheat in the elections. He referred to the extensive use of public funds, the secret service police, the intimidation efforts, and the flagrant misrepresentation of the illiterate voters. The full text of the testimony was published in Al-Wahdawy newspaper.

It is confirmed, without a shadow of doubt, that the two ruling parties have partitioned the country between them - the PGC got a majority in what was former North Yemen, and the YSP got majority in what was former South Yemen.

The talk of the two self-serving interest groups on

democracy, pluralism and free elections is a lot of hot air. The two parties are in support of each other because they share the approach and common interests in preserving the status quo. How else can you explain what happened?

**Editorial, Al-Haq, Sanaa, 9/5/1993**

**The Constitution: Change or Amendment**

We live today a new constitutional round characterized by a struggle to hold on to this creature - the constitution which was never put to use.

Starting from unification day, May 22nd, 1990, the country was governed by the unification agreement, and the constitution was frozen. Then, starting from November 1992 and until election day, the country was governed by the arrangements put in place by the constitutional announcement, and the constitution was frozen.

For the first time, the constitution would have been enforced after the elections. But now, the rulers have announced their secret agreement to change the constitution, and not to amend it through the 'elected' parliament, and before it goes into effect.

Defending the constitution is defending the unity of the country and sovereignty of the people. We would like to see a civil society in place, and to stop this onslaught on the constitution - the only document approved by a general referendum by the people.

What shall we expect? We expect the parliament to, first of all, according to the constitution, elect the presidency of the parliament and the presidential council, and exercise its vote of confidence on the proposed government.

These are the simple and legal steps that need to be quietly taken according to the constitution, prior to any amendment or change to the constitution.

We don't need a new fight that will waste our energy and attention on illegal and unnecessary ambitions.

Only the parliament, and a 75% majority, can introduce bills for amending the constitution which has yet to be implemented.

The three parties each wants a certain amendment, and they are willing to compromise with each other provided each gets what it wants, regardless of what the people of Yemen want or what the interests of Yemen are. We are moving into the era of dangerous trilateral compromise on the future of this nation.

**Editorial, Al-Tagammu', Aden, 10/5/1993.**

**A Salvation Government Required?**

It is self-evident that Yemen has liberated itself from totalitarianism and our system of government has become democratic. Another point is that our people proved to the whole world that it has the capability of working with any new vision leading it to prosperity. Our people also proved for the Arab world its adherence to the democratic values and ideas. Instead of schism and division, we attained unification on 22, May, 1990.

The other surprise was when our people carried out successfully and peacefully the electoral process giving the world a good example.

Even more fantastic was the acceptance of the results by all sides, which took the world by surprise. On 27 April, the citizens said their word and made their choice of candidates. What remains is the formation of a new government by bringing in specialists and technocrats to help run the government efficiently and cleanly. The newt should shun the faces of corruption which plundered state funds. What is required is a salvation government to correct the march which began on 22, May, 1990.

**By: Abdulwahid Thabit, Al-Gumhuriyyah, Taiz, 9/5/1993**

**Administrative Faults**

Administration plays an important role in the

success of any institution, in improving its services and productivity and in pinpointing the weaknesses which may lead failure.

An efficient administration is generally more likely to achieve the goals of the institution. The administrative conditions in our country exhibit many weaknesses. Really, there are a lot of complications which we all complain continuously. Administrative reforms are badly needed to tackle the problems and shortcomings and many other ills that have become prevalent in our daily lives.

Most senior managers in our institutions are pre-occupied with their personal interests. Thus, corruption, indifference and irresponsibility have prevailed at all levels.

Without an efficient administration, we cannot achieve and implement the development programs.

**By: Abdullah Mohamed Qassim, Al-Gadeed, Abian, 11/5/1993.**

**Yes: To the Victory of Principles!**

The Republic of Yemen has entered a new phase with the announcement of the elections out comes. Thus, the concept of the transitional period has disappeared from Yemen's

political dictionary to be replaced by constitutional legitimacy. But such a legitimacy will not be established merely by ending the partition of authority or by the formation of the new government. I think traditions and morals will continue to leave their mark on the techniques and methods in which the institutions function.

If all the productive forces of our society do not participate in establishing law and order, the new phase will remain as it is. There is also a serious jeopardy which might impede the Yemeni people from attaining their goals to build up a state based Right from the beginning, we announced our support and hope for the success of the elections. We reaffirmed that all parties - whether ruling or in the opposition - have to bear their responsibilities by full adherence to democracy as a system and way of governance.

Any reform or opposition proposals should be oriented towards the consolidation stability, security and safety.

Another task is the elections of local administration for which preparations must begin.

**Editorial, Al-Shoora, Sana'a, 9/5/1993.**

**The Democratic Challenge!**

With the approaching first session of the parliament, we should prove our worth and to sow we are well-qualified to face the challenges of establishing sound democratic foundation in our new life.

No doubt, the parliamentary elections were a difficult experiment, but our people have passed the test successfully, and even with more political maturity and responsibility.

To confirm this point, our people will remain a solid base in facing the democratic challenge and difficulties of this course. It is also to be noted that the new parliament - together with the new government must bear the burdens of achieving progress in this country.

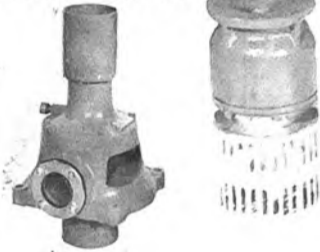
It is worth mentioning that our trust and confidence depends on the people's representatives boosting the democratic choice and its consolidation. For this purpose, the president's announcement of certain amendments on the constitution and limiting the tenure of presidency to two terms. Such a daring announcement is an outstanding experiment in the third world.

**Editorial, Al-Mithaq, Sana'a, 10/5/1993.**

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## QUASARS AND BLACK HOLES

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

There is nothing in the cosmos as dazzling as a quasar and nothing as dim as a black hole.

It has been known that the light from most galaxies, the building blocks of the cosmos, represents the combined output from their tens or hundreds of billions of stars. But for more than 25 years, astronomers have known that some galaxies also have a bright, compact central nucleus whose emission does not come from normal stars.

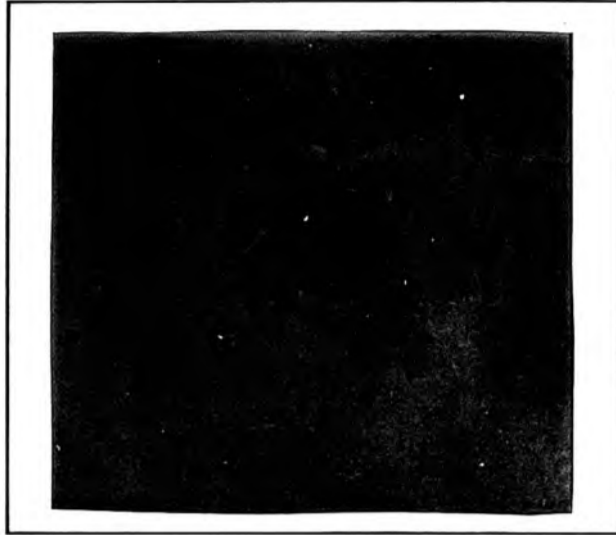
Stars move extraordinarily fast near this center, as if a strong gravitational force propels them. And that bright center, which is as bright as tens of billions of stars is a great deal less than the distance from our sun to the nearest star, which is 4 light years away (a light-year is a distance measure and equals the distance travelled by light in a year, knowing that light travels 300,000 kilometers in a second one could calculate how many seconds there are in a year and thus how many kilometers in a light year.)

Quasars could be seen from more than 10 billion light-years, and they look like a single point of light, yet astronomers agree that it is probably a galaxy with a black hole sitting at its center. But how are black holes formed?

Scientists think that they are formed just like the stars. Universal dust clouds get together, they begin to compress under their own gravity and whirl like a spin wheel which forces the atoms even nearer and nearer to each other until nuclear reactions begin. It is estimated that in every one cubic meter of universe vacuum, there exists 1000 atoms of hydrogen with 50 atoms from other elements. So when nuclear reactions start between the constituents of these hydrogen atoms, mainly the protons, new elements start to form by fusion. This fusion process gets the protons and the other constituents of matter ever nearer to each other. Then there is the collapse of matter on itself which continues due to gravity, and nuclear reactions, until a black hole is eventually formed.

The hypothesis of black holes follows from Einstein's space-time description of gravity. An object of sufficient mass causes light to curve as it passes by or gets out of the surface. If enough mass is concentrated in a small enough volume, its gravitational force would be so great that the curved light could actually orbit the mass. Nothing escapes, not even light. Such an object by itself would only absorb, not emit, light. That is, it would be black, invisible.

From without, one would see no structure, only evidence of a fierce gravitational attraction: a ring of bright light around the



black hole, light emitted by matter being squeezed into a tight orbit. Or in the case of a black hole, near billions of stars, we would see a quasar.

The compactness of the black hole is almost impossible to imagine. Its size depends on how much mass lies within it. For a mass equals to that of earth, as an example, the black hole would be about one centimeter in diameter. Even at that size, it would attract on object within hundreds of kilometers with a force equal to 1000 times the gravity of earth: For a mass equal to that of the sun, the diameter of the black hole would be 6 kilometers. For a mass equal to that of five billion suns, the estimated quantity of mass for a quasar, the diameter would be about 30 billion kilometers - that is a distance that could be travelled by light in a few hours more than a day.

Such staggering concepts have been clarified for us by Cambridge University Cosmologist Stephen Hawking, who has won world admiration for his brilliant leadership in the subject despite a disease that has struck his nervous system rendered him crippled, unable to write by hand, and barely able to speak. One of his conclusive remarks on the subject was that: a massive black hole manifests itself as a quasar only as long as it is fueled by capturing gas and dust from its vicinity.

In a vacuum, it emits no observable radiation at all. Even then, however, it exerts a detectable gravitational influence on surrounding bodies. A large

black hole in the nucleus of a galaxy would pull stars towards it and cause them to pile up in orbits near the center. Any star close to the black hole would orbit extremely fast and eventually gets sucked in, forever.

Astronomers have long noticed in the motion of galaxies evidence of much more mass than can be seen. This enigma has come to be called "The missing mass problem," and recently "The cold dark matter problem." Hawking has speculated on a cosmos with enough black holes to account for this invisible matter.

It is not necessary to turn to other galaxies to find evidence of black holes. The best example of all lies in our own Milky Way where astronomers could see disturbed arms of gas clouds moving rapidly around a compact mass of 2.3 million solar masses.

In this vast universe our earth is situated in the Milky Way which is a middle size galaxy, probably unrecognizable among the millions of galaxies. The knowledge that we acquire about such far away objects is not as exotic as it would seem to some of us, for it has been proved that an understanding in a certain field of science can prove extremely invaluable in solving the riddles in other fields. That in itself is strengthening the confidence of mankind in the ways we comprehend things. Einstein once said, "The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible."

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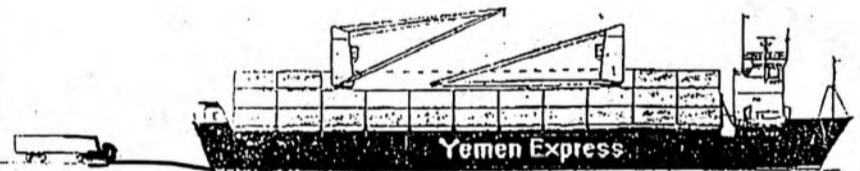
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Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

"THE FLYING-OVER IDEA"

I'm still a regular reader of your pape, and I go through it with great interest. What I liked very much was the poem about ".....". But there are many other things in which I am very interested.

Today I would like to comment about street robbery, killings and car hijacking, which by reading your paper, I conclude is a major problem in Yemen. Personally I always liked to meet a Yemeni, carrying a gun, a kalashnikov, alongwith the jambiyah as a sign of courage and manhood. But as our civilization gets more and more complicated, we need other means to show those traits.

For example; this incident, where policemen were killed when they wanted to see the permit to carry arms of the companions of some parliamentarian (Issue no. ) is a sad one. Although I sympathize with policemen, their verbalization of what they want you to do or not to do is very important. I think your police force needs to use helicopters. These have the means to observe and protograph events from high altitudes, and they make a lot of noise, they are very scary to trouble makers.

They would also minimize car hijacking along the main intercity highways if they over-fly frequently. You need not have many helicopters, maybe half a dozen and they can concentrate on the trouble spots where such incidents are recurrent. Naturally, I hope your tribesmen will not shoot into the cockpits. I hope this "flying thought" of the "flying-over idea" will lead to solutions to your country's problems with highway robberies., If you need helicopters, maybe some countries can give you some.

Good luck.

By: Kate Hoffman, Hambourg  
Germany.

"CIVILIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, NEW YORK, IRAQ, PEACE, AND YEMENI-OMANI BROTHERHOOD..."  
ALL IN ONE LETTER

The modern civilization is meaningless without flying, driving, telecommunications, radio, television, etc., all of which have become necessary in our daily life. The world is so addicted to these amenities that our lives would be an unbelievable mess if these services were suddenly cut out. To support what I am saying, I wouls like to recount a short incident. I remember the blackout of New York in 1977. It was a short and minor problem, but life became hard and miserable for the New Yorkers as skyscrappers stood still and dark, patients in hospitals suffered from all kinds of complications, traffic became chaotic, the stores and shops were looted, computers and businesses stopped... In short, there was a near-complete break-down of civilization, and only because of the absence just one service. The media talked about it for a while and about the precarious nature of our civilization, but it was soon forgotten.

Let me use another example. As a result of the US-led allied forces' bombardment of Iraq, communication between Iraq and the world was destroyed. The air-raids targeted roads, railroads, bridges, telecommunication systems, radio and T.V. transmission, electricity, etc. After all the damage was done, the Pentagon sent a message of sympathy to the Iraqi people stating that they did not intend to deprive them of the facilities and amenities. They wanted to get Saddam Hussain. If Saddam was their target, he would be the target number 17 million, as he would be the last person to be reached.

I would like to know what the world was up to? Was the world trying to obliterate the Iraqi people from existence? History tells us that the Iraqis have always managed to bounce back even following the most atrocious and

destructful events. I am not saying this in support of Saddam, but it is a pity the Americans were so cruel to the people of Iraq, and they are still cruel to them. I am a peace lover, and I work to promote peace among nations and peoples because I was raised in a wonderful world of beautiful people who extend their hands in peace and love to others.

The Yemeni unity as well as the Yemen-Oman brotherhood and joint achievements mean a lot to me. They make me hopeful and positive about the possible accomplishments if we were more tolerant and enlightened. The whole world would be a better place if our hearts come closer.

By: Jamal A. Z., Sana'a.

THE ROAD TO SANAA

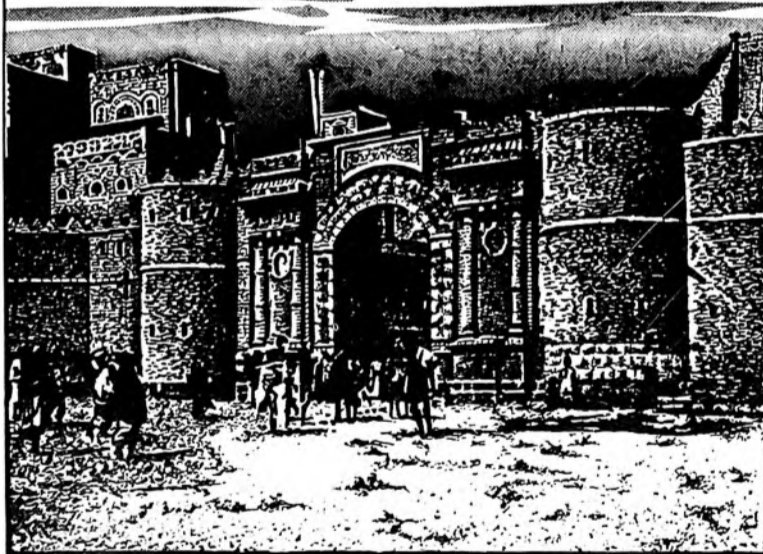
On the side of the mountain  
half houses grow.  
Terraced over centuries;  
though no one could record  
the outcome,  
crop up  
villages.  
Shunning hostile hope breaks to build,  
to count harmonic patterns,  
blending man's hands and tools.

Below the stepped range  
the cleft cliff steep  
the patterned quilt,  
calls nature friend  
and forms below  
a marquetry of life.

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**ROK Ambassador Chi Ho Lew:**

**“What Yemen has achieved is remarkable!”**

Mr. Chi Ho Lew presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Yemen on 24th March, 1990. He plans to leave on 24th May, just following the May 22nd celebrations.

On this occasion, Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Lew to get a feel of his assessment of his years of stay in Yemen.

Excerpts of the interview

**Q:** You were here during united Yemen's formative years. How would you assess what happened in Yemen during 1990-93?

**A:** I was lucky to have been an eye witness to the unification and democratization of Yemen. I think that what was achieved is very remarkable. It proves the vitality of the Yemeni people and the commitment of the political leadership. When I first arrived, I saw that the country was busy preparing for unity. I knew unification was imminent. Now, with this May 22nd, I feel that the cycle will be completed and a new phase in the evolution of the country's political system is going to begin.

**Q:** Do you think this process will hold?

**A:** I am not qualified to speak about the future, but my gut feeling is that Yemen is on the right track.

I am sure that the Yemeni people and leadership will strive to continue on this course. I know there are a few difficulties. These are frustrating if you compare them to the older systems of the West. But by regional standards, Yemen is doing exceptionally good. In my opinion, there are three factors that work for the future prosperity and growth of Yemen.

a) The rising level of discovery of resources such as oil, gas and minerals;  
b) The geo-strategic location which makes Yemen at the crossroads between Africa and the Middle East as well as close to Asia and Europe;  
c) The high population of the country which allows for a transformation process based on manpower development.

I would like to stress this last factor a little bit more. The experiences of Japan, Germany, South Korea, among others, show that manpower development can be the critical factor in the overall development process.



**Q:** How are the Yemeni-Korean cooperation and relations coming?

**A:** Of course, our relations are growing.

At the political level, there have been exchange of visits by several ministers on both sides. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Energy of Korea visited Yemen and the Yemeni Minister of State visited Korea. Also Korea is trying to learn the Yemeni model of re-unification.

You will recall that the Korean TV was the first foreign television network to carry out an interview with President Saleh after unity.

At the economic level, Korean firms invested in oil exploration (e.g., in the Hunt concession), and additional investments in mineral prospecting are under way. We are also expecting Korean investments in the Aden Free Zone.

**Q:** Korea is sponsoring Taejon Expo 93. How far have preparations come?

**A:** The Taejon Expo 93 is the first exposition ever to be hosted by a developing country. As the countdown has started, preparations are nearing completion and the expo will be kicked off on August 7th for a three months period ending on November 7th. Over 120 countries are going to participate.

The Republic of Yemen has been invited to participate in it and a 6 x 7 foot pavilion has been allocated for Yemen. The response from the Yemeni business community has been encouraging, and we are hoping an official delegation will be sent. I think that the expo offer a very good opportunity for Yemen to:

a) negotiate a trade and other agreement with Korea,  
b) inform Korean investors about the investment

climate and opportunities in Yemen,  
c) introduce Yemeni goods such as leather, perfume and other products.

**Q:** Korean president Kim Young-sam leads an anti-corruption purification campaign. Could you shed light on this?

**A:** Since president Kim Young-sam took office on February 25th, he declared war on corruption. He started by declaring his assets and income. He allowed the press and other investigators to look closely at his financial assets, real estate, etc. He also pursued a policy of complete transparency so as to make every decision accountable and according to the law.

Then he asked his close associates to do the same. As a result, three of his closest associates were caught in the "cleaning-up" process. The last was Mr. Choi Hyung-woo who had to resign from his post as Secretary-General of the LDP because his son was admitted to a community college in 1990 without meeting all the enrollment conditions.

These scandals, although bruised some of President Kim Young-sam's old guard, have given him and his government more strength and popularity. The purification campaign continues with the hope of giving credibility to the political system. As the president (of Korea) said, "The lower reaches of a stream can be clean only when the upper reaches are clean."

**Q:** North Korea has upset the world by its intention to withdraw from NPT. What is new in this regard?

**A:** There are tremendous efforts being exerted by South Korea, China, Japan, the USA and the UN to convince North Korea to reverse its

decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which takes effect on June 12th - three months after the decision date.

South Korea has conceded to direct US-North Korea high level talks if they will help North Korea see light. At the same time, South Korean Foreign Minister, Han Sung-joo has visited several key countries, including China, to explain this development and what it means. The UN Security Council is considering economic sanctions. But the victims of such action are the Korean people, and we don't want to push North Korea into a tight corner.

**Q:** Coming back to Yemen, when do you plan to leave and has your successor been named?

**A:** I was planning to leave on May 17th. But after consultations with my foreign office, I will stay on for the 22nd May occasion and then leave on May 24th.

My successor is Mr. Kyu Tai CHO. He is a career diplomat. To take up his post as new ambassador in Yemen, he will arrive from Seoul at the end of this month.

**Q:** How was the work environment for you in Yemen?

**A:** I can tell you that I am extremely happy with my years in Yemen. This country has a fantastic climate and lots of different places to visit. I would also want to say

that the Yemen Times has made my job much easier. Those ambassadors who cannot read Arabic find the Yemen Times an invaluable source of information. Even when the information is not enough, it becomes a starting point for more going after more information. I can tell you that it is an important part of the report of embassies on the conditions here.

**Q:** Any last words?

**A:** I am thankful for all those who assisted me in my work in Yemen. I will be heading back to Seoul, where my next assignment will be.

I feel an attachment with Yemen, and I know I will miss Yemen. I hope to be able to come back and visit your country in the future.

Khamsa hamnida!

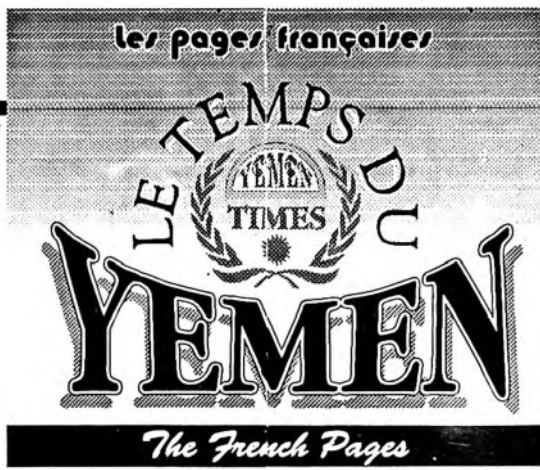
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Peace Corps - Yemen will be celebrating 20 years in Yemen this October. We are looking for any and all RPCVs, regardless of country of service, who are currently living in Yemen to join us in the upcoming festivities. Please contact Fran Preneta at: 275-504 (Sanaa)

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ELECTIONS PRESIDENTIELLES A DJIBOUTI

# Hassan Gouled réélu au premier tour

*Au pouvoir depuis l'indépendance en 1977, le Président djiboutien a été réélu avec 60,71 % des suffrages. Les candidats de l'opposition ont réclamé l'annulation du scrutin.*

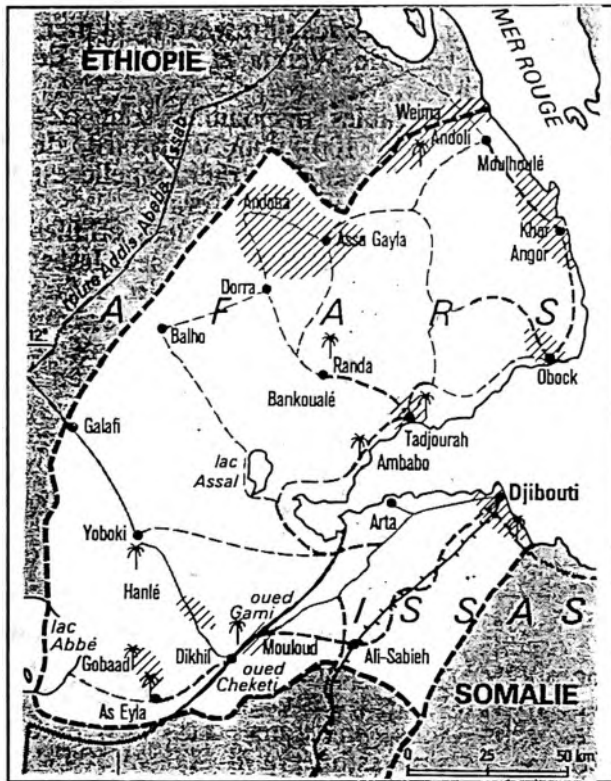
Réélection sans surprise pour le Président djiboutien Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Avec 60,71 % des suffrages exprimés au premier tour des élections présidentielles le 7 mai, il distance nettement son principal rival, Mohamed Djama Elabé, du Parti du Renouveau démocratique, qui obtient 22,03 % des voix.

Cependant, parmi les 150 487 électeurs inscrits, pas loin de la moitié se sont abstenus (49,74 %). Aux législatives de décembre 1992, le taux d'abstention était de 52 %.

**Des irrégularités**

Le scrutin, qui a été boycotté par la guérilla afar, s'est déroulé sans violences, mais l'opposition a fait état d'irrégularités dans le déroulement des opérations de vote, notamment dans le nord. Les candidats de l'opposition vont déposer un recours auprès du Conseil constitutionnel pour demander l'annulation du scrutin. Ils accusent notamment les dirigeants du parti au pouvoir, le Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès (RPP), d'avoir été présents physiquement dans de nombreux bureaux de vote, entourés de policiers et de militaires en armes. Selon un de leurs porte-paroles, les délégués des candidats de l'opposition ont été "empêchés de se rendre dans des bureaux" lorsqu'ils n'en ont pas été chassés.

La rébellion afar du Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie (FRUD) a déclaré qu'elle refusait de négocier à Djibouti avec le prési-



dent Gouled. Le FRUD veut que les discussions se déroulent sous l'égide d'une tierce partie. La rébellion afar est l'un des problèmes essentiels auxquels le Président réélu devra faire face. L'armée a mis à profit une année de tentatives de dialogue entre les deux parties sous l'égide de la France pour se renforcer. Elle a infligé une série de revers à la guérilla. Mais cette dernière, même affaiblie,

existe toujours et paraît difficilement délogeable des montagnes du pays afar. Certains faucons du régime sont en faveur d'une poursuite de l'offensive jusque-là victorieuse de l'armée nationale. Mais cet effort de guerre a épuisé les ressources économiques du pays, déjà tenu financièrement à bout de bras par la France. La mauvaise situation économique est en effet le deuxième

EN BREF

**Israël autorise le retour de 25 expulsés Palestiniens:** L'Etat hébreu a annoncé lundi 10 mai qu'il autorisait le retour dans les Territoires occupés de 25 des Palestiniens expulsés le 17 décembre vers le sud du Liban. Il y a deux mois, Israël avait autorisé le retour de 101 des expulsés. Ces derniers avaient refusé et réclamaient le retour de tous les bannis, conformément à la résolution 799 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies.

**Les Palestiniens réduisent leur délégation aux négociations de paix:** Les Palestiniens ont réduit de douze à trois personnes leur délégation à la neuvième session des négociations de paix sur le Proche-Orient à Washington. La raison invoquée est le manque de progrès sur la question des expulsés Palestiniens, bannis le 17 décembre dernier.

**Salman Rushdie vedette d'un stand de caricature à la Foire du livre à Téhéran:** L'écrivain britannique, Salman Rushdie, condamné à mort en 1989 par l'imam Khomeiny pour son livre "Les

Versets sataniques", est l'une des vedettes de la 6ème Foire internationale du livre de Téhéran. Chaque jour, un concours de caricatures de l'écrivain est organisé parmi les visiteurs. Le meilleur dessin gagne une pièce d'or iranienne de 9 grammes, d'une valeur d'environ 100 dollars. Les caricatures présentent généralement Salman Rushdie sous les traits d'un satan essayant de se soustraire à la potence, ou ayant déjà la corde au cou.

**Premier congrès de la "mauvaise haleine" en Israël:** Le premier congrès de la "mauvaise haleine" s'est déroulé fin avril en Israël avec la participation de 40 chercheurs d'Angleterre, de Belgique, du Japon, du Canada, des Etats-Unis et d'Israël. "Quatre-vingt pour cent des adultes exhalent une mauvaise haleine, en particulier au lever du lit, et ce désagrément constitue un drame pour un grand nombre, provoquant l'isolement, le divorce et des pulsions suicidaires", a expliqué M. Rosenberg, professeur de microbiologie à l'Université de Tel-Aviv.

**Djibouti en chiffres**

**Superficie:** 23 000 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 510 000 habitants, répartis en deux ethnies principales, les Issas au sud (50 % de la population) et les Afars au nord (40 %).  
**Villes:** Djibouti, la capitale (200 000 habitants environ).  
**Langues:** Arabe et Français (officielles), Somali et Afar (usuelles).

**Portrait du "vieux"**

On ne sait pas exactement son âge: 77 ans selon sa biographie officielle, plus de 80 d'après ses opposants. Les Djiboutiens appellent tout simplement Hassan Gouled Aptidon, le "vieux".

Fils de notables coutumiers, le Président djiboutien appartient à l'ethnie Issa. Autodidacte, il a d'abord été infirmier, puis entrepreneur, avant de se lancer dans une carrière politique en 1947. Il est élu en 1950 sénateur de Djibouti sous l'étiquette du Rassemblement du Peuple Français, le parti du général De Gaulle. A cette époque, il est opposé au mouvement indépendantiste mené par Mahamoud Harbi. A partir de 1959, Hassan Gouled représente la Côte française des Somalis (l'ancien nom de Djibouti, avant celui de territoire des Afars et des Issas) au Parlement français.

La répression sanglante, le 19 mars 1967 au cours de la visite à Djibouti du général De Gaulle, va radicaliser son attitude. Il démissionne de son poste de ministre de l'Enseignement au sein du gouvernement local pour protester

contre la discrimination dont est l'objet la communauté Issa. Il devient alors le chef de file du mouvement indépendantiste avec Ahmed Dini, qui dirige actuellement la rébellion afar du Front pour la restauration de l'Unité et de la Démocratie (FRUD).

**Déjà réélu deux fois**

Au moment de l'indépendance de Djibouti, Hassan Gouled est nommé président du Conseil de gouvernement le 16 mai 1977 et le 27 juin de la même année, il est élu par la Chambre des députés premier président de la République de Djibouti.

Depuis cette date, Hassan Gouled est resté au pouvoir, assurant son autorité par un système politique fermé et sans partage. Ses opposants lui reprochent d'avoir favorisé son groupe ethnique, les Issas. Il a été réélu en 1981 et en 1987. Il a désormais encore six ans devant lui pour gouverner et trouver une solution à la guérilla afar. (AFP)

**Résultats des élections présidentielles du 7 mai**

- Hassan Gouled Aptidon, (Rassemblement pour le progrès): 60,71 % des voix. REELU
- Mohamed Djama Elabé (Parti du Renouveau démocratique): 22,03 % des voix.
- Aden Robleh Awallé (Parti national démocratique): 12,29 % des voix.
- Mohamed Moussa Tourtour, indépendant: 2,94 % des voix.
- Ahmed Ibrahim Abdi, indépendant, 1,97 % des voix.

L'APRES ELECTIONS

# Le CPG et le PSY s'unissent pour rester au pouvoir

*Les socialistes et les partisans du Président Saleh ont décidé de former une coalition parlementaire. Ils s'assurent ainsi la majorité absolue dans le nouveau Parlement. A plus long terme, leur objectif est d'unifier les deux partis.*

Le CPG et le PSY ont décidé de rempiler la main dans la main pour le meilleur et pour le pire. Les deux partis qui se partagent les charges de l'Etat depuis l'unification ont décidé de former une coalition parlementaire. Avec 179 sièges dans le nouveau Parlement, qui en compte 301, ils s'assurent à eux deux la majorité absolue. Sans compter un nombre non négligeable d'"indépendants" qui devraient se rallier à la nouvelle coalition.

L'alliance parlementaire entre le CPG et le PSY devait entrer en vigueur samedi 15 mai, le jour de la première réunion du Parlement élu le 27 avril dernier. Selon les deux partis, ce n'est que la première étape vers l'unification. Lundi dernier, un accord de coordination entre le CPG et le PSY a été signé par le Président Saleh et le vice-président Al-Bid. Cependant, la fusion entre les partisans du Président et les socialistes a été tant de fois annoncée, notamment avant les élections, qu'il faut prendre cette déclaration avec prudence.

L'alliance CPG-PSY ressemble plus à un mariage de raison qu'à un mariage d'amour. Ce n'est un secret pour personne, les deux partis ne se portent pas mutuellement dans leur cœur. Mais ils ont besoin l'un de l'autre.

L'Islah semble un peu en retrait au milieu de ces tractations. Le deuxième parti yéménite en terme de sièges au Parlement devrait cependant se voir confier quelques postes ministériels et on parle de plus en plus de cheikh Al-Ahmar, le chef de file de l'Islah, comme futur président du Parlement.

**Des modifications constitutionnelles**

Une des premières tâches du nouveau Parlement pourrait être les modifications constitutionnelles détaillées dans un texte commun du CPG et du PSY publié dans le quotidien officiel *Al-Thawra* daté du 11 mai. "Il faut compléter la Constitution pour avoir un Etat moderne", déclarent les deux partis, qui affirment pour prin-

cipe "l'allégeance à Dieu, à la patrie, à la Révolution, l'engagement dans la foi islamique et la charia".

Les modifications constitutionnelles réclamées concernent le chapitre traitant de l'organisation de l'autorité de l'Etat, de l'article 40 à l'article 119 de la Constitution. Le CPG et le PSY proposent notamment que "le chef de l'Etat et le vice-président soient élus par le peuple". La liste des candidats devra auparavant être acceptée par un quart des membres de l'Assemblée nationale (réunion du Parlement et de la *Choura*). Ensuite, l'Assemblée élira à la majorité absolue le binôme présidentiel, qui sera soumis au verdict populaire, sous la forme d'un référendum.

Autre modification importante: l'élection par le peuple des conseils locaux. Quant à la *Choura*, le Sénat yéménite, elle serait désignée pour 1/3 de ses membres et élue dans les gouvernorats pour les 2/3 restant.

Jérôme BERNARD



Le Président Saleh n'a semble-t-il jamais pensé qu'il quitterait le pouvoir à la suite des élections...ses adversaires non plus.

## Sortir de son isolement

Il y a des félicitations qui retiennent plus l'attention que d'autres. Lors d'un entretien avec le Président Saleh mardi 11 mai, le ministre saoudien de l'Education Abdel Aziz Al-Khouaiter a exprimé "ses félicitations pour la réussite des élections législatives" au Yémen. Le ministre saoudien a remis au Président un message du roi Fahd portant, selon l'agence de presse officielle SABA, sur "les relations bilat-

érales fraternelles et les travaux du comité mixte d'experts chargé du (différend) frontalier", entre les deux pays. Ce comité mixte a été formé en juillet 1992 et a entamé ses travaux en septembre.

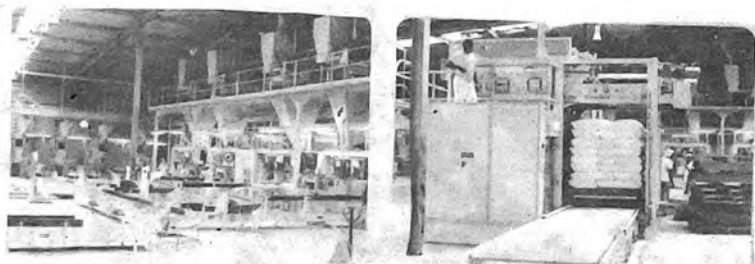
Ces félicitations ne laissent cependant aucunement présager d'un réchauffement des relations avec l'Arabie Saoudite, sans parler d'un retour de l'aide financière, tant attendue des Yéménites.

Le Yémen mise pourtant beaucoup sur le succès des élections législatives pour sortir de son isolement politique. Le soutien apporté par Washington à son "engagement sur la voie de la démocratie" est un premier pas. Mais l'appui de Bill Clinton n'est assorti d'aucune augmentation substantielle de l'aide, actuellement limitée à 3 millions de dollars. Et pourtant, le Yémen en a cruellement besoin.



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 الحديدة ت: ٣/٢٢٤٦٠ فاكس: ٥٦٦١ اوجبة يمن فاكس: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥  
 الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ فاكس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكس: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٣٦  
 بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ فاكس: ٧٠٠٧١ يارون ص ب: ١٦٠

## Le tour du Yémen en six jours

Ahmed Yahia Al-Asbahy est parti six jours à vélo pendant les vacances de l'Aïd Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak. Accompagné d'un étudiant, Nashaat Abdullah Al-Harazy, il a visité plusieurs régions du Yémen. Il raconte son aventure.



Je suis bien arrivé - Al-Hamdulillah - le mercredi 31 mars après avoir fait un bon voyage à vélo pendant six jours. D'abord, j'avais l'intention de passer les vacances de l'Aïd hors de Sanaa. En même temps, mon idée était de visiter les rescapés des pluies torrentielles qui sont tombées récemment à Aden. Je voulais leur dire "Joyeux Aïd".

Je faisais une moyenne de 15 km/h, en fonction des montées et des descentes. Mon itinéraire était le suivant: Dhamar, Yarim, Dant, Qaataba, Al-Dhalé, Aden, Lahej (Al-Hota), Arrahida, Taiz, Al-Qaeda, Ibb, Yarim, Dhamar et enfin Sanaa. Je roulais toute la nuit pour arriver à Aden au plus vite. Je suis parti de Sanaa le deuxième jour de l'Aïd, et je suis arrivé le jour suivant à Aden. J'ai visité le camp du Croissant rouge à Muaalla, où j'ai rencontré des gens mécontents, qui m'ont chargé de transmettre une lettre au ministre des Affaires sociales lui demandant de travailler davantage et de faire vite pour aider les familles dans le

camp (Cf le journal 26 Septembre daté du 7 avril).

Maintenant, il faut préciser que je ne suis pas un cycliste professionnel, mais j'aime bien en faire. Un de mes étudiants, Nashaat Abdullah Al-Harazy, âgé de 18 ans, à l'école privée de Sanaa et chef du groupe de s jeunes cyclistes yéménites, m'avait accompagné pour ce voyage. Bien que notre randi-onnée fut fatigante, nous avons passé de très belles vacances. C'était vraiment un voyage magnifique, surtout de l'avoir fait à vélo.

Ahmed Yahia Al-Asbahy (23 ans), est professeur d'anglais à l'école secondaire Al-Koweit. Il étudie également le français au département de Lettres de l'Université de Sanaa.

## Courrier des lecteurs

"Je suis persuadé, et j'en suis très fier, que la langue française commence à faire partie de notre vie quotidienne grâce au Yemen Times. Jusque-là, il était difficile de la pratiquer pour ceux qui l'ont étudiée en dehors de leur pays natal.

Cependant, j'ai remarqué que les articles des pages françaises ne nous appartiennent pas en tant que citoyens. Il faudrait montrer nos difficultés pour apprendre cette langue, participer à des manifestations culturelles ou littéraires. Il faut aussi montrer au gouvernement qu'il existe des Yéménites capables de connaître cette langue internationale pour que nous puissions trouver les moyens de continuer et de progresser dans l'étude du français.

Je suis un lecteur francophone, qui a envie que son pays soit le lieu de sa nouvelle vie et qui est obsédé par la langue française, qu'il a apprise en veillant la nuit après des études à Djibouti."

Habib Ahmed Abdallah est d'origine yéménite. Il est titulaire du BEPC. (Sanaa).



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**"INTEGRISMES"  
A NEW BOOK BY ROGER GARAUDY**

"Fundamentalism: Aspects and Motives: is the title of the Arabic translation of R. Garaudy's latest book "Integrismes." Published first in 1992, it is translated into Arabic by Dr. Khalil Al-Khalil and published in an elegant paperback version by '2000 Publishing House' of Paris.

When Garaudy writes, there is always a point of dispute, or a pending wordly problem of sensitivity and debate. And in these last years of the 20th century, what is more disturbing than that thought threatening idea - of a world facing a third, or rather fourth, Holocaust. There is that frame of thought we now refer to as "fundamentalism."

With a man of such vast and accumulated experience in politics, religion and philosophy as Garaudy, going into such a subject as fundamentalism is a highly rewarding voyage through the mind of man.

In Garaudy's point of view, fundamentalism is a form of thought contradictory to the principle of dialogue, it is the total nullification of the other. It is based on the allegation of having monopoly of truth, and the superiority of a certain religion, race, ideology, etc., over all others. This illusion of originality and significance gave the fundamentalists, of whatever orientation, the pretext to practise the self-alleged right to manipulate others.

In this book, Garaudy takes on those fundamentalists to a cultural trial, holding them responsible for turning the world away from all dreams of peace and co-existence to a world of economic, religious, ideological and national conflicts and wars.

The West is the source of all fundamentalism, according to Garaudy - from Catholic (Vatican) thoughts down to scientific superiority based on Kant's claims of responsibility for all world affairs that brought the fiercest wars of our century. This is crowned by capitalist fundamentalism that is fighting to force its war of life over the whole world, and the Stalinist fundamentalism that once claimed the hold of truth and inevitability, loosing its ability to recognise others, failing to perform dialogue, just to

commit suicide peacefully. Then there is the Israeli fundamentalism, born over the ages through the legends of racial and religious superiority. Backed and used by its western counterparts to create an imaginary religious-democratic state that can both impose its religious superiority and the western way of life.

Garaudy then turns to Islamic fundamentalism. Trying to deal in detail with three examples that he considered the most important. The Algerian, Iranian and Saudi fundamentalist models.

Islamic fundamentalism, in Garaudy's opinion, is a result rather than a cause. He thinks that the frustration of new generations of Muslims of pre-and-post independence periods forced them to seek solutions out of the past. And as there is no past in the pre-colonial period other than the tyrant Ottoman heritage, they had no other option than to turn to the ages of glory and enlightenment, which were in their opinion the early ages of Islam.

The frustration, coupled by lack of the right awareness of the difference of historical evolutionary periods, led many an outfit, similar to that which accompanies every religion or ideology, to claim the exclusive right of truth. Thus, the fundamentalists fell into the pit of violence and irrationalism.

This was regarding the Algerian question, where fundamentalists almost got to power through free elections, despite their lack of any reasonable programs for reform except the slogan "Bank to the Roots".

One other driving factor in evolving fundamentalism and is visible in pushing the Algerian and other North-African youth towards radicalism is nothing more than a backlash against European racism. This is what Garaudy

describes as the Le Pen Phenomenon in France, as well as other countries. This racism, coupled with legislature forcing the Arabs to fully dissolve into the new society or leave Europe for good, planted the seeds of fundamentalism.

Again, fundamentalism is a mirror reflection of racism. One-directional thought form always produces a reaction of a similar nature.

But what should be done? Garaudy states first the things that shouldn't be done, which are concessions to fundamentalists, on the one hand, or misleading and oppressing them on the other. We shouldn't make concessions to fundamentalists, nor should we treat them differently as these are faces of the same coin. We shouldn't also oppress them as violence begets violence and we will end up as fundamentalists as they are.

Hence, the solution lies in dialogue based on equality and understanding. The first step is to recognize the other's right to think and express, and his/her right to exist and co-exist. What a glorious world is that which is based on coexistence.

The book is worth reading and contemplating, written by a man who lived amidst all kinds of conflicting ideologies, seeking refuge in Marxism and Islam, and in an ideal western environment. I'm not calling for total acceptance of every detail the book states, but the author presents a case that is sound and clear.

What could be a more worthy cause to fight for than world understanding that keeps peace and equality as a rule for existence. The book is composed of five main chapters and fifteen sections in addition to an introduction and a conclusion.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri,  
Yemen Times

Arthur Miller's "All My Sons" is his second best play - his best and most popular play being "Death of a Salesman." From the point of view of theme and plot construction, the play is a remarkable dramatic achievement. The theme of the play can be summarized briefly:

There was an American businessman, the owner of a factory, named Joe Keller who, during the Second World War, used to supply the cylinders for American fighter planes. He had a junior business partner named Steve. It so happened once that more than a hundred cylinders with five cracks came out of the assembly line. Joe was not in the factory and the army command was pressing for the cylinders. Steve, who was in the factory, informed Joe of the cracks in the cylinders and asked for instructions and also asked him to come to the factory. Joe expressed his inability to come to the factory on the false excuse of having come down with a flu. He told Steve on the phone to supply the cylinders after welding up the cracks.

Steve did supply the cylinders and twenty one of the planes fitted with the cylinders crashed in the air, killing their pilots who were fighting for their country. After the crashes, Keller and Steve were arrested. During the trial

however, Keller put the entire blame for supplying the defective cylinders on Steve and got an acquittal from the court; although he had to spend some time in a penitentiary. Steve was found guilty and was sent to jail. But Keller paid a heavy price for his crime. His son Larry was also in the Air Force. When he came to know of his father's role in the death of the young pilots he felt ashamed and degraded. So he wrote to his fiance' Ann that he would never come back and that during one of his flights he would crash land his plane killing himself, which he does.

His death was not discovered and the army listed him among the missing soldiers.

Larry's mother and Keller's wife Kate, continued to believe that Larry was not dead and that he will come home some day. Three and a half years later, Larry does not come. His brother Chris, with the intention of marrying Ann, invites her to his house. Ann agrees to marry Chris.

Keller is once again a prosperous manufacturer and Chris is the only heir to all his wealth and business. But the mother, an unhappy woman ever since the loss of her other son, vows not to allow Chris marry Ann "as she is Larry's girl."

Now Steve's release from prison is at hand. His son George, a lawyer, builds a

case to prove his father was unfairly jailed goes to Keller's house to prevent Ann's marriage to Chris. He takes steps to reopen the Keller case in order to have the real culprit punished. While still at the Keller house, the real cause of Larry's suicide is revealed in his letter to Ann which she has been keeping with care and love. Joe Keller shoots himself and the play ends at that point.

The plot of the play is very well-constructed. This is only the main plot without sub-plots. The play has a very fine beginning, which is a very important element in a plot. It is a fine morning and Joe is reading newspapers in his garden. His neighbors Jim and Frank come to the garden. He talks jovially with them. He also appears to be a loving husband and father who is indulgent with the children of the neighborhood, but the irony is that his life and his soul are blighted by his terrible crime. His blight is revealed to the reader through a succession of events which are very expertly related to each other in a cause and effect relationship. The chain of events inevitably led to the tragic conclusion of the play. The organization of the events is not mechanical but organic. The plot appears to be a living whole. The different events in the chain bring out the whole meaning of the play.

**English Language Book Exhibition**

The American Cultural Attache's office and the USIS are jointly sponsoring a book exhibition at Sanaa University. The exhibit is exclusively of American-produced text books used in English language teaching. The fair started on May 12th, and will continue until the 22nd. Go have a look.

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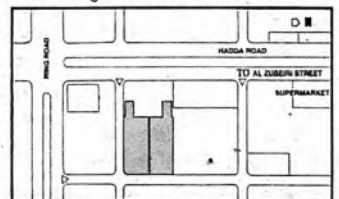
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**Abullah Al-Hadhrami:**

**“In our new investment program, we are going into tourism, oil, gas and minerals.”**

The Yemeni Economic Corporation (formerly the Military Economic Corporation) is one of the largest business entities in the Republic of Yemen. With activities ranging from retail trading to major investments in oil and gas, to agricultural output to storage and distribution facilities, the YEC business has an annual turnover in the billions. At the head of this large and far-flung business is Staff Colonel Abdullah Mohammad Al-Hadhrami, the General Manager. To shed light on the Corporation, Yemen Times' Ismail Al-Ghabri interviewed Staff Colonel Al-Hadhrami and visited some of the facilities. Here is what he filed:



**A:** The aim of the change was to stress the fact that we are here to serve the whole public - military as well as civilian. to fight any efforts towards drying the local market all over the country of food supplies. But I would like to indicate that we have not neglected other options. For example, we have established the Packing Factory in Bajil which

buys tomato, beans, papayas and other produce from the farmers and processes and packages them. We have also established storage and refrigeration facilities in Sanaa and Maabar with total capacity of 7000 tons. In addition, we have other refrigeration facilities in Sanaa, Amran, Hodeidah, Marib and Taiz with a total capacity of 4640 tons. We have a dairy farm of 100 Dutch cows which produce 1800 liters of milk per day. We have embarked in a major land reclamation project in Khamees Bani Saad which has began producing animal feed. Our artisan well drilling rigs are helping to provide water to farmer in the eastern and southern governorates.

In addition, we are the largest single buyer of agricultural produce and fruits. We buy at peak supply seasons and store away the surplus. If we did not do this, the farmers would incur heavy losses. Then we supply the markets with these products during the scarcity seasons. If we did not do that the consumers would suffer from high prices. In other words, we help smooth the supply and demand curves with the hope of keeping prices within a certain band or range. So, as you can see, we have not neglected the other sectors in spite of our drive to provide foodstuffs to the local markets.

**Q:** There is talk that you may get into investments in gas projects?

**A:** The recent amendments in our corporation, of which you have already

mentioned the name, have given us the flexibility to invest in any field that contributes to the development process. So, whether on our own, or in partnership with other investors - local and foreign - we plan to go into new fields. We are now looking into projects in the fields of tourism and hotels. Yes, we are also studying, with foreign partners, certain projects in oil, gas and mineral exploitation. Other fields which employ local raw materials are also of interest to us.

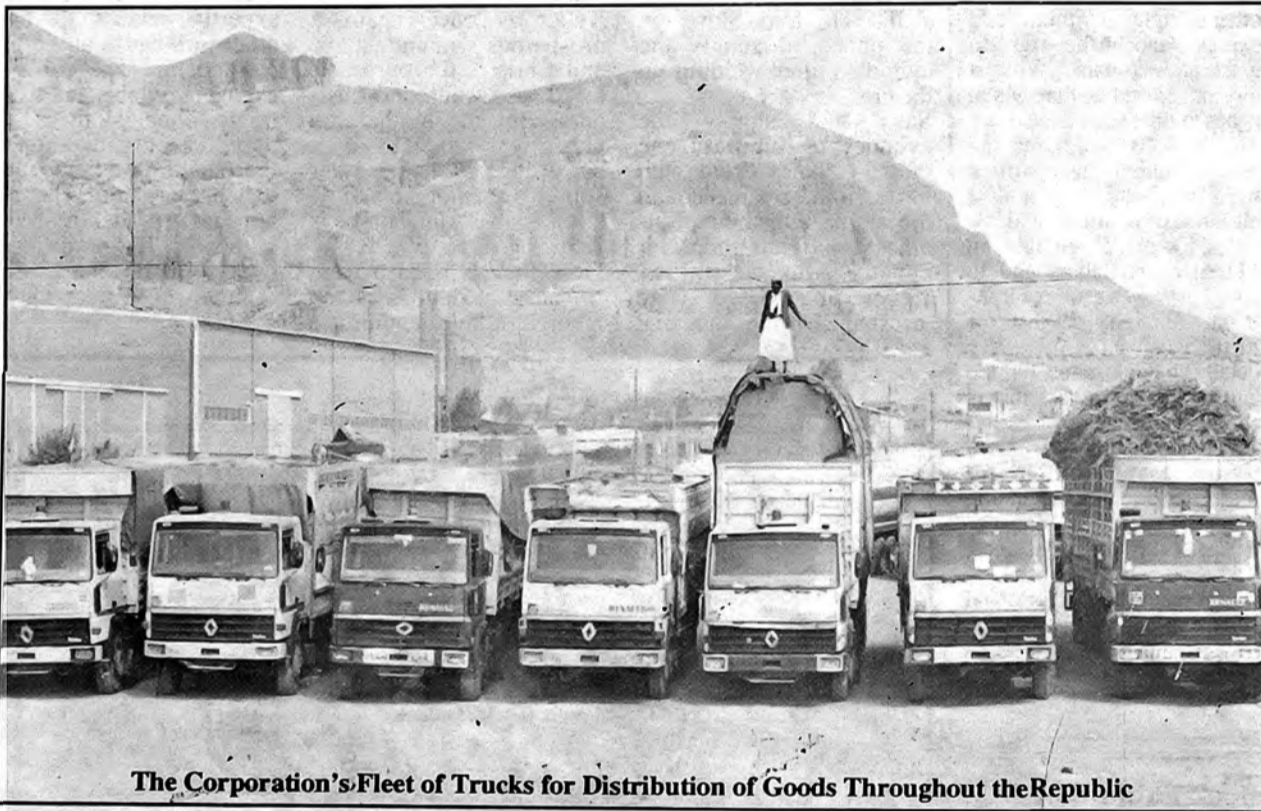
The Yemeni investment law has awarded many incentives to new investment projects, and we hope to avail our corporation of them. We think that in collaboration with other investors, much can be done, and we have the resources and administrative skills as well as know how to contribute.

**Q:** As a public figure, what is your opinion of the recent elections?

**A:** I am very proud of the ability of the Yemeni people to carry out free elections peacefully, which we have clearly shown in the last elections. This proves that we are a civilized people and can achieve our democratic transformation and development towards the new Yemen.

**Q:** Any last comments?

**A:** I would like, first, to congratulate our people and political leadership on the third anniversary of Yemeni unification. I would like, second, to say that this democratic path is difficult and that we must be on the alert.



**The Corporation's Fleet of Trucks for Distribution of Goods Throughout the Republic**

**Q:** First of all, could you give us a glimpse of what it is the Corporation is trying to achieve?

**A:** Of course, the by-laws which established the Corporation have details of our objectives.

But I can summarize our objectives in one major goal - to provide a continuous supply of basic consumer goods (whether food, clothings, furniture, etc.) to the citizens at reasonable prices. To provide goods at reasonable prices requires that we keep a steady inventory to avoid supply bottlenecks.

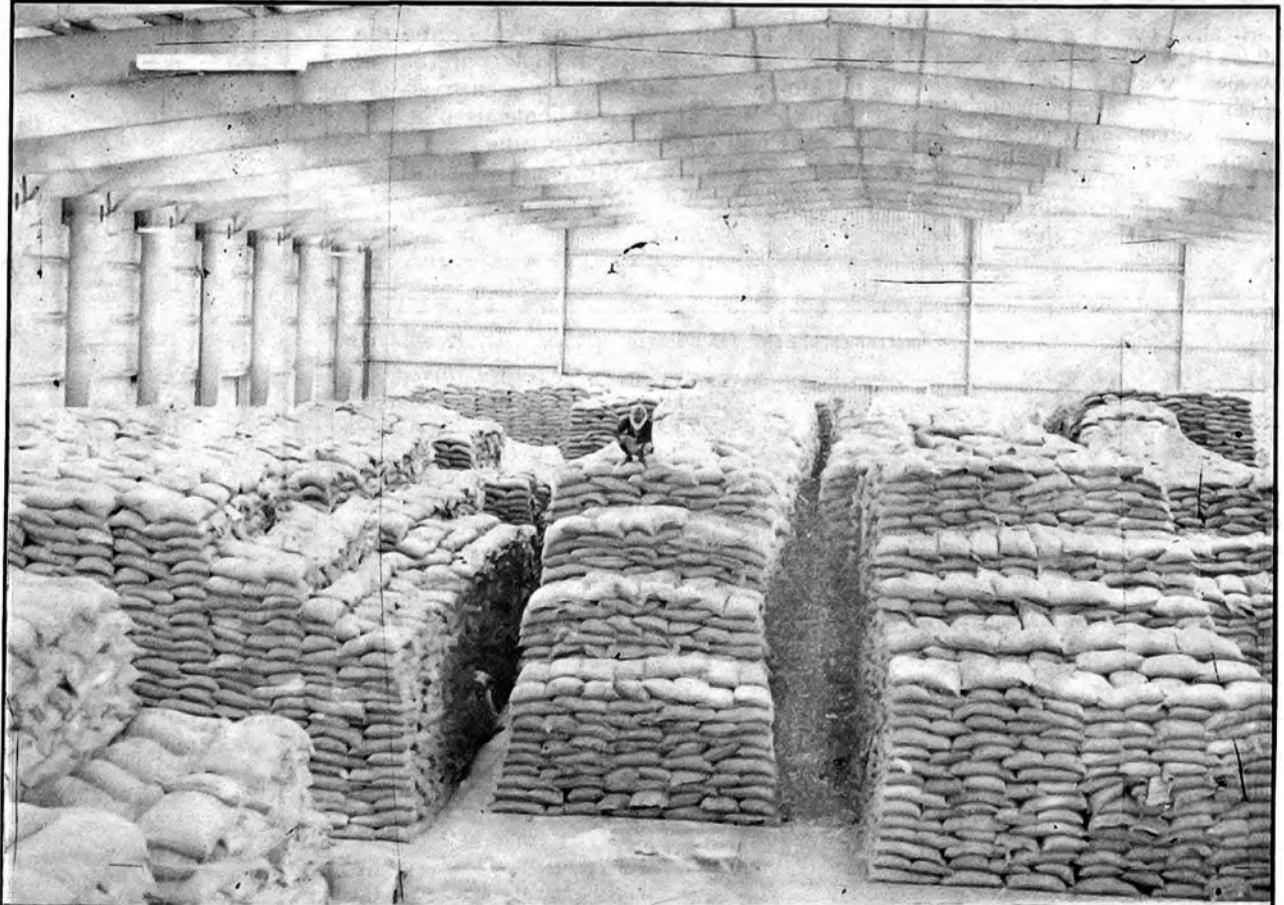
As a result, we have developed one of the largest inventory and distribution system. We started with two branches in 1973, and today, we have 174 outlets.

**Q:** Recently, the name of the corporation was changed in that the word military was removed. What is the purpose behind the change?

We also plan to intensify our investment program, whether by ourselves or in partnership with local and foreign capital, specially in those projects which are based on local raw material. We plan to give agribusiness a priority.

**Q:** There are complaints that the corporation is too involved in trade in foodstuffs and your investment efforts in agriculture and industry are minimal. What is your reaction?

**A:** As I said earlier, we have tried to make sure that consumer goods, specially foodstuffs, are available in the market and at reasonable prices. The reason for this is that: 1- There have been many and repeated cases of bottlenecks in supplies, 2- There are tendencies among certain merchants to hoard the goods and monopolize the market. Thus, we saw it our duty



**One of the many storage facilities of the corporation. This one is for grain storage in Asir, Sanaa**

**CONGRATULATIONS MPs**

The Yemen Times is happy to present its hearty congratulations to the newly-elected Members of Parliament. We hope they will succeed in realizing the expectations of the voters who trusted them, and in helping shape the future of Yemen and in guiding it to more prosperous times.

**تهانينا لأعضاء مجلس النواب**

تتقدم صحيفة "اليم" بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لأعضاء مجلس النواب الجديد، و تتمنى لهم النجاح في مهامهم الكبيرة التي تمثل في تحقيق أمن وتطلعات الشعب من رخاء وإستقرار وتقدم، والتي من أجلها منحهم الناخبون ثقتهم.



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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	2733.1
Marib Insurance	206112/14
Yemen Gen'l Insurance	265191
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Afghanistan	217691
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Ethiopia	208833
France	275995
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Hungary	216679
India	241980
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/948
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Jordan	216701
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Mauritania	206770
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Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	217306/348
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	78272/203142
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	247750

Tunisia	240458/9
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U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
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**ADEN**

Czechoslovakia	232101
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Germany	232162/011
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Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232081/233282
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Mukalla	2060
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KLM	78093/76968/270879
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Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
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**LESSON # 44**  
**The verb COME**

In several of our previous lessons we have looked at very familiar and frequently used verbs. In this week's lesson we take a look at yet another--the verb come. Like the other verbs we've looked at, come has many different meanings which change depending on the context in which the verb is used. Here is a list of some of the meanings for the verb come:

1. to approach--Come to me.
2. to make progress--Democracy has come a long way in Yemen.
3. to arrive at a specific end--The teachers and the ministry came to an agreement.
4. to reach--The water in the streets came to my ankles.
5. to exist at a place--A comes before B.
6. to take place in the mind--This idea just came to me.
7. to originate--Many plants come from seeds.
8. to be a native or inhabitant--Ali comes from the Hadramaut.
9. to total--The bill came to 1500 rials.
10. to be available--These shoes come in many different colors.

**Practice A**

Read the following sentences. Choose which definition best fits the use of have in the sentence and write the number of that definition from above.

1. I didn't see the car coming.
2. This jacket comes in only small and large.
3. The conference came to an end yesterday.
4. The winning candidate came from behind in the polls.
5. Hamoud comes from Aden.
6. Just wait! The answer will come to me.
7. Three jackets and a shirt comes to 2000 rials.
8. The old man's beard came down to his chest.
9. What does coffee come from?
10. Adel came in first in the race.

Like the other verbs we've looked at, come plays an important role in many expressions. By adding a preposition or a few other words, come takes on completely different meanings. Below is a list of some of the expressions with come.

- come again--to repeat  
 come around--change one's opinion or position  
 comeback--to return to success  
 come between--cause separation  
 come by--1. acquire  
                   2. visit  
 come down with--become ill  
 come out--become known  
 come through--survive  
 come to--recover consciousness  
 come up--appear, arise  
 come upon--meet accidentally  
 come alive--become receptive and animated  
 come clean--confess  
 come off it--stop acting in a foolish way

**Practice B**

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the expression with come that makes the most sense.

1. \_\_\_\_\_? I didn't hear you the first time.
2. Amat is at home. She's \_\_\_\_\_ the flu.
3. Did you lose your wallet? I \_\_\_\_\_ this one when I was looking for my keys.
4. Khalid used to be a popular leader. Now he wants to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Don't argue with Aisha. She'll never \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_! You're acting like a child.
7. After he was caught red-handed, the robber \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Munir loves cars. He \_\_\_\_\_ when he talks about them.
9. Bushra fainted, but she \_\_\_\_\_ after a few minutes.
10. Ahmed chews gat so much that it \_\_\_\_\_ his work and him.
11. Is this a new television? How did you \_\_\_\_\_ it?
12. The results of the exam \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ anytime. We're always home.
14. I will handle any problems that \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The child \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble without any scars..

**WEEKLY IDIOM**

**to come out of one's shell**  
 This idiom means to stop being shy or bashful.

The teacher finally got Yahya to come out of his shell and talk in front of the class.



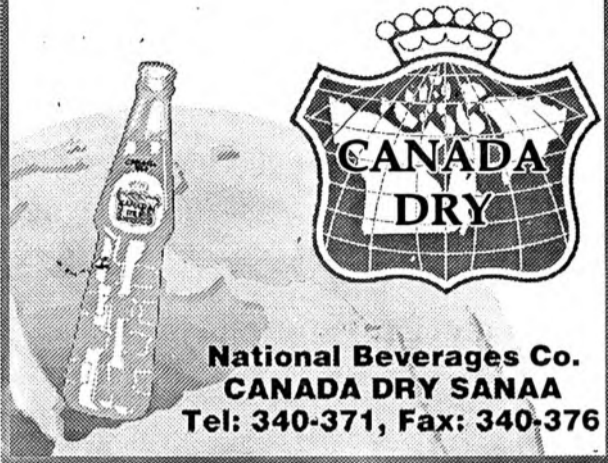
**ANSWERS Practice A** 1. 1, 2, 10, 3, 3, 4, 2, 5, 8, 6, 6, 7, 9, 8, 4, 9, 7, 10, 5 Practice B 1. Come again? 2. come down with 3. came upon 4. comeback 5. come around 6. Come off it! 7. came clean 8. comes alive 9. came to 10. comes between 11. come by 12. came out 13. Come by 14. come up 15. came through

Driving in Sanaa: Adventure on the Roads



Courtesy: Al-Thawrah

AAAH! That feeling of Satisfaction!



The National Cigarette & Match Industries: Saleh Salem Bathawab Discusses Renovation and Expansion Efforts.

Medical Care: Dr. A. Al-Hammami Talks of Al-Thawra Hospital

The New Parliament: Rubber Stamp or No Rubber Stamp - That is the Question!

• Analysis •

**David Mack:**  
"Your elections were a first step in the right direction."

Last week, Ambassador David Mack, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State paid a three-day official visit to Yemen. He was received, under a very short notice, by every senior politician in Yemen. This and other indicators, show that 'Yemeni politicians, in comparison to many other Arab politicians, are most beholden to the Americans,' according to one observer in Sanaa. "Maybe it is the feeling of insecurity on the part of the leadership that forced it to be so permissive," one ambassador noted. "The heavy American involvement was clear in the elections process," noted a third observer. On the occasion of the visit, political editor, Dr. Ahmed Al-Madhagy interviewed Ambassador Mack and filed the following report:



**Q:** What is the purpose of your visit to the Republic of Yemen?  
**A:** I was instructed to congratulate Yemeni people and government on the successful conclusion of your parliamentary elections, which is a very important achievement - the first free elections of

the unified Yemeni people. It sets Yemen on a course of very positive political developments. So, my visit and my talks aimed at showing our encouragement and support for the process. But let me hasten to emphasize that one election doesn't make a democracy. It is a process.

But Yemen has taken a very important first step on that road.

**Q:** You described our first elections as a free. Do you really believe so?

**A:** We pooled the conclusions of a wide-range of observers who were here at the time of elections.

Many foreign observers - some of them official and others private - have given your elections good marks. We also spoke to many key political figures in Yemen, some of whom were unhappy with particular incidents in the elections. I agree there were problems in the conduct of the elections. But when you put this in the framework of the difficulties that Yemen faced in holding these elections, it was a notable achievement in spite of the imperfections.

Yemen faced a number of problems, such as:  
1. The difficult terrain and communications problem.  
2. The illiteracy of the voters,  
3. A population that has never before participated in elections.  
All these and other issues complicated the elections process. The U.S. government will support real democracy in Yemen. All I can say is I hope that Yemen will win in putting in place a working real democracy.

**Q:** Do you think that Yemeni democratization is going to encourage other governments in the region to follow suit, and is the US administration encouraging this trend?

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**A:** Oh yes. Our friends know that we support the democratization process worldwide. I think that democracy is a universal value, and not limited to any one country. We encourage all countries to follow this path. Yet, let me say that people have to choose the norm and style of democracy that best suits their internal conditions. In my opinion, democracy is a tailor-made garment, rather than a ready-made fit-all garment. We don't pretend any one single constitution or system is suitable for all countries.

**Q:** Given the democratization process and the US blessing, can we expect US aid to Yemen to be resumed?

**A:** Of course, we will support a democratic and pluralist system in Yemen. We have already been instrumental in the learning stages of democratic institutions of Yemen. But, our economic association with Yemen would be a partnership in the form of American investments, which is far more important and lasting than any aid program. Yemen is a country with growing petroleum potential, which is of interest to American companies.

Moreover your democracy goes as along to convince US and other private sector in the viability of the system and stability of the conditions. We have been encouraging

America companies to take another look at Yemen.

**Q:** Let us talk about Yemen's regional politics. First, relations with Saudi Arabia and how the US sees this issue?

**A:** Let me say briefly that we have encouraged the two countries to settle the border issue peacefully and through negotiations. We shall continue to do the same. I think both countries will benefit from this.

**Q:** Yemen was penalized because of its position on the Gulf crisis. Is that now over?

**A:** The Iraqi people suffered greatly under Saddam Hussein. There is no reason why the government of Yemen shouldn't support the Iraqi people. Our point of difference is that Yemen should not support the regime of Saddam Hussein which has shown little respect for the values that the Yemeni leadership is promoting within Yemen.

**Q:** What is your overall assessment of how Yemen is evolving?

**A:** Yemen's relations with all countries will improve because of the democratization process, greater respect of human rights and freedom of expression. I think that Yemen has embarked on an important course which carries many challenges. I hope it will succeed, and we will do our part in enabling it to succeed.

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- Security Guard  
for only **\$2,500.00**

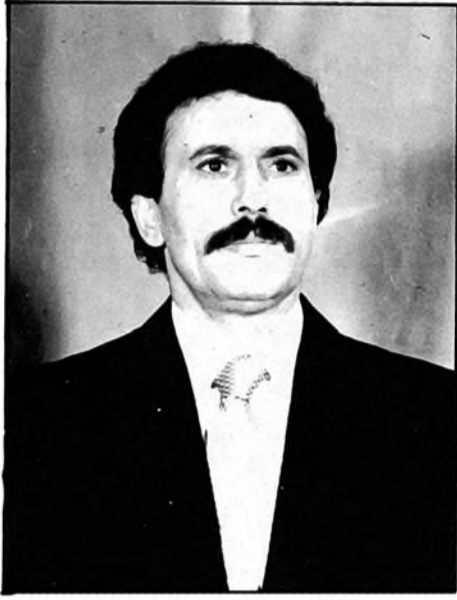
**OFFER #2**  
Nice apartment consisting of one bedroom living room dining room two bathrooms and a kitchen situated on the main Zubairy street  
Other features included:  
- Satellite cable TV  
- Daily cleaning service  
- 24 hour Security guard  
- Night time car parking  
For only **\$ 625.00**



بمناسبة إحتفالات شعبنا بعيدي الوحدة والأضحى

## شركة النفط اليمني

تتقدم للجميع بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات وكل عام وأنتم بخير



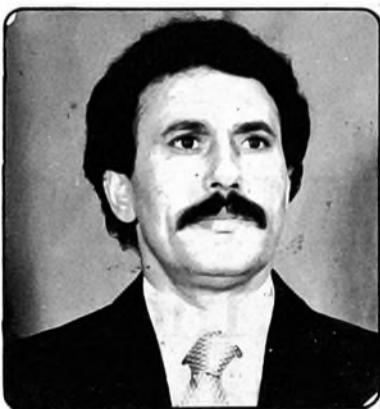
## YEMEN OIL COMPANY

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on Unity Day and Eid Al-Adha

بمناسبة إحتفالات شعبنا بعيدي الوحدة والأضحى

## شركة مأرب اليمنية للتأمين

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب والقيادة السياسي



## Mareb Yemen Insurance Co

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on Unity Day and Eid Al-Adha

تتقدم شركة توتال بأجمل التهاني للشعب اليمني  
وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة للوحدة  
وكل عام والجميع بخير

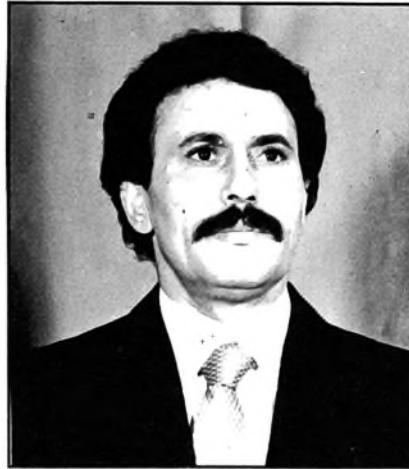


**TOTAL YEMEN**

*a happy Eid a wishes the Yemeni people  
a happy 22nd of May celebrations*

بمناسبة إحتفالات أعياد الوحدة اليمنية

تتقدم شركة كالتكس بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات  
وكل عام والجميع بخير



**CALTEX**

sends warm greetings to the Yemeni people,  
leadership and government on Unity Day

**شركة نمر للبترول المحدودة**

**وشركة أركو شبواه إنك**

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته  
وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة للوحدة اليمنية  
وقرب حلول عيد الأضحى المبارك

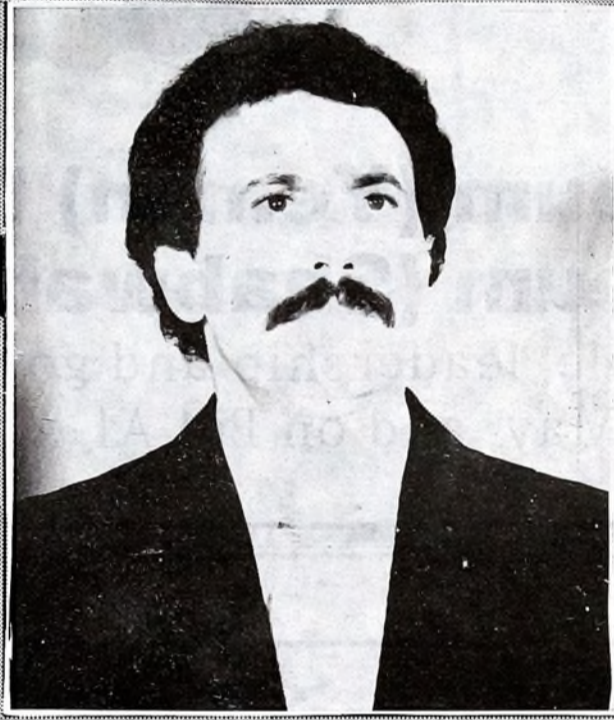


**NIMIR PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.**  
**and ARCO SHABWAH Inc.**

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and  
government on Unification Day (22 May)  
and on Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak.

# شركة اسي اسي اسي

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لليمن شعباً وقيادةً وحكومةً  
بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة للوحدة اليمنية  
وقرب حلول عيد الأضحي المبارك



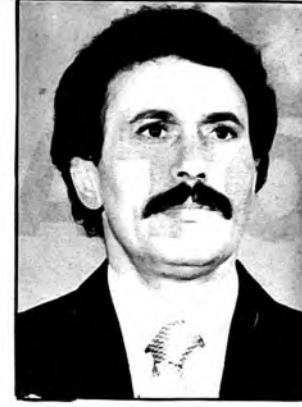
## C. C. C.

### Contractors Consolidated (International) Company

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and  
government on Unification Day (22 May)  
and on Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak.

بمناسبة عيد « ٢٢ مايو »

تتقدم شركة فيرنيت للخدمات البترولية المحدوده  
بأطيب التهاني لليمن شعباً وقيادة وحكومة  
وكل عام والجميع بخير

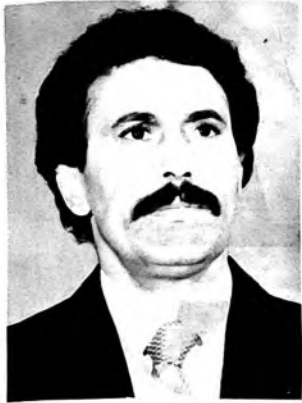


## FURNET Petroleum Services Co Ltd

sends its best wishes the Yemeni people, its political  
leadership, and government on the happy occasion of  
the 22nd of May - the anniversary of Yemeni Unification

بمناسبة عيد وحدة اليمن الغاليه

تتقدم الشركة اليمنية للإمداد والتخزين المحدوده  
بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لكافة أبناء اليمن وكل عام وأنتم بخير



الشركة اليمنية للإمداد والتخزين المحدوده

YEMEN LOGISTICS SUPPLY COMPANY Ltd.

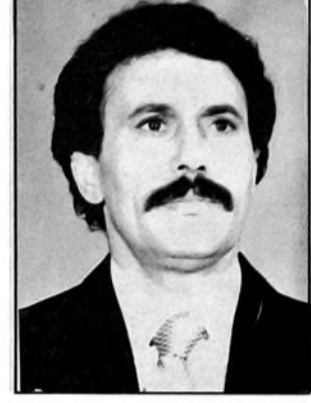
## Yemen Logistics & Supplies Co. Ltd.

presents the Yemeni people, leadership and  
government happy greetings on Unification Day

بمناسبة أعياد الوحدة اليمنية « ٢٢ مايو »

**تتقدم شركة إلف بتروليم اليمن**

**بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات لليمن شعباً وقيادة وحكومة**



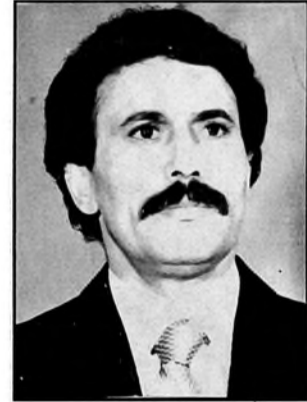
**elf Petroleum Yemen**

wishes the Yemeni people, leadership and government a happy 22nd of May anniversary

بمناسبة ذكرى عيد الوحدة اليمنية - « ٢٢ مايو »

**تتقدم شركة كندية ان أوكسيدنتال**

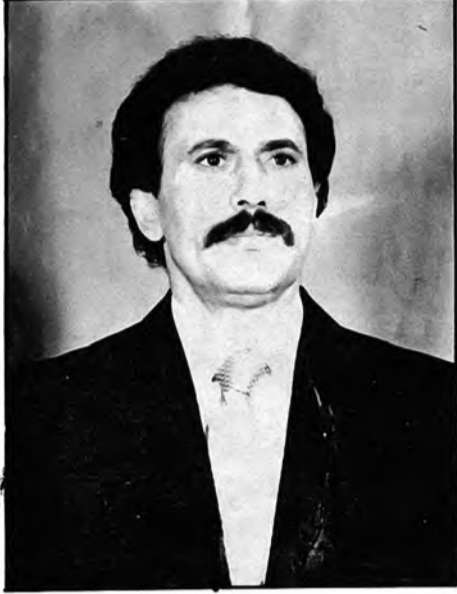
**بأطيب التهاني للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته**



**CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL Offshore International**

sends to the Yemeni people, leadership and government warm greetings on the third anniversary of the Unification of the Country.

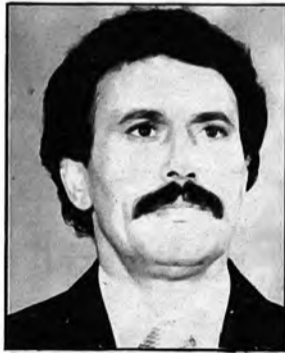
تتقدم شركتا (نפט الهلال اليمن) و(نפט الهلال شبوه)  
بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بحلول الذكرى الثالثة للوحدة اليمنية  
وقرب حلول عيد الأضحي المبارك



**CRESCENT Petroleum (Yemen) Inc. &  
CRESCENT Petroleum (Shabwah) Inc.**

congratulate the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on Unification Day - 22 May, and on Eid Al-Adha.

بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة لـ ٢٢ مايو عيد الوحدة  
تتقدم شركة نيبورس بأطيب التهاني للشعب  
اليمني وقيادته وحكومته وكل عام والجميع بخير

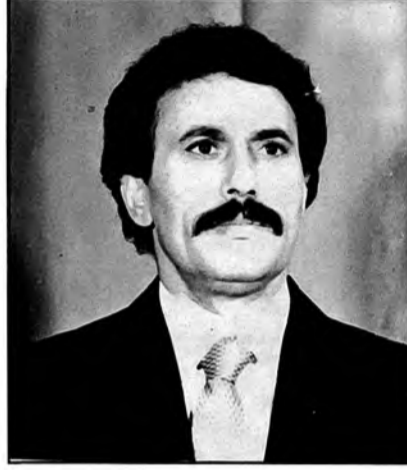


**NABORS YEMEN, Ltd**

congratulates Yemen on the third  
anniversary of Unification Day

بمناسبة عيد «٢٢ مايو»

تتقدم شركة هنت اليمانية للنفط بأطيب  
التهاني لليمن شعباً وقيادة وحكومة وكل عام وأنتم بخير

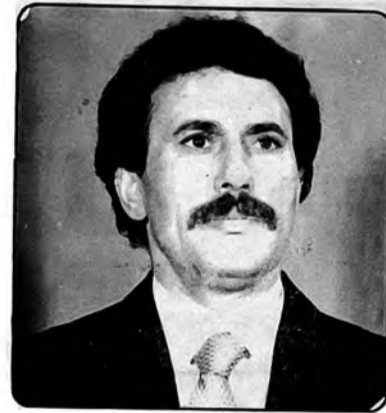


## YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

extends its best wishes the Yemeni people, its political  
leadership, and government on the happy occasion of the  
22nd of May - the anniversary of Yemeni Unification

تتقدم شركة بي بي للتنقيب

بأطيب التبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة لعيد الوحدة (٢٢ مايو)



## BP Exploration Operating Co. Ltd

presents its best wishes to the Yemeni people, leadership  
and government on the anniversary of May 22nd -  
UNIFICATION DAY