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• May 30th through June 5th, 1993

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Prime Minister designate Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas in a Letter to the Presidential Council hand delivered on May 26th:

“I hereby excuse myself of the task of forming the government as I am unable to please rival political pressure groups.”

Prime Minister designate Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas has thrown in the towel. “I am unable to form the government because of conflicting pressures from all sides,” he told the Yemen Times in his first interview since he was designated to form the new government. First, they started with an 18-member cabinet. Then, under pressure, the number rose to 19, then to 22, to 24, to 28 and it is now 32. “The appeasement / compromise approach will only lead to more trouble,” he said. As the three big parties are jostling each other for more room in the cabinet, it is already clear that the prime minister will not be able to run the government, given the way it is being put together. “The point is that unless there is harmony within the cabinet, and the ministers feel accountable to the prime minister, and not to some power outside the government, the cabinet will be paralyzed.

So far, the People’s General Congress has failed to translate its elections “victory” into tangible power, such as having its say in the formation of the government. There are two main reasons for this:
1. The big three parties know that the composition of parliament does not reflect their size in society, although it does reflect their ability to manipulate the votes in the last elections. Thus, no side will demand of the others to strictly abide by the election results in forming the government.
2. The government need not necessarily reflect the parliamentary composition. It needs, however, to take into consideration the military muscle and trouble making ability of the different parties and groups. The fragmentation within all three big parties, some more serious than others, have also added to the difficulties. The merger efforts are stalled, for now.

The PGC leadership, at the center of everything, is disturbed by the increasing demand from all sides. The PGC victory in the elections in increasingly diluted as events unfold, and return to pre-election patterns. PGC image is also being eroded by a rising perception among the public that PGC leadership is unable to rise up to the occasion and deliver on its promises. The PGC is getting seventeen of the cabinet posts and is keeping to itself such key ministries as information, foreign affairs, finance, interior and civil service. It is also planning to throw in Yemen’s first female minister. The PGC has become good at providing flashy media-oriented decisions. The YSP leadership is said to have lost some control of the party. The visible division within the party is an ominous development for the party as well as the country. To heal the rift, the YSP is asking for more “favors” to carry it through the rough waters. This is in the form of a larger share in government than its representation in parliament warrants. Thus it is getting nine posts, including the primiership. These include, among others, defence, culture and tourism, transportation, oil,



Yemen's New Cabinet

Party	Number of Posts
People's General Congress	17
Yemeni Socialist Party	9
Yemeni Congregation for Islah	5
Ba'ath*	1
TOTAL as of May 29th	32

* Mujahed Abu Shawarib taken in not as Baath, but as public personality

housing and public works, water and electricity. In terms of ministers, not much change is expected. The Islah leadership is wavering on its stand. It knows it is going to be the weakest link in the government chain of decision, so it is not overly enthusiastic to join in. In fact, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar had proposed that the YSP and Islah stay in the opposition while giving tacit support for a PGC-led technocratic government. Yet, the Islah has finally decided to join the cabinet. It is getting five ministries; namely, supply and trade, health, awqaf (endowment), justice, and ministry for parliamentary affairs. The only addition to the three parties is Mujahed Abu Shawarib who is slotted the ministry of local administration. But that is not as a representative of the Baath but as an independent

public personality. After all, the leadership had rejected the Baath letter which demanded, in return for participating in the coalition, in addition to the Abu Shawarib ministerial post, another one for Abdul-Rahman Mahyoob, several deputy minister posts, and a share in the chairmanship of government corporations. Where do we go from here? It is clear that the political will to make any meaningful change is not there. The president prefers to continue with business as usual, rather than perform surgery. He may be buying time, but trouble is coming, no doubt. The local and international euphoria that followed the elections is quickly giving way to the somber realities. Prime Minister Al-Attas will have to make do as urged in a Presidential Council qat chew on Friday May 28th.



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EL SOFFARY

OUR VIEWPOINT

Once More, It Is a Question of Credibility!

Yemenis go through rapid cycles of ups and downs in their hope and despair regarding their lives and fortunes. There are many things that bring optimism and; yet there are as many things that bring frustration and pessimism.

The main reasons for positive feelings are the major political achievements such as the peaceful unification of the country, the democratization process notably the elections, and the general free environment in which our people live. And the main reasons for negative feelings are the lawlessness, the corruption, inefficiencies, the favoritism, and the ability of the rulers to preach noble actions and thoughts and to itself embark on the dirtiest of all jobs.

Over the last three weeks, the majority of the people were hopeful that maybe there is change in the air to the better. Then, as the events unfolded, there was little change as business went back as usual.

Change is the inevitable course of history. If change does not come gradually, as we would like it to happen, it comes in strong jolts, and maybe even in big bangs. That is why we urge our rulers to accept gradual change and follow it through. Resisting change only leads to bottled up pressure, which sooner or later, will break out.

One thing is clear our rulers love Yemen but not nearly as much as they love themselves. The rulers would like to do something for Yemen, but not nearly as much as they do for their own prosperity and wealth. The rulers would like to see democracy in Yemen, but not if it will reduce their power. The rulers need to convince the Yemeni people that they are good and that they are working for their prosperity and wellbeing. It is secondary that they convince foreigners that they are good rulers.

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عبد العزيز

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British Airways to Fly into Yemen

The last two weeks have seen a flurry of activities as British Airways (BA) officials kept coming to Yemen to finalize the arrangements for BA to service Yemen.

"We have tied most of the knots and we hope to complete everything by July," explained Chris Hopkins, Hotel Contracts Manager who is in town to make the accommodation and other arrangements for the crew. BA agents in Yemen are UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism. Mr. Alwan Shaibani, Chairman of UNIVERSAL, told the Yemen Times that the target date for the first flight is November. "BA will start with one flight a week into Sanaa," he said.

SHERATON Presents Its New Image

JS Parmar, Sheraton's General Manager, hosted a poolside reception on May 25th. The guests, mainly ambassadors, GMs of oil and trading companies, and major public figures, were shown the new Sheraton image. The hotel owners have invested handsomely in refurbishing the swimming pool, the recreation center, and the garden/lawn area. According to one guest, the new facilities and improved services are impressive.

Foreigners Pawned in Local Grievances

Every now and then, foreigners visiting Yemen or working here are caught in local grievances among Yemenis. But recently, the incidents which lead to holding foreigners hostage have increased.

Over the month of May alone, there were four separate hostage-taking. First, there was the two German tourists, followed a few days later by the Belge tourist group. Two weeks ago there was the case of the two French tourists, and this week the victims are two Americans working for Hunt Oil Company. In all cases, the foreigners are not harmed, and they are often quickly released.

The problem, however, is that it has become a habit to hold up foreigners for inter-Yemeni grievances or for problems with the government.

US Shows More Interest in Yemen

The US is sending strong signals of interest in and comfort with Yemen. On Yemen's third anniversary of 22nd May, US Undersecretary of State Edward Djerejian showed up at the Yemeni Embassy's reception in Washington. At another level, USAID has increased its assistance by 33% this week. Of course, the total amount is still very small, about US \$4 million, but the increase is symbolic.

Liquidity Problem in the Banking System

One more time, bank customers are unable to make cash withdrawals from their accounts due to a liquidity shortage. "This mismanagement and inefficiency is frustrating to us and our customers," complained the manager of a foreign bank branch in Sanaa. He was throwing the blame on the monetary policy of the country (read, the Central Bank). Many companies have reverted to keeping large volumes of cash in their safes. This is a sad development since it raises the risk to these companies, and it keeps more money outside the banking system.

Note, that the money supply is growing at a far higher rate than the pace of economic growth, thus feeding the inflation rate. The annual rate of growth of the money supply is around 28%.

Many ministries and institutes have been unable to cash checks drawn on the Central Bank. Given the pressing need in light of the holiday (eid) expenses, unpaid the government employees and soldiers demonstrated in front of the Central Bank building in Sanaa during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Finally, a fresh shipment of newly-printed money arrived to rescue the banks and enable them to pay an increasingly ugly crowd in the capital city.

Abdullah Sallam Congratulates Afeworke

Mr. Abdullah Sallam Al-Hakeemi, Member of the Supreme Elections Committee, sent a letter of congratulations to H.E. Asias Afeworke, who was elected President of the newly-born Eritrean Republic.

Al-Hakeemi and Afeworke are old friends and have, in fact, spent a lot of time together when Mr. Al-Hakeemi was serving as charge d'affaires of the Yemeni embassy in Somalia.

"Given your efforts for the independence of your country, I am sure that you will once again do your utmost to help your people and independent country," Al-Hakeemi's letter reads.

Yemen and Oman Open Borders

The Republic of Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman have jointly inaugurated on May 26th the Shahn corridor, which was designated as the crossing point. Passengers and goods may cross at this point starting from June 1993. Additional crossing points are to be designated at a later stage.

The two neighbors had signed and ratified a border agreement according to which a borderline was defined and markers were put in place.

Meanwhile, contract for the construction of two roads connecting Yemen and Oman - one coastal and the other in the hinterland - is up for bids.

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BLACK AMERICANS, AFRICAN LEADERS MEET IN GABON

In a rare gathering of people separated by slave traders centuries ago, black Americans and African leaders met in Gabon this week to draw world attention to a trouble-plagued continent. The six-day African-US summit mainly featured a black backlash to the West's preoccupation with the former Yugoslavia. Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder's keynote address in Libreville, Gabon, embraced that theme more than any other speaker.

"In this administration, much of the attention has been towards Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Little attention has focused thus far on Africa," said Glenn Davidson, the spokesman for Wilder, the first elected black governor in US history.

Summit organiser Rev. Leon Sullivan, a retired Philadelphia preacher and human rights activists, is calling for a Marshall plan for Africa, similar to the US effort which rebuild Europe at the end of World War II. The conference is also oriented towards the Africa's trouble spots:

- Angola where more than 400,000 people have been killed in a civil war that began in 1975. UN-mediated peace talks collapsed on 21st of May in the Ivory Coast capital of Abidjan, and mediators predicted the war would intensify.

- Liberia, another nation at war with no end in sight. Rebel leader Charles Taylor is fighting a Nigerian-led West African force that has been blamed for blocking and even attacking relief efforts. The United Nations says up to 80% of Liberia's 2.3 million people are refugees.

- Zaire, a lawless nation which has 3,000% inflation, an army that riots at will and two rival governments, one led by dictator Mobutu Sese Seko, who has balked at a democratic reform.

- Somalia, which was the recipient of a US-led relief effort that ended a famine but where poverty/disease continue to be widespread.

- Sudan where an estimated 4 million people face starvation, disease and homelessness because of fighting between government and separatist forces.

Those are the hottest spots in a continent that owes its wealthy creditors \$255 billion, where the average annual wage in Mozambique is \$ 70 a year and where the country with the world's worst quality of life - Guinea, is located. The UN gave Guinea that honor on May 17th.

The end of the Cold War ended Africa's importance as an ideological battleground and gave the West more power to pressure African nations to embrace democracy, with some success. Pro-democracy parties won multiparty elections in seven African states since the Cold War's end.

But African nations say that quick shifts to democracy and World Bank-imposed austerity programs have worsened social chaos, and few countries are islands of stability. Even Senegal, the continent's showcase democracy, was rocked by last week's assassination of an official responsible for election returns.

The West also accuse many African governments of cutting back on education and health care rather than trimming their bloated bureaucracies and armies.

BANKS IN SCANDALS TO BE PUNISHED

India's central bank governor has vowed for the first time to penalise banks involved in the country's biggest financial scandal, but gave no hint of the type of punishment he envisaged. "We are going to pin down responsibilities and award punishments and penalties," Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Chakravarty Rangarajan said last week.

An RBI committee appointed to probe the the 40.24 billion rupee (\$1.28 billion) securities scandal exposed last year published its final report on Friday, May 21st, but admitted it was unable to say where all the money had gone, and did not recommend any penal action.

"For banks as institutions, the RBI report for the first time implicated the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp in the fraud. The RBI committee had previously named only four foreign banks as linked to the fraud. They were the Bombay branches of Citicorp's Citibank NA, Bank America NT SA, Standard Chartered Bank plc and Australia and New Zealand banking group's ANZ Grindlays Bank PLC.

Banking sources said that the RBI had several options if it wanted to punish the 50 or so banks, brokers and financial institutions linked to the scandal.

It could impose fines, hold up promotions of bank officers involved, or seek their dismissal or transfer. As an extreme step it could withdraw a bank's licence to operate in a particular financial sphere, such as the domestic money market.

But bankers say the RBI is tied with foreign banks because it needs their help in attracting deposits and investment into the country. In cases of clear fraud or violations of the law, it is up to the police to register cases against the persons involved.

Mirdha also said that the Central Bureau of Investigation had registered many new cases against unnamed bankers.

The First broker to be convicted in the scandal was recently sentenced to one year in jail and fine of 100,000 rupees (\$3,200).

Eritrean State Formed

Eritrea raised its new flag at midnight on Monday May 23rd, as it formally seceded from Ethiopia to be reborn as Africa's 52nd state. Ethiopia had annexed Eritrea in 1962.

Hundreds of foreign dignitaries and diplomats (including a Yemeni delegation headed by Abdulaziz Abdulghani) were at hand to witness the events. The occasion also marks the second anniversary of the fall of the capital, Asmara, to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

Isias Afewerke, 48, the man who led the EPLF guerillas to victory after 30 years of war, was named president for a four-year term. Only five of the 104 national assembly members voted against Isias. It was learnt that the number of national assembly members will be increased to 134, with 30 elected representatives from Eritrea's ten provinces, in addition to ten female representatives.

The formal independence follows an 23-25 April referendum in which 99.8% of the voters cast "Yes" ballots for separation from Ethiopia.

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE AT CENTER OF SPANISH ELECTIONS

Spain's rival political leaders have all pledged to cut the soaring unemployment at the start of official campaigning for the June 6th general elections.

In speeches to rallies at opposite ends of the country, Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and conservative Jose Maria Aznar made job creation the main plank of their programs. The two parties have run neck and neck in opinion polls in recent weeks but two polls published last week gave the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) a lead of between two and four points over Aznar's Popular Party (PP).

The recession, with unemployment rising to nearly 22%, has been the main factor in eroding popular support for the Socialists after more than a decade of almost unchallenged power. Gonzalez told an audience of some 25,000 crushed into the bull-ring in Valencia, the Mediterranean port, that job creation was the first task to be tackled.

He offered a "pact for employment" with trade unions and business, which he said should also include a wages policy with emphasis on vocational training. The prime minister made an impassioned appeal for voters to help him continue to modernize Spain and ensure it was never again isolated from the rest of Europe.

"Help me continue the process of building a society of modernity and solidarity," Gonzalez said. Referring to Spain's years of isolation under fascist dictator General Franco, he said there must be no slipping back. "No more absences. We have broken the frontiers for ever," Gonzalez said.

His 50-minute speech was interrupted repeatedly by chants of "Felipe, Felipe" from around the ornate arena. Shouts of "torero, torero" the traditional salute to a triumphant bullfighter, went up from the crowd. Thousands were still trying to get in when the prime minister began speaking, greeted by a sea of people waving flags and banners.

One diminutive, elderly lady, who struggled to get a glimpse of Gonzalez, said wistfully at the end: "I never saw him at all. But I heard him, I heard him, and that's what matters."

Aznar was met with similar enthusiasm from 6,000 supporters in a sports hall in the north coast city of Gijon, where he spent much of a 45-minute speech attacking the Socialists' economic record.

The PP leader criticized Gonzalez and the PSOE for the high rate of unemployment and for last week's devaluation of the peseta, the third time in the past eight months.

The PSOE did not deserve another chance to govern, he said. "We want to govern Spain to create employment and to pull the country forward," Aznar said.

The two party leaders have met in a head-to-head televised debate on the 24th and are due to meet again on 31st May. With more than 20% of Spain's 30 million voters still undecided, these debates could prove crucial to the elections.



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TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANAA YEMEN

Yemeni Women Discuss Means to Improve Their Lot: Radio Programs -- A Viable Outlet for Their Needs?

By: Fatma S. Rawah,
Social Editor,
Yemen Times.

As our country follow its path to democracy, many Yemen women, especially the young ones, are trying to carve out a place for themselves. "We would like to be an active part of this process," they often say. More specifically, they are eager to enjoy the freedom of expression that has become part and parcel of this process. As a result, some participate in TV programs, others are columnists in papers, and still others discuss various issues over the radio.

"There is a stupid idea around town that women are supposed to discuss only women's issues. Some men can't see that general issues are just as important to us as they are to them," complained a disgruntled organizer of a Women's Get Together event.

One such session took place week ago (Thursday May 20th). A group of educated women held a meeting to discuss the ways and means to enhance female participation in public life. Last week's session was devoted to the efforts and decisions that are needed to give women access to radio programs. In introducing the

subject, Fawziyyah Ali, a career woman, stressed this outlet because, "Many women don't have time or cannot read to catch up with what is going on in our country." Then she gave a few examples of what she had in mind, and thus triggered the discussion.

Kowther Omer Abdullah, another career woman, at once pinned down the problem by saying that many men are puzzled by women who talk about issues of general concern. "They expect us to talk about how to cook, how to raise children, and how to please our husbands," she said. "Even those modern men who do accept our involvement in new fields, somehow expect us to talk about fashions and lipsticks," she added.

Complaining about the fact that most media programs oriented towards women are handled by men, Rakiya Mutahhar, a student at the English Department of Sana'a University, lashed out. "We need the chance to speak for ourselves, to say what we feel is good and right. I don't want anybody to express my feelings for me especially a man, because he will never know how or what I feel." In other words, these women are working to reduce male dominance in their lives.

Yet, Rakiya emphasized the need to enlist the support of men in helping improve the lot of women. "They hold the key to any decision. So it is practical to work through them, while improving our say in matters of general concern," she added.

Salwa Mohammed Al-Sarhi, also a student at Sana'a University's English Department, had harsh comments on one of the radio programs which concern women. The name of the program is 'The Family Program' meaning it was addressing the women. "It is a good program but we get tired of the re-runs. They repeat the same thing many times." She proposed to make it alive and useful, "If they would introduce real and live discussions, instead of a man manipulating the women to say what he wants." "I sometimes feel humiliated as a woman by the things they put over the radio. They are so patronizing it is as if we were their pets."

Ms June Roads, a teacher Sana'a University (Peace Corps Volunteer) who attended the session, also shared her thoughts in the discussions. "It could be a good idea if every week there are slots in radio programs for discussions and



women can call in during the programs to give their opinions.

Many people in Yemen believe that women cannot do more than just stay at home and wait for their men and children to come. That perception is so pervasive that it even applies to the educated women. "It is a cultural matter. Men are raised to believe that women are there to be taken care of. Many even treat women as minors. I have seen men who would seriously argue that women cannot take care of themselves 'because that is how they are created'," yelled Aneesa Al-Matari, a teacher, and herself the 'victim' of the problem. The problem becomes more frustrating to the educated women who seek their own self-fulfillment, not through male relatives. The problem of educated

women is compounded by their inability to get married. Samira Ahmad Al-Farah, a teacher, brought up the issue of marriage to point to the insecurity of some men when dealing with mature and educated women. "It is useful to discuss this over the radio. The majority of men who get married, prefer a village woman than educated ones. The main reason is that these women obey orders without discussing or arguing with their husbands. I once read in a local newspaper a man writing to say: 'I don't want a wife who can respond to me by saying 'actually, as a matter of fact,...' etc., which I really think is wrong.' We (men and women) need to share our thoughts and ideas."

That is why many sociologists have concluded that the next generation of Ye-

meni women has to choose between personal development (through education, career, etc.) and between having a husband and family. In recent surveys of career women, many were found to be celibates or divorced. "Given the socio-cultural values, educated women need understanding," explained Rakiya. In this world, people need to treat each other as equals. Men must realize that being born male or female is a genetic accident that has nothing to do with abilities. In the story of creation, God made Eve from Adam's rib. She was not made of his head to be on top of him, nor out of his feet to be beneath him. But out of his rib to be next to him, by his side and his perfect equal.

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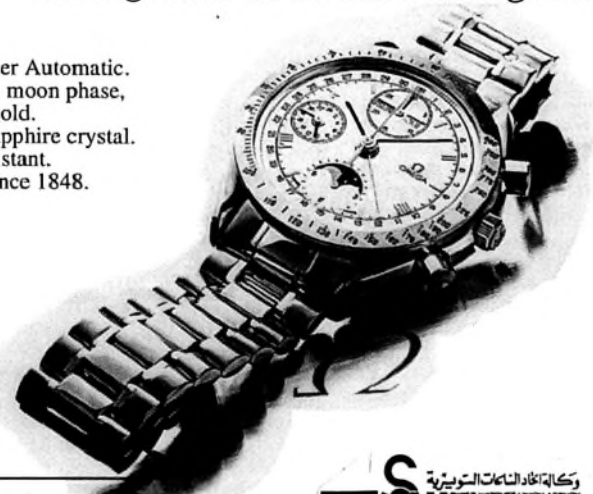
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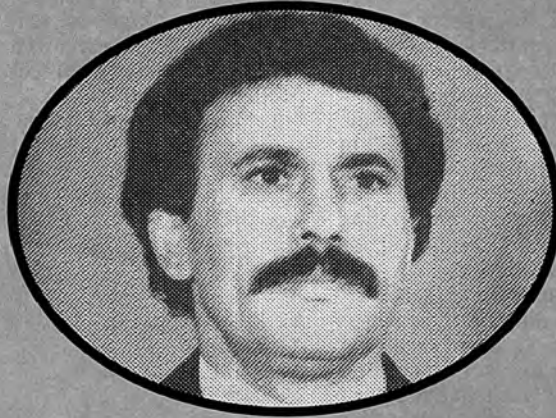


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Rep. of Yemen الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبتى ذكرى « ٢٢ مايو » وعيد الأضحى
يتقدم مجلس حماية البيئة
بأطيب التهاني لليمن شعباً وقيادة وحكومة وكل عام وأنتم بخير



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Sends its best wishes to the Yemeni people, political leadership, and government on the occasion of 22nd May - the Unification anniversary and Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak

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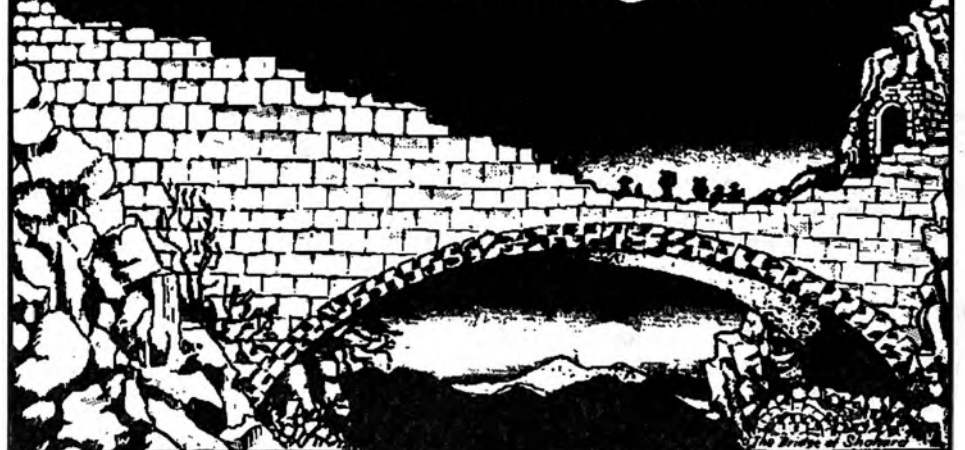


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It is A B C D... Parliamentarians!

Be on the alert, oh, you parliamentarians, for the conspiracy is coming in many ways - through speeches, propaganda, and squabbles.

Now, there is talk about re-opening the education law. We ask that Sheikh Abdullah bin Al-Ahmar not let such a conspiracy pass, because the laws regarding education have been settled, once and for all. It is up to the Sheikh's wisdom not to let anyone open Pandora's box.

* Those who talk about the education situation are the same ones who send their children to private schools. All those who zealously struggled for stabilizing the law, are returning now to contribute in the conspiracy once again.

* a lot of the people who incited the chaos and disturbances inside of the previous parliament under the guises of religion or unity of the generations are well-known figures in the private school business.

* All of the arguments mentioned before, during or after the discussion of the education law have nothing to do with education. And even the parliament did not ask for the opinions of those people specialized in the components and techniques of classical and modern educational theories to give their opinion.

* All the data confirm that education faces a lot of obstacles and shortcomings and that more than 120 students at a time receive their education in one classroom.

* The Yemeni people are not concerned with the law of education. The people need schools, textbooks, efficient school teachers, educational aids, labs...etc.

* The parliamentarians who have been educated on the methodology of (ABC) realize why the standard of education is low in our country.

By:
**Abdullah Saad,
Al-Shoura, Sana'a,
23/5/1993**

WHERE IS THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS?

Eleven days have passed since **Akhbar Al-Yomn**, an Egyptian paper published (in its issue #15 of May) a map of the Arab world clarifying the Arab States (during Husni Mubarak's tour in the Arab Gulf States and Saudi Arabia).

The point lies in showing Yemen as being split into divisions or colonies for instance, the Southeastern governorates appeared to be under the domination of the "Aden colony". Meanwhile, the Northern governorates appeared to be under the domination of Yemen. This means that the map is more than 25 years old.

Yes, eleven days have passed since the Egyptian paper committed this grave fault which is regarded from the point of view of international relations an

amoral abuse to our Yemeni homeland which ended the Imamate rule with the help of those same Egyptian brothers.

It is also an abuse to our homeland that put an end to colonial existence in 1967. Again, the two Yemens proved their originality through their unification on 22 May, 1990. Thus, the geopolitical map of the new Yemen has come to be known officially as the Republic of Yemen.

Hence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Yemeni Embassy to Egypt are to be blamed for the affront perpetrated by the paper.

The Egyptian paper realizes well that such an abuse won't be treated just like if it committed it against any other state.

But the tangible absence of the ministry and its apparati in the follow-up of such abuses against our country is responsible for the whole fault.

We won't accept any excuses or other justification for our own ministry's silence or their indulgence in the formation of the new government.

In my opinion, such a case will lead others to commit more violations and abuses against us unless we protest.

By:
**Adil Al Assam,
Al-Ayyam, Aden,
26/5/1993**

URGENT DEMANDS FROM THE NEW GOVERNMENT?

What we require is a sound launch of our new government right from the very beginning.

First: Intensifying the supervision of the monetary and the administrative apparatus, is necessary, particularly regarding the effort to combat bribery and the embezzlement of public funds, and it is also required to disclose all the shortcomings by giving the media a vital role in putting an end to this phenomenon. Our current situations calls for laying down programs to tackle this embezzlement and it is inevitable for the government to take steps to insure rapid prosecution against any employee or official found guilty of committing such crimes.

We do not want the government to be a merely a title or slogan bearer.

Second: We require from the state to tighten its grip on the commercial markets, because our merchants still insist upon sticking their customers with their high prices. This kind of chaos remained prevalent for years in our daily life. The new government must put an end to the frivolity of the merchants and the Ministry of Supply and Interior Affairs should be serious with those manipulating the people's livelihood.

It is preferable to stop those merchants from performing their business in addition to taking these steps against the sponging figures who should be taken to court.

A third point lies in finding solutions for problem of

unemployment of our youth. This is an urgent matter that demands the attention of the new government, now!

**Al-Huriyah, Sana'a,
22/5/1993**

LET'S EXPLOIT OUR CLIMATE?

In his inauguration to the second exhibition of rose plants in Tehran, the vice president, Hassan Habibi, referred, in a speech on the occasion, to the special care given to roses and other plants in the Islamic culture. He pointed out that the climate in Iran assisted in the growth of roses which brought (650) million US dollars though exportation of roses to a number of foreign countries.

I was amazed to hear that such income could be added to the Iranian national income by the exportation of roses. Such an amount of hard currency approaches our Yemeni income from the exportation of oil and equals approximately half the sum by which we import our livestock to provide it for our entire population.

If we take into consideration the Yemeni climate, we see that Yemen - with its mountainous regions, plateaux, highlands, and valleys is convenient for planting roses.

It is really a point which attracted me and gave me pause thinking of how to exploit our climate to bring additional income into our country.

By: **Abdul-Rahman
Al Haidari,
Al-Haq, Sana'a,
23/5/1993**

THE LOST HOPE

Are we destined to live on hopes and aspirations? Haven't we got the same rights as the other people to pick the fruits of our labor, efforts, and sacrifices? These conclusive questions confirm that the record of the national movement, ever since its inauguration, to date, face frustration, because whenever our people approach the edges of hope, they collide with a lot of problems.

In 1948, we sacrificed a lot to topple the Imamate legend and for the first time we pierced the barrier of fright.

Then, nothing was changed and our people began to think once again of new plans, searching for new hopes and aspirations.

In 1962, the hope found its way, succeeding in the September revolution and ending the remnants of the Imamate regime, but once again the revolution found itself under a siege of obstacles trying to distort its hopes.

In 1990, the aspirations, hopes, dreams of Yemenis entered with the unification of two states and Yemen felt a kind of detente, but the poison of divisionism began to deteriorate the dreams. With the explosion of the Gulf Crisis, the returnees, and the stoppage

of foreign and Arab aid, the hopes of the people once again met with frustration. This time we stand O.K. The solution lies in the elections, democracy, and pluralism. On the 27th of April, 1993 the long lines of voters proved that they still adhere to their hopes, dreams and aspirations and are waiting for something good to change their lives. But the new scenario started to repeat the old one with the same figures and roles, but the lost hope is still there in the hearts and minds of the Yemeni people.

I don't want to make people agonized or frustrated. I don't deny that we are part of the local, regional, and world situations, but let us not forget our dreams.

By:
**Abdul-kareem
Al-Khamisi
Al-Wahda, Sana'a,
26/5/1993**

THE JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NEXT COALITION GOVERNMENT!

It is quite evident that the coalition government should represent the great aspirations of the citizens not in the form of slogans and speeches.

It requires a practical inter-pretation, credibility and

straightforwardness in the achievement of the goals of comprehensive development particularly those unaccomplished items related to the economic development. The four parties, (The PGC, YSP, ISLAH, and the BAATH) of the coalition government should agree on the general trends and procedures by which they could form a comprehensive vision, avoiding all of the lapses and excesses of the transitional period.

It is also required from the parties to decide upon clear trends, either being part of the ruling system or the opposition for the doubled policy does not coincide with the Yemeni national responsibility.

On the list of our aspirations come stability, security, progress, and the speedy tackling of the economic issues.

In addition to coordination, the whole government should work together to put the citizens' aspirations on the top of their schedules. Will it happen?

By:
**Mohamed Yahya Shinief,
Al Mithaq, Sana'a,
24/5/1993**

NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT A STRONG OPPOSITION!

The opposition parties

failed because they did not use all of their potential well and they were not prepared to face the other ruling parties.

The opposition forces were not isolated from friends and supporters, but the fault was in who they had to coordinate and cooperate with. Unfortunately, some did not utilize their assets democratically.

Finally, the opposition parties' failures in the election was due to their financial supporters not helping them to interact and motivate the masses.

Techniques of motivation voluntarily depend on the following points:

1. The goals should be obscure and convincing.

2. Capability of measuring and programming.

3. A democratic practice and participation in making decisions.

5. A continual supply of knowledge and information which enables one to develop the potentials.

5. The cadres should learn how to bear the responsibility to get rid of all centralization

In brief, if the elections have given a chance to the ruling parties to improve their techniques. It is time for the opposition parties to prove their capability.

By:
**Dr. M.A. Al-Mutawakkil,
Al-Wahdawi, Sana'a,
25/5/1993.**

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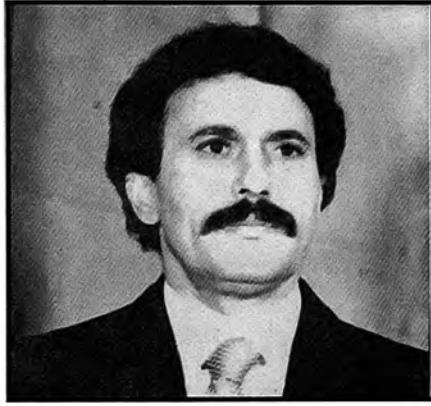
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and on Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak

Measuring the Universe: HUBBLE AND COSMOLOGY

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

In the 1920s, American astronomer Edwin Hubble shaped most of the theories that are considered the building blocks of astronomy and cosmology nowadays, and at the same time the most difficult to prove. He has postulated that the universe came into being at a single point and began expanding rapidly outward in what is called the Big Bang. The two main questions that ensued such a belief then would be: How big is the universe? And how old is it? But the two questions are really one question.

In asking how big the universe is, we are talking about the visible universe; the sphere, whose radius is the distance light could have traveled since the big bang. The distance to the edge of the visible universe in light-years is the same as the number of years since the whole universe began. It would be indeed very easy to determine how old the universe is if we could measure how far the edge of the universes has drifted. But scientists have been remarkably unsuccessful at measuring the size of what they can see. We are about to cross into the 21st century, and the scientists' estimates rding the age of the universe range from 8 billion to 40 billion years. Or equivalently, they estimate the universe to be between 8 and 40 billion light-years across.

Hubble has discovered that the universe is expanding at a uniform rate. Galaxies are spreading apart just like dots on the surface of an inflating balloon, and new space is created between them. And the farther apart two galaxies are, the faster they are going apart. If galaxy A is receding from Earth twice as fast as galaxy B, then it is precisely twice as far away. The formula that was put by Hubble states that the velocity is equal to the Hubble constant times the distance.

So a big Hubble constant would mean a young universe, and the cosmos is expanding quickly. For example, a constant of 100 would mean that it is 20 billion years old. It looks very simple. Then why the big differences in the determination of the Hubble constant? One only has to measure the distance to the farthest away object, determine its speed and voile!

The first to try to apply this was Hubble himself. In 1940 he came up with a constant of 500 which implied a universe that was only 2 billion years old. One would appreciate the big trouble in accepting that conclusion, since we know that the age of some of the rock formations on our Earth is 4 billion years.

Measuring the speed of recession and the distances between our galaxy and the other galaxies the least to say about them is that they are difficult to achieve precisely.

Scientists now use a method depending on a phenomenon called the Doppler

Effect to measure speed.

From our everyday experience, the Doppler Effect is noticed when a siren or any sound source is receding from us, the pitch of sound changes to the longer waves. Applied to space bodies, we notice that the starlight in galaxies that are moving away from our galaxy - the Milky Way - gets redder or is said to be red-shifted; which means that the received light waves are longer than their original length. So when scientists try to choose a celestial object to measure its speed, they first choose something very, very far away. For if they choose a star in our Milky Way then the rotation speed of the star around the galaxy's center would have nothing to do with the expansion speed of the universe. If one goes out of the Milky Way one should not look inside one of the 24 galaxies surrounding our galaxy, called the local group. This group of galaxies are actually moving all towards a destination in the vast space, and the speeds of these stars are also deceptive. That necessary measure has taken us already hundreds of millions of light years deep into space, to the effect that measuring the distance would be hard.

As for measuring the distance, the only precise method is called trigonometric parallax: a nearby star will appear to change position against the background of faraway stars as the earth changes its position from one side of the sun to the other. The same thing happens as one looks at his finger held in front of the nose - as one look st it first with one eye, then with the other, it appears to jump across the field of view. So this position change plus some high school trigonometry gives the star's distance with great accuracy. The farther one gets his finger away from his nose the less change in position one would see looking at with one eye at a time. The greatest distance measurable by parallax is 4,000 light-years. Thus, scientists could calculate the distance of these nearby stars to faraway stars - but still inside our galaxy - which by the way its disk diameter spans 80,000 light-years. The methods would get less and less precise the farther we go away from our galaxy. One of these methods de-

pends on finding a gravitational lens. When a galaxy happens to lie in front of a more distant quasar (a very, very bright quasi star. In a sphere which has one or two quasar, there exist tens billions of stars.), the gravity of the former would act as a lens distorting the image of the latter by bending its light. Usually one would get two or more images of the same quasar here on Earth. Unless the quasar, the galaxy, and Earth are perfectly aligned, one of these paths will be slightly longer than the others. Then any flicker in brightness seen in one image would be seen later in the other. From the speed of light, which equals 300,000 kilometers per second, by using the time delay between the flickers and the angle by which the quasar's light has been bent, scientists calculate the distance to the galaxy. With this technique scientists hope that they could measure distances to objects as far as 10 billion light-years, if they could of course get a gravitational lens and a light flicker which may never come.

The world is spending billions of dollars every year trying to give some stability to the very ideas and jumbled notions in cosmology. And since scientists depend on observations, in April 1990, they have sent to space a 2 billion US dollar space telescope called the Hubble. But once again the cosmos refused to reveal its faraway secrets to humans, for scientists discovered a defect in the telescope's primary mirror which decreased the value of the telescope's observations. But again humans have shown great persistence in achieving the goal of unravelling the secrets of space.

The space shuttle Endeavour will carry seven astronauts in a very difficult eight day mission to repair the defective Hubble telescope. They will try to install this coming December, equipment worth 200 million US dollars to restore the telescope to better than 90% of its intended capability.

Despite the important results of the coming heroic space mission which will be a major milestone in human understanding of the universe, it only represents a small step in the struggle of man to unravel the great mysteries of our existence.

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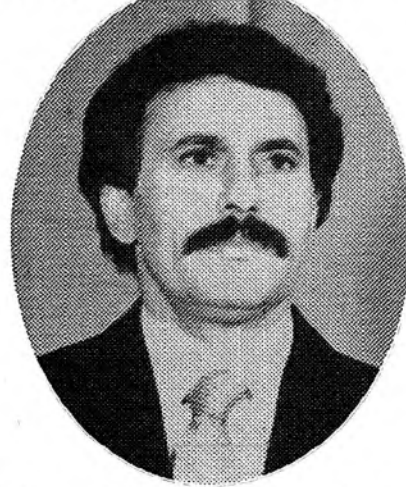
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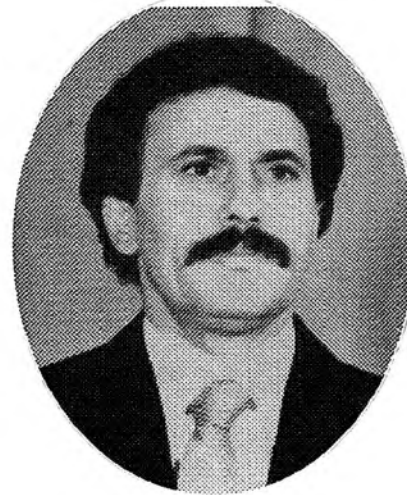


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 Unification Day and on Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak

Abdullah Mohammed An-Nihmi:

“There is a culture that goes with using telephones.”

Engineer Abdullah Mohammed An-Nihmi, is one of the old hands in the communications field. He started his career in this field in 1959 in Imamic Yemen. Then he went to Egypt to pursue technical training. In 1964, and as part of the changes brought by the September Revolution, he returned to Yemen to participate in the development of the country.



Ever since, he has been serving in this sector in one capacity or another. Today, he is the general manager of the Sanaa City telecommunications systems, which represents a major part of the over-all system of the country.

Yemen Times' Yahia Y. Al-Hodeidi spoke to him on the developments in this sector.

Following is the interview he filed.

Q: Could you tell us of the developments in telecommunications services?

A: It is very hard to speak of telecommunications services in Yemen before the September Revolution. There were two hundred telephone lines in Taiz, two hundred in Hodeidah, and four hundred in Sanaa - all of which were monopolized by the Imam, state needs and certain families. The merchants and other ordinary citizens did not have access to this service. Moreover, the service was limited within the said cities and inter-city communications were not available.

The first major improvement came in 1964, when with German assistance, some 5000 telephone lines were installed. The next big jump came in the 1970s when 25,000 new lines and a new system was installed. Today, we have 120,000 telephone lines and improvements and expansions continue.

Q: What is the situation in the capital city?

A: First, let me point out that the country's telecommunication service spans to cover the cities as well as the countryside. You will not that we have solar-powered switchboards tugged away on top of mountains providing communication services to remote villages.

As far as Sanaa is concerned, an unprecedented urban sprawl has left us breathless to catch up with demand. Add to that the unplanned nature of the urban growth, you will realize the difficulties we face.

Today, we have a cable network of over 60,000 feet serving over a hundred thousand clients. We have plans to expand the number of telephone lines to 300,000 before the end of this decade.

Even then, we are unable to satisfy the demand, and we continue to work on improvements and rapid expansions.

At the same time, new services, such as the mobile phone, have already been introduced.

Q: What kind of problems do you face in your work?

A: We face many kinds of problems.

Let me say in general that telecommunications today represent an advanced edge of technology. We can always control the technical aspects of it. But a certain culture comes along with this service. It is here that we face our gravest difficulties - How to use the service properly, how to interact with the facilities, etc.?

You must have heard of many complaints regarding abuse of telephone lines, mainly by adolescents and teenagers.

Another aspect is the misuse of the telephone. Some customers speak endless hours over the phone and when the bill comes, we have trouble. The telephone is there to pass on a message, not for chatting and gossiping.

A third aspect has to do with random construction. In some cases, our cables are affected by the construction process, and we receive complaints that certain lines are dead. Through strenuous efforts we discover that someone has been digging here and there and has cut the cables. Thus, repair work and restoration of service takes a long time.

Q: You mentioned plans until the end of the century. Could you share with us details?

A: Yes, we have plans until the year 2004. This is a master plan for the republic, and it is being centrally prepared and carried out at the Directorate-General for Telecommunications. Our plans are part of that master plan.

During the celebrations of the third anniversary of unification day, we have inaugurated seven projects and laid down the foundation stones for a few more. This gives you an indicator of the momentum of our plans and work.

Q: There are many complaints by applicants for telephone lines that the process takes too long and is "costly".

A: Sometimes, we are unable to provide a line because there is no capacity in the system. So people have to wait, hopefully not for too long. Some people then start "enticing" our employees to expedite the link, or pay people who already have telephone lines to relinquish the same to them. This has become big business and it is creating lots of problems for us. I ask potential customers to wait for their turns and they will get the service.

Q: Recently there were increases in the fares and in handling delinquent accounts?

A: Yes, given the rise in our costs, there have been increases in the fare. As far as handling the delinquent accounts, we send reminders. We wait for two quarters before connections are interrupted. If an account is not settled for five quarters, then we terminate the service and transfer the lines to another user.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I would like to congratulate our people on this auspicious occasion and hope the best to all.

**The
Marque**



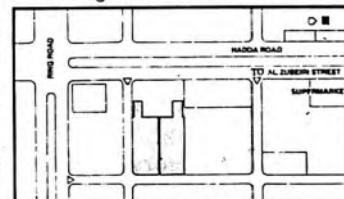
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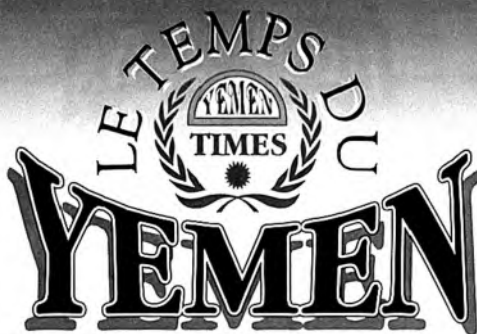
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The French Pages

PENINSULE ARABIQUE

Les monarchies du Golfe mesurent leur aide

Les six monarchies pétrolières du Golfe ne veulent plus être les "vaches à lait" de leurs partenaires arabes. Ces derniers, dont le Yémen, vont devoir poursuivre leurs efforts pour réduire leur déficit budgétaire.

"Dans le passé, nos frères arabes demandaient de l'argent et nous leur demandions simplement: combien? A présent, nous leur demandons: pour quoi faire? Notre devise aujourd'hui est: Aide ton frère arabe mais ne le gêne pas". Cette déclaration d'un haut responsable des Emirats à l'Agence France Presse est caractéristique du nouvel état d'esprit des monarchies pétrolières du Golfe envers leurs "frères arabes".

Des partenaires arabes dépendants

Elles ne veulent plus être des "vaches à lait" et elles considèrent depuis la crise du Golfe que leurs largesses ont rendu plus dépendants leurs partenaires arabes.

Depuis 1970, l'Arabie Saoudite et ses alliés du CCG, Conseil de coopération du Golfe (Koweït, Emirats arabes unis, Qatar, Bahreïn et Oman), ont accordé quelque 90 milliards de dollars d'aide financière, dont plus de 80% destinés au Yémen, à l'Egypte,

la Jordanie, la Syrie et au Soudan. A cela se sont ajoutés les fonds transférés dans leurs pays par les résidents arabes dans le Golfe. Pourtant, tout cet argent n'a pas aidé les Etats bénéficiaires à sortir du marasme économique, dû notamment à l'absence de réformes économiques et de projets de développement productifs.

Récemment, les pays du CCG se sont abstenus de confirmer leur engagement à verser une aide de dix milliards de dollars promise depuis deux ans à l'Egypte et à la Syrie. La nouvelle attitude des monarchies du Golfe et leur problèmes financiers suite à la crise du Golfe (août 1990 - février 1991) ont pesé sur cette décision.

D'autre part, depuis la crise du Golfe, les pays du CCG ont suspendu leur assistance au Yémen, à l'OLP, la Jordanie et au Soudan pour avoir adopté une attitude jugée pro-irakienne dans le conflit.

Pour faire face à cette

réduction de l'aide des monarchies du Golfe, la plupart des pays bénéficiaires de la manne pétrolière ont amorcé ces deux dernières années des réformes qui ont abouti à une réduction de leur déficit budgétaire.

Yémen: le déficit budgétaire diminue

Ainsi, le budget du Yémen, considéré comme l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde, a enregistré un déficit de 874 millions de dollars en 1991, contre plus d'un milliard l'année précédente. La Jordanie, dont le déficit était de 273 millions de dollars en 1990, a réalisé un excédent de 124 millions de dollars en 1991 grâce aux réformes et à la suite d'un accord conclu avec le Fonds monétaire international (FMI). Toutefois la Jordanie, le Yémen, la Syrie et le Soudan sont criblés de dettes, totalisant 45,1 milliards de dollars. L'Egypte est le seul pays arabe à avoir partiellement allégé sa dette. (AFP)

YEMEN

Al-Attas appelé à former un nouveau gouvernement

Le Premier ministre sortant, Haïdar Abou Bakr Al-Attas, a été chargé par le Conseil présidentiel de constituer un gouvernement de "coalition nationale".

Faire du nouveau avec de l'ancien. Les changements réclamés par les Yéménites ne semblent pas pour l'instant se concrétiser par des changements d'hommes à la tête de l'Etat. Le Premier ministre sortant, Haïdar Abou Bakr Al-Attas, a été chargé dimanche 23 mai de former un gouvernement de "coalition nationale" par le Conseil présidentiel, présidé par le chef de l'Etat, Ali Abdallah Saleh.

Après cette nomination, la publication du nouveau cabinet a été annoncée plusieurs fois de suite, mais

on ne voit toujours rien venir. L'annonce officielle pourrait paraître pendant les fêtes de l'Aïd, quand les Yéménites auront l'esprit ailleurs. A moins que les trois grands partis n'arrivent décidément pas à s'entendre sur la répartition des portefeuilles.

Selon Radio Sanaa, Haïdar Al-Attas a reçu comme instruction du Conseil présidentiel de tenir compte dans la formation de son cabinet des "consultations en cours entre les partis politiques qui vont participer au gouvernement de coalition". Le CPG (Congrès populaire

général), le PSY (Parti socialiste yéménite) et l'Islah, le parti islamiste, de-vraient se partager l'essentiel des postes ministériels.

Jeudi matin, des fonctionnaires sont venus manifester devant la Banque centrale. Ils réclamaient leurs salaires, qui n'avaient toujours pas été versés. Ils ont pénétré à l'intérieur de la Banque centrale où ils ont cassé des vitres. L'armée est intervenue. C'est sans doute cette agitation populaire que les hommes politiques yéménites craignent le plus.

J.B.

Al-Attas l'homme du Sud



Haïdar Al-Attas.

Haïdar Al-Attas est là où on ne l'attend pas. Beaucoup a-vait prédit le départ de l'ancien Président du Yémen du Sud de son poste de Premier ministre du Yémen unifié. Dimanche dernier, il a été appelé à former un nouveau gouvernement par le Conseil présidentiel.

Agé de 44 ans, il appartient à une famille de "sayid" (descendants du Prophète) de al-Horaida, dans l'Hadramaout. On trouve des branches de sa famille à Hodeidah, en Arabie Saoudite et même en Indonésie, où Ali Al-Attas est ministre des Affaires étrangères.

Un "technicien"

Après des études secondaires à Aden, Haïdar Al-Attas part au Caire pour ses études universitaires. Il y décroche un diplôme d'ingénieur en électricité en 1966.

Selon sa biographie officielle, il intègre le mouvement des nationalistes arabes (MNA) en 1960 et en 1963, il participe au premier congrès

du FNL (Front national de libération). Pourtant, il ne semble pas avoir participé activement aux luttes pour l'indépendance, ni surtout aux rivalités qui la suivirent (de 1967 à 1969). De 1962 à 1966, il est au Caire, où il poursuit ses études et de 1966 à 1969 il se trouve dans l'Hadramaout. Haïdar Al-Attas est le type même du "technicien".

Au moment de la fondation du PSY en 1978, il entre au Comité central. Ministre des Travaux publics et des Communication de 1969 à 1977, il est nommé Premier ministre en 1985. Lorsqu'on éclaté les combats qui ont mis Aden à feu et à sang pendant dix jours en janvier 1986, il était en compagnie du Ministre des Affaires étrangères en voyage officiel en Inde. C'est à Moscou, où il attendait l'accalmie, qu'il a appris sa nomination à la Présidence.

Le 24 mai 1990, au moment de l'unification des deux Yémen, il devient Premier ministre pour la période de transition.

Enlèvements en série

Deux ingénieurs américains de la compagnie pétrolière Hunt et leur chauffeur yéménite ont été enlevés mardi 25 mai dans la région de Maareb, par des membres d'une tribu. Cette prise d'otage est destinée à faire pression sur les autorités yéménites pour les obliger à libérer quatre membres de la tribu condamnés à mort le 12 mai pour l'assassinat le 5 mai d'un officier de police. Depuis quelques semaines, les enlèvements d'étrangers se multiplient dans le pays. c'est le moyen de pression le plus efficace qu'ont trouvé les tribus pour faire céder le gouvernement. Il y a peu de temps, deux Françaises avaient libérées après avoir été prises en otages quelques jours dans le Jawf.

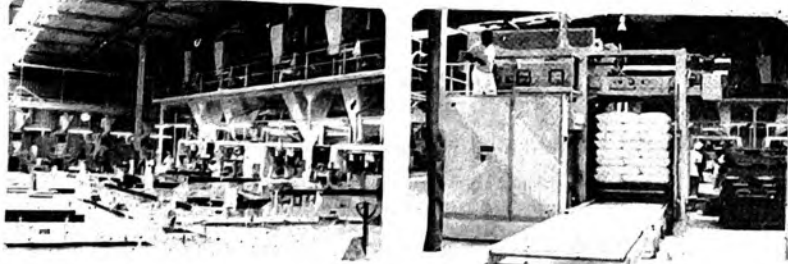
A NOS LECTEURS

Dans le numéro du Yemen Times daté du 23 mai, l'article intitulé "Jardins de Sanaa" a malencontreusement pris la place d'un article sur le 'oui' des Danois au référendum sur le traité d'union européenne de Maastricht. L'article "Jardins de Sanaa" était en préparation, il paraîtra dans son intégralité dans un prochain numéro. Nous prions nos lecteurs de nous excuser pour ce contre-temps.



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الحديدة ت: ٣/٢٣٢٤٦٠ تليكس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تليكس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سبحان فاكسميل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٢٦
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RAPPORT DU PNUD

Le Yémen 143ème sur l'échelle du développement humain

Pour la quatrième année consécutive, le rapport sur le développement humain publié par le PNUD (Programme de développement des Nations Unies) classe les pays selon un indice qui ne prend pas seulement en compte les revenus.

Avec un produit intérieur brut (PIB) de 1562 dollars par habitant, le Yémen est parmi les pays les plus pauvres de la planète. Pourtant, le PNUD (Programme de développement des Nations Unies) n'a pas voulu retenir cette seule donnée pour mesurer la "richesse" d'un pays. Le PNUD vient de publier son quatrième rapport sur le développement humain. L'indice utilisé prend en compte à la fois l'espérance de vie, l'accès à l'éducation et le pouvoir d'achat.

L'Arabie Saoudite 84ème

Ainsi, le Yémen arrive en 143ème position sur l'échelle du développement humain, qui compte 173 pays. L'Arabie Saoudite n'est pas aussi bien placée que son produit intérieur brut par habitant (10 989 dollars) pourrait le laisser penser. Située à la 84ème place, le grand voisin du Yémen, est loin derrière le Koweït (52ème), le Qatar (55ème) ou Bahreïn (58ème).

Parmi les autres "pays frères" de la péninsule arabique, le Sultanat d'Oman arrive en 94ème position. Le Yémen doit orienter son regard de l'autre côté de la Mer

Rouge pour trouver plus pauvre que lui. L'Ethiopie est 151ème, le Soudan 158ème et Djibouti 163ème.

Dans le rapport 1993, le PNUD constate que moins de 10 % des gens dans le monde participent activement aux événements qui influent sur leur vie. "Les minorités n'ont que les miettes du

gâteau, même dans le pays le plus riche", remarque le rapport, citant les Etats-Unis. "En divisant le pays en populations ethniques, les Blancs arriveraient en premier sur l'échelle du développement humain, mais les Noirs américains seraient en 31ème position et les Hispaniques en 35ème". C'est pour cette raison que les pays

le plus riche de la planète n'est qu'en sixième position sur l'échelle du développement humain, derrière le Japon, le Canada, la Norvège, la Suisse et la Suède.

Le rapport remarque également que les économies croissent en laissant les gens sur le côté. "L'augmentation du nombre de chômeurs devien-

ent la règle, dans les pays riches comme dans les pays pauvres. Durant les trente dernières années, deux tiers de la croissance économique dans les pays en voie de développement est venue des investissements financiers, et un tiers seulement de l'augmentation de la force de travail."

En 1991 et en 1992, le rapport sur le développement humain avait institué un indice mesurant le degré de liberté. "Cet indice a été un grand sujet de controverses. Dans le dernier rapport, il a été enlevé", fait remarquer Maha Bahamdoun, chargé du département du développement humain au Yémen. "L'essentiel de notre travail au Yémen consiste à apporter une formation aux gens", explique-t-elle. "Nous avons lancé plusieurs projets, notamment un qui concerne les handicapés et un autre programme de formation de Yéménites pour travailler dans le tourisme", ajoute-t-elle. Après quatre ans passés au Yémen, Maha Bahamdoun part le mois prochain à Genève.

Jérôme BERNARD

Le Rapport sur le développement humain 1993 est publié en anglais par Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd, Cary, NC 27513, USA. Telephone: (919) 677-0977.

LES CHIFFRES DU DEVELOPPEMENT HUMAIN

(données datant de 1990 et 1991)

	Yémen	Arabie Saoudite
- Espérance de vie:	51,5 ans	64,5 ans
- Taux d'alphabétisation:	38,6 %	62,4 %
- Produit Intérieur Brut par habitant:	1562 dollars	10 989 dollars
- Enfants ne fréquentant pas l'école primaire ou secondaire	2 millions	1,8 millions
- Population rurale par rapport à l'ensemble de la population	71 %	23 %
- Population urbaine par rapport à l'ensemble de la population	29 %	77 %
- Taux de mortalité infantile	110 pour 1000	33 pour 1000
- Taux de dépendance alimentaire	66 %	72,4 %
- Nombre de téléphones pour mille habitants	15	158
- Nombre de téléviseurs pour mille habitants	31	283
- Montant de la dette par rapport au Produit national Brut	97 %	-
- Population en l'an 2000 (estimation)	16,4 millions	20,7 millions

CENTRE FRANCAIS D'ETUDES YEMENITES

Les Fatimides au Yémen

Jean Moncelon, directeur du département de français à l'Université de Sanaa, a donné mardi 18 mai une conférence sur la présence fatimide au Yémen.

Les Fatimides appartiennent à l'histoire de shi'isme, mais marginalement. Ils s'en distinguent entre autres par une pensée philosophique originale. Historiquement, on appelle "Fatimide" la dynastie qui a régné sur l'Afrique du Nord puis sur l'Egypte de 909 à 1171. mais le terme peut légitimement s'appliquer à tous ceux qui, aux commencements de l'Islam, ont soutenu l'idée, née en Iraq, à Madaïn, du Retour pour le rétablissement de la Justice d'un descendant du prophète Mohammed par 'Ali et Fâtima. Il désigne, enfin, tout particulièrement, une branche du shi'isme orthodoxe qui s'en est détachée au deuxième siècle de l'Hégire.

En 765, en effet, son fils aîné Ismaël étant mort prématurément, le 6ème Imâm, Ja'far al-Sâdiq, homme pour héritier spirituel son fils cadet, au lieu de son petit-fils Mohammed ibn Ismaël. Or, les adeptes d'Ismaël qui lui portaient une grande vénération contestent la décision de l'Imâm et fondent leur propre da'wa - cette "Convocation", cet appel à adhérer à l'enseignement des Imâms - qui est aussi le nom donné à la hiérarchie temporelle et spirituelle des disciples de l'Imâm.

A la mort de Mohammed ibn Ismaël, la branche "fatimide" va chercher à répandre cette da'wa. Et c'est ainsi qu'en 881 les "fatimides"

s'introduisent au Yémen, lorsque deux conseillers de l'Imâm, deux dâ'is, Mansour al-Yémen et Ali ibn Fadl, y commencent leur propagande. Celle-ci rencontre rapidement un certain succès, mais les deux dâ'is ne se limitent pas au Yémen, ils adressent des "missionnaires" en Inde et surtout en Afrique du Nord où un certain Abu Abdallah al-Shî'i parvient à préparer l'avènement, en 909, du premier Imâm fatimide, Ubayd Allâh, dit al-Mahdi.

Au Yémen, cependant, la sécession d'un autre dâ'i, Hamdan Qarmat, porte un coup fatal à la da'wa, après la mort de Mansour al-Yemen (914), resté fidèle à al-Mahdi, et celle de Ali ibn Fadl (915), partisan de Hamdan Qarmat.

La reine Arwa

A partir de cette date, les dâ'is yéménites vont se succéder dans la clandestinité jusqu'en 1037, date à laquelle la da'wa trouve son champion en la personne de 'Alî al-Sulayhi. Celui-ci fonde la dynastie des Sulayhides, étendant son pouvoir sur tout le Yémen, mais aussi sur la Mecque (1064). A sa mort, son fils délèguera ses pouvoirs à sa femme, la célèbre reine Arwa dont le règne, de 1066 à 1138, constitue en quelque sorte l'âge d'or des Fatimides au Yémen.

Mais, en Egypte, l'Imâm al-Mostansir désigne pour lui succéder son fils cadet al-Mosta'li, provoquant une nouvelle crise au sein des Fatimides. Les partisans du fils aîné se regroupent autour de Nizâr, lequel est assassiné, avec son propre fils en 1096. Cette autre branche "fatimide" survivra à ce drame, elle est représentée aujourd'hui par les fidèles de l'Aga Khan.

Le Yémen, quant à lui, avait pris le parti d'al-Mosta'li. Malheureusement, en 1130, c'est au tour de son successeur l'Imâm al-Amir d'être assassiné. Il laisse un enfant âgé d'un an, al-Tayyib. Un régent est nommé, mais al-Tayyib disparaît mystérieusement, et Abd el-Magid se proclame Imâm à sa place. La majorité des Egyptiens acceptent le coup de force. Le Yémen ainsi que l'Inde "fatimide" restent fidèles à al-Tayyib, 21ème et dernier Imâm, désormais "occulté". C'est parmi ses descendants que se lèvera au jour voulu de Dieu, pour la vengeance de la Justice, l'Imâm attendu - telle est la perspective eschatologique des "fatimides" du Yémen.

Il reste qu'à partir de 1130, l'Imâm s'étant occulté définitivement, la da'wa se trouve bouleversée. Elle sera dès lors dirigée par un dâ'i mutlâq, qui sera en quelque sorte le lieutenant sur terre de l'Imâm. C'est sous cette forme qu'elle s'est perpétuée jusqu'à

EN BREF



L'Erythrée est devenue le 52ème Etat africain: Après trente ans de guerre de sécession contre l'Ethiopie et deux ans d'indépendance de facto, l'Erythrée a accédé formellement dimanche 23 mai à minuit à l'indépendance, devenant le 52ème Etat africain. Le jour officiel de l'indépendance correspond au deuxième anniversaire de la prise d'Asmara par le Front de libération du peuple érythréen.

Un nouveau microbe responsable de la diarrhée: Des chercheurs américains sont parvenus à identifier un nouveau type de microbe provoquant des diarrhées pouvant durer jusqu'à cinq semaines. Il a été observé sur tous les continents, à l'exception de l'Afrique et de l'Antarctique. Aucun médicament ne peut accélérer la guérison des malades plus souvent atteints pendant la période d'avril à juin.



Mutilations sexuelles: Plus de 80 millions de filles et femmes dans le monde sont soumises actuellement à des mutilations sexuelles, estime l'OMS (Organisation mondiale de la santé). Ces coutumes seraient à l'origine de la moitié des 500 000 décès de femmes pendant la grossesse ou l'accouchement, principalement en raison d'hémorragie, et des 4 millions de décès de nouveau-nés qui se produisent chaque année. Les mutilations sont pratiquées notam-

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**Crossing into the 21st Century:
A MONOCULTURE WORLD?**

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



I have just finished reading an interesting article about what we customarily call "The Revolution of Communications." All the time, I have been contemplating the ever-increasing number of satellite dishes over the rooftops of Yemeni homes and what they mean for our culture. The question of cultural hegemony that has pressed upon the minds of "Thirdworlders" was also on my mind.

Yemen, of course, is a small and underdeveloped country. Therefore, it has been on the receiving end of world cultural interaction. But with the new developments, it seems that things are becoming worse. Our cultural depth is being eroded and replaced at a phenomenal rate.

Yet, what can we do about it? We can, of course, start by looking for excuses and scapegoats. We could place the blame on the Imamic and colonial heritage, and various other odious pretexts. I don't know that kind of finger-pointing could help, but at least it keeps our media busy.

The second step would be to consider the implications of what is happening. The new world order - that of superpowers - is based on a huge brainwashing campaign of unlimited power. Satellite dishes, which are just one component of the set-up, are transforming our world into a village. The new TV culture is overtaking the dying book culture. For illiterate nations, like ours, that is just fine.

As the ever-increasing number of viewers of the little screen by far makes up for the decline in the number of readers. "In no time, the world will be led by CNN intellectuals," as an American writer put it.

I'm not against the free flow and handling of information, the term that world manipulators often use to mask the onslaught. I am also aware of the impossibility of shielding off the flow. But I am asking if it is possible to agree on certain standards and codes of conduct for humanity as it plunges into this vast field.

Then there is the question of world cultural integration based on an equal input from all cultures, not merely replacing all human cultures with one - most probably that of the West. What I am talking about is that even the small countries should be allowed to enter the fold, and make a contribution to the world culture.

If it is too naive, too costly or simply impossible for small countries to make a substantive contribution, then like-countries could get together and jointly offer whatever of human civilizational contribution they can make. Take as an example, the Caribbean states, or the countries of West Africa or the ASEAN states, or the Arab world. If their world culture evolves by bringing in all these contributions, even if in different doses, then it becomes easier on all human beings to internalize the new culture as something of their own - not totally alien. In addition, this approach will save some aspects of human culture from extinction. If humanity worries about the possible extinction of certain life-forms (trees, animals, etc.), it would be as appropriate to worry about the possible extinction of certain aspects of our lives as human beings.

But, then again, the urgency of the situation and hasty pace set by the West, do not allow much time for contemplation and adjustment. We face a choice between the two models or approaches - that of bringing aboard as much of the world in our efforts to cross into the 21st century, and the Western urgency that overrides and obliterates many of the nuances and subtleties of smaller cultures in its haste to get with the business. There is nothing wrong in adapting the ways and means of others, provided it is not a complete sell-out. As the years of Arab experience have shown, we often get stuck with the worst alternative. As Ghali Shukri said, "We tried Marxism, but we came out with the worst of Stalinism; we tried Capitalism, but came out with McCarthyism; then we fell back on religion and came out blaspheming the others; and when we tried Nationalism, we came out with Fascism. Our despotic leaders have excelled in connecting the legitimacy of their rule to the number of voices crying "Yes" in that notorious cattle farm.

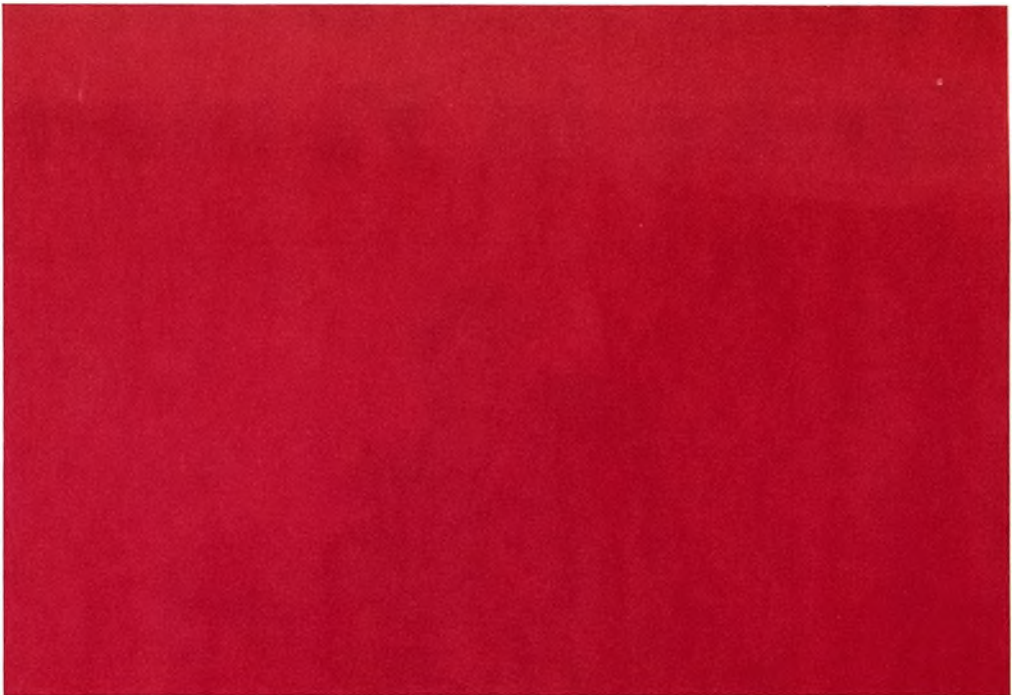
But do we have a choice? In our cultural evolution, we are still hovering around concepts like originality and modernism without even defining what those terms mean. Our writers are fighting among themselves in an eternal struggle to please and legitimize the rulers, instead of leading the people towards more logic and deep satisfying thoughts - a task they have left for corrupt politicians, adventurers, and gangsters. Progress and the march towards the far horizons cannot be led by egotistic and semi-literate politicians - as most of ours are.

Thanks to technological breakthroughs, we are coming to a time when all people can receive any kind of information via satellite. Then no government can restrict or control what and how the people think.

Local brainwashing is gradually being replaced by international brainwashing. Are we Yemenis ready for the rapid influx of news analysis, entertainment programs, and even porno films? I doubt it... It is far more likely that we will hide our heads in the sand and pretend there is no problem, thereby absolving ourselves from the need to find solutions. We will agree to become a society of mindless recipients who will spend the rest of our lives as guinea pigs to the world manipulators.

But to the ordinary citizen, however, this is a better deal. The international manipulators, when compared to the local manipulators, have a lot more to offer, and they do their bit in a more refined way.

But why? Why should people be manipulated at all. The culture of all peoples, however primitive, is part of the accumulation of human contribution called civilization. Let us all work to preserve every bit of it.



Kansas

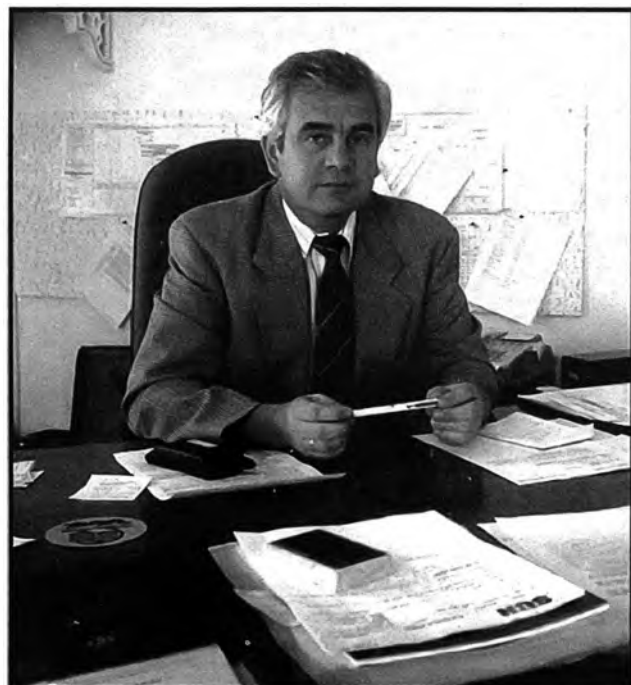


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COMING SOON

CLYDE: The Next Oil Strike in Yemen?

Clyde Expro plc Yemen, just over a year after it set up shop in Yemen, is geared for more action. "We are very optimistic about the possibilities. Of course, we cannot determine in a sure way until we drill, but in the light of the preliminary interpretation of the 800 kilometers of seismic lines already processed, I can say we are very optimistic about the prospects," said Peter Bradley, the General Manager of Clyde Expro plc Yemen. The company has already acquired over 1,750 kilometers of seismic lines, most of it concentrated in the southern half of the block. For good reason, of course, too. Block 32, the Hawarime, 6930 km² of surface area, is located north of the Maseela block #14 (Canadian Occidental's concession) and east of the East Shabwah block #10 (Total's concession) - in both of which the operating companies have found oil (Please refer to the map below). During the first fifteen month phase of the concession agreement (the relinquishing date is September 24th, 1994), the company plans to drill the three wells called for in the contract. "We will determine the site of the first well in mid-August, and by November, we should spud the first well. We also plan to drill all three wells back to back," explained Mr. Bradley. Peter Hackney, Exploration Manager, pointed out that Clyde is the only company in Yemen that has in-



tegrated all the exploration services in-house. "Once the seismic is acquired, we do the processing and interpretation right here," he said pointing to the lower floors of the building. "This set-up reduces risk and the time required to complete the job. It also enables us to redirect the seismic and processing work in light of the interpretation," Mr. Bradley added. Both men sounded up-beat about the potential for oil discovery in block 32. "Look, immediately next door, and on both sides, other companies have found oil. We hope to find some, too." The partners in Hawarime block 32 are:

Clyde Expro	38%
Norsk Hydro	31%
Ansan Wikfs	16%
Oranje-Nassau	15%

point out that they will push hard for rapid exploitation if the company does strike oil in Hawarime, given the possibility that the fields may extend into the neighboring concessions. Once it is evident that a field is shared, an agreement needs to be reached by the concerned parties. "We have a lot of experience in this kind of arrangement, worldwide," he said. Clyde is also the operator of Sarr block 10B, a 1100 km² area relinquished by Total from its block 10 concession. Clyde and its partners picked up this block on April 8th, 1993, on a two-year concession agreement. The partners in the Sarr block 10B include:

OMV (Yemen)	50%
Ansan Wikfs	41%
Clyde Expro	9%

Although the company to-

date has not acquired seismic in this block, the operator is quite optimistic regarding the possibilities. Finally, Clyde has a 20% stake in Al-Maber block #2, which is operated by Crescent. "Again in this block, we are very optimistic about the chances of striking oil." Crescent has already spudded two wells - Al-Ma'ber and Al-Gaseera - in this block. Oil was found in the first, although it failed to flow on test. Results on the second well are still preliminary. Regarding relations with the authorities, the Clyde people expressed full satisfaction with the level of cooperation and understanding. "In fact, through the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, we have also pushed ahead with stronger relations with the local authorities - governor, district head and mayor of Tareem," said Mr. Bradley. Finally, in response to a question concerning the difficulties that go with the job or with living in Yemen, both men were at a loss as to what real problems there are. At last, Bradley indicated that his plans to travel around and learn about the country are frustrated by the security worries. Clyde Petroleum plc, the holding company, has operations in various parts of the world. In addition to Yemen, its international licences include on and off-shore rigs in the UK, the Netherlands, Syria, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam.

Bureaucracy, Corruption and Democracy

David Warburton, Resident Director, AIYS, Sanaa

According to Yemenis and foreigners alike, corruption is one of the major problems facing Yemen. Corruption has reputedly increased enormously in recent years, especially since petroleum revenues boosted government income. Before, virtually everyone was poor, and the central government had virtually no resources. In order to develop the country, exploiting the income from mineral resources channeling foreign development aid into areas where it was urgently required, a vast government bureaucracy was brought into existence. People who received jobs in this bureaucracy were among the few people in the country with a guaranteed cash income. Given the socio-cultural values according to which friends and relatives tend to look after each other, these bureaucrats fell prey to their families and relatives who were not as lucky. In most parts of the world where a social security system has not been established, each family member is dependent upon the others, and it is extremely difficult to resist such pressure in a world where poverty and unemployment are the rule. Obviously the income of your average bureaucrat is insufficient to support all of his relatives, but they will insist that he has access to wealth. It is thus inevitable that the absence of a social security system will practically ensure that bureaucratic corruption arises. Yemen does not have the resources to create a social security system, and in practice the family system has many advantages over the state managed social security and welfare systems, which themselves have been centers of corruption. In the West, the extensive social security and welfare nets were only introduced after their economies developed an industrial base. In fact, the bureaucracies of these countries emerged out of healthy economies. Even now, in the Western world, these bureaucracies are regarded with apprehension by businessmen, not because of corruption - which does, however, exist - but because of the sheer difficulties of the paperwork. Bureaucratic paperwork very frequently prevents important projects from being executed, or delays their implementation unnecessarily. It is true that in many cases the bureaucratic analysis is nec-

essary, but it is far more burdensome than it needs to be. The West can afford to support an enormous bureaucracy, because the wealth is already there. When the Western economies were growing, there were no other sources of wealth except trade and industrial development. Everything had to be manufactured in order to be acquired. This ensured a gradual transition from agriculture to industry to a steady growth in employment, which increased the wealth of each country. With this wealth, the bureaucracy and welfare state was established. But here in Yemen, the growth of the bureaucracy preceded both the industrialization process and the introduction of democracy. It is obviously not realistic for Yemen to introduce a social security system, and thus the bureaucracy is the only form of social security net available. Democracy has begun to blossom, but it must bear the weight of the bureaucracy before the wealth-generating industries are there to guarantee it can be sustained. Corruption arises because of the power of the bureaucracy. Many bureaucrats will explain to impatient businessmen, that, "This is Yemen," meaning that this country is different from the West. Which, of course, it is. But the Yemenis are a hard working people who are also world class merchants. As long as the bureaucracy is permitted to stifle the initiative of businessmen - Yemeni and foreign - corruption will remain, unless the power of the bureaucracy is restrained. If the bureaucracy were drastically reduced in size and power, the abilities of businessmen in Yemen would be freed to pursue the generation of wealth. There is no reason why this young democracy should be burdened with such a problem at its very birth. The leadership of this country must realize that Yemen is not yet wealthy enough to support a bureaucracy which is an impediment to development. Corruption is only possible because of the system, and cannot be halted by mere legislations. By reducing the bureaucratic regulations and bureaucrats, all the possibilities for corruption will vanish. This is the road to prosperity for all Yemenis.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Hoothi: "The official media is beholden to the authorities whereas it should serve the people."

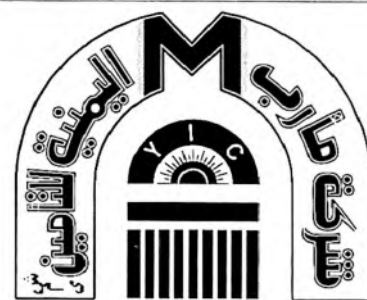
"Yes, our country has a plethora of newspapers and journals; and yes, they are free to express their thoughts without any real interference. But the media really exerts very little influence and lacks tangible credibility." So stated Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hoothi, lecturer at the Department of Journalism at Sanaa University. "I expect with time, our media will mature, and will, by necessity exert the proper influence and play the watch-dog role the media in other countries play," he added. He expressed hope that the Department of Journalism will contribute towards the improvement of this sector, specially by introducing "certain practices that will



safeguard the ethics of the profession and allow it to grow in the right direction." This is crucial as 85% of the information that the public receives is through the mass media. As a result, it becomes important to train the messengers who will carry the information. Commenting on the role of official media, Al-Hoothi said that none of the official media (radio, TV and newspapers) have any

credibility because they are seen as mouth-pieces of the regime and their job is to polish the image of the politicians, specially the top persons. "It is the people who pay for the expenses of the official media; therefore, their duty is to help protect the interests of the people. Unfortunately, the people in charge of the official media are beholden to the authorities and they are tied in with them through various interests," he said. "I have written extensively regarding the potential role of the official media and the needs for re-structuring its operations. I hope some of the officials have read my work and can benefit from it," he said. Speaking about how the

university teaches its programs and the contents, he said that they were no different from any other school of journalism, "although the quality of our efforts is lower because of the lack of resources." Finally, the Sanaa University lecturer had a lot of praise for the exceptional coverage of Yemen Times. "Here is a paper that tries to replicate international standards. It has a body of specialized editors, it covers a wide range of fields, it gives important data and good analysis, and it is often objective," he said. "That is why the Yemen Times has become one of our important windows to the rest of the world."



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WHAT ARE EXAMS FOR?

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri,
Yemen Times.

These days, some three million Yemeni children have to do their exams. It is a good chance to study how our educational system sees exams.

Examinations are a means, not an end, it is a tool not a goal. Are the current conventional system of exams be able to measure the students' abilities? How can these systems be evolved to do the job?

Examinations are a dreadful affair to students, educators, and parents alike. It is as if exams have become an objective in themselves. Vast resources are mobilized for exams, and people are frenzied by the psychological pressures. Various forces are at play to scare the whole society and system. Many families end up with anxieties and sometimes, nervous breakdowns as the children face the dreadful exams.

The question is, "What is the purpose of exams?" Are they to measure the level of achievement among students, are they a necessary step in going from one year/level to another? Are they a



tool for teachers to get even with their students? Are they a mechanism for society to stop and evaluate the educational system? Are they a simple procedural matter through which all students have to pass? Here in Yemen, nobody has a clear answer to those questions. What everybody is aware of is that exams are there to jolt social harmony and adversely affect it. Students go through hell to prepare for exams. They stay awake for long hours into the night, or even try to abandon sleep by using different means. They chew qat like anything to help them "understand." Partly it is due to their own fault as they ignore their studies until the last moment. But mainly it is due to the social pressure which do all this for the sake of pass-

ing the exam, because any who doesn't succeed in exams is seen as a failure. In my opinion, we have overblown the importance of exams as they became the focal element of the educational process itself. It is time to re-structure our system by making exams a tool not an end. The exam in its current-feasibility, and unable to give comprehensive assessment of the student. It only tests one thing which is the student's ability to recollect lessons and empty it the answer paper. This is not the goal of education. If the situation continued like this, we would be neglecting different important aspects of the students personality, which could not be evaluated by limited questions with in a limited timeframe. Examining the student by conventional means leads to shallow thinking. Lessons learnt can be forgotten over period, leaving the mind empty. None of us can remember what we studied at different educational stages, and if we are examined

LESSON #46

Looking into the Future, part one

Ah! The future! One of the simplest of the tense structures in English. Simply insert the helping verb "will" plus the simple form of the main verb and there you have it. Certainly, this is true, but there is a lot more to the expression of future time in English. In the next lessons we will look at four different possibilities for the future.

the Simple Future

This is the easy one, the tense learned early in one's English education. Here's a brief review.

subject + will + verb (simple form)* + rest of the sentence

examples: We **will know** the results tomorrow.

Today I am tired; tomorrow I **will be** tired.

* The simple form of the verb is usually the same as the "I" form in the simple present tense. The exception is "I am;" the simple form is "be." The simple form is also the infinitive without "to."

Practice A Change these sentences from the present to the simple future.

- Ahmed studies at Aden University.
- His family lives in Taiz.
- Munira cooks lunch.
- I walk to work in the morning.
- Amat and Amal are at the library.
- We don't work together.
- You need to meet with the director.
- Adel has time to go to the market.
- I don't write letters.
- We fly to Cairo.

Wait a minute! What about *shall*? The discussion of the distinction between will and shall could fill a grammar and usage book all by itself. I offer a brief summary here.

Traditionally, it has been taught that when *will/shall* are used to mean the simple future, *shall* is used for the first person (I and we) forms and *will* for the others (you, he, she, it, they). When *will/shall* are used to mean intention, command or choice, the pattern is reversed and *will* is used for I and we, and *shall* for the others.

The cold reality is, however, that American speakers tend to ignore the distinctions, and use *will* for all subjects. And rumor has it that even in Britain there is a gap between what is traditionally taught and what is spoken in daily life. For our purposes in this lesson, *will* will be quite fine.

the Future with "going to"

This is the form which is heard frequently, especially in informal English. Originally, it was an idiom, but is now so firmly secure in the language that many consider it a separate tense. The form is very similar to that of the present continuous tense. Again, here is a brief review:

subject + form of "be" + going to + verb (simple form) +...

examples: We **are going to know** the results tomorrow.

Today I am tired;tomorrow I **am going to be** tired.

Practice B Look at the sentences in Practice A. Change them from the simple future to the future with "going to."

STOP! These practice exercises are misleading. Although the "going to" idiom is considered a future structure, like the verb phrase with the helping verb will, the two structures are not interchangeable. The expression with "going to" contains more certainty than does the simple future. Compare these sentences from the practice exercises:

- Ahmed will study at Aden University. (simple statement)
- Ahmed is going to study at Aden University. (perhaps he's already been accepted, plans have been made, his papers are in order, etc.)
- Munira will cook lunch. (simple statement)
- Munira is going to cook lunch. (she has plans to cook;perhaps she has a menu in mind and has even bought the necessary groceries)

WEEKLY IDIOM

TIME WILL TELL

This idiom means that we will have to wait and see what results or consequences an action will have. Sometimes it means that the speaker doesn't want to guess.

What sort of democratic government will emerge in Yemen now that the elections are over? Time will tell.

IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police	199
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Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
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Germany	216756/757
Hungary	216679
India	241980
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/948
Iraq	216681/790
Italy	73409/78849
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	216701
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Korea (Rep)	245959/60
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Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
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

Turkey	241395
U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
Vietnam	216998
Austrian Hon Consulate	266725
Canadian Hon Consulate	208814
Danish Trade Office	243433
Greek Hon Consulate	272218
Swedish Consulate	207595

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Germany	232162/011
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232081/233282
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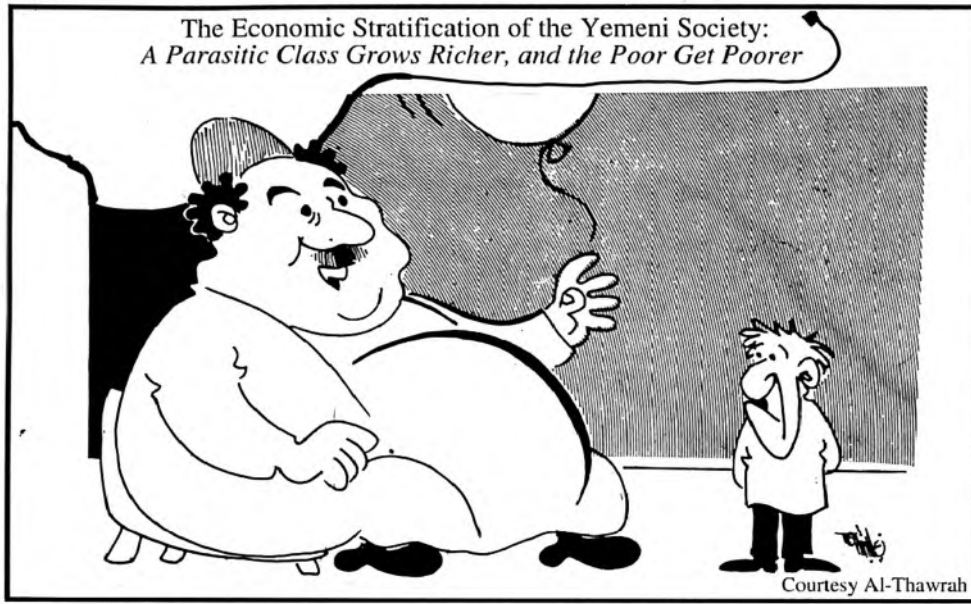
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Alitalia	273655
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Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637
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British Airways	272247
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Egypt Air	275061
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KLM	78093/76968/270879
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583
Pakistan Int'l	240909/091
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	205865
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Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel	275028-30
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Haddah	204538/550
Shaub	250833
Zubeiry	260834/5

ANSWERS Practice A 1. Ahmed will study at Aden University. 2. His family will live in Taiz. 3. Munira will cook lunch. 4. I will walk to work in the morning. 5. Amat and Amal will be at the library. 6. We don't work together. 7. You will need to meet with the director. 8. Adel will have time to go to the market. 9. I will not (won't) write letters. 10. We will fly to Cairo. **Practice B** 1. Ahmed is going to study at Aden University. 2. His family is going to live in Taiz. 3. Munira is going to cook lunch. 4. I am going to walk to work in the morning. 5. Amat and Amal are going to be at the library. 6. We are not going to work together. 7. You are going to need to meet with the director. 8. Adel is going to have time to go to the market. 9. I am not going to write letters. 10. We are going to fly to Cairo.

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• Analysis •

Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar in Response to Yemen Times Article:

"We uphold the constitution and seek to transform the system to the better."

It all started as a response to the front page article that Yemen Times published last week. But the dialogue quickly spun off to more substantive matters. "We are stuck because the YSP people cannot agree among themselves on which way to go. In their efforts to placate each other, they are demanding 'more understanding' from their partners in the new coalition (the PGC and the Islah)," said Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain AlAhmar, the paramount chief of the Hashed Tribal Groups, Chairman of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah Party), and Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the conversation went on, Sheikh Abdullah expressed dismay that certain circles have yet to comprehend that elections have taken place



and that they should bow to the dictates and wishes of the people. "It is as if nothing has happened. They (YSP people) behave as if there have been no elections and that the results mean very little to them," he indicated. The Speaker complained that the delays in forming the government was due to petty bickering and jostling.

Regarding the tasks of the parliament, on the basis of the experience of the first week, Sheikh AlAhmar emphatically said, "We uphold the constitution. Of course there are many things that need to be done, including the needed amendments. In any case, our objective is to transform the system towards

the better. "The designated Prime Minister, Mr. Haidar AlAttas, has written saying that he is unable to do the job. At the same time, the YSP Secretary General is not responding to telephone calls and any other contact. He remains out of reach, and thus puts the whole effort in limbo," AlAhmar said. The PGC, YSP and Islah seem to have finally struck a deal in a presidential council qat chew on Friday, May 28th. The deal calls for tying up the loose ends in their accord and to marginalize the 'radical elements' as a first step towards kicking them out.

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Yemen and Radda Barnen: Thirty Years of Fruitful Cooperation

The Republic of Yemen and Radda Barnen (the Swedish Save the Children Organization) celebrated this week the 30th anniversary of their association. As the Radda Barnen Country Director, Mr. Stefan Engblom, put it, "It was a fruitful cooperation." To mark the occasion, Mr. Lennart Lindgren, Radda Barnen Secretary-General, and Mrs. Birgitta Rubenson, Board Member, flew into Yemen. According to Mr. Lindgren, "It was a good occasion to meet the Yemeni officials and NGO people. We have discussed ways and means to boost our cooperation even further." In a press conference on Saturday May 29th, Mr.

Lindgren expressed full satisfaction with the level of cooperation with Yemen. "On the Yemeni side, a Ministry of Health showered lots of praise on Radda Barnen. "It is an unselfish assistance which is not tied to anything. Since they first set up their clinic in Taiz, hundreds of thousands of Yemenis have benefited. We hope that they will continue their support to Yemen," he concluded. Radda Barnen has been instrumental in financing the construction and furnishing of clinics, in addition to covering operational costs.

More Cooperation Between Yemeni Regime and the International Media

The Yemeni regime has succeeded in forging an excellent relationship with the international media. Yemen's democratization process had raised the interest of many international TV and radio stations and newspapers, which sent stringers and reporters to Yemen. It is a tribute to the Public Relations department of the Ministry of Information that these were accorded all the courtesy, attention and facilities; and many of them went home with "generous" gifts, courtesy of the president. The result - a glowing coverage of Yemen and its president. Today, the Yemeni regime

has taken one more step to consolidate that alliance and cooperation. With the kind cooperation of certain oil companies and international friends, Yemen is promoting Yemen as a viable investment outlet, and an excellent tourism destination - all of it grace 'a Yemen's gifted leader, President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The promotion has been successfully launched in numerous leading US newspapers, including The New York Times. The next step is expected to take place in Europe, where arrangements are already underway to release a number of advertisements in

several countries. For a country plagued with foreign exchange shortages, it is, of course, part of the priority genius of this country to afford the international media campaign to enhance the image of Yemen and its president.

From OSys staff Members to YOU

Happy Holidays...

... ..

Yours:
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