

DISCOVER THE WORLD WITH US • DISCOVER THE WORLD WITH US • DISCOVER THE WORLD WITH US

العالمية
Universal

General Sales Agent for:
SAS
Thal
AA
Royal Jordanian
Yemenia



YEMEN TIMES



DISCOVER YEMEN WITH US • DISCOVER YEMEN WITH US • DISCOVER YEMEN WITH US

العالمية
Universal
Travel & Tourism

For information on tours, fares, assistance, etc. please call us

275-028
275-029
275-030
Or
275-120
275-129
275-130



• June 13th through 19th, 1993

Volume: III, Issue # 23 • Price: 10 Riyals •

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar to Yemen Times:



Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqaf, Chief Editor in an interview with Sheikh Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament

“I don’t believe the country needs the proposed Al-Shura Council.”

As Yemen and Kuwait Inch Towards Each Other:

FIRST HIGH LEVEL KUWAITI-YEMENI OFFICIAL MEETING...

Thanks to the new Yemeni Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salim Ba-Sindiwah, the Republic of Yemen and the fraternal State of Kuwait, are moving closer to each other. “I am going to see my Kuwaiti counterpart, Shiekh Sabah Al-Ahmad, on June 14/6/1993 in Geneva,” Ba-Sindiwah said in what promises to be the first official contact between the two countries following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1989.

At another level, a Kuwaiti press delegation arrived in Sanaa on Thursday, June 10th, and interviewed President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Friday, a usual holiday. The group also saw the Foreign and Information Ministers. Foreign Minister Ba-Sindiwah had earlier told Kuwait’s As-Siyasah newspaper that he was chosen for the job given his close and warm relations with Kuwait and the Gulf.

Exclusive for:
Yemen Times

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, the Speaker of Parliament, the Chairman of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah), and the paramount Sheikh of Hashed, has forced the government to undergo a reshuffle even before it takes office. “We have agreed on five seats for the Islah in a 24-person government. Now we will

“The Islah agrees to be under-represented in government at this stage to ensure harmonious and peaceful evolution.”

pick up two more portfolios,” he told the Yemen Times in an exclusive interview.

When asked about what he thought of the preparations to establish the Al-Shura Council (Senate), the Sheikh said he did not believe the country needed one more forum for mindless and unnecessary arguments.

With respect to the scramble of political parties to support the demands for local rule and decentralization in Yemen, Sheikh Al-Ahmar broke off from the main line of reasoning and described such efforts as political expediency and verbose. “This country does not even have a strong and effective central government. So what power is to be parcelled off to pass on to local authorities? What we need is to straighten out our administrative and financial procedures so that decisions can be taken in the various governorates without need for referral to the central government,” Sheikh Al-Ahmar explained.

In explaining the small share of the Islah party in government when compared to the other two parties, specially the YSP, Sheikh Al-Ahmar stated that his party is interested in the harmonious and peaceful evolution of the political system of Yemen. “Towards that objective, we agree to be under-

represented in the executive branch of authority. We do not see that we need to be in the forefront of the implementation process, provided that what is being implemented is agreed upon,” he added.

“The two priority issues that the new government must address are the economic and security concerns of citizens. Without visible results on those two fronts, we can’t expect real progress,” Sheikh Al-Ahmar concluded.

“The calls for local rule and decentralization are simply lots of political verbiage. Yemen doesn’t even have an effective central government.”

Read full details on page 9



- Childbirth in Yemen: Primitive Services p.4
- The PGC-YSP-Islah Agreement p.5
- Al-Mikhlafl Comments on the Elections p. 7
- A Challenger for the Presidency? p. 12
- The Dutch Pledge Continued Aid. p. 14

Permanent Features:

- Review of Local Press: p. 6



- Letters to the Editor: p. 8



- French Pages 10 + 11



Quality Motor Oils



أجود أنواع الزيوت من كالتكس

B T T TRAVEL & TOURISM

BAZARA TRAVEL & TOURISM

NDASAD CARGO EXPRESS

- INTERNATIONAL/LOCAL CHARTERS
- PACKING/FORWARDING BY AIR/SEA/LAND
- CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICE

Sana'a: Phone: 205-925/865, Telex: 2598; Fax: 209-568

الأجنحة للسفرات والسياحة



Wings Travel & Tourism

P. O. Box 17016, Sanaa
Phones: 267-411/2/3 Fax: 267-416

BAZARA CORPORATION
Travel & Tourism



GSA: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

BAZ TOURS
Tour Operators

Phone: 272143/270879/76968/275021
Fax: 967-1-270880
68Zubeiry St. P. O. Box (12519) - Sanaa

ارامكس للنقل الدولي السريع



ARAMEX
INTERNATIONAL COURIER

We Hit Your Target
Anywhere in the Globe

Sana'a - Tel: 243925 - Fax: 240794,
Aden - Tel: 255683, 253952 - Taiz - Tel: 213489,
Hodcidah - Tel: 218168-218675

السفاري



EL SOFFARY

OUR VIEWPOINT

When the Going Gets Tough ...

For the vast majority of Yemenis, the going is getting tougher and tougher. The hardships of life are further exacerbated by the psychological burdens of seeing a small group of Yemenis living like kings. Yes, for a small minority of Yemenis, it is going good, and even getting better.

Yemen faces enormous dangers in view of an increasingly unfair and uneven distribution of wealth and income. Society is becoming more and more stratified on economic lines. Within a distance of less than one kilometer, you can see the contrast in Sanaa city. Start walking from what is commonly termed as the diplomatic quarter where foreigners and the integrated well-to-do Yemenis live. You will see magnificent villas, more like palaces, each of which costs tens of millions of Riyals. These are owned by senior government officials and bureaucrats and military officers. The average income of the landed gentry of Sanaa is about YR 10,000. How they manage to finance multi-million Riyal real estate investments is not really a mystery - these guys are crooks. Walk through Safiyah towards Taiz Street, and you will be overwhelmed with the poverty and the slums.

Unfortunately, the Yemeni system does not penalize crooks, and that is what aggravates the lot of the poor people. They see some sort of alliance between those in power and the corrupt elements in society.

The increasing economic stratification of Yemeni society bodes a lot of bad omen for the stability and peaceful evolution of the nation. As the pressure rises with the widening gap, the lid may blow off. Turmoil is inevitable if the current disparity in wealth and income distribution persists. For the sake of Yemen and for their own sake, could the people in charge and the wealthy dudes attend to the basic needs of most of the Yemenis?

History says they will not listen and the cycle will have to be replayed.

What a pity, we don't learn from history!

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

Sanaa University's New Leadership

It is a fact that Sanaa University has no president since Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, whose legal term has expired eight years ago and no official extension was made, is at home refusing to perform whatever minimal services he used to render to the university.

Last week, the dynamo of the university, Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, former Vice President of Sanaa University, was appointed Minister of Education. As a result, there was a vacuum. Dr. Al-Maqaleh suddenly resumed interest in the university and appointed Dr. Ahmed As-Saiedi as Vice President. There was an uproar as anti-Maqaleh feelings made themselves very visible. The university staff met and drafted a letter to the president and asked him to show interest in the university, stating "It is time for change."

The president obliged. He cancelled the Maqaleh decision and authorized a reluctant Dr. Nasser Al-Aulaqi to serve as Vice President. Still the university requires a more permanent solution such as a president.

This temporary lull with no president may turn out to be more permanent than you would believe. Don't hold your breath.

Sheikh Al-Ahmar on Bosnia

On Thursday afternoon, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and the Chief of the Tagammu' Al-Yemeni Lil-Islah, invited journalists, lawyers, tribal sheikhs, and public personalities to his home. Yes, you guessed it, it was a qat chew.

The Sheikh addressed the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and lamented the inaction of the world. "There have been too many condemnations by individual countries and the UN of the Serbian atrocities; but no action," he stated. Before the gathering was over, the Sheikh started a fund-raising campaign to help the Bosnians. Some of the people who attended the meeting talked of opening a camp to receive, train, and arm volunteers to go to Bosnia.

The Sheikh promised to introduce certain measures in parliament and demand the executive branch of government to be more demonstrative on this issue.

Earthquake Seminar in Sanaa

The Mineral Exploration Board has inaugurated yesterday, Saturday, June 12th, a seminar/workshop on earthquakes. According to Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi, Chairman of the MEB, "Yemen has been hit by devastating earthquakes in the recent past, and we hope to reduce the consequences from such events."

Read more details on p. 14.

English Language Exams Leaked Out

The Preparatory School Leaving Examinations, a cross-nation exercise held at the end of the 9th grade, were interrupted last week. The exams for English language were leaked out in Saadah and Taiz.

A visibly shaken Ministry of Education was finding ways to find a solution as English language teachers were asked to immediately draft another exam to be held on 20/6/1993.

Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, Minister of Education stated that the continued deterioration in our value system is yielding people who are less honest and officials on whose integrity one cannot rely.

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

We are looking for qualified individuals for the following positions:

- * **Production Operators**
- * **Compressor Operators**

Candidates must have a minimum of eight years of field experience.

* **Secretary**

Candidates must have minimum of 3 years related experience, with good typing and computer skills and able to speak Arabic and English.

All candidates must be **YEMENI NATIONALS**.

If you meet the above requirements, please forward your resume' and a photograph to:

Yemen Hunt Oil Company,
Attn: Personnel Department,
P. O. Box 481, Sanaa,
Republic of Yemen

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

TITLE: Translator
LOCATION: USAID, Amran Road, Sanaa, Yemen
STARTING DATE: Immediately
CLOSING DATE: Until Filled
HOURS: 40-hour Work Week
SALARY: Depending upon Experience

BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:

The incumbent translates all official incoming and outgoing communications from Arabic to English and English to Arabic for USAID and USAID assisted project personnel from a variety of subject matter that may be technical, scientific, legal or statistical in nature. May act as English/Arabic and Arabic/English interpreter for personnel as necessary. Performs other translation-related duties as necessary.

HOW TO APPLY:

Applicants should be Yemeni Nationals with demonstrated written and oral administrative skills in the translation field. Interested applicants may contact the LASO Manager / USAID at 231-526/7 or Fax 231-528

THE YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK

Yemen's Highest Capital-Based Bank The Bank You Can Trust !

For personalized and quality-banking services, call on us:

Sanaa Branch:
Telephones: 213-662/3/4/5/6
Facsimile: 209-566
P. O. Box 19845, Sanaa.
Hodeidah Branch:
Telephone: 217-040/1/2/3
Facsimile: 211-883
P. O. Box 4894, Hodeidah.

SPECIAL

Evening Banking Services
are also available.

From 5:00 pm to 7 pm
(Saturday through Wednesday).

Branches to be opened soon in: **Mukallah, Aden, Taiz, Ibb**

البنك التجاري اليمني

البنك الذي يتميز بأعلى رأسمال مدفوع بين جميع البنوك العاملة في اليمن
البنك الذي يقدم لك أعلى درجات الأمان والضمان والخدمة المتميزة.

إتصلوا بنا في فروعنا

الخدمات المتاحة

بإمكانكم الإستفادة من
ساعات العمل المسائية
كل يوم من السبت إلى الأربعاء
من الخامسة حتى السابعة مساءً .

فرع صنعاء:
تليفون: ٢١٣-٦٦٢/٣/٤/٥/٦
فاكسميل: ٢٠٩-٥٦٦
ص ب رقم ١٩٨٤٥ - صنعاء
فرع الحديدة:
تليفون: ٢١٧-٠٤٠/١/٢/٣
فاكسميل: ٢١١-٨٨٣
ص ب رقم ٤٨٩٤ - الحديدة

ترقبوا فروعنا في المكلا ، عدن ، تعز ، إب

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Post Office Box: 2579
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
Telephone +967 (1) 240.466
Facsimile # +967 (1) 240.316

Editorial Board:

Chief Editor	Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Economic Editor	Ameen Nouisser
Political Editor	Dr. Ahmed N. K. Al-Madhagi
Science Editor	Amjed Abdul-Hamid
Educational Editor	Dr. Abdullah Al-Thaifani
Social Editor	Fatmah S. Rawah
Cultural Editor	Saad Salah Khalis
Press Review Editor	Bashar G. Askar
French Editor	Jerome Bernard
English Editors	Jeanna Stroble & Douglas Anke
Sanaa Stringer	Ismail Al-Ghabri

Administrative Personnel

Yahia Yosuf, Al-Hodeidi, Public Relations
Issam Y. Al-Saqqaf, Accounts

Publisher: **Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf**

Printed at Abu Aiman Printing Press, Sana'a 241.805

Laser Graphics Design & Technical Support by

OSys of Yemen • Abdulla Faris & Associates, Inc. Sanaa. (01) 240.316

GUATEMALAN MILITARY SAYS IT WILL NOT TAKE POWER

The army has distanced itself from Guatemala's messy political struggle and said it had no intention of taking power as public opposition mounted to Vice President Gustavo Espina's bid to replace the ousted President Jorge Serrano.

"The political game allowed by the democratic system is the responsibility of the political sector," said navy captain Julio Alberto Yon, the military spokesman. "At no moment does the army intend to exercise power in the country," he added.

As he spoke, more than 3,000 people, mainly university students, marched to the national palace to protest that the power shifts of the past days were a front for military rule. Most of them raised their fists in defiance to the military and in show of opposition to designs by certain officers to return to "old ways".

It was the biggest demonstration since Guatemala's crisis began when Serrano attempts to suspend the constitution, dissolve Congress and rule by decree began on May 25. Yon's position appeared to mark a shift from last week when Defence Minister Jose Garcia Samoyoa said the army was backing Vice-President Gustavo Espina to replace Serrano.

"The Guatemalan army supports constitutional institutions. We are not mentioning names of people, just institutions," Yon said when asked if the army still supported Espina.

Espina declared himself president last Wednesday, the day after the military engineered Serrano's ouster, ending Serrano's weeklong near-dictatorial rule.

Espina's position was already weakened by his failure to find enough support in Congress for his swearing-in and by legal proceedings against him by the attorney general for supporting Serrano in his seizure of unconstitutional powers.

"It's not possible that one of the people who broke the constitution, becomes president. That's ridiculous," Attorney General Edgar Tuna said, adding the Supreme Court had put the case against Espina in the hands of the Congress.

Espina had met political and business leaders to try to build a consensus in Congress to swear him in.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ZAIRE

Joseph Olenghankoy lives in a squalid cell in Makala prison, a place where the luckiest inmates get fed by family members who can still afford food for the prisoners and bribes for the guards.

He is the most famous of the 559 prisoners in this dark, crumbling stone edifice built by Belgian colonists four decades ago. A parishioner's son, Olenghankoy grew up in the United States and returned to Zaire to start solar energy business in 1990.

Soldiers looted his firm when Olenghankoy was arrested as he thrust himself into politics in this central African nation.

He now leads a young people's pro-democracy organization that is the most dynamic element of the diverse opposition movement trying to topple Mobutu Sese Seko. The despot has ruled Zaire for 28 years and is trying to cling to power as the nation's fitful move towards democracy is collapsing into social disorder.

There are at least 16 political prisoners in Makala prison, one of the institutions that has broken down in this county. Local human rights workers here say a prisoner or two dies daily in Makala from malnutrition or absence of medical care.

An Associated Press reporter who gained access to the prison without revealing his occupation, saw family members pass bills to belligerent guards so they could enter the sprawling, sand-covered prison yard dotted with junked vehicles.

In a new report, the New York-based group Human Rights Watch paints a bleak picture of Makala, Zaire's 207 other prisons and the unknown number of secret police lockups. Among the allegations:

- Only 15% of the inmates have been convicted; the rest are awaiting trial, some for years.

- Prison administrations have largely collapsed, with prisoners in many cases running the operations from inside. Prison workers, like most public employees, haven't been paid in months and often use inmates as slave laborers.

At Makala, prisoners effectively decide who will eat and how much," the report said. "New prisoners and younger prisoners are forced to service the more senior prisoners - working their garden plot, for example, or providing favors."

- The organisation said 2,229 prisoners - one in every 12 - died in lockup in 1991. The situation is believed worse now, reflecting the further collapse of society and increase in hunger and disease. "The prisoners? It's death," said human rights watch's Peter Rosenblum, who wrote the report.

Because of 4,000% annual inflation and the break-down in food distribution, hunger is rising in this capital city of three million people. Local human rights workers say some prisoners are starving because their families no longer can afford to be fed.

The International Committee of the Red Cross began an emergency feeding program in Makala in July 1991, but it ended in March.

The political prisoners were rounded up in March and April as Mobutu increased pressure on the pro-democracy government of Etienne Tshisekedi.

Mobutu grudgingly appointed Tshisekedi prime minister in 1991 under pressure from the West and his own people, but has since tried to fire him and has appointed his own prime minister.

Olenghankoy, 28, leads the youth wing of Tshisekedi's party. According to foreign diplomats and human rights representatives, he enjoys a grassroots following.

He was arrested on 9 April by Mobutu's secret police. He and other opposition

figures stay they are subsisting on rice and vegetable brought in by human rights groups.

Olenghankoy is the mastermind of "Ville Morte", a periodic protest in which Kinshasa's three million residents are urged to stay home for the day. It is a somewhat safe way to tell Mobutu his era is ending.

"When (Olenghankoy) signs his name to something everybody listens," said Jean-Marie Rusimbuka, an official of a rights group called Voice of the Voiceless and a member of an interim parliament. "He has charisma. The streets are dead when he calls a dead city."

NUCLEAR TALKS FAIL TO MAKE PROGRESS

Talks between the United States and North Korea aimed at persuading Pyongyang not to pull out of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty last week made no progress but may resume in a few days.

"The results of the meetings were disappointing," said a statement last week from the US State Department. North Korea "showed no willingness to meet most of our concerns and those of the International Community," it added.

The leader of the North Korean team first Vice-Foreign Minister Kang Sok chu, raised the possibility of further talks depending on the outcome of consultations.

The American team was led by Robert Galucci, the assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs, who apparently is attempting to get North Korea to suspend its withdrawal from the treaty while negotiations continue.

Pyongyang heightened suspicions it has a clandestine nuclear weapons program when it announced on 12 March it was giving three months' notice of its intention to withdraw from the NPT rather than submit two sites to inspection by the international Atomic Energy Agency.

North Korea alleges that the United States still has nuclear weapons in South Korea and that annual US-South Korean war games, codenamed "team spirit" threatens its security.

The UN Security Council, in a 11 May resolution, called on North Korea to reconsider its pull-out decision and to comply with its nuclear inspection obligations under the treaty.

The council also set the stage for possible follow-up measures, saying it would "consider further...action as necessary."

This prompted speculation that sanctions might eventually be imposed on North Korea if it went through with its decision to renounce the NPT.

But one council source said no quick action would be taken in this regard. "There is a balance to be played between counter productive pressure on the North Korea in exchange for allowing inspections of its nuclear sites and adhering to the treaty.

But sources said this might include inspections of US bases in South Korea to verify no nuclear weapons were present.



YORK

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

- SPLIT AIR-CONDITIONERS
- PACKAGE UNITS
- CENTRAL PLANTS
- COLD STORES

MAKING YOUR PLACE A MORE COMFORTABLE PLACE.



NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY (HVAC DIVISION)

NATCO

23, HAYEL STREET, SANAA.
P. O. BOX 1108
TEL: 204275 / 209294 FAX: 209576

Bilquis RESTAURANT

Seafood Fiesta

Your Best Source of Vitamin Sea

Exquisitely prepared Prawns, Lobsters, King Fish, Mackerel, Salmon, Red Snapper, Herring, Tuna and a lot more....

Only at the **Bilquis** every thursday. 7.30 p.m to 9.30 p.m.

Tel: 272372 Ext: 131/132



Taj Sheba Hotel

WOMEN OF THE VICTORIAN AGE: Yemeni Women in the Shadow of the Past

By Rakya Mutaher,
Sanaa University

Rakya Mutaher is a fourth year student at Sana'a University in the English department. Recently, she did research to see the differences in the culture of women in Europe and Women in Arab countries, especially in Yemen. After spending a lot of her time reading different books searching for the truth, she came up with a conclusion that: A long time ago, during the Victorian era, women suffered from the same problems that, unfortunately, women in Yemen are suffering from in the 20th century. The following is Rakya's essay pointing out a few problems of women of the Victorian age which related to the problems Yemeni women are facing now.

In the Victorian times the greatest social problem was the relationship between men and women. Men to all the opportunities to be poets, novelists, painters and so on, while women should remain at home being housewife and doing all the house work.

Different ideas from many writers explain in various ways what the position of women was during that time. Tennyson wrote a poem called 'The Princess'. He mentions in this poem the traditional view of woman's role:

Man for the field, women for the hearth;
Man for the sword, and for the needle she;
Man with the head, and woman with the heart;
Man to command, and woman to obey.

On the other hand, Dinah Maria Mulock, who espoused her ideas in her essay 'A Women's Thoughts' says:

"Men and women were made for, and not like, one another. Only one right we have to assert in common with mankind - and that is as much in our hands as theirs - the right of having something to do." Women in the Victorian age needed to express the discontent of their gender; men could not suffer for women, and women could not suffer for men. Each gender had its own thoughts, ideas, motives and interests which can be completely different from those of the other gender. Each gender can be an echo of its own. In general women always have the abilities to be to be as good as men. They know the meaning of pain, suffering sadness and happiness just as their male brothers.

John Stuart Mill, one of the Victorians critics, married Harriet Taylor who shared his intellectual interests and said, "She is the inspirer, and part the author of all that is best in my writings." She helped him in his writings for women's rights; one of his essays, "The Subjection of Women" de-

clares that there are two kinds of men: the first kind is the barbarian who wants a woman as a slave by force; the second kind is an educated man who wants a woman as a slave too, but willingly, not by force. Women themselves were brought up from the very earliest years with the belief that their ideal character is the opposite of that of men. Their nature is to live for others, for their husbands and children; to make a complete abrogation of self, to live for the sake of others. Thus they have no life, but live in men's affection, hence to be a shadow of their fathers first and their husbands later on. Finally, women needed good training in order to increase their abilities and qualities, for they were as talented as their brothers were. They needed exercises for their faculties, their fields, and their efforts as much as men did. Florence Nightingale says, "Women often long to enter some men's professions where they would find direction, competition (or rather opportunity of measuring the intellect with others). Men in Victorian times never allowed their wives to have such training or participate in any intellectual activities, for they thought that education would destroy - as it was called their "domestic lives". However, it is thoughtless to condemn women or laugh at them if they seek to do more or learn more.

The condemnation of women came from two main directions. First, condemnation came from their own families, who discouraged them from receiving a formal education in schools. At that time they were not allowed to make decisions on their education, or even to own books.

Women were considered property to be owned by men. Most of the women who could read and write at that time were learning by themselves at their own pace, and most of them are those who grew up in families where books and leisure time were available. Even those women who could speak Latin and Greek taught themselves from dictionaries.

The second direction of the condemnation was the social system. Women were not trained to write or to participate in any field. This could be one of the reasons that the first half of the eighteenth century was a world of selling and money-making where women had no place and no opportunity to prove their existence. By that time a few women tried to write novels; many were of serious manuscripts that were concerned with ethical questions. They tried to make people understand human nature by discussing issues: what is right and what is wrong. Among them were: Jane Austen, the greatest

novelist at that time. But due to social condemnation, many were eliminated. Elizabeth Haywood, another gifted novelist, wrote novels of every kind: epistolary, sentimental, moralising, and realistic. She was a good writer, but in the history of letters she was not mentioned, as if she did not exist. She was buried and denied. There were few who were able to publish their books. They did so under men's names in order to avoid inconveniences. George Eliot, one of the most famous Victorian novelists, did not write under her real name (Mary Ann Evans). She proved to be very erudite and popular and she became one of the greatest novelists of the English language.

'A Room Of One's Own', written by Virginia Woolf, is one of the books in which women's needs are illustrated very clearly. In the book, she emphasizes what women need most is privacy; a room of their own to think and produce. She invented a character who is an imaginative sister of William Shakespeare named Judith. Virginia says that William Shakespeare had a wonderful gifted sister named Judith Shakespeare. William got the opportunity to go to school where he learned Latin, the elements of grammar, and philosophy. Very soon he got work in the theater and became a successful actor, meeting everybody, knowing everything, practicing his art on stage, exercising his wits in the streets, and gaining access to the palace of the Queen. Meanwhile Judith, his extraordinarily gifted sister, remained at home. She was as talented, as adventurous, as curious to see the world as her brother. However, she was not sent to school. So she taught herself by picking up one of her brother's books and reading a few pages whenever she got a chance. She had a taste for theater, she wanted to stand on a stage and act, she had the wit to write, but she could not since she received no training or encouragement to do so. Most of all, she was afraid and scared that men would laugh at and reject her creations. Although she was a genius, witty and capable of writing good poetry, she never got an opportunity. She died young without writing a word; she was buried with her talents and abilities.

Judith is a symbol of every woman who died without getting a chance to reveal what she wanted and what she could do. Judith's problem had a solution, as Virginia Woolf says, "Judith lives in you in me, and in many other women. She lives; for great poets do not die, they are continuing presences, they need only opportunities to walk among us in the flesh. This opportunity, I think, is within your power to give."

LABOR AT CHILDBIRTH: An Advanced Profession Labors in Yemen

One of the darkest hours in a woman's life, yet her very finest, is labor time. As a woman gives birth, she endures the worst kind of pain. It is a pain we all forget very soon given the fruits of it. Modern medical advances have reduced much of the pain. Efforts to reduce complications at childbirth have led to increased use of Caesarean section over the past 15 years. The number of births through Caesarean in the USA is 24%, in England and Wales 13%, Japan and the Netherlands 7%.

This, of course, is going to the other extreme, because the operation is often unnecessary: there is also a certain beauty in the lasting feelings in the pains of natural birth.

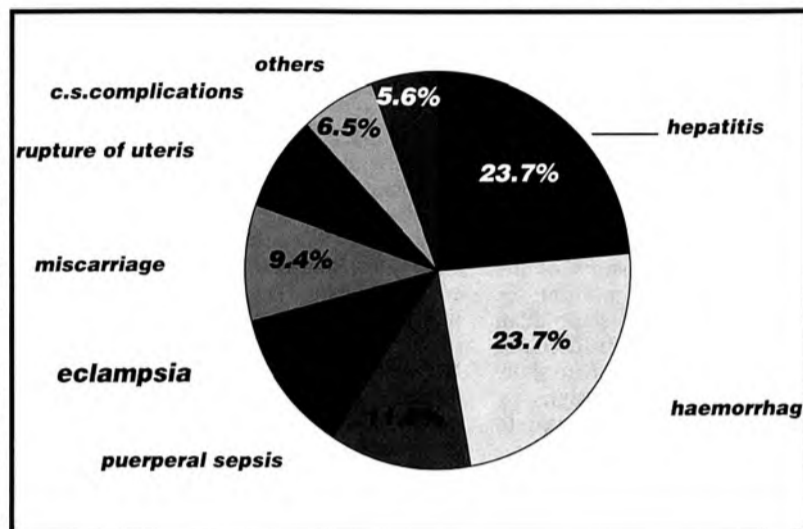
Yet, here in Yemen, childbirth is primitive. Women go through unnecessary pain and risk. A UNICEF report (The Situation of Children and Women in the Republic of Yemen: 1992, March 1993) states:

"Yemen has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world... The (Yemeni) government es-

timates the maternal mortality rate at one per thousand births, while some estimates place it as high as 8-10 per thousand."

The report gives the causes for the death of the mother at birth as shown in the graph below:

pendent on family males' assent, income and transport, do not make use of existing services." There is also a socio-cultural impediment. "Most adult males do not perceive hospital deliveries positively, they prefer to make their females relatives deliver at home among family and neighbors rather than



According to the same report, stillbirths range between 26 and 74 per 1000 births. In a profession that has become low-risk worldwide, it is disturbing that the stakes for Yemeni would-be mothers are so high. The report laments that "most women with delivery-related problems reach hospital too late or not at all" because "more women, being uneducated, poor and de-

be exposed to strangers, including males." Maternal morbidity is another symptom of the backward nature of the service in Yemen. The UNICEF report states, "... for each case of maternal death, there are 15-20 cases of severe and possibly permanent maternal morbidity."

For a profession that is so advanced, it is sad that Yemeni women must suffer such pain.

Two Vacancies with the UNFPA

1) A post for an Administrative/Finance Assistant at G6 level is vacant at the United Nations Population Fund Office in Sanaa.

Qualified and interested applicants should contact: UNDP Office, Personnel Section, Sanaa, Telephone # 215505/6/7 in order to review the job description and collect the application form for completion. Deadline for application is 25 June, 1993.

Requisites: Minimum High Secondary Education. Training in administrative and finance field. Working English and Arabic Language is necessary and at least five year of service in equivalent position.

Skills: Administration, knowledge of finance procedures, word processing, WP5.1, and drafting and preferably knowledge of operating Lotus 123.

2) A Post for Bilingual Secretary/Senior Secretary at G4 or G5 level is vacant at the United Nations Population Fund Office in Sanaa.

Qualified and interested applicants should contact: the UNDP Office, Personnel Section Sanaa, Telephone No., 215505/6/7 in order to review the job description and collect the application form for completion. Deadlines for application is 25 June, 1993.

Requisites: Minimum High Secondary School, excellent in senior secretarial work in English and Arabic and at least five years of service in equivalent position.

Skills: Computer, word processing (WP5.1) and drafting.

When you know your worth

Omega Constellation.
Ladies' watch in 18 k gold
Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal.
Water-resistant.
Swiss made since 1848.


OMEGA
The sign of excellence

HEAD OFFICE
TEL: 226329
FAX: 00967-4-226328
TLX: 8888 ORIS YE
P. O. Box: 5384 Taiz
26 Sept. Street, Taiz

BRANCH OFFICE:
TEL: 272827
P.O. Box: 17022
Alqasre Street
Sana'a

عبد الرحمن نصر محمد المعمرى وأولاده
Rep. of Yemen الجمهورية اليمنية

THE PGC-YSP-ISLAH AGREEMENT

The cooperation and coalition of the People's General Congress, the Yemeni Socialist Party, and the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) are governed by a basic document signed by the chiefs of those parties. Yemen Times is happy to present below its own translation of the document:

Preamble:

Praise be to the Lord who has called on His followers to stand fast together and not to be divided. The parties and political organizations which have signed this agreement: - In recognition of the need for shoring all efforts together at this juncture of history when our people are crossing into a new era; - In their drive to consolidate democracy, pluralism and the peaceful transfer of power in order to achieve stability and progress; - In their belief that the fulfillment of the aspirations of our people can only be achieved by the cooperation of all parties; - In acceptance that the constitutional reforms and amendments, the tackling of the economic difficulties and correcting the financial and administrative conditions... That all the above require that all forces in society act

as one team, The Three signatory parties have agreed to establish a coalition government and parliamentary coordination based on the following foundations, obligations and procedures:

First: The Foundations:

1. To have Faith in God, to adhere to Islamic doctrine and to defend the homeland and the Revolution.
2. To treat democracy and pluralism as a base for the system of rule.
3. To affirm the right of opposition in practising its constructive role in stabilization democracy.
4. To commit to this text of the coalition signed by the three parts.
5. To agree to jointly prepare a project for the constitutional amendments and reforms.
6. To agree on the general direction and the program of the coalition government.
7. To adhere to the media (information) policy agreed upon by the three and to be governed by it.

Second: The Obligations:

1. To form a coalition government from among the members of the coalition taking into consideration the supreme national interests of the homeland, the capability of the members to implement

the agreed upon policies, to expedite the work on resolving the urgent basic issues related to the daily life of the citizens and putting the plans/programs for achieving a balanced social, economic development taking into consideration the political situation of each part in the coalition according to its percentage to the total of the coalition parts.

2. To commit to and accept collective responsibility of government in front of the presidential council and the House of Representatives in performing its tasks and implementing its policies. Each minister ought to bear his personal responsibility in steering and managing the affairs of his ministry according to the regulations and laws in force, and in a way that will enable him to exercise his full legal authorities.
3. To adhere to the civil service laws, without permitting any member of government to submit the administrative apparatus under his/her control to any partisan and/or political considerations.
4. In case of lack of harmony and cooperation between a minister and other leading officials in his ministry, the minister shall raise the problem with the prime minister who will take the required steps

following the necessary consultations.

5. To maintain harmony and cooperation among the members of the cabinet. The prime minister works to strike reconciliation and agreement regarding issues of basic and sovereign importance and those connected to policy matters and general orientation of the state. In case a consensus about a certain subjects cannot be reached, it is the right of any member of government to register his reservations and disagreement verbally or in writing, in condition that he complies with the media policy on this matter, and in a way that will not hinder the implementation of the decision.
6. Members of the cabinet have to fulfill the instructions of the prime minister within the framework of the laws in force.
7. To form a committee charged with the responsibility of coordination between the PGC/YSP bloc and the Islah bloc in parliament according to by-laws organizing and enhancing the cooperation level and complementarity among the institutions of the state, while at the same preserving the separation among the authorities without violating the rights of the House of Parliament as stated in the constitution.

8. All the coalition partners commit to the transparency of all agreements and documents reached among them.
9. All the coalition partners commit not to adopt any positions contrary to the policies agreed upon.
10. All the parties and organizations signatory to this agreement agree to adhere to the foreign policy of the state and that their foreign activities shall be limited to organizational aspects with other parties.

Three: The Procedures:

To implement this agreement, the following committees are to be formed:

1. A committee for laying down the by-laws for the cooperation of the coalition partners in the cabinet.
2. A committee for laying down the by-laws for the coordination and cooperation among the coalition partners in parliament.

3. A committee of the coalition members in the government to lay down a governmental program in light of the agreed trends. Finally it is within the right of each part to introduce the excuses for not continuing the participation in the government to the premier who accordingly performs his role by having a dialogue with that part aiming at elimination of those excuses/reasons in case of not reaching to an agreement, the part within to withdraw from the coalition should announce his withdrawal/clarifying the reasons/justifications for it in the official media. In any case, it is not allowed to withdraw from the coalition before a year passed on the formation of the government and it is also not allowed to withdraw before the parliamentary elections before six months.

Al Khawlani Drilling & Trading Establishment


●●●

"Over a Decade of Field Experience"

Drilling water wells since 1981 with the highest rate of success.

Call now for more information:
Tel. **(01) 240.564**
or fax us on: (01) 228.204

Only your time is more precious than this watch.



This delicately wrought OMEGA Louis Brandt watch reflects our love of fine craftsmanship. Along with a chronograph and an automatic model, this meticulously hand-finished perpetual calendar watch belongs to a truly exclusive collection: "L'Édition Louis Brandt d'OMEGA".

"L'Édition Louis Brandt d'OMEGA" is available at fine jewellers throughout the world who look forward to showing you just how precious it is.

OMEGA
Louis Brandt

Every Monday

ITALIAN NIGHT

FROM 8:00 PM to 11:00 PM

chef recommends


RAVIOLI ALLA RICOTTA E SPINACI
LASAGNE ALLA BOLOGNESE
TAGLIATELLE NAPOLETANA


FRITTO MISTO
OSSO BUCCO
GAMBERI ALL'AGLEO
SALTIMBOCCA ALLA ROMANA

ZUPPA INGLESE
CASSATA SICILIANA
TARTUFO

Price YR 460 PER PERSON including WELCOME DRINKS

AL RAWDHA
Restaurant


Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL



MONDAY'S CHAT ABOUT THE STATE AND THE DOLLAR!

What does state mean to any citizen on any land? Such a direct and frank question was the theme of many queries following the formation of the new government. In all the interviews, the premier confirms that the new governments' task will be to find solutions to the rising agonies and pains of the citizens.

In fact, in any state in the world, whatever the shape of the system, the citizens expect the top institutions to behave responsibly and to work for the provision of the basic necessities for its people. Such necessities include the provision of the livelihood, security, safety and supremacy of the law, within the general framework of overall development.

In this light, the question regarding what the state in Yemen has provided to its citizen during the past three years becomes pressing.

I'll leave it upto the reader to answer this question. Allow me to push on for I have one more goal for writing this piece.

Our reality points to many important issues facing the people/state since the unification of the country on the 2nd of May, 1990. The outstanding ones are related to completing the unification of the armed forces/security forces, putting an end to the deterioration in the value of the local currency against the dollar and its impact on the cost of living.

A third source of agonies and worries to the citizens is the continued enforcement of two sets of laws. It is evident that the tasks of the new government are not easy and the solutions required for our ills are very difficult. They also demand a serious approach, good will and credibility among the members of the cabinet. Otherwise, what is the use of a government that has a credibility crisis and lacks the trust and confidence of the people.

What can a government whose ministers are ordered by their respective parties do?

It is the duty of the cabinet to be loyal to the people, otherwise another second transitional period is undoubtedly coming. There is also the problem of liquidity in the banks. Without giving any explanation to the public as to its reasons, coupled with the mad fluctuations of the dollar in the exchange market, the government is allowing the citizens to reach strange conclusions. One story is that there was an error in printing the 100 Riyal notes.

In addition to all these the price of the dollar fell for a few days. Has the country received any fresh supply exchange through new aid/loans? We need a specific reply from the Central Bank and the government.

Point to ponder in this regard are:

- Any government not managed by qualified technocrats is but a lame government.

- Nations are not built by good will alone.

- The citizen is the ultimate victim in the deterioration of the local currency.

- Aden is a Yemeni city with special advantages, so far not utilized.

By Mohammad Ali Saad,
Al Mithaq, Sana'a,
7/6/1993

CONTEMPLATING THE UNIFICATION MARCH!

No one denies the outstanding role of the PGC and YSP in achieving the unification on democratic and peaceful foundations. This has added to their record an unforgettable achievement.

Accordingly, the PGC and YSP have the right to define the nature of their association and their relations aiming at stabilizing the security situation and consolidation of unity and democracy.

Given our concern for these achievements, we would like to shed some

light on the PGC-YSP alliance and coordination agreement.

Observers have repeatedly noted that in the past, relations between these two parties have gone through many ups and downs without any convincing justification. The reason basically was lack of trust and competition for power between them.

Without evaluating the excesses and shortcomings of the past relationship, the leaders of the PGC and YSP surprised the public and media with a new agreement leading to even a unification of the two parties. This agreement coincided with the official visit of a senior American official to our country and it gave rise to doubts that the agreement was perhaps a reflection of the wishes of foreign forces.

The agreement, in its unrealistic goals, exceeded the need to tackle the issues of national concern. It also marginalized the role of the other political forces in shaping the future of Yemen.

Another point is the constitutional amendments regarding the legislative, executive and judicial branches of authority. It was expected of the parliament to say its word on what is going to be reformed/amended.

Regarding the formation of the national assembly, the agreement didn't clarify what is meant by those states which Yemen should have reconciliation, pacts, alliances? Does it include (Israel)? The methods and techniques pursued by the PGC/YSP show that they are laying down policies and rules which agree with their own philosophy.

By Mohammad Ahmad
Shukri,
Al-Hadaf Al-Arabi,
Sana'a 10/6/1993.

JUDICIAL FIRST?

A Aall for Dialogue
After the completion of elections peacefully, all the doors were open for unified and democratic Yemen to start a new era.

It is true that the elections have been carried out, and the unification sy being consolidated; but it does not mean that the job is done. Therefore, it is our duty to start corrections and reforms at all levels by uprooting corruption. To begin, let us take the judicial authority as an example of corruption.

It goes without saying that there are judges in our country who should be highly esteemed for their qualifications and honesty and we are proud of them. On the other hand, there are judges who have nothing to do with the profession - they don't know what honesty or justice mean. Yes, there are the two kinds of judges - the first dispensing justice and the second oppression and injustice. And the general picture inspires an unpleasant image and feeling that the injustice component is by far the larger and more dominant. We hear of accusations to this effect often.

There are also regions that do not have any judge or court. There are judges who represent factions, tribes or sects. But above all, there are the businessman judges. They see each case presented to court as a profitable project.

In the absence of justice, the existence of judicial institutions is exposed to an imbalance. This gives reason and excuse to the politicians and others to intervene in its affairs. If the current unnatural circumstances of the country persist, paralysis of this important institution is inevitable. The time has come today to take all measures/steps to give this matter a real consideration beyond any partisan or favoritism.

It is not our intention to abuse, demean or belittle the role of the judiciary. We simply wanted to clarify a few points.

By Mohammad Hamza,
14 October, Aden,
9/6/1993.

IMPORTS ARE OUR PROBLEMS

What I aim to do in this article is to attract the attention of the merchants, businessmen and members of the chamber of commerce to an important issue which is responsible for the loss of great commercial opportunities that could be specified in the following points:

First: Taking no advantage of Aden's position and its potential in exports.
Second: Yemen imports most of its needs of livestock and this is a privilege for the businessmen and merchants. But this inflow of imported goods and products throughout the country requires a similar level of exports.

The commercial deficit of Yemen is large even if compared to states living their worst crises such as Somalia.

It is surprising that Somalia exports to Yemen annually, even now, products whose value reaches about \$30 million. Most of these are gums and livestock. Somali exports reach Yemen though the ports of Mokha and Mukalla and they are all in small shipments. The exporters receive the price of their products in hard currency through Djibouti and Berbera.

Aden with all its potential-docks, strategic position, etc., can play a significant role in business and commercial activities of Yemen and the region. It is important to get on with the work. We could export to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

By Yousif Ali Gami,
22 May, Aden,
9/6/1993.

JORDAN...HUSSEIN!

When I decided to spend my vacation abroad, after three years of hard work, I chose to go to Jordan. Jordan, I read, is a country with minimal resources, just a little phosphates and other few resources.

How has such a small country with its small area - almost landlocked, could become able to stand on its feet and prosper is a definite tribute to it. One will remember also that during the past forty years, the country was caught in many local, regional and international problems and disturbances. How has it become able to construct a solid state? Services are all available and on civilized world levels. Discipline and order prevail in all aspects of life. Law is enforced equally and there is no sign of any violation to rules and regulations which organize relations among the citizens.

Despite the Capital being crowded and busy, traffic flow is smooth. The Jordanian Dinar has successfully absorbed the shock of the aftermath the Gulf War and is stable in value.

It seems also that the political system is more sound and the march on the way of democracy is steady. The formation of any new government is carried out thoughtfully and according to a long-term program.

The last new government is formed of 17 portfolios, nearly all of them are of highly educated technocrats. Some 15 ministers of the new cabinet are PhD holders. Jordan really is a modern state where law and order prevail and the system adheres to the human rights.

All in all, Jordan's system is an impressive one. All people work for Jordan.

There is also this mutual love and understanding between the king and his people. All the people gather around Al-Hussein granting him all their love, and reciprocates by giving them all his attention and devotion.

By: Abdul-Rahman Al-Jifri,
Raay, Sana'a,
8/6/1993

THREE BASIC DEMANDS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

The Yemeni citizen suffers from many grievances in his/her daily life and the government is silent about them. The irresponsibility, indifference and corruption of the state are evident. On this basis, I would like to stress three issues:

1- Security and safety:
This issue is of great importance in the life of each citizen. Therefore, we hope that the government will give it maximum attention. It is true that we have lived a period of instability. But time has come to attend to this matter.

2 - Prices:
This continued price hike burdens the citizens. There should be a program to stabilize prices. The government has promised to tackle this problem, but there is no sign of improvement.

3. Local currency:
The new government must offer the steps it proposes to follow for tackling the fall in the value of the local currency. There should also be a program for the money exchange market and how to combat inflation. These are issues the government must address.

By Omar Abud Al Afari,
Aden, Aden,
9/6/1993.

FRIENDS OF CORRUPTION

In our country, all sides acknowledge the existence of corruption and the necessity to combating it. The authority seldom takes any steps concerning corrupt individuals.

In this light, the corruption level has reached such proportions that they now threaten the plans of the state. Any more tolerance of this phenomenon might lead to a lot of harm and instability.

There are rumors that corruption is supported by senior officials whose job is to cover up. When we criticize any corrupt official, we are not attacking his party or tribe. The most important task before the new government is to combat corruption right from the start.

Editorial,
Al-Ayyam, Aden,
9/6/1993.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY...

عيد ميلاد سعيد
في حفل بهيج حضره لغير من الأهل
والأصدقاء أطفال الطفلة
تماني علي سالم البيض
شمعة عيد ميلادها الثاني عشر
كل عام وانت بخير يا تماني
وعمرنا مديداً إن شاء الله.

تهنئة من:

ماما وبابا وإخوانك وإخواتك
ويحبي يوسف الحديدي و فوزية يوسف الشريف

Congratulations to
Tamani Ali Salem El-Beedh
On her twelfth birthday.
May you have a joyous celebration.

Best wishes from:
Your Mom, Dad, Brothers, and Sisters
and Yahya Yusof, Fawzia Yusof

Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhlaifi: "The election violations affected 70% of the votes."

By: Jenny Jobbins,
Yemen Times.

"The current semblance of democracy that exists in Yemen is not based or driven by the conviction of politicians and rulers, but by the necessities of the balance created by the unification agreement." So stated Mr. Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhlaifi, Member of the Supreme Elections Committee and Chairman of the Information Sub-Committee.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Al-Mikhlaifi disclosed that there were two trends or philosophies exhibited by the forces in power - one that really believes in democracy and that, with time, all parties will see the benefits of democracy and will internalize its values, and another that is self-centered and wishes to exploit democracy to supplement its own power-grabbing approaches, hoping that with time it will be able to by-pass or circumvent the requirements of democracy.

"The struggle one witnesses every day regarding various issues is a manifestation of this dichotomy," he said.

"For democracy to flourish, the legislative, judicial and executive branches of authority must be independent of each other, and none should have over-riding sway over all three. During the election process, we (the Supreme Elections Committee) more or less did our job. Good laws and procedures were issued, and we held the executive authority at bay. But, according to the law, our job was completed with the running of the elections and declaration of the results. The petitions and challenges are the job of the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, the court is neither independent enough nor efficient enough. That is why the irregularities and

violations are not corrected," he explained.

When asked to define the most important irregularities, Abdul-Malik gave three main examples:

1. We have documented cases in which the ruling parties misrepresented the wishes of illiterate voters. We should have been able to take the appropriate measures to reduce this possibility within the SEC, but the ruling parties blocked such efforts as if the whole scenario were pre-planned.

When you realize that some 75% of the voters in the last elections were illiterate, and if you assume that the votes of two-thirds were tampered with, one reaches the conclusion that 50% of all votes are questionable.

2. We have documented cases in which the army and security forces were used by the PGC and YSP to tilt the votes in favor of their candidates. We have an interesting case in which the soldiers of a military camp in Sanaa governorate were distributed to (registered in) six different constituencies. We have another case of soldiers (from Anis region) stationed at Hamza military camp in Ibb city but registered in the Hubaish constituency. When asked, "How on earth did you land here?" they said they were told to come here in support of the PGC candidate. Similar incidents also occurred in the southern/eastern governorates.

Again, when you realize that some quarter of a million soldiers participated in the voting, you are talking of about 10% of the votes.

We could have made arrangements to avoid this kind of situation, but again the PGC and YSP blocked any efforts.

3. The use of government funds and facilities by the ruling parties is a third main violation. Government money



was used to buy votes. For example, party agents would approach people and give them money to vote for them. Many people thought, Why not take the money and vote according to conscience?

But people who received money were surprised on voting day to find the agents of the parties (which had paid for the vote) at hand near the vote-casting booth to say, "This voter is illiterate and I am here to help him/her." In this way, the service for the money paid was obtained.

This trick cornered many who otherwise would have resisted or refused to play the game. Government local officials were also used to "entice" the voters to "see light" and "vote right". In addition, government vehicles, typing and photocopying machines, telephone services, offices, etc. were also used openly and freely.

Speaking about the role of foreign observers and the international media, Al-Mikhlaifi said that they played a negative role in that they downplayed irregularities. The position of these commentators were couched on two wrong premises:

a- That it was good enough that elections were being held in Yemen, no matter how serious the irregularities, b- That judgement was arrived at based on how good the laws

and procedures were on paper, no matter how bad the implementation was.

In other words, the Yemenis were far more serious and concerned about the genuine nature of their democracy than were the observers, who were more interested in the shape and semblance. "That means that today, when we seriously try to take measures to rectify the problems, the regime cries 'sour grapes' and points to foreign testimony to prove its innocence and purity," Abdul Malik stated.

"In that sense, the foreigners played a negative role by giving corrupt politicians credibility and legitimacy. We hope they realize how they have been manipulated, and will take a more objective attitude towards the evolution of Yemen, especially as more of the truth comes out".

Mr. Al-Mikhlaifi's concluding remarks were optimistic, however. "Even with these violations and irregularities, the process that has been set in motion is important, and with time, its reversal becomes more and more difficult. I think that we are making real progress," he added.

But he warned to stay on the alert and fight any efforts to 'return to the old ways.' "We should also work to make it more difficult for the violators to commit their crimes in future elections. We should prepare by forming strong public opinion against the violations. We need to pinpoint them, define how they happened, and take measures to stop repeating them in the future."

Sanaa International School Graduates Its 1993 Class

The Sanaa International School celebrated the graduation of its 1993 class on Wednesday, June 9/6/1993. "This is the largest ever batch that graduated from our school," said Mr. James Gilson, SIS Director. The group includes Ahmed Al-Mutawakkel, Rami Bazara, Aida and Majda Behani, Seanna Best, Bushra Biely, Tareq Gohery, Awad and Hassan Hassan, Ramesh Krishnan, Hani Saeed, Gromoslaw Smolen, and Hatem Zaghoul. Six of the graduates are Yemenis, while the others are from Canada, Djibouti, Poland, and the USA.

The occasion was attended by a large crowd of relatives, friends, and persons involved with the school.

The SIS has about 200 students from thirty different nations. "The SIS is a place where you have learned the virtues of hard work and tolerance," said Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, who gave the commencement address. He urged the graduates to hold on to those virtues.

Mr. Root, Principal, Dr. Don Bass, Mrs. Suzanne Hamilton, and Mrs. Coleman gave the students last tips of advice that would help them in their lives. Two students responded with expressions of appreciation and thanks.

The SIS was established in Yemen in 1971 to cater to the needs of the international community. According to Gilson, the school is opening up branches in Albania, Ukraine, Byelorussia and other places. "They were surprised when I told them our headquarter is in Sanaa and not, say, in Washington DC.," Gilson said reflecting on his recent talks with the officials of those countries.



Invitation to Contractors to Submit Pre-Qualifying Proposals for General Maintenance and Construction Contract, Maslia Block, Yemen Republic

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (CanadianOxy), a company involved in the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas resources in Yemen, is currently inviting companies based in Yemen with experience in Civil Construction, General Oil Field Maintenance, Pipeline Construction, High Voltage Power Line Construction and Maintenance, Rig Moves and General Trucking to submit Pre-Qualifying Proposals for the development of a contractor bidder short list.

Those companies selected for the bidder short list will receive a formal bid package for the General Maintenance and Construction Contract. This contract will incorporate all of the above captioned work activities.

Interested parties should contact the CanadianOxy Al-Arish office in Aden on or before June 15, 1993 to obtain a copy of the Pre-Qualifying Proposal.

Only those contractors who can demonstrate their ability to provide the full range of General Maintenance and Construction Services as outlined above will be invited to submit a Pre-Qualifying Proposal.

CanadianOxy's Pre-Qualifying Proposal, the formal bid package and the resulting contract will be in English

For more information, call:

DOUG BARRIE
Phone: 967-2-233881
Fax: 967-2-233625
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
Al-Arish Office, Aden
Yemen Republic

AMMAN CHICAGO



EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

With its vibrant city life and spectacular lake-side scenery, Chicago offers a wonderful start for a visit to the USA. Regular connections to all major North American cities also make it the ideal gateway to America.

From May 20th, Royal Jordanian resume their service to Chicago, adding another two weekly flights to their existing seven to America via Amsterdam. Flying aboard our wide-bodied Tri Stars, you'll be able to relax and enjoy our excellent in-flight service specifically tailored for long journeys.

For further information, call us on: 285028 in Sana'a or 43475 in Aden.

 ROYAL JORDANIAN الملكية الأردنية

YOUR WINDOW ON THE WORLD


 Letters to the Editor


 Letters to the Editor


 Letters to the Editor

The Double Dealings of the New World Order is Evident in Bosnia:

The savage war in Yugoslavia, in addition to being a live nightmare for the ill-prepared Bosnian Moslems, raises questions as to the ability of the New World Order to set proper standards on issues of morality, human rights and values. The turtle-slow and increasingly shady handling of an apparently very simple wrong-or-right situation in Bosnia by the banner wavers of this order have brought about some doubts as to the sincerity of Western Powers, and the level of conscience applied in their quest to hold a controlling hand in international affairs. The United States and her allies (which sometimes includes Russia), after inheriting a delicate balance of power situation which influenced more than four decades of world history, lauded this new order before its viability - in a world released from the effects of Cold War power politics, suddenly and without any effective controlling mechanisms to absorb any after shocks that are bound to occur, when trends are no more in existence or visible, and circumstances become more randomly arranged - became clear. Serious concern has now developed vis-a-vis the fate

of victims of aggression, not just in the Balkans but in the rest of the world. These fears underscore the increasing danger to world peace as other chauvanistic dreamers of national empires start gobbling up territories at will, exterminating people en masse, with the cruel confidence brought by the absence of any effective deterrents of aggression and inhumanity. The problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina does not end there. This situation is made more complex by the re-introduction of the East/West conflict in its more traditional religious line-up: Christianity versus Islam. The general attitude now beginning to gain favor among Moslems throughout the world is that the appeasement policies of the Western Powers, especially the European Community, in facing up to the Serbian aggression against an internationally recognized sovereign state, plus the obvious backing of Russia for their Serbian cousins and the unsure position of the United States, shows a noticeable degree of complicity and favor in the West to the Serbian display of barbaric hunger to kill, maim, rape, loot and displace the indigent Moslem population of

Bosnia. The masked Western support of the aggressor in this human tragedy could be explained by historical roots which go back to the days when Moslem armies made successful advances into the western and southern reaches of Europe in the eighth century and threatened to tear down the oppressive division of power between the Church and the feudal system that dominated the continent and kept it in darkness for more than a thousand years; what cannot be understood by Moslems is the apathy shown by their governments in facing up to the slaughter of their fellow Moslems in Bosnia.

This increases the tendency of many Moslems to view their governments as instruments of Western interests in the countries which they presumably govern. The token support so far shown by Islamic states in Bosnia has yet to surpass an embarrassing level, at best! Such an attitude cannot be expected to improve the already difficult relations between rulers and governed in the Islamic World, especially as an Islamic survival movement begins to assume prominence throughout the world, prompted partially by the adamant Western insistence on maintaining a monopolistic hold on the exploitation of world resources, technological development, high standards of living and international capital flow. Such relations have already reached the confrontation stage, violently, in some countries, such as Egypt and Algeria. I do not believe it is wise for the West to turn the other way while genocide is openly being carried out in the heart of Europe. The West should seek to justify Western leadership of a New World Order by showing a sincere indication of support for just causes, especially where issues of human rights, morality and values are involved, in keeping with the high ideals continuously preached in the West, but unfortunately not applicable to 'Third World' countries, especially those with affiliation to the international Islamic community, or where the interests of the West are not duly served.

Bosnia-Herzegovina was not and could never be a threat to the Western European economic, military or religious status quo. The Serbians, in fact, are the actual menace that should be considered as he potential threat to the continent, given their total disregard for tolerance, human rights and moral values. On the other side, one should expect that the apathy of Moslem governments will increase opposition from the already discontented masses they rule. This could lead to a more volatile political environment throughout the Moslem World. I understand that most Westerners will find it difficult not to have a full appreciation of what this could mean, but certainly it can be said that Western interests are not enhanced if such an environment reaches full development. The Bosnian tragedy should

not be viewed merely as a Balkan ethnic feud with nationalistic implications. Its repercussions will be felt in the West as well as in the East, unless all parties start to play the proper roles expected of them to bring a speedy and just end to the bloodshed and human suffering. The only proper way to face the problem is to give the moral implications of the conflict a higher degree of priority and consideration. In this direction, then, it becomes clear that nothing short of the following guidelines need to be implemented:

1. A halt to the arms embargo now effectively enforced on one side only, under the cover of several absurd excuses. The embargo gives the Serbs the advantage of a guaranteed victory. Had the Moslems in Bosnia been able to defend themselves, as the Croats were able to prove in an earlier stage of the Yugoslav War, I think a lot of human misery could have been avoided.

2. Rejecting the seizure of territory by force and the immediate halt of the map-games played in comfortable conference rooms (i.e. the Vance-Owen Plan, protective enclaves, etc.) Recognition of such seizure of territory only provides a precedent, tempting perhaps even more powerful dreamers of imperial grandeur in other-world hot-spots, encouraged by the pretence that "might makes right".

3. If World War II was supposed to convince the world that barbaric war crimes can never be justified, or allowed to be unchecked, then surely the mass murders, rapes, destruction of civilian homes, property, cultural and religious symbols which have characterized this human tragedy must never be allowed to pass over the conscience of the world so lightly. Otherwise, a sense of insecurity will spread wherever ethnic or religious tensions exist as potential aggressors become encouraged by the Serbian successes in Bosnia to unleash strong feelings of hatred and ambition, emotions which may well be hidden or dormant at this stage.

4. Moslem governments must show stronger solidarity with the Moslems of Serbia. All efforts must be made to provide the Bosnian Moslems with whatever support they need, militarily, politically, or economically, to be able to halt any further advances by the Serbs, and to push back the Serbs from any territory taken away from its rightful owners. In addition, every method should be used to convince the West, especially the Europeans, that the New World Order should not merely be a cover-up for a new Crusade against Islam, and that Moslem communities in Europe are entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other European community, tolerance being the least of such rights and privileges. This does not rule out the applica-

tion of pressure, if necessary, to underline the mutual interests at stake when Moslem communities are solely targeted for barbaric war games, without being allowed any chance of equal advantage! Such a policy only reflects the tendency of many, if not a majority, of the Moslems of the world to regard the bloodbath as an insult, as well as a threat that Bosnia-Herzegovina is only part of a chain of massacres aimed at Moslem communities that began centuries ago in Southern and Western Europe and reemerged earlier this century in Palestine and now in the Balkans, and will continue as long as the Moslems of the world watch with hands tied. The Moslem world has a responsibility, perhaps more so than the West, in doing whatever is necessary to end the suffering of fellow Moslems in Bosnia and anywhere else in the world. From a religious view, it is a duty. In addition, more effective measures taken by Moslem states would also encourage the West to set aside its map-games, and perhaps work more seriously towards a more genuine and effective settlement that does not put justice to compromise, of any kind.

If Bosnia-Herzegovina is to be considered as part of a Western Crusade to uphold the Cross against the Crescent, one is surely led to wonder: if Jesus were around today, would he give a nod of approval to the barbarity witnessed daily on television screens throughout the world, as it stains the gentle slopes of Bosnia with blood? Can the atrocities of the Serbs and Croats really be considered in keeping with accepted Christian dogma and behavior? I do not believe so, and I am sure that there is already a very real basis for agreement that Moslems and Christians throughout the world can work together to halt the madness in the Balkans, and elsewhere in the world. It would also be a good point from which to launch a more meaningful and appealing New World Order.

By: Hassan Mohammed Al-Haifi,
Ministry of Electricity and Water, Sanaa.

An Open Letter to the International Court of Justice

I greatly appreciate your courageous and correct decision to open a new section that is to deal with the issue of war-crimes in former Yugoslavia. I urge you to consider expanding the tasks of this section to include war crimes in Somalia.

I am sure you will kindly agree that human rights violations and criminal behavior, wherever it happens has to be checked and punished. Therefore, I am sure that you have noted the grave and serious violations that have taken place in Somalia. If you are interested, I have full information of certain individuals who have committed crimes. It is in this light that I ask the International Court of Justice to put the Somali war criminals on trial. It is a shame to see some of these criminals in public, and some of them, in fact, want to return to power. This may be the only way to avoid a prolonged series of revenge actions in the future.

It may be appropriate here to call on the UN to study the conditions of minorities in Somalia, and see how their rights are curtailed.

By: Shiekh Noor Qassim Al-Barawi, Hodeidah.

BUREAUCRACY? CORRUPTION? DEMOCRACY?

I wish to comment on the article, "Bureaucracy, Corruption, and Democracy" by David Warburton, Resident Director of AIYS, Sanaa, published in the Yemen Times on 6th June.

Criticism, if constructive and well argued, even if it comes from an outsider, is welcome. But I do not quite see the meaning and purpose of the article by Warburton. David is a guest in this country, and as such he owes a minimum of respect to his hosts. The manner in which pressing global issues facing Yemen were addressed is very irresponsible and highly unprofessional.

By: Irena Knehtl,
(Economic Consultant), Sana'a.

Personal View

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ALI ABDALLA SALEH

Dear Sir,

I'm hereby taking this opportunity to thank you for all the efforts you have personally exerted mainly in unifying Yemen, despite all the difficulties you have incurred in the process. I hope all your efforts have been rewarded. You have proved to the whole world the will and capacity of the Yemeni brain. I also take the opportunity to pass to you my heartfelt congratulations for leading the country into peaceful democratic elections. This second great achievement has also privileged you with great success.

I am hereby asking you to ensure that in the formation of the new government, to employ the same ability and genius you have employed into leading the country through peaceful elections to insure that the ministers are people who are trustworthy, able and honest. This will ensure that the elections have been utilized properly. On the other hand, it will greatly help to improve the economic conditions of the country, which currently are awful, and return Yemen to its former grandeur as Arabia Felix.

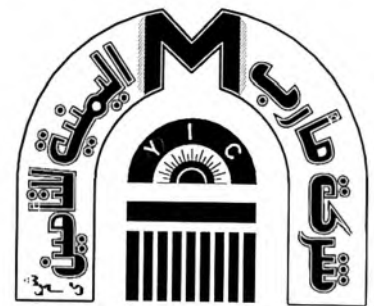
We all know that you are trustworthy and honest; however you alone can't lead the country into prosperity unless the council of ministers follows your example. So far, on this basis, we can't consider the elections completely successful, but we can say they are partially successful. It is only when a faithful and honest council of ministers is appointed that we can say the elections are a complete and major success.

It is your responsibility to choose honest and trustworthy ministers who will always put the interests of the country above their own interests. The people trust and have confidence in you. In return you should offer the same trust. It's supposed to be a mutual relationship.

Remember you will be asked by your Creator on the way you have utilized the power that Almighty God has granted to you. I'm charging you to use this power properly and in the right channels. I hope you will take proper action.

Yours faithfully,

Mustafa Ali Agraby,
Sanaa.



MAREB YEMEN INSURANCE CO. "Your Security"

Branches

Sanaa, Aden, Taiz, Hodeidah
Head Office: 150 Zubairi Street,
P. O. Box 2284, Sanaa
Phones: 206114, Fax: 206118, Tlx: 2789

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar:

“Unless we attend to the pressing needs of the people, we can't expect any progress at any front.”

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament, the Chairman of the Tagammu' Al-Yamani Lil-Islah, and the paramount chief of the Hashed tribal confederation, has been described by many as the 'strong man of Yemen.' He is, no doubt, a survivor, though his father and brother were martyred under the Imam. He is seen as the only person who can hold the unruly tribesmen at bay. As a result, every foreign diplomat and politician who visits Yemen stops by to see Sheikh Abdullah. Every local and foreign company in Yemen seeks to build good relations, or at least open channels of communication with the Sheikh.

On the occasion of the tripartite coalition (PGC-YSP-Islah), and the strenuous efforts to create a workable formula for the coalition, Yemen Times Chief Editor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, French Editor Jerome Bernard and Sanaa Stringer Jenny Jobbins went to see the Sheikh at his Hasabah residence.

Excerpts of the interview:

Q: Sheikh Abdullah, you are not satisfied with your share of portfolio in the "new" cabinet. What have been the results of your meetings?

A: Let me say first that we do not seek simply to take more portfolios because of any lust for power. At this stage, any person or group who participates in the affairs of the state faces a grave responsibility. But we are upset that what had agreed upon between the three parties was not what was decreed and later announced.

In a presidential council meeting it was agreed that we will receive five of 24 portfolios. Our share was reduced by one portfolio and the total number of cabinet members was increased to 29 persons. So we agreed within our party that we will not accept this.

Since then we have had several meetings with the president and prime minister. There is now agreement to expand our share in the government by two more seats in the cabinet.

Q: What are their posts?

A: The first is a Deputy Prime Minister without Portfolio, and the second a Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs.

Q: Given that you are the second largest party in parliament, what makes you accept such a small share vis-a-vis the others, specially the YSP?

A: We agree to a small share in the government because joining the government at this stage is really an arduous task.

In addition, we agree to a small share in order to preserve and ensure the harmonious and peaceful evolution of our political system.

You will realize that our two partners are used to running the affairs of the state - both before and after the unification. So trimming down their share in favor of others according to their representation in the House must be a gradual process, for the sake of Yemen.

Q: Let me ask you a blunt question: You are a religion-oriented party. How do you propose to be able to work with parties that are more, shall we say, cosmopolitan, like the YSP?

A: First of all, let me stress here that all Yemenis are Muslims and that Islam represents a binding force in our society. So, I believe that all parties agree to see and ensure that Islamic teachings and values are neither contested nor challenged. With this broad understanding, we are willing to cooperate with any person, party or group. Second, let me say that we have had considerable contact and cooperation with the YSP through the last three years during the transitional period.

Q: The election results in Taiz were a surprise. How do you explain that Taiz, a pro-modern governorate, voted for the Islah?

A: Yes, we picked up 19 of the 43 seats of Taiz governorate whereas the YSP picked up only six.

To us that was not a surprise. I personally, and the Islah party, have an excellent standing in Taiz and we have strong cooperation and understanding. I tell you that the people of Taiz are the most educated and politically aware of the people of the country. They are also very patriotic.

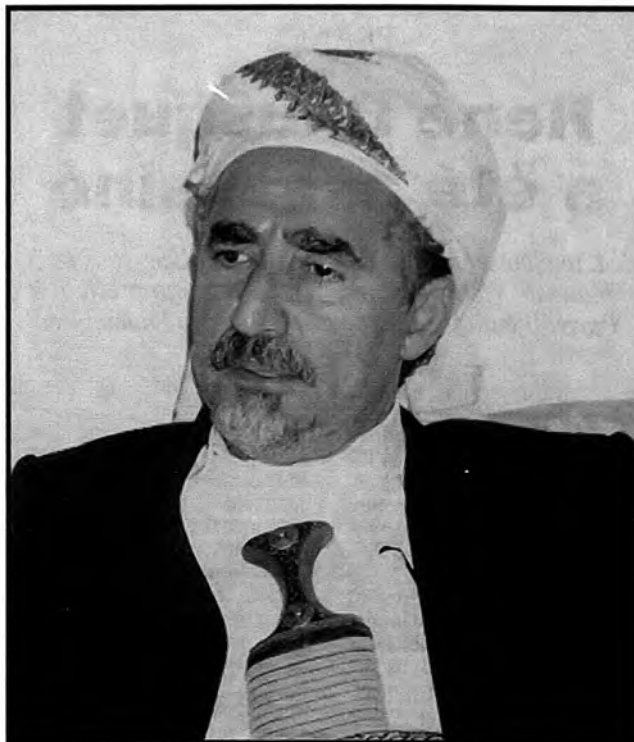
Due to their geographic proximity to the former PDRY and their personal contacts, they more than any other group in Yemen have known and seen the sad experience of Aden in pre-unification Yemen. So, based on that experience, they made their choice.

Let me also say one more thing. The conclusion that Taiz is a YSP strong-hold was arrived at on the basis of a few people who wrote in the papers. These people did not and do not represent the majority of the people of Taiz. So the mistake of concluding where Taiz stood was due to the fact that it was seen through a handful of pro-YSP writers and political activists. As an extension of this point, I can say that some people engaged on a lot of wishful thinking based on limited indicators here and there.

We, on the other hand, always knew we had a considerable following in Taiz, and this governorate is one of our top priorities for future mobilization.

Q: Let us go back to the new cabinet. What are the priorities that you see in the efforts of the government?

A: I think much work needs



to be done and I am very sympathetic with the new government. I can at once point to two priority areas - the economic situation and the security concerns.

I feel the government has to address issues that touch on the living condition of the people, such as inflation, unemployment, services, etc. At the same time, security and safety considerations are taking a heavy toll on the daily lives of the people. There are many things, but those two are the first priorities in my opinion.

Q: But to address those and any other issues, the country needs a clean and efficient government. Do you think there are no better Yemenis than the ones listed in this cabinet?

A: At the ideal level, the answer is "Yes, there are." At the practical level, this is the best that can be done, at the moment.

Q: How do you find your new work as Speaker of the Parliament?

A: This is not new to me at two levels: First, I have been Speaker of Parliament before.

Second, I am used to working with representatives of the people. This is through the sheikhs and elders who come to see me and with whom I have had daily contact and dealing over the last four decades.

My new responsibilities are simply an old job in a new format.

Q: Your first decision in parliament to extend the term of the presidential council is unconstitutional. What do you say?

A: I say that conclusion is wrong. Many people pass judgement on the work of others without full knowledge of the constraints under which the others work. Again, let me tell that that was the decision that best serves the interests of Yemen and its political transformation.

Q: Aren't you hasty in in-

roducing the upcoming amendments?

Q: What do you think of the efforts to establish Al-Shura Council (Senate)?

A: My personal opinion is that the country does not need Al-Shura Council at this stage. This Council will be just one more forum for endless debates and arguments.

Q: Given the tri-partite coalition, what kind of opposition can we expect?

A: First, let me stress my belief that a democratic system cannot really be democratic without a strong opposition. I hope that some kind of viable opposition evolves over time.

Second let me add that even among the members of the PGC/YSP/Israh, we will come across people who act more as opposition than as members of a ruling party.

Q: You have yet to state your position on the efforts for a decentralized government and more local rule or administration?

A: I do not see a strong central government whose powers need to be curtailed. All the talk about the need for local rule is political out-bidding and verbose. We do

need some re-structuring of the administrative and financial systems so that more decisions can be taken in the governorates without recourse to Sanaa.

Q: You had filed many challenges against election results in some constituencies. Then you suddenly dropped them. Why?

A: Yes, we had many genuine grievances. Then we concluded that the elections were such a good experience in our modern history, and that we should not scar the beautiful image with retracted and prolonged petitions and challenges.

Q: Any last words?

A: I want to say that the Yemen Times, as the only English language newspaper, is a messenger of Yemen. I often hear of the bold issues it courageously addresses. I think it carries the flavor of our genuine and daring democracy.

I genuinely feel that we need to do something dramatic and tangible to help our people get over the current difficult situation. The economic hardships are taking a toll on the people.

Finally, I wish to send my best greetings and congratulations to the Yemeni people on this holiday season. The Eid Al-Adha is a major holiday in Yemen, and an occasion for families to get together.



GoldStar Electric Machinery Co., Ltd.

Elevators and Escalators.

- ★ Smooth Riding
- ★ Passenger Safety
- ★ Reliable after Sale Service
- ★ Choice of Intelligent Design



NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY (Lift Division)

NATCO

23, HAYEL STREET, SANAA.
P. O. BOX 1108
TEL: 204275 / 213899 FAX: 209576



PETROLE

L'OPEP pour une hausse du cours du brut

Réunis mardi à Genève, les douze pays membres de l'OPEP ont entamé des négociations pour fixer un nouveau plafond de production de pétrole.

Les négociations vont être délicates mais l'enjeu est clair: l'OPEP veut favoriser une hausse des cours du pétrole au cours du troisième trimestre de 1993. Ses douze pays membres ont ouvert mardi 8 juin à Genève les travaux de la conférence ministérielle avec pour objectif de fixer un nouveau plafond de production de pétrole.

Des positions très éloignées

Au-delà de ce souhait partagé par tous, les positions des pays membres sont encore très éloignées, entre ceux qui préfèrent, comme l'Iran ou l'Algérie, geler le plafond de production à son niveau actuel (23,6 millions de barils par jour) et ceux qui veulent qu'il soit en ligne avec la demande estimée en pétrole de l'OPEP au troisième trimestre, soit 24,2 millions de barils par jour.

Le consensus sera d'autant plus difficile à trouver qu'on a promis au Koweït en février dernier que son quota serait porté à 2 millions de ba-

riils par jour. Le Koweït n'avait accepté de limiter strictement sa production à 1,6 millions de barils par jour au second trimestre qu'à cette condition.

Mais si le Koweït a effectivement respecté son quota, ce n'est pas le cas d'autres pays comme l'Iran ou le Nigéria. Selon l'Agence Internationale de l'Energie (AIE), l'OPEP a ainsi nettement dépassé son plafond au mois de mai.

En donnant satisfaction au Koweït, l'OPEP risque de rouvrir la boîte de Pandore des revendications de certains pays membres. Le ministre nigérian du pétrole a ainsi indiqué que son pays avait besoin de 100 000 barils par jour supplémentaires par rapport à son quota actuel (1,78 mbj), dans l'hypothèse où l'OPEP déciderait de relever son plafonds de 600 000 barils par jour.

Certains analystes pétroliers estiment que l'OPEP pourrait se contenter de reconduire son plafond actuel en rajoutant quelque 200 000 barils par jour pour le Koweït, et en se résignant à la perspective de voir certains pays continuer à tricher. (AFP)

FRANCE

René Bousquet a été assassiné

L'ancien secrétaire général de la police sous le régime de Vichy a été tué par balles mardi 8 juin à Paris. Il était inculpé de crimes contre l'humanité.

Il n'y aura pas de procès Bousquet. L'ancien secrétaire général de la police sous le régime de Vichy (1940-1944), gouvernement collaborationniste sous l'occupation allemande, a été assassiné mardi 8 juin à son domicile à Paris.

Le meurtrier était seul et a prétexté la remise d'un paquet pour pénétrer à l'intérieur du domicile de René Bousquet dans le 16ème arrondissement. L'homme a tiré quatre balles puis est descendu précipitamment et a réussi à prendre la fuite en pénétrant dans une station de métro proche.

Maurice Papon et Paul Touvier

René Bousquet avait été inculpé l'an dernier de crimes contre l'humanité. Il était notamment accusé d'avoir fait annuler plusieurs dispositions réglementaires mettant à l'abri de rafles certaines catégories d'enfants juifs en août 1942. Ses instructions auraient ainsi entraîné la déportation de 194 enfants juifs de six dé-

partements du sud de la France.

L'assassinat de René Bousquet renvoie la France aux années noires de l'Occupation allemande, dont ce brillant fonctionnaire avait été l'un des principaux instruments. En 1949, Bousquet avait été condamné à cinq ans de dégradation civique, peine immédiatement relevée en raison de ses "actes en faveur de la résistance". Bénéficiant de protections occultes efficaces, il a pu ensuite échapper aux poursuites engagées contre lui. Mais en 1989, deux associations de déportés ont relancé l'affaire.

A ce jour, seul l'Allemand Klaus Barbie, le "boucher de Lyon", a été jugé et condamné à la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité en juillet 1987 pour crime contre l'humanité en France. Il est décédé en 1991. Deux autres hommes sont poursuivis pour crimes contre l'humanité. Il s'agit de Maurice Papon et de Paul Touvier. Les victimes attendent toujours leur procès et se demandent quand la France osera regarder son histoire en face. (AFP)

EN BREF

Le Koweït prêt à normaliser ses relations avec le Yémen: Le ministre koweïtien des Affaires étrangères, Cheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, a estimé que le Koweït "ne doit pas demeurer l'éternel ennemi d'autres pays" arabes, tels que le Yémen et le Soudan, accusés d'avoir soutenu l'Irak pendant la crise du Golfe. "Si ces pays reconnaissent leur tort, le Koweït ne s'opposera pas à une normalisation", a-t-il déclaré. Par contre, il a de nouveau rejeté toute normalisation avec la Jordanie et l'OLP, également accusées par son pays d'avoir soutenu l'Irak après l'invasion du Koweït en août 1990.

RECTIFICATIF: Haïdar Al-Attas, Premier ministre du nouveau gouvernement yéménite, est âgé de 54 ans, et non de 44 ans comme vous avez pu le lire dans le numéro du "Yemen Times" daté du 30 mai.

Visite du Premier ministre indien au Yémen: Narasimha Rao, Premier ministre indien visitera le Yémen le 15 juin. Il restera deux jours à Sanaa.

La dixième session des négociations de paix sur le Proche-Orient le 15 juin à Washington: Arabes et Israéliens ont commencé à préparer ac-

tivement, dans un climat relativement optimiste, la dixième session de leurs négociations bilatérales, à laquelle ils ont été officiellement invités pour le 15 juin à Washington. La Syrie, la Jordanie, le Liban et les Palestiniens se sont réunis dimanche 6 juin à Amman pour tenter de définir une position commune.

En Somalie, l'ONU a évacué une partie de son personnel: L'ONU a évacué dimanche 6 juin 120 fonctionnaires de Mogadiscio en Somalie, après les attaques de bandes armées somaliennes qui ont fait la veille 22 morts parmi les casques bleus pakistanais. Les fonctionnaires internationaux ont été emmenés à Nairobi au Kenya.

Prières quotidiennes à bord des Boeing d'Iran Air: Pour la première fois, les passagers des Boeing de la compagnie aérienne Iran Air peuvent accomplir leurs prières quotidiennes "à bord de l'appareil en vol". Cette mesure a été prise après une directive du guide de la République islamique Ali Khamenei. Elle ne concerne que les vols long-courrier. Depuis la révolution islamique de 1979, les passagers d'Iran Air ont droit à la lecture de quelques versets du Coran, qui sont censés leur assurer un voyage "sans danger".



الذ بسكويت



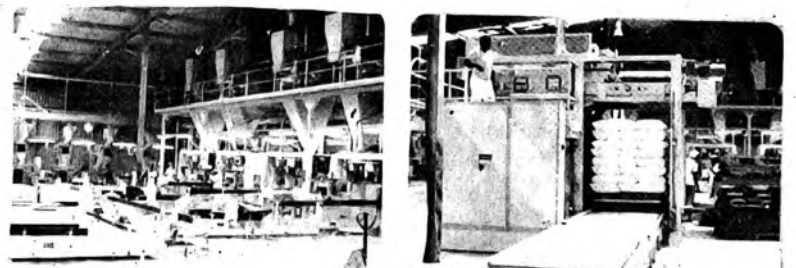
الشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة المحدودة

ماس للاعلان



THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

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



صنعاء ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٣ تلكس: ٢٧٨٠ نايجل يمن فاكسميل: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص: ب: ٢٥٢٨
الجديدة ت: ٣/٢٢٢٤٦٠ تلكس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص: ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦١ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تلكس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكسميل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص: ب: ١٩٣٦
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تلكس: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص: ب: ١٦٠

POLITIQUE

INTERVIEW: Cheikh Al-Ahmar, Président du Parlement.

"L'Islah privilégie avant tout l'intérêt du pays"

Le Cheikh Abdallah Al-Ahmar, chef de file du parti islamiste Islah, a été élu le 15 mai dernier Président du Parlement yéménite à la suite des élections législatives du 27 avril. Chef de la confédération tribale des Hached, il est considéré comme l'homme fort du Yémen. Son parti a obtenu quatre portefeuilles au sein du nouveau gouvernement contre neuf au PSY (Parti socialiste yéménite), pourtant devancé par l'Islah aux législatives.

Yemen Times: L'Islah est le deuxième parti en nombre de sièges au Parlement et le troisième en nombre de portefeuilles au sein du gouvernement, comment expliquez-vous cela?

Cheikh Al-Ahmar: Il y a certaines choses à prendre en compte. Avant la réunification, le PSY était à la tête d'un Etat, le Yémen du Sud, ce qui lui a permis d'acquérir de l'expérience dans la conduite du gouvernement. D'autre part, le parti socialiste contrôle toujours l'ancienne armée du Sud. Nous nous sommes donc sacrifiés pour préserver l'unité du Yémen.

YT: D'après nos informations, vous avez insisté pour avoir la moitié des portefeuilles.

CAA: Les ministères ne sont pas un butin qu'on se partage.

En ce qui nous concerne, nous tenons à garder notre sens des responsabilités. L'Islah a accepté seulement quatre ministères, car il n'a pas voulu uniquement tenir compte de son intérêt personnel. Ce n'est pas dans notre caractère de réclamer quelque chose. Depuis l'unification jusqu'à aujourd'hui, les autres partis ont exploité notre sens des responsabilités. C'est notre point faible, l'Islah privilégie avant tout l'intérêt du pays.

Cependant, nous avons rencontré hier (*dimanche 6 juin NDLR*) le Président Saleh et le Vice-Président Al-Bid. Nous allons avoir deux ministères supplémentaires, dont celui chargé de l'Unité.

YT: Pourquoi ces discussions ont-elles lieu après la publication du gouvernement? Est-ce que cela n'aurait pas pu être fait avant?

CAA: C'est vrai que nous nous sommes dépêchés pour publier le gouvernement, alors que tous les problèmes n'avaient pas été réglés.

YT: Connaissant vos divergences idéologiques avec le PSY, comment pouvez-vous cohabiter ensemble au sein d'un gouvernement de coalition?

CAA: En réalité, depuis l'unification, nous travaillons ensemble, même si ce n'était pas évident pour tout le monde. Nous avons notamment coo-péré à travers le CPG

(Congrès populaire général).

YT: Où en êtes-vous dans la constitution des commissions au Parlement?

CAA: Nous avons commencé à répartir les postes, mais nous n'avons pas eu assez de temps pour terminer, notamment en raison des fêtes de l'Aïd. D'autre part, il y a eu des disputes au sujet de la formation de ces commissions. Aussi, nous avons demandé au Conseil présidentiel de régler de problème à partir de maintenant.

YT: Comment expliquez-vous que le Conseil présidentiel ait été prolongé par le Parlement jusqu'à l'adoption de réformes constitutionnelles, alors que la Constitution l'interdit?

CAA: C'était la meilleure solution.

YT: Quelles sont les réformes constitutionnelles souhaitées par l'Islah?

CAA: En priorité, l'Islah souhaite que la Charia soit la source unique de la législation (*l'article 3 de la Constitution stipule que "la Charia est la source principale de la législation". NDLR*). Nous voulons également des réformes constitutionnelles pour améliorer la démocratie. Toutes les forces politiques sont d'accord pour dire que la Constitution doit être modifiée.

YT: Quelle est votre opinion au sujet de la Choura ("Sénat" yéménite) et des

conseils locaux?

CAA: En ce qui concerne la Choura, je ne suis pas convaincu de son utilité. Quant à l'idée de faire élire par le peuple les conseils locaux, je pense qu'il faut rester prudent.

YT: Le CPG, le PSY et l'Islah ont formé une coalition, quelle place reste-t-il à l'opposition dans la vie politique?

CAA: L'opposition est une bonne chose. Sans opposition, il n'y a pas de démocratie. Il faut attendre que la situation se clarifie pour qu'elle voit le jour. D'autre part, il y aura certainement une opposition au sein de chaque parti au pouvoir.

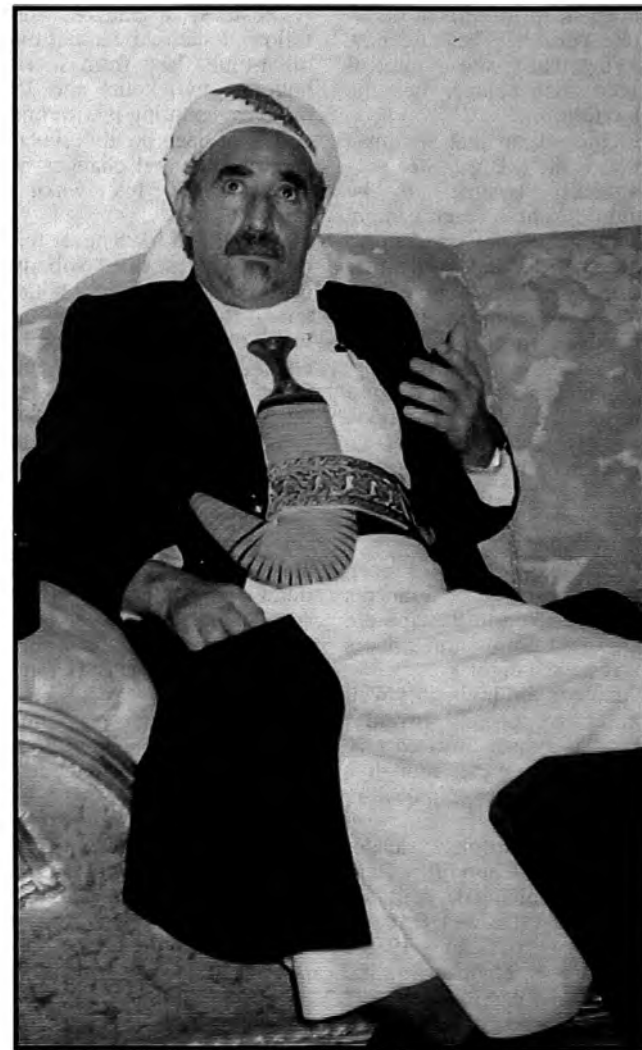
YT: Pourquoi l'Islah a-t-il retiré ses contestations pour fraude électorale?

CAA: Les élections du 27 avril ont été une expérience réussie. Dans notre esprit, il ne fallait pas troubler ces élections par des contestations, alors que leur bon déroulement a été salué par le monde entier.

YT: Comment concevez-vous votre travail en tant que Président du Parlement?

CAA: Tout d'abord, cette fonction n'est pas nouvelle pour moi. J'ai déjà été Président de l'Assemblée consultative des Cheikhs en 1973 et en 1974. La différence aujourd'hui, c'est le pluralisme politique.

Propos recueillis par Jérôme BERNARD et Dr. Abdulaziz Al-SAQAF. (Traduction Mohsen Al-Jaradi)



"Les autres partis ont exploité notre sens des responsabilités".

Tranches de vie de ministres

Douze nouveaux ministres ont fait leur entrée dans le gouvernement formé par Haïdar Al-Attas. Certains ne sont pas complètement novices et ont déjà exercé des fonctions ministérielles dans des gouvernements précédents. Nous vous présentons ci-dessous l'histoire de cinq de ces ministres.

Mohammed Basindwa: Affaires étrangères

Le nouveau ministre des Affaires étrangères est âgé de 58 ans. Ce membre du CPG est né exactement le 18 janvier 1935 à Aden, où il a fait ses études.

Fondateur de deux publications adénites: "Al-Nour" (La Lumière) et "Al-Haqiqah" (La Vérité), il participe activement à la lutte pour l'indépendance de l'ancien Yémen du Sud. Membre du Parti Socialiste du Peuple depuis sa création en 1962, il en est son représentant lors des manifestations à l'étranger. Il est en

quelque sorte le vice-président du parti.

Mohammed Basindwa participe à la lutte armée contre les occupants britanniques. Dès la création du "Front de Libération du Sud Arabe" en janvier 1966, il y adhère et supervise une des cellules suicidaires. Il sera emprisonné à deux reprises par les autorités britanniques, en 1962 et en 1967.

Exilé

Après l'indépendance du Sud et la prise du pouvoir

par le Front National, Mohammed Basindwa s'exile au Yémen du Nord. Dès lors, il occupe successivement différents postes ministériels: ministre des Affaires Sociales, du Travail et de la Jeunesse en 1974, ministre du Développement de 1976 à 1978, ministre de l'Information de 1978 à 1979. De 1979 à 1985, il est conseiller du Président Saleh et membre du Conseil Consultatif. En 1985, il est nommé ambassadeur du Yémen du Nord auprès des Nations Unies jusqu'en 1988. Depuis la réunification en 1990, il est député au Parlement.

Yehia Al-Moutawakil: Intérieur

Agé de 50 ans, le nouveau ministre de l'Intérieur (CPG) est originaire de Chaharah dans le gouvernorat de Hajjah.

Diplômé du Collège de l'Armée de l'Air (il a le grade de colonel), il participe activement à la Révolution du 26 septembre 1962, à la tête du mouvement militaire qui poursuivit l'Imam Al-Badr jusqu'à Chaharah. Blessé lors de cette attaque, il est hospitalisé en Egypte.

Yehia Al-Moutawakil figure parmi les premiers officiers yéménites envoyés en Union Soviétique. Il est nommé à

son retour chef des installations militaires, puis directeur de l'Entraînement. Pendant la présence égyptienne au Yémen, il est emprisonné au Caire avec d'autres militaires.

Déjà à l'Intérieur

À la suite du Mouvement du 5 novembre 1967 qui renverse le premier président républicain du Yémen du Nord, il est désigné membre du Conseil de Défense. En 1974, il est l'un des dirigeants du Mouvement du 13 juin qui renverse le chef de l'Etat Al-Iryani. Il est alors nommé mini-

stre de l'Intérieur. En 1976, on l'éloigne du Yémen en raison de désaccords avec le Président Al-Hamdi et de dissensions au sein du parti Baath, dont il est l'un des membres dirigeants. Il est nommé ambassadeur aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, puis en 1981, ambassadeur à Paris.

En 1985, il est rappelé au Yémen pour devenir le gouverneur de Ibb. Il est désigné membre du Conseil consultatif en 1988. Membre du Comité général du CPG, il était jusqu'à aujourd'hui responsable des questions politiques et des relations extérieures.

Abou Bakr Al-Qirbi: Education

La particularité du nouveau ministre de l'Education est de ne pas être un vieux loup de la politique comme la plupart de ses collègues. Abou Bakr Al-Qirbi, âgé d'environ 40 ans, est docteur ès-Lettres. De 1984 à 1991, ce membre du CPG, a été vice-président de l'Université de Sanaa.

Favorable aux Islamistes

Connu pour ses sympathies envers les Islamistes, sa nomination à l'Education dans le deuxième gouvernement d'Al-Attas se présente comme un compromis entre le CPG et

l'Islah. Le parti du Cheikh Al-Ahmar qui brigait ce portefeuille ne s'est pas opposé à cette nomination.

Lors de violents incidents à l'Université de Sanaa en juin 1991, qui ont opposé les "séculiers athées" aux "bigots anti-démocratiques financés par l'Arabie Saoudite", Abou Bakr Al-Qirbi a été la cible la plus notoire des étudiants de la "Fédération de la Jeunesse démocratique yéménite" (FJDY). Assiégé dans son bureau, il fut délivré par les forces de l'ordre. Il dut démissionner de ses fonctions, mais il a aussitôt été repris par les instances supérieures du CPG, qui deux mois après l'ont nommé membre du Comité permanent du parti.

Abdallah Ghanem: Justice

Ce fils de boutiquier est né en 1940 à Aden dans le quartier de Cheikh Othman. Abdallah Ghanem, nouveau ministre de la Justice (CPG), est parti ensuite en Grande-Bretagne faire des études de Droit.

Déjà à la Justice

Au lendemain de l'indépendance du Yémen du Sud en 1967, il est nommé magistrat au ministère de la Justice à Aden. Sept ans plus tard, il décroche le poste de ministre de la Justice et des Biens religieux jusqu'en 1978. Il est alors élu au Conseil suprême d'Aden et nommé membre du Bureau

Politique du Parti socialiste yéménite.

Il retrouve un portefeuille au sein du gouvernement en 1982, en tant que ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires du Conseil des Ministres. En 1985, il est ministre des Affaires gouvernementales.

À la suite des événements sanglants d'Aden en janvier 1986, il s'exile à Sanaa avec le Président Nasser Mohammed et rallie le CPG. En 1990, il est nommé membre du Conseil consultatif lors de l'unification du Yémen. Au sein du CPG, il grimpe peu à peu les échelons. En 1991, il devient membre du Comité permanent et en 1992, il entre au Comité général.

Jarallah Omar: Culture

Personnalité importante du PSY, Jarallah Omar découvre pour la première fois une fonction ministérielle. Agé de 51 ans, le nouveau ministre de la Culture est né à Beit Al-Kouhali, dans le gouvernorat de Ibb.

Il a fait ses études à l'école coranique de son village puis à l'école traditionnelle de Dhamar où il a suivi des études de sciences religieuses.

Il dirige la lutte armée contre Sanaa

Diplômé de l'Académie de police (il a le grade de lieutenant-colonel), il rejoint en 1962 le Mouvement des Nationalistes Arabes et en 1968, il

participe à la création du "Parti révolutionnaire démocratique", parti d'opposition au Yémen du Nord.

En 1979, Jarallah Omar participe à la création du Parti socialiste yéménite et devient le premier secrétaire de la "Cellule populaire", émanation du PSY au Nord. Il dirige ainsi la lutte armée contre le pouvoir à Sanaa.

Lors de l'unification des deux Yémen, la "Cellule populaire fusionne avec le PSY. Jarallah Omar devient alors le premier secrétaire du comité central du parti. Membre de la Haute commission électorale, il est aussi l'un des six membres du comité de dialogue entre le PSY et le CPG, en vue de leur fusion.

CAN FORTY WINKS BE ENOUGH?

Medical science is at last making sense of sleep. No longer do researchers rigidly claim that the ordinary person can manage with little or no sleep for almost indefinite periods. They are now saying that is the quality of sleep that counts, not the duration.

So the notion that we must have the Big Sleep - popularly assumed to be eight hours each night simply does not stand up to systematic and scientific scrutiny.

When we slumber for that length of time it is because we enjoy it, scientists say. Sleeping satisfies our deepest needs for security. The body actually requires only two hours a night in the pleasant embrace of oblivious for physical and mental restoration.

The tempestuous French philosopher Francois Voltaire lived to the ripe old age of 84 on just three hours of rest each night.

Napoleon did invincibly well on four hours. Inventor Thomas Edison insisted five hours were quite enough - and that more was unhealthy and inefficient.

British wartime leader Winston Churchill felt similarly inclined. And so, more recently, was Britain's Boadicea of the 1980s, Margaret Thatcher. She spared another fond belief - that going to bed early is a biological necessity for being fresh and bright next day.

Many people find this helps, however. John Major, Thatcher's successor, ranks among them. Other international leaders have told him he looks "wiped out" when affairs of state demand long days and short nights. Others find they sleep better and awake more refreshed if they hit the sack at their right metabolic night-time, which can be up to five hours after the average normal time of between 11 p.m. and midnight.

For such individuals, "crashing out" at the traditional time merely worsens their insomnia and leaves them feeling more tired, moody and unproductive than ever the next morning. Just as many small animals have an un-erring instinct for sleep, we too tend to have hibernation needs, though doctors regard these as psychological. Psychiatrists

have demonstrated that changing our sleep habits can help improve our well-being and efficiency. A business executive who followed such advice cut his night-time sleep from seven hours to two hours and 15 minutes, coupling it with one period of deep bodily relaxation plus several changes of pace during his waking hours.

The result? "I have never felt better," he says. "Nobody can go at full speed 22 hours a day. But what I discovered was that if you simply change your pace when you begin to slow down, you are quickly regenerated."

"And you'll feel a lot less groggy for having rested, relaxed or deliberately shifted gears than if you slept for hours. I think everyone can do pretty well what I've done, depending on their own natures, if they'll only stop ping-ponging back and forth between sprints and total inactivity."

To find out your best time for sleeping, take your temperature at several hourly intervals for a few days. As the main source of healthy drowsiness is a lowering of body temperature, the optimal time for sleep is when yours is down close to 96 degrees Fahrenheit.

But what if you find this happens halfway through your working day? Since most of us cannot suddenly re-arrange our lives to suit sleep, a compromise is needed.

This can viably take the shape of a restorative break changing to a different task for a short while, having a stroll in the open air, or taking a cat-nap. Equally helpful is meditation, the time honored approach of many Eastern religions.

As widely practised now in the US and Britain, it involves closing the eyes, clearing the mind of tense thought, and focusing on a visually appealing image a calm sea or lush green country-side, for instance.

This is coupled with initial deep breathing followed by muscle relaxation -clenching and unclenching face, limb and internal muscles successively. Any one can achieve the ensuring semi-hypnotic state, and its tranquilizing effect - without the use of drugs is amazingly beneficial

EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT

By: Saad Salah Khalis,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times

Now that the elections are over and all the clamor is gone. The observer has no option but to ask the question that most of our politicians seem to have no answer for: what's next?

Political parties keep on dueling about this post, ministerial chair or parliamentary position, or whatever. Who would be the head of this or that organization, yet nobody is really concerned with what this country is going to do to face the challenges of the present, let alone the future.

The basic foundation and the only real fortune hidden is not the oil or other mineral resources as some media sources are trying to project. The only real fortune is the human, the source of all creativity and development steps of any modern society.

Building a human being is yet the most difficult and the most fundamental task for any future oriented regime to start with and the basic corner stone in that process is education.

Education that aims for the creation of a generation equipped with the right scientific approach and the culture that signifies us as one of the builders of the future of this planet. Culture is also a tool of organizing our lives to meet the requirements of the coming centuries. The culture required is that based on scientific thought whose seeds are to be planted down from the basic educational level.

This is no easy mission, of course. As considerable funds are to be dedicated to the re-building of the infrastructure of the educational institution that is still living in 19th century levels. Schools are to be rebuilt with all modern services, teachers has to be re-prepared as I can't imagine a high-school graduate teaching generations. that's totally distractive.

I would call for computerizing all schooling activities but I would prefer concentrating on the basics now leaving the optimistic dreams to the future.

Scientific achievements and discoveries shall be represented in basic schooling levels in an easy digestible forms, thus, the need of a huge publishing movement is inevitable. then the goals shall be clear, to all officials, schoolmasters, teachers and even students in due course away from all effects of political and ideological

conflicts.

This is no dream, as we can see what scientific culture has achieved in war torn countries like the present Japan. The problem lies in the will to progress in our leader's minds, and their readiness to offer the right price there to be it their chairs.

The creation of a scientific-cultured citizen would enable the society to understand the world better, to understand his potential in creating his own share of the future knowing that in the fight time with the right means, he will achieve his right position in an ever developing world.

I'm not calling to re-invent others' inventions or re-discover others' discoveries. That's nonsense, I'm calling for utilizing those achievements to their maximum benefit. What I mean that the means not the tools are the factors that count.

I'm not against the "age of Technology" as some writers like to put it. I'm for the idea of "needs beget inventions" which mastered all major scientific achievements of the advanced world. For more explanation I would add what is the good of a computer in a school that has no proper drinking water, or a satellite dish in an illiterates' house?!

Technology is a dangerous term when used in an irresponsible way, and the call of "living up to the age" may hold many misleading factors therewith. What "Age" is that? Is it the age of the US and Japan for example or is it of Afghanistan of Nepal?? it should be clear that there is no specific age that the world is currently witnessing, there are rather different ages, and only the scientific thought can determine in which we are living and which is to aim for.

The hypocritic advance world keeps on reporting to us ready-made concepts of contemporary world. They tell us that the world has become a small village due to the revolution of communications. etc. A small village?! All right, but how come that around 70% of this small village's houses still live with no electricity and water services? Those are U.N.'s numbers, it means that they are either not willing to allow us to roll over the long road of progress they have once trode, or they do lack the proper understanding of our portion of life the possibility I tend to doubt.

It's one last call to our honorable congressmen and ministers, and above all the presidential council: Education and scientific thought are the only means of progress that you have in hand, so don't miss the chance before it's too late. do not believe those who claim that you have achieved the unbelievable through the last elections, and always remember that you haven't yet achieved the achievable.

"We break one chain..just to find another one enslaving us," Adonis, Syrian poet.

A CHALLENGER EMERGES!

Founder of the Right Organization in Yemen, Lawyer Mansoor Ali Al-Hamati has nominated himself as an opposition candidate for president.

He stated that his reasons for self-nomination stem from his national pride. As a Yemeni citizen, he felt obliged to serve his country.

The constitutional legitimacy represented by the elected parliament establishes the precedent and he feels that with his influence it could be more effective. Therefore, he designated himself as a prospective presidential candidate based on articles 26, 27, 83 and 85, which are stipulated in the country's constitution.

He sees it as a civil right and a duty to work for progress in Yemen. When asked about his platform of programs, Mr. Hamati said, "I don't believe in exaggerated or unrealistic reform programs. My program stresses free basic and fundamental programs that Yemen desperately need."

1. Justice: There can be no social and economic development without liberating the power of justice from the corrupt elements, applying law-enforcement based on principles of disengaging the power of authorities.

2. Public Security: It is necessary to improve training and modernize the facilities of the security forces to enable them to perform their duties in the best manner to maintain the security and stability of the state.

Mr. Al-Hamati's foreign policy is based on the concept of mutual cooperation and the fostering of common interests. He is proud of Yemen's standing as a member of the world community and he strongly believes that problems between fraternal nations and other friendly countries should be solved by peaceful means.

It is Mr. Al-Hamati's belief that relations between Yemen and its neighbors are historically strong and warm. In addition, that it is a matter of location and brotherly destiny between fellow Muslims. "I intend to do my

utmost to strengthen these ties through cooperation, based on the principle of mutual support and protection," he said.

With the amendment of the constitution apparently destined to occur, Hamati doesn't anticipate having to change his approach to the governmental situation. "To me, the existence (or nonexistence) of the Presidential council is of little concern. As an independent candidate, I will exercise and depend upon my constitutional rights," said Mr. Al-Hamati.

His assumption is that since the vast majority of voting population are now independent, it is in his

favor to proceed in this manner with the free and, straightforward elections;

there-by giving the voting majority the opportunity to practice its democratic duties more effectively.

The fact that all Presidential Council may be carried out by Members of Parliament doesn't faze Mr. Al-Hamati. "The Yemeni constitution does not stipulate that any member must represent a party, but on the contrary, it guarantees the right to every Yemeni citizen who is qualified for the position regardless of his or her political inclination."

He reiterated his belief that an independent majority exists in the Yemeni voting population. He also stated his hope that it is the will of this majority to elect an independent candidate.

This is certainly a most ambitious plan of action to be undertaken this early in the infancy of Yemeni democracy. When asked about his anticipation of success, Mr. Al-Hamati concluded, "Whether I succeed or not is not an important matter to me. What is important to me is emphasizing a principle of practicing our democratic rights. I think the MPs will be very supportive of me in this matter; however, if my rights are not considered or are blatantly neglected, I will appeal to the constitutional court, and declare outrage at the illegitimacy of the Presidential Council."



Consulting Engineering Center

Consultancy services in the fields of :

- Feasibility Studies
- Engineering Designs & Specs.
- Construction Supervision
- Site investigation & materials testing, including :
 - Boring, sampling and soil testing
 - Concrete, aggregates & asphalt testing
 - Evaluation of Foundation & slope stability analysis
 - Comprehensive services for Civil Engineering projects.

Fully equipped Labs. - Professional staff - Wide experience

For more details, please call :

Sana'a - Tel. 208073 - P.O. Box 19066

أجمل التهاني
يتقدم الأهل والأصدقاء
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
للحبيب فيه يحي الحمدي
بمناسبة نجاحها المتفوق
وعقبال الشهادات العليا

CHOLERA IN TAIZ

We were invited by the governor to the second round of meetings to study the cholera problem in Taiz. It was Saturday, June 8th. As I arrived at the governor's office, I parked my car close to the gate of the giant building. The guard quickly came to me and ordered me to park farther away, which I graciously did. You know, we do have to obey the soldiers.

A group of medical doctors, governorate officials, merchants and public figures were sitting around an elongated table. The governor was at the head of it. We were all looking at some sad statistics about the victims of cholera in Taiz. Our conversation was repeatedly interrupted by loud thunder. Taiz did receive a lot of rain over the recent past.

I was day-dreaming, away in some remote places while a smile was developing on my lips. I was thinking of my mother's cow and how happy it was with the green pasture, thanks to the rains. I was awakened by more petty talk. "How much money have we raised for combating this cholera thing?" The answer came in a very low and tired voice - "600,000". But the effort requires more than six million!

Somebody was cursing. The people of this lovely city are also doing some cursing of their own. They used to pray for the Queen of the Nether-

lands - after all that country donated the sewage and garbage collection system, and all the equipment, some fifteen years ago. But in 1988 the Dutch simply thought that the Yemenis should start to learn to depend on themselves, and they terminated their assistance to this project. But of course that did not happen, and over twenty garbage trucks are motionless in the workshop because there are no spare parts, and the sewage system is beginning to exhibit signs of fatigue. Meanwhile the rain is still pouring. I was also worried about the city's water supply network. It was President J.F. Kennedy, some three decades ago, who donated to the small town of Taiz its water system. Since then, the city has grown. I was worried what the rain water and floods would do to the Dutch sewage and American water systems.

I was awakened from my dreams when one of the doctors shook me and said it was time to go. I drove off to Al-Jumhuriyah Hospital, the only one in the city that receives cholera patients. There were many cases of dysentery and diarrhoea and patients and their folks filled-up the emergency ward, hallway and entrance. So far we have received over 500 cases, of which twenty cases are proven to be cholera. Three children died this morning.

I made some quick inquiries, and the results were frightening. The water wells are contaminated, and all the water that goes into making the various juices, icecream, etc., is contaminated. The restaurants, hotels, and many enterprises in town are using contaminated water.

"Thankfully the Ministry of Health has sent us new supplies of solutions to help stop the dehydration," one doctor told me. He was grumbling, however, that the salaries and other remunerations have not been sent. A nurse said that the hospital receives cases from Al-Udain (Ibb governorate), Mawiyah, Qabbaitah, Mokha and many other regions in Taiz governorate. But the government, which is unable to cope with the problem, wants to downplay it and even deny its existence. This week, the new Minister of Health will take the traditional oath. We hope we will get someone who respects his/her oath and performs accordingly. The cholera epidemic is taking its toll on the people of Taiz. "Maybe, some foreign party will come to the rescue of Taiz and its people. Meanwhile, let us keep our fingers crossed and pray."

By: Dr. Abdul-Alem Al-Qubati,
Director,
Al-Noor Hospital, Taiz.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY -- June 5th What Does It Mean to Yemen?

The United Nations celebrated June 5th as World Environment Day. The UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program) and all countries world-wide use the occasion to highlight the importance of environmental issues in the continued prosperity and survival of our globe. The issue is so critical that the environment has become a cornerstone in the socio-economic development process as well as in politics. The impact of air, water, soil, noise and other pollution is now seen as negatively affecting the quality of life. In addition, consider the severe negative consequences and astronomical clean-up bills incurred by the world. UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF and other international organizations have, for decades, exerted effort in supporting governments to achieve socio-economic development and raise awareness regarding sanitation, hygiene, human interaction with nature and many other fields.

Yemen, as a developing country, is not too removed from the nightmares of pollution and the impact of climatic changes and environmental disturbances. Yet Yemen has not defined an environmental policy. Following its great move towards democracy and political pluralism, the



country can move forward in environmental planning so as to make the Yemeni public more environment-conscious and the investors environment-friendly. Investments in industry, agriculture, fish and marine resources, oil explorations, mining and other fields could be made to adopt certain environmental considerations.

To achieve sustainable development, our country has to initiate a reliable plan for environmental issues. In my opinion this is the right time to do so, as a new government is being put together. The environment in Yemen is 'sick', and requires medical attention, before its illness becomes worse and the treatment more difficult.

Yemen celebrated June 5th with far less fanfare than many other countries; but

the point is it did. Step by step, we should promote more awareness. Many activities can be sponsored and organized by scouts, volunteers, university students, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc. Public awareness programs though media campaigns and educational curricula would go a long way in increasing popular participation. Some people think of the environment as something remote and low in priority. They should realize that it is a "life and death" matter to the whole world. Several countries have introduced stiff regulations and rules regarding the activities that affect the environment. Shouldn't we?

By: Dr. Ali Awadh Salim
Environment Specialist
Director General, EPGD

Kansas
AMERICAN BLEND

The ultimate
American taste

Ruud Treffers:

"Our message is to confirm to Yemen that the Netherlands is a stable aid partner."

By: Ameen Nouisser, Economic Editor, Yemen Times.

Yemeni-Dutch official talks in Sanaa ended yesterday, Saturday, June 12th. It was the annual policy talks between the two sides.

The Yemeni side in the talks was headed by Dr. Mutahhar Al-Saeedi, Vice Minister of Planning and Development while the Dutch side was headed by Ruud J Treffers, Deputy Director-General of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition to the nitty gritty and details of the talks, the Dutch had an over-riding point to make. "We have come to confirm that the Netherlands is a stable and steady aid partner of Yemen. That means Dutch aid will



continue to flow," said Mr. Treffers.

It was a message the Yemeni side wanted to hear, and it is, "much appreciated," as Mr. Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas, Prime Minister, told the Dutch team.

Mr. Treffers explained that the Dutch side has agreed to continue with current projects, and to break new ground, specially in Aden and Shabwah governorates.

Speaking about the difficult side of doing work with the Yemeni side, the Dutch official said there were a few snags here and there in the implementation of projects. "Sometimes a project is co-financed, and the financing of the Yemeni side is not there, thus holding up the smooth implementation," he said. "At other times, the contribution and participation of the Yemeni counterpart has not been as satisfactory as one would like to see," he added.

Mr. Treffers, whose current visit to Yemen is the first, expressed great appreciation for the culture, landscape and architecture. "When I have to make decisions on Yemen from behind my desk in The Hague, it helps to visualize the faces of the people to whom the projects are to be addressed. It gives to the aid association more life," he pointed out.

The Dutch team is overwhelmed with work. "Over the six days ending yesterday Saturday, June 12th, the group did not get much time for sight-seeing. "We did see some of Sanaa, and that was good. I hope to be able to come back with more time to appreciate the beauty and hospitality of the people and country."

Mr. Treffers said he felt deeply touched by the special feelings of Yemenis to the Dutch people. "I told the Yemeni officials that I will drive outside Sanaa. They were troubled. I know they were worried I could be hijacked. I told them, 'Don't worry. If the tribal highway robbers stop me, I will get out and I will tell them, 'Look, I am Dutch' and they will let me go,'" he said with a lot of pride in his eyes.

As they nodded agreement to the scenario, the Yemeni officials made sure Treffers and his delegation had no spare time to test it.

A Seismic Workshop Studies Ways to Reduce the Losses From Earthquakes

By: Yahia Al-Hodeidi Yemen Times

Prime Minister Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas kicked off the first session of the week-long (12-17/6/1993) workshop at the Sheraton Sanaa Hotel.

Engineer Ali Jabr Alawi, Chairman of the Mineral Exploration Board and the Chief of the Seismological Observatory Center, the two bodies organizing the workshop, said, "Yemen sits on a rift that comes from the Dead Sea and extends deep into Africa. It is this locational consideration that makes our country prone to earthquakes," he said.

The title of the workshop itself informs of its purpose. "Seismic Hazard Reduction and Earthquake Disaster Mitigation" is a workshop which aims to study the geologic land structures in the various parts of the country, and then give advice as to the kind of architecture and designs for housing construction needed to withstand the earthquakes.

"It is not that we get big earthquakes, they are more like tremors; but the kind of construction is so fragile that we have high casualties," Alawi indi-



cated. The starting point for this effort was in December 1982, when a significant earthquake hit the Dhamar governorate. At the time, a 7.2 size (on the Richter scale) earthquake killed over 1800 persons and destroyed homes and property valued at some YR 3 billion. "Since then, we have come a long way," he said.

The workshop is being sponsored by a number of regional and international organizations, notably the Arab Fund for Socio-Economic Development and the UNDP.

These organizations have also financed the establishment of observatory centers to monitor subterranean movement and

changes. "There is an important station to detect and monitor earthquakes in Djibouti, and we have a growing level of cooperation with them," the MEB Chairman indicated. "There are certain regions of Yemen which are more exposed to the dangers of earthquakes. These areas include two north-south sections which are the Dhamar Al-Udain axis and the Saadah-Mareb axis.

"We are carrying out studies to achieve early warnings. This studies are critical to protect such huge investments as dams, oil wells, electric grid systems, etc.," explained Mr. Ali Jabr Alawi.

Yemen Times will run a detailed article on the workshop next week.

A MOMENT OF TRUTH !!!

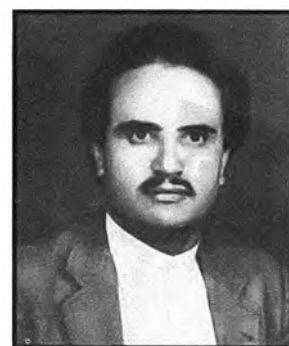
By: Ismail Ali Al-Ghabri Yemen Times

Changes in society are welcome; but not those which are affecting our social behavior as a whole. Disasters are no more disasters as these days nobody cares about others.

Change for the worse is what is happening due to senseless violence we see in the news and movies, everyday. Note with me the heartless behavior as drivers pass by leaving behind victims of accidents, or whatever.

Misunderstanding in a family should not disturb anyone. Wives and husband could get in one another's ways. It should be taken as part of a healthy family relationship. Long ago, any misunderstanding or differences between husband and wife were considered disastrous. It was taken as an omen and all relatives would get involved to sort it out. The wife was often the victim of any reconciliation.

Ups and downs in a family are still very common and natural. But the attitudes have changed. A wife who wouldn't dare to disagree with her husband in the past, would generally tell her relatives to stay out of it as she sees them trying



to appease the husband. The tides of change have caught up with the husband-king personality. If a wife is fed up with her husband, she has many alternatives. A traditional alternative is go back to her folks. But women can now live on their own - specially career women. This behavior is accepted as normal, because nobody cares to pamper a husband-king.

This is a reflection on the new social changes which are affecting not only married life but all other aspects of our socio-cultural relations.

The question that remains unanswered is how and why human understanding and perception changes and how to adjust to them. We in Yemen have a lot of adjusting to make, specially the husbands who use to behave as kings. The servant-wife is no more, and we should accept it.

Then there is the generational problem. The younger folks can never please the older folks however moderately or reasonably they behave. It is just part of the cycle that the older folks think of the young ones as irresponsible, and the younger ones are impatient.

Imagine with me the crowds of people who gather around car or other accidents simply to see someone in pain. People want to have a full and first hand view of a dead body lying on the road, as if it was an interesting sight. We have become too materialistic, to mechanical, totally heartless. We don't have time to stop for a human act. The rat race has overwhelmed us. We are in a great hurry.

What am I babbling about, anyway. I think I am talking about socio-cultural values and their impact on human relations. As societies change, it is imperative that we stop a little bit, in what I call "moments of truth" and ask some basic questions. We have undergone drastic change and badly need a careful review. We need moment of truth with our selves to find out how we like the way our lives are evolving, and whether there is something we can do to help the situation

The last quietest word in portable screw compressors from the people who made the First.

شركة تهامة للمحاريث والهندسة
TIHAMA TRACTORS & ENG CO

P.O. Box 49 Sanaa
Tel: 273044\ 273659
Fax: 274119
Tlx: 2217 TIHAMA
YE
R.D.Y

Whisper quiet 70 dB (A) noise level — to meet the most exacting needs. Atlas Copco's new XASS rotary screw portables meet every other need, too. Four capacities from 58 to 158 l/sec. Aircooled Deutz diesels. Engineered to the highest Atlas Copco standards. For long, long life. And real operating economy. Two stage air/oil separation system cuts oil consumption. New regulator system squeezes the last drop out of fuel. Plus a host of other high efficiency features. And convenience features, too. Like tool lockers under the lockable canopy. Ask for full details. Get a real rotary screw compressor — and the on-the-spot, world-wide service that goes with all Atlas Copco machines.

XASS Atlas Copco

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT PEACE CORPS

1. Volunteer Support Assistant:

DUTIES:

- * Maintains Volunteer records, files, reports, administrative forms
- * Keeps Data Base on Volunteer sites, addressed, etc.
- * Facilitates visa applications and makes travel reservations
- * Provides volunteers with official forms and guidance on Peace Corps Yemen administrative procedures

CONDITIONS:

- * Two years of previous secretarial work Native speaker of Arabic and level three English ability
- * Minimum of 30 wpm typing ability in English and Arabic
- * Computer skills
- * Excellent interpersonal skills
- * Valid Yemeni driver's license
- * 40 Hours per week.

2. Administrative Secretary:

DUTIES:

- * Receives visitors
- * Handles phone calls, appointments filing and mail
- * Types cables, faxes and other documents
- * Translates and types in Arabic and English
- * Maintains employee records
- * Orders supplies
- * Performs other program and administrative work

CONDITIONS:

- * Two years of previous secretarial work
- * Native speaker of Arabic and level three English ability
- * Minimum of 30 wpm typing ability in English and Arabic
- * Computer skills
- * Excellent interpersonal skills
- * 40 Hours per week, (some evening and weekend work)

Applicants for all positions must be Yemeni citizens. To apply, submit an Employment application Form to US Peace Corps, Building #8, Street #29, near Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a.



IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumbury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
Central Bank	274371/3
YBRD	271623/4
National Bank	275373
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

Government Ministries:

Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61

Insurance Companies:

Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance	206112/14
Yemen Gen'l Insurance	265191
United Insurance Co.	272890-2



Afghanistan	217691	Turkey	241395
Algeria	209688/89	U.A.E	248777/78
Bulgaria	217244	U.K.	215630/33
Belgium	206965	U.S.A.	238842/52
China	275337	Vietnam	216998
Cuba	217304	Austrian Hon Consulate	266725
Czechoslovakia	247946	Canadian Hon Consulate	208814
Djibouti	265469	Danish Trade Office	243433
Egypt	275948	Greek Hon Consulate	272218
Ethiopia	208833	Swedish Consulate	207595
France	275995		
Germany	216756/757	ADEN :	
Hungary	216679	Czechoslovakia	232101
India	241980	China	232604/30
Indonesia	217388	Ethiopia (Commercial)	231335
Iran	206945/948	France	223129/090
Iraq	216681/790	Germany	232162/011
Italy	73409/78849	India	233131
Japan	207356/208753	Iran	231893/361
Jordan	216701	Italy	232586/88
Korea (Dem)	232340	Japan	232081/233282
Korea (Rep)	245959/60	Palestine	232717/340
Kuwait	216317/319	Russian (FR)	232729/32625
Lebanon	203959	Saudi Arabia	2327603/2526
Libya	208815/6	Somalia	241421/101
Mauritania	206770	U.K.	232711/12/13.
Morocco	207964		
Netherlands	215626/7/8	COURIERS	
Oman	208933/4	Aramex / Sana'a	243.925
Pakistan	248813/14	Aramex / Aden	255.683
Palestine	217306/348	Aramex / Taiz	213.489
Poland	248362	Aramex / Hodeidah	218.168
Qatar	217488	DHL	248017-249878
Romania	215579	Life Express	205696
Russia (FR)	78272/203142	Skypack	77310
Saudi Arabia	240429/30	AmericanExpress	272435/6
Somalia	208864		
Sudan	265231/2		
Syria	247750		
Tunisia	240458/9		

THE MIRACULUS HUMAN EGG

All humans begin their existence as the simplest thing one can imagine: a single cell, in other words, nothing but a tiny, spherical bag of protein. Under the microscope a single-celled amoeba looks far more active than a fertilized human egg. Yet that humble appearance is highly deceptive. The egg, after all, boasts dazzling prospects, and weaves a future of truly dizzying and utterly baffling complexity. When an amoeba divides, all one gets is more amoebas. But when a human egg splits it embarks on a miraculous venture that will, over the next nine months, produce descendant cells with a wide variety of shapes and functions: bone cells, nerve cells, red and white blood cells; the cells of the eyes, fingernails, skin, etc.

If one considers, for example, the roughly spherical structure situated on top of the neck - the head; how did the bone cells in the skull know enough to situate themselves into a dome, while those in the jaw formed a trap-shaped mandible? And how did those inside the skull make the gray matter of the brain and not the white colored solid material of the fingernails instead? How did those cells on the left side of the skull and brain arrange themselves in a mirror image of the right side, and how were holes left in just the right places for the eyes?

The list of baffling questions goes on and on. During the past few years while the genome project has progressed, scientists thought that they probably have solved a certain number of such questions. Such as... how did that bloblike egg at the top of the neck give rise to the head and not an arm.

In 1953, DNA was discovered; the material that exists in the nucleus of cells which is responsible for the transference of characteristics and the synthesis of proteins has started what is now known as the gene rush. In the United States and Europe, scientific institutes are mapping and locating the 100,000 genes which are made of DNA molecules.

Although most of the research was done on fruit flies, frogs and creatures, other than humans. In 1984, biologists working with fruit flies found a bit of DNA called the homeobox. These genes, the scientists found were gathered together in clusters, arranged in a sequence that uncannily parallel the order of the body parts in the finished fly. For example, one cluster defines the head, the genes in the next cluster down the line define the fly's thorax, and then comes the cluster that defines the abdomen.

The most staggering news came from scientists working in the genome project. The homeobox genes have the same structure and they exist in all creatures from insects to humans. However not all

these genes work all the time, but they act only when turned on. Silent or dormant genes in our cells can be switched on; active ones can be switched off. If a certain combination of these genes is turned on, then the cell will become a brain neuron, but if another combination of genes is turned on, then the cell becomes a bone cell in the fingertip. And if the genetic switches get stuck in their positions, the changes become irreversible, and the cell's descendants inherit them, retaining these acquired characteristics indefinitely. That's a relief; after all, one wouldn't want his skin cells to transform into bone cells overnight.

But what gets this process going in the first place? And how are the cell's genes turned on and off depending on the embryo's developmental stage? Scientists say that a cell has to learn its identity from the surrounding cells. To develop properly in a certain region of the body the cell needs to be in constant communication with its neighbors. Isolate it from its informational chatter, and it is lost.

Simple... Right! The broad outlines of development seem clear, and the number of steps have been described with convincing models. The egg contains a protein that switches on the genes that switch on other genes that make the proteins that do the work that turns the simple egg into a fully grown human being that comes crying out of his mother's womb. But there's still plenty of mystery left.

Scientists are already thinking of attempting to switch on some of the genes in the cells of human brains. It is well known that we are born with 100 billion brain cells and die with a lesser amount; meaning that the brain cells don't replenish themselves by mitotic splitting. So when a brain surgery is made, the brain never gets back to its former shape, unlike a skin surgery, for example. But scientists have found that there are certain types of birds with brains that go on producing cells for the the bird's entire life. They are starting to think: what if we can find the necessary switches to turn on and make our brains always as fresh as the moments of our birth? What if we can find the switches to turn on and make all the other organs replenish themselves, forever?

The baffling question that would remain unanswered in this case is, would human beings - if the right switches were to be turned on - and if they don't have a fatal accident - go on living forever?!

By: Amjed Abul-Hamid, Science Editor, Yemen Times.

AIR LINES

Air France	272895/6	Head Office	232381.9
Air India	272544	Reservations	250800/1
Alitalia	273655	Airport	250868/8.31
Alyemda (HO, Aden)	231339		
Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637		
Austrian Airlines	272432		
British Airways	272247		
Cathay Pacific	271803		
Egypt Air	275061		
Ethiopian Airlines	272437		
Gulf Air	272551/49/677		
Iraqi Airlines	240091/240909		
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		
Sudan Airways	272503-5		
Swiss Air	272547		
Syrian Airways	272543		
Universal Travel	275028-30		
Yemenia Branches:			
Abdul-Mughni	274803/4		
Haddah	204538/550		
Shauob	250833		
Zubeiry	260834/5		

HOTELS

Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
Mareb	210350
Yazan	217997
Marib (063)	
Biquis Marib	2666-2371
Sadah (051)	
Al Mamoon	2203/2450
Mukalla (09152)	
Hadhramaut	2060

تعزیه

تتقدم أسرة صحيفة «يمن تايمز» بالتعازي والمواساة للأستاذ

حسين محمد المسوري

لوفاة المغفور له أخيه
سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيد
بواسع رحمته ويلهم أهلها الصبر والسلوان
«وإننا لله وإننا إليه راجعون»

تعزیه

تتقدم أسرة صحيفة «يمن تايمز» بالتعازي والمواساة للأستاذ

صادق أمين ابو راس

لوفاة المغفور لها والدته
سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيدة
بواسع رحمته ويلهم أهلها الصبر والسلوان
«وإننا لله وإننا إليه راجعون»

The two faces of the Serbian thugs



Courtesy: The Guardian

AAAH! That feeling of Satisfaction!



TeleYemen:
Taking Care of the Country's International Communications.

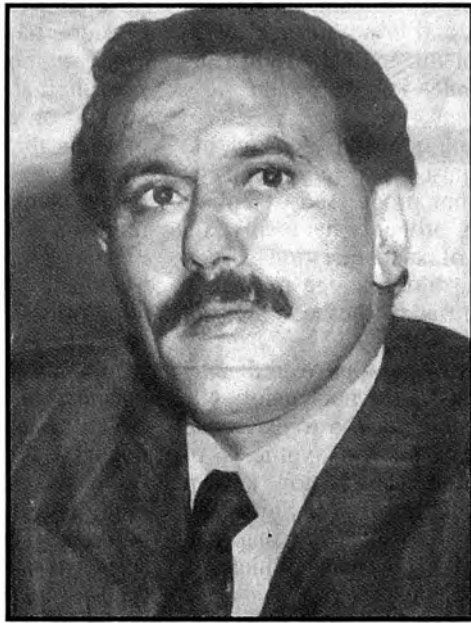
Women's Lib:
Dr. Waheeba Fara on Female Political Participation. Part I

Yemen's Earthquakes:
What Can Be Done to Minimize the Casualties?

• Analysis •

I Don't Think President Ali Abdullah Saleh is Candid about Fighting Corruption. Can He Prove it? Here is a Chance!

The Permanent Committee of the People's General Congress held an exceptional meetings during 8-10/6/1993. The purpose of the meetings was to ratify the alliance document with the Yemeni Socialist Party, and the Coalition Document with the YSP and the Islah. The Permanent Committee also used the opportunity to review the elections results and the standing of the party as compared to the others. Considerable soul-searching was also done in the three-day meetings. But what is spectacular in all the sessions and debates was the opening address of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Secretary-General of the PGC. He looked the camera (and of course, the audience) straight in the eye and said, "We shall not tolerate any abuse of authority or misuse of public funds. We shall stop all corruption and corrupt individuals." Having listened to the president utter those words, at first, I was amused. My



feelings were that it is all a lot of rhetoric. "That is the last man who should say something like that," I told myself. A few minutes later, I began to think. "What if, just if, he meant what he said." Suppose he wants to make

real change and he needs our help. I could not get rid of these afterthoughts. Then came a brilliant idea - put him to the test. A few weeks ago, the President himself had given orders to award large chunks of land to some of his proteges, such as Mutahhar Taqi, Deputy Information Minister and Chairman of the Sanaa Branch of the PGC, Mr. Abdo Boragi, Presidential Press Secretary, and others. This was not the first time the President gives these "bribes" to his men. The problem this time is that these men have haunted Sanaa University by slicing

away its land. They eyed some prime property and wanted to take it. Their choice fell on property owned by the University.

Mr. President: If you mean what you said, and you want me, and many other Yemenis, to believe you, please stop your men from haunting Sanaa University.

Most Yemenis are tired of empty promises. I am giving you a concrete example for you to show us that you mean what you said. Your men, protected by a group of soldiers from a military camp commanded by one of your nearest relatives, are trying to forcibly snatch the real estate of the university. What they are doing is illegal, immoral, and outright ugly.

Mr. President: Will you show us you are serious about what you said. We are waiting!

Prof Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Sanaa University.

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY (S.A.L.)



Construction of Mechanical & Heavy Civil Projects

- Petrochemical plants and refineries.
- Heavy and light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs and distribution systems.
- Sewage treatment plants and collection networks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Air purification for industry.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths and refinery terminals.
- Airports.
- Roads, bigways, bridges and fly-overs.
- High quality buildings, hotels, hospitals, universities, and sports complexes.
- Prefabricated accommodation and office facilities.

SANAA:
Phone: (967-1) 275.281
(967-1) 272676
Fax: (967-1) 272.713
Telex: 2720 CCICYE
P. O. Box: 16110
Sana'a, Yemen

ADEN:
Phone: (967-2) 377.328
(967-2) 377.294
Fax: (967-2) 20318
Telex: 2247YD CCCSAL
P.O. Box: 3015
Aden, Yemen

EPIC

Energy & Project Investment Co.

EPIC offers you high quality services in the following fields using ASME & BS Standards:

Oil and Gas Projects and Pipeline, Steel Works, Camping, Warehousing, Civil Works, etc.

We have more than 50 Coded Welders and Complete Staff with tools to carry out your job.

Get in touch with us:
P. O. Box 1489, Sanaa Republic of Yemen,
Telephones: 73072,
7925183 (Mobile)
Telex: 2935.

We will do the job to your satisfaction and in good time.

CORRIGENDUM

In last week's table, front page, the table which accompanied the story on the "new" Al-Attas government carried a few mistakes in describing the list of ministers and the changes that were made. The mistakes were due to the computer which made an error (a repeat sequence) thus leading to a few repetitions in the remarks (last column) Moreover, the addition of two new persons to the new government, made the reproduction of a full and corrected table a viable effort. We hope the list of cabinet members presented to the right of this column is final. At least, it is so from our side.

The Editor.

Members of the "New" Al-Attas Cabinet

YSP Members:	Prime Minister	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
1. Haider Abubakar Al-Attas	Vice Prime Minister	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
2. Mohammed Haiderah Masdous	Minister of Defence	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
3. Haitham Qassim Taher	Minister of Oil & Mineral Resources	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
4. Saleh Abu-Bakar Bin Hussainoon	Minister of Fisheries	Same Person, Different Post, Last Gov't.
5. Fadhle Mohsin Abdullah	Minister of Transportation	Same Person, Different Post, Last Gov't.
6. Saleh Obeid Ahmed	Minister of Housing	Same Person, Different Post, Last Gov't.
7. Mohammed Saeed Abdullah	Minister of Culture	New Blood
8. Jarallah Omer	Minister of Electricity & Water	New Blood
9. Ahmed A. Sallami		
PGC Members:	First Vice Prime Minister	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
1. Dr. Hassan Mohammed Makki	Deputy Premier/Industry Minister	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
2. Dr. Mohammed Saeed Al-Attar	Minister of Finance	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
3. Alawi As-Salami	Minister of Public Works	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
4. Abdullah Al-Kurshumi	Minister of Youth & Sports	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
5. Dr. Mohammed Al-Kebab	Minister of Agriculture	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
6. Sadeq Ameen Abu-Ras	Minister of Communications	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
7. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Anisi	Minister of Information	Same Person, Same Post, Other Gov't.
8. Hassan Al-Louzy	Minister of Interior	Same Person, Same Post, Other Gov't.
9. Colonel: Yahia Al-Mutawakkil	Minister of Planning	Same Person, Same Post, Other Gov't.
10. Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryan i	Minister of Justice	Same Person, Same Post, Other Gov't.
11. Abdullah Ghanim	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Same Person, Different Post, Other Gov't.
12. Mohammed Ba-Sindiwah	Minister of Civil Service	Same Person, Different Post, Other Gov't.
13. Yahia Al-Arashi	Minister of Social Security	Same Person, Different Post, Other Gov't.
14. Mohammed Ali Haitham	Minister of Education	New Blood
15. Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirbi		
Islah Members:	Deputy Prime Minister	New Blood
1. Abdulwahab Al-Anisi	Minister of Local Government	New Blood
2. Mohammed Dammaj	Minister of Health	New Blood
3. Dr. Najeeb Ghanim	Minister of Endowment (Awqaf)	New Blood
4. Dr. Ghaleb Abdul-Kafi Qurashi	Minister of Supply	New Blood
5. Dr. Abdul-Rahman Ba-Fadhle	Minister of Legal/Parliamentary Affairs	New Blood
6. Abdul-Salam Khalid Keran		
Other:	Vice Prime Minister	Same Person, Same Post, Last Gov't.
1. Mujahed Abu Shawarib		

Gov't = Government
Last = Last Al-Attas Government
Other = Pre -Al-Attas Government

• SUBSCRIPTION FORM •

Name:.....
Title:.....
Company:.....
Address:.....
P.O.Box No:.....
City:.....Country:.....

Annual Subscription Rates:
 Yemen = \$80.
 Middle East = \$150.
 Other Countries = \$250.

Please check appropriate box, fill in the form, enclose your payment then mail to:

Yemen Times
P.O.Box: 2579
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

or fax your subscription to: +967 (1) 240.367