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Mr. Yahia Al-Mutawakkel, Minister of Interior

Al-Mutawakkel: A Minister Who Is Not Just A Bureaucrat:

"Either I Do My Job Right, or I Quit."

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times.

"Either I get the job done the way I see most appropriate, or I don't do it, at all. I don't believe in half-cooked solutions." Those words are still ringing in my ears following a long interview with Yahia Al-Mutawakkel, Minister of Interior, defending Sanaa during the 70-day Siege and the following events.

In 1968 he represented the army in the National Council, to be promoted the next year to Vice Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

In 1974, he participated in the Corrective Coup with Ibrahim Al-Hamdi and served as Member of the Command Council and Minister of Interior.

Al-Mutawakkel served at dif-

ferent times as governor (of Saadah and Ibb), and as ambassador to Egypt, Libya, USA, and France.

"The problem of the country is the lack of credibility of those in charge which leads to lack of respect for the law. We have to be firm, because certain circles have an interest in a lawless and chaotic Yemen," he said.

There are indicators that certain segments of the society, encouraged by foreign support, are working to weaken the country and drive it to chaos, according to the interior minister.

Mr. Al-Mutawakke has been an integral part of Yemen's transformation for over thirty years and he has participated in every major event in the political history of the nation since the 26th September Revolution.

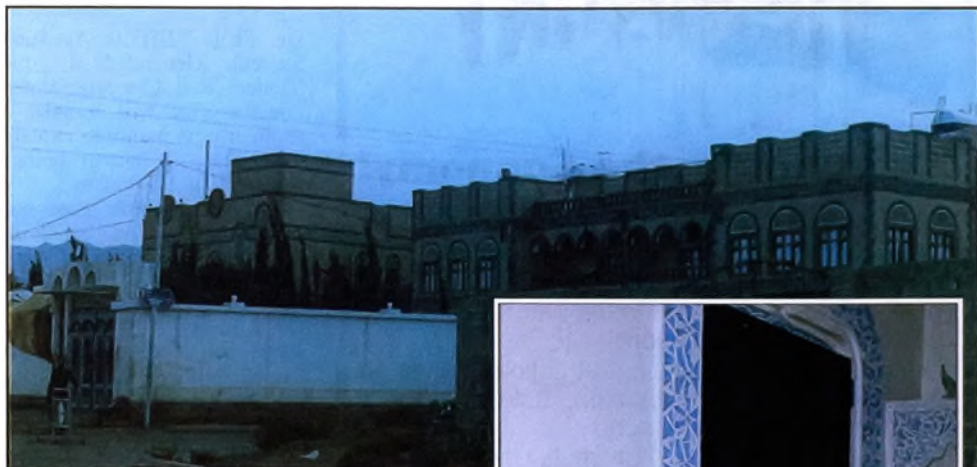
In 1961, Yahia joined the Air force College, and participated

...
"Certain segments of society, encouraged by foreign support, are working to weaken the country by driving it to chaos."

--- Yahia Al-Mutawakkel, Minister of Interior

in the September Revolution, the next year. He then went on the first batch of Yemeni military students to the former USSR. By 1965, he was back to join in the defence of the Republic.

Interview on page 7

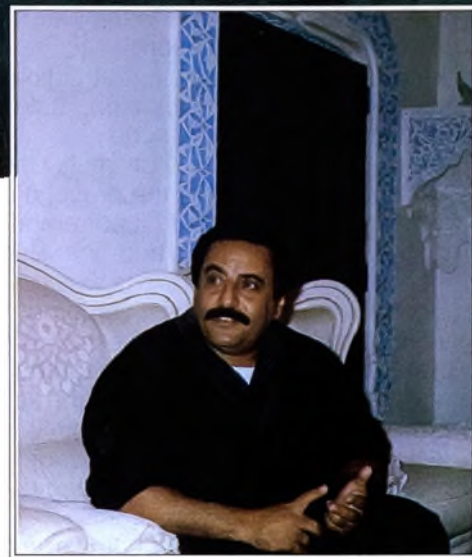


Real Estate of Mr. Salim Saleh

Where Did He Get the Money?

As the Yemen Times nosy stringer was sniffing around in the Real Estate Authority, charged with attesting ownership deeds and other real estate documents, he bumped into a group of men trying to complete ownership formalities for the new property of Salim Saleh Mohammed, Member of the Presidential Council and Assistant Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party. The man has just purchased the property photographed above for YR 19 million.

As the financial worth of the man on unification day is known, question is, "Where did he get this money?"



Mr. Salim Saleh Mohammed, Member of the Presidential Council

Vice President Congratulates Yemen Times on the Court Verdict

Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council, returned to the homeland - safe and sound - after medical treatment in the USA. He is now in Aden recuperating. The Yemen Times Chief Editor called on the Vice President to say "Welcome back." Mr. Al-Beedh returned the courtesy by congratulating the paper on the outcome of the court case. "Yemen Times. Keep up the free spirit," he said.



Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice President with Al-Saqqaf, Editor-in-Chief, (Yemen Times Archive)

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An Embodiment of Man's Civilizational Strides, the Coming of a Metal with Memory- "Nitinol" --A Sophisticated Nickel-Titanium Alloy that Remembers Shapes

It has been around for about 30 years, but until recently it was used almost exclusively by the military. During the past several years, Nitinol usage has significantly increased, and today it can be found in the worlds of engineering and medicine as well as in everyday consumer goods.

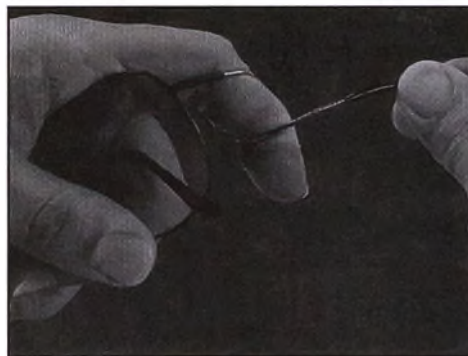
In 1958 William Buehler, a metallurgist at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, began work on a project to find a metal for missile nose cones that could better withstand earth's atmosphere reentry. His main objective was to attempt to develop a low-density alloy with a high melting point and a high heat capacity. While testing various alloys, he noticed that a nickel - titanium alloy was markedly different from the others, it appeared to resist fatigue better and could easily be formed into a wire. Buehler named his discovery Nitinol (Nickel Titanium Naval Ordnance Laboratory).

In 1961 during demonstrating Nitinol's resistance to fatigue, an assistant pulled out on of their Nitinol "props" - an accordion-folded strip of the alloy. It was passed around a conference table and flexed repeatedly by all present. Then one of the laboratory's technical directors, a pipe smoker, applied heat from his pipe lighter to the compressed Nitinol strip, to everyone's amazement, it stretched out to its original form.

This was the first demonstration of Nitinol's shape-memory capabilities.

How Nitinol works?

Abdulla Faris will prepare next month for Yemen Times reader's the complete scientific and commercial details of Nitinol's. Stay Tuned!



Courtesy of The Washington Times

An Aborted Hijack Attempt of an Airliner

Around 1:30 pm, Friday the 28th, one of Al-Yemda Airlines airplane witnessed a hijack attempt while it was on an internal flight from Ghaidah to Hadhramout.

The hijacker Mohammed Mahyoub Faraa, demanded that the pilot change the course of flight towards the Gulf, either Oman or Kuwait. The pilot was able to convince the hijacker of the need to land for refueling at Al-Rayyan Airport in Mukalla.

At the airport upon landing, the hijacker was overpowered without any damage. The security forces are carrying a through investigation.



Celebrations of Yemeni Marriages, p. 4 • The Need for Empirical Research in the Social Sciences, p. 5 • Interior Minister Yahia Al-Mutawakkel Talks about Efforts to Bring Safety and Security, p. 7 • The Pensions and Insurance Authority: Problems of Investing the Money!, p. 14

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OUR VIEWPOINT

Gentlemen, the Economy!

Our politicians and officials devote a lot of their time and energy to political issues; not that they resolve anything, but they do squabble about politics a lot. I think it is in the nature of political matters to attract attention.

Unfortunately, not sufficient attention is given to the economy. In my opinion, unless there is economic progress, none of the political changes will matter. Our multi-party political system, our freedom of the press, our 'peaceful' transfer of power, our strict adherence to human rights... that is all good and fine. But unless we fight the inflation rate, unless we find jobs for the unemployed, unless we overcome bottlenecks facing new and existing investments, unless we improve our allocation of resources and better manage the economy, we might as well forget about political transformation.

People need to have secure jobs, they need protection from unbearable prices, and they services which they can afford.

Actually, politics and economics are two sides of the same coin - they go hand in hand. That is why it is really perplexing that our leaders have done so much at the political front, and so little at the economic front.

Gentlemen:

I hope you can see light and start working on the economy. It is the economic situation that will determine the fate of our political parties in the coming local elections. Therefore, the programs must include measures that will visibly create jobs, control the inflation rate, and promote better services.

I have the following suggestions to make:

The government must control its frightening budgetary deficits. Maybe selling off some of the ailing public projects. It would even do good to sell the profitable enterprises.

The government must learn to live within own means. That means lower expenditures and better revenue collection.

The government can also reduce the paperwork it demands of the private sector when it does its job.

In short, the economy requires the immediate attention of our leaders.

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

Yemeni Red Crescent to Organize Human Rights Law Seminar

Dr. Yahia Al-Haifi, Assistant Secretary-General of the Yemeni Red Crescent, stated that the YRC will organize a seminar next month to explain the rights of human beings under all circumstances.

"We need to strengthen our understanding and belief in the inalienable rights of individuals as human beings," he said.

He also urged the media and all writers to participate in the campaign to universalize this information.

Foreign Minister Holds Press Conference

Mr. Mohammed Salim Ba-Sindiwah, Foreign Minister, has invited journalists and media persons to attend a press conference on Thursday, September 2nd.

The minister is expected to share his vision of the country's foreign relations, specially the evolution in relations with the neighboring Gulf states.

Further Liberalization of Trade

The Ministry of Trade and Supply, in collaboration with the Federation of Chambers and Industry has taken a number of initiatives to liberalize the country's external trade.

According to the new arrangements, the cumbersome paperwork needed to obtain an import license has been reduced, and in some cases, specially in importing spare parts, the need for import license has been removed altogether.

Japanese TV Delegation Concludes Visit

A Japanese television delegation has concluded an official visit to Yemen on Wednesday, August 25th.

The Japanese team signed a memorandum of understanding with the General Corporation for Radio and Television according to which it will provide some technical assistance.

Plans for a Central Public Library

Mr. Jarallah Omer, Minister of Culture and Tourism, said that plans are underway to construct a central public library in Sanaa.

According to the preliminary discussions, a four-floor library is to be built with all the facilities. One of the four floor is to be exclusively for children's books and other material.

The implementation of the project will start in 1994.

The Reason Behind Electric Blackouts

The recurrent phenomenon of electric blackouts has had a damaging effect on certain businesses, specially those using electric appliances such as computerized offices as well as warehouses with freezers.

"The reason for the blackout is a 45,000 kilowatt deficit between the supply and demand of electricity," disclosed Mr. Ahmed Al-Aini, Director-General of the General Corporation for Electricity. The shortage is covered by planned blackouts for the time being.

The Ba-Katheer Festival in Sanaa in December

Preparations are underway to hold the Ba-Katheer Festivals in Sanaa starting from December 21st.

The occasion marks the 83rd birthdate of the late Ali Ahmed Ba-Katheer, one of the most outstanding literary persons of this country.

Jimmy Carter Is Here

Former US President Jimmy Carter, and a large accompanying delegation, has arrived in Sanaa yesterday, August 28th.

The group will spend three days in Yemen, during which they will visit several historic and tourist sites, and will meet government officials and public figures.

A press conference is also on the agenda.

Labor Unions Unhappy with Bill on Unions

Sawt Al-Ummal newspaper, the official mouthpiece of the Federation of Labor Unions, expressed its dismay with the drafting of the new union bill which is being through parliament for enactment into law. In a front-page story, the paper quoted senior unionists as saying they have serious objections to the current draft. Mr. Rajih Saleh Naji, Chairman of the Executive Office of the Federation of Labor Unions, was quoted saying, "We had offered to give our feedback on the draft, but it did not happen. The draft puts serious constraints on the right of workers to strike, and their right to representation in management. We will fight this draft and will work to change it to the better," he said.

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Mocow Bullies Lithuania:

Russia disclosed last week that it had broken off talks on withdrawing its remaining troops from Lithuania and warned Vilnius it would "act swiftly and decisively if they suffered any intimidation."

A terse foreign office statement marked the deepest crisis in relations between Russia and Lithuania since the end of Soviet rule in 1991. Its wording at points recalled the rancor of the darkest days of Vilnius's struggle for independence.

To protest this development, Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas cancelled scheduled talks with Russian leader Boris Yeltsin.

The Russian military pullout, scheduled under a bilateral deal to take place by August 31st, will still take place at a later date, "convenient to the Russian federation and of which the Lithuanian side will be informed," according to the foreign ministry statement.

Only 2,500 Russian troops remain of the 30,000 originally stationed in the Baltic state. Russia demands that Lithuania sign a formal agreement on the

pullout, similar to documents signed by Hungary and Poland. Vilnius insists the only agreement necessary is on compensation payments to Lithuania for its regards as 50 years of Russian occupation.

But Russia last week indicated it has now withdrawn even its offer to consider claims for the period after the collapse of Soviet rule, not that it is able to pay anything, these days.

"The foreign ministry states firmly that in the event of any provocation or other ill-considered actions, the answer of the Russia side will be swift, practical, and most decisive," the Russian foreign ministry statement reads.

Lithuania suffered more than any of the Baltic states during its 18-month independence campaign. In January, 1991, 13 persons were killed when the Soviet army seized control of Vilnius's main television transmitter. Further direct abuse was also experienced.

But, after obtaining independence, Lithuania's relations with post-Soviet Moscow have improved. It is the only Baltic state to reach arrangements with

Russia on pulling out troops that first marched into the Baltic state in 1940.

Russia has so far refused to commit itself to pullouts from Estonia and Latvia, accusing them both of treating their large Russian minorities as second class citizens.

The Russian foreign ministry's statement also revived the charges of threat against Russians in Lithuania. Yet, Mr. Yeltsin has no recourse but to pull his men out Lithuania, and later out of Estonia and Latvia. Using them as a protection for the Russian minorities in those countries is neither feasible nor productive.

But the Russian president is under strong pressure both from the conservatives, specially in parliament, and from his own armed forces, to guarantee what they consider a dignified withdrawal, preferably coupled with guarantees for the Russian minorities. Thus keeping the small force in Lithuania is to show defiance in the short term. But in the long-term, maintaining them there and supplying them could become a source of an embarrassment.

Ending Apartheid Through Food and Music:

A dreadlocked black student gyrates to the throbbing sound of a South African reggae band, lost in thought and temporarily oblivious to the violence which claims lives daily in his township. Next to him, a young white woman in a fashionable black silk outfit flirts with a member of the band.

Around them, in this Indian Ocean port's newest night club, blacks and whites brush shoulders and dine on food seldom seen outside South Africa. It is the opening of Jam Sons, a club opened its doors two months ago on the beachfront of Durban, the country's foremost tourist city.

Since then, it has grown in popularity as white South Africans discovered black food and music, according to a happy Herbert Scheubmayr, owner of the place.

He said Durban is one of the most racist cities he had encountered in South Africa, and one of the reasons he opened Jam Sons was to show people of all races they could live in peace. "They (whites) must actually be able to touch another and see they are not about to be eaten... it might even be fun," he added.

Many of the blacks coming to the club say they can mist easily with white patrons and also forget about the climate of fear and daily killings in the township. "They (whites) must actually be able to touch another and see they are not about to be eaten... it might even be fun," he added.

already claimed more than 8,000 lives since the mid-1990s. "This place is great. Good music, nice food and at least I can forget about violence and politics for a while," said the black student who identified himself as Thabo from Umlazi township outside Durban. The music is pure African.

When the band takes a break, taped music from Angola, Botswana and Francophone Africa booms from the sound system.

Scheubmayr hopes to attract more African musicians to Durban. Already musicians from Zimbabwe and one or two other African countries are booked to play in the club.

"But many patrons also come for the food," said chef Volker Backberg. "The food is something that has been there all the time, but has never been

system. Scheubmayr hopes to attract more African musicians to Durban. Already musicians from Zimbabwe and one or two other African countries are booked to play in the club.

it is all about," according to Scheubmayr. "Decades of apartheid-induced hatred and isolation had cut off individuals and groups from one another, and had cut off South Africa. Maybe the time has come to change all that, and maybe, good food and music will do the trick," he said.

Arresting the Mastermind:

Brazilian police have arrested the suspected mastermind of the massacre of Yanomami Indians in the deep jungles of the Amazon in Brazil. But the gold prospectors believed to have carried out the deadly attacks have fled across the border into Venezuela.

Joao Neto, a feudal landlord, whom police said had also set fire to two Indian villages five years ago, was placed in preventive custody.

Brazil's National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) said that the killings last week in the northern state of Roraima were premeditated, and that savage gold miners - all of them white men - lured away and killed the village men before hacking the

women and children to death. There is no firm death toll although the numbers range between 30 and 50 people for each of the two villages.

Four survivors of the Haximu Indians trekked out of the jungle and reached to a FUNAI office to report the massacre. The goldminers, known as "garimpeiros," lured the men of the village with offers of food. Once a safe distance outside the village, they shot in point blanc, and then returned to rampage through the village, decapitating the women and children before torching the huts.

The bloody attack occurred shortly after Brazilian police ordered the miners to leave the Indian territorial lands, in which they were excavating for gold.

Two FUNAI teams dispatched to the region to investigate the slayings found the grisly scene of burnt and rotting bodies.

Carlo Zacchini, an Italian missionary who has worked with the Indians since 1967, said of the killings: "The sadism, excessive cruelty and savagery carried out against such peaceful people and in such large numbers is unprecedented and there are no words to describe it." Zacchini said that since Westerners began operating the Amazon region in the 1950s, over a 1,000 Yanomamis have been killed. But this incident is the worst on record." The garimpeiros and the Amazon's Indians have been locked for years in battle for control of the land.

US Navy Pins Down Suspect Chinese Ship:

The US Navy has cornered a Chinese ship and demanded to inspect it to see if it is carrying chemical weapons materials to Iran, a US navy spokeswoman said last week.

"It won't go anywhere until it is inspected as part of our maritime inspection force," Lieutenant-commander Joyce Zongrone said. But there is no word on when that will be.

The freighter, *Yinhe*, has been shadowed by US warships - patrolling the region to enforce UN trade sanctions on Iraq -

since it sailed into regional waters on August 3rd.

China had offered to have the cargo inspected by a third party. Washington rejected the offer, and claims the *Yinhe* is carrying to Iran chemicals banned by international treaties.


The ship has been anchored on the edge of the United Arab Emirates waters for two weeks now. Permission to enter UAE ports was denied. It has not tried to move, since.

The ship, with up to 30 crew members, received fuel, food and water supplies from service companies in the UAE.

Iran has made no public comment on the row, and China says the vessel is loaded only with paper, machine parts and hardware.

Shipping officials say the *Yinhe* is carrying 2,500 containers, mostly destined for Iran.

The row has focused attention on China's arms sales policies which US politicians say are contributing to the proliferation of weapons. China says it abides by relevant international agreements in its arms sales. Chinese officials accuse the US of trying to deflect attention from its own arms exports.




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YEMENI MARRIAGE: An Old Ritual Adapts to the Needs of Modern Times

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

"A meaningful part of Yemen's culture can be explained through the marriage rituals," said once a sociologist at Sanaa University. That also explains the tremendous variety in Yemeni culture as people from different regions and tribes celebrate in different ways.

In the past, Yemeni marriages carried 'unbelievable stories' to the other nationalities. They are about arranged marriages where the consent of elders in the two families is sufficient for the marriage to be consummated. They are about little girls married off even before ten. They are about the extravagant celebrations that exact an exorbitant price from the groom.

I would like to tell one story - that of a young man called Thabit Saleh.

In 1982, Thabit was 15 years old when his father and elder brother told him he was marrying his first cousin Manal, who was at the time 14 years old. "I said yes. I was excited. I did not know the real meaning of what I was getting into. I thought it was fun and I felt I was doing something my father and brother wanted me to do. I didn't realize that the decision was a big part of my life," says Thabit staring blankly in the open sky as he recollects what happened some twelve years ago.

The couple now have five children. The first, Rasha, is 8 years old, and the last, Abeer, is only 3 months. Thabit and Manal have been growing together. At 27, he now feels he is a full man, and he wants to choose his wife. "I want to get married, this time his own way. My wedding day and my marriage passed like a dream. At that time, I was not in control. I had to please my folks. Now I am a man and fully awake. I need to experience a wedding, my own wedding," he said.

This is an example of marriages still taking place in Yemen today. There are still many cases of arranged marriages, even in cities. But an increasing number of young people don't accept it anymore. Even those who do accept it, end up revolting against arranged marriages. This could be a reason why so many end up re-marrying.

Increasingly, marriages in Yemen are the result of an agreement between the couple. Although the families of both have a strong say, the final word, in an increasing number of cases, is with the groom and bride. This hybrid system has yielded better results, according to sociologists and educationists. Many couples have built solid homes on this basis.

Anyone who knows Yemen will immediately pose a question. This hybrid is well and nice, but how do would-be grooms and brides meet and how much do they know each other before a commitment can be made? There are two things working in this direction. First, with more modernization, there is a better chance of meeting the future spouse. This could be at



school, at work, in the neighborhood, etc. These opportunities did not exist in the past. The second factor is the long and drawn-out process involved in consummating a marriage.

The first step in a Yemeni marriage is the feel or approach. If there is a preliminary readiness on the two sides, then relatives are sent to pay courtesy visits and feel out the other side. Usually, the boy's family would approach the girl's family. If things go smoothly, the second step is the tentative engagement, the "khutoobah".

A young man, accompanied by his folks will formally propose marriage. Usually the mother and father of the boy will head a delegation to the girl's home. If they are welcomed, the third step would be to agree on the details. By now some time has passed, and there is a good chance contact between the couple has developed. Until this moment, there is no real commitment from either side. Many people who develop certain doubts about the other side, do not continue beyond this stage.

If agreement on the details is concluded, the engagement is announced to the public through a party or other form of celebration. The details include the time framework, the dowry, any special requests (usually made by the female; e.g., she wants to continue her education, she wants to continue her job, etc.) The kind of celebration depends on the financial position of the two families. At this stage although the couple are not legally husband and wife, they are allowed to see each other. The level of contact and its degree of openness varies from family to family.

The next step is to make things legal, that is conclude the contract, known as "Al-Agd"-literally meaning the bond. The qadhi or mosque cleric, authorized by the ministry of justice, is the person who performs the contract according to Islamic Sharia. "The groom is asked to repeat certain phrases which indicate his commitment to take care of the wife. The girl's guardian is asked to repeat certain phrases which indicate consent to the marriage. On this occasion, there is a major celebration, and the couple are declared husband and wife. This day is the beginning of a new home and the joining of the families. The party could be along traditional lines, or it could more urban. But it always includes dancing, music (often live), feasting, and above all, lots of qat. Relatives, neighbors, and friends of both families

members are invited. Again the party will depend on the financial situation.

On this day the bride wears a beautiful dress, lots of flowers. Her hands and legs are colored and decorated with 'henna and khidhab (in Sanaa called naqsh). She also wears a set of jewelry such as earrings, big necklaces, bangles and sometimes a big gold belt. All these things have to come as presents from her husband and from her parents. The party is usually divided in two groups, the men's party with the groom, and the women's with the bride.

Although it is already known to everybody that the couple are husband and wife, and although the two appear together in public, still the man cannot take his wife to his home. There is another special day for that, which is known as "zifaf," which literally means the carrying away of the bride to the groom, or in short the wedding day! Until the wedding day, the wife stays in her parents' house. The husband is always welcome to visit his wife, take her out to buy things needed for their home, and exchange ideas and plans about their future. In this way they come to know each other in a full way before they start leaving together.

Whenever they are ready to stay together and start their own home, the two discuss their wedding program, with the help of their parents. Then a day is fixed and announced for the zifaf. This always depends on the financial circumstances. It is often the man who has to be prepared for the responsibility of taking care of a home. Some men take a few months, some a year, two, or even more.

The wedding day, is called "the big day" because it is the day of the climax when the couple start their life as a family. On this day, the bride wears a white wedding dress and move off to her new home. Often, she could be moving to her father-in-law's house, although an increasing number of newly-weds prefer their little nest, without the patronage of parents.

Relatives, friends, neighbors come to rejoice on this day. Again, good food and music is part of the celebration. Around evening time, the groom and bride are driven in a decorated car leading a caravan of cars honking throughout the tour. After half an hour to one hour of driving, the couple are taken to their new home.

Marriages have one thing in common - each one is a very different experience! Yemeni marriages share another element. They are awfully expensive. Watch out!

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

Testing Social/Psychological Laws and Theories: The Need for Empirical Research

By:
Nadeem Ashuraey, Ed.D.
Psychology Department,
Faculty of Education,
Taiz University.

Background:

Sociologists, psychologists, and their colleagues in the other human sciences in the Arab World can hardly claim they have employed their knowledge to study and offer solutions to the problems confronting their societies. It seems that their frustrations have led them to conclude that it is a waste of time to devote one's time and energy in studying and working in these fields. That explains why only a small minority is engaged in research regarding the needs and problems of society. Only a few are grappling with the issue of theory validation and with the problem of testing and measurement, in spite of a pressing need.

I have taken upon myself to review in this article, the issue of research and hypothesis testing in Yemen. I hope that this article will trigger more interest and serious discussions, all of which will help address this important issue.

The Problem:

It is necessary, first, to point to the fact that Yemeni institutions and policy makers do not look at empirical research in human sciences, especially in sociology and psychology, as an important source of knowledge. Although there are three universities (Sanaa, Aden and Taiz), and two research centers (one each in Sanaa and Aden), there is very little research contribution to the decision-making process. This is especially acute in the planning, budgeting and policy-making in sociology and psychology-related issues. Worse yet, these institutions are subjected

to great pressure to, not only neglect research in those fields, but also to undermine and discredit any work done in them. Hence, sociologists and psychologists doing research can expect little support, and they may actually run various risks.

While that is the research situation in this country, we have to remember that most of the theories in these fields were developed in the West. Therefore, at the very least, these fundamental theories and constructs are still awaiting systematic empirical validation.

As a result, confusion ensued and the door was flung wide open for amateurs and ideologues to determine what is universal and is culture-specific in our social and psychological life. This predicament has added to the distrust and neglect of the human sciences in Yemen. Almost the same thing can be said regarding the tools and methodology; specifically regarding testing and measurement. Almost every researcher makes-up his/her own testing kit and measurement tools. Standardized tests are scarce, and most of the imported tests were hardly validated in our society, often the effort is limited to simple translations, and then taking them for granted.

Add to this the fact that the subject itself resists objective quantification and measurement. As a result, there is a scarcity of tools that properly gauge social and psychological phenomena.

Relevance:

Some people would ask, how is all this relevant to the country's development and our transformation. That question hardly needs an answer, as the social and psychological issues and phenomena are already taxing our

society and making their complications have a strong bearing on our development. Let me use manpower development as an example.

Manpower development is, of course, something that can be traced to early education. When children begin their schooling, they are enrolled without any kind of assessment or tests. Children progress through the educational ladder and move on to various tracks of general education and vocational centers without any assessment of aptitudes, abilities, etc. School testing, which is traditional and very lacking, does not meet the essential conditions for appropriate assessment, and thus lacks the minimum validity and reliability. Yet, it is the only form of assessment in Yemen's educational system.

The same is true in professional placement, behavioral evaluation, developmental issues, disciplinary problems, etc. The relevance of social and psychological research in these fields is self-evident.

Obstacles:

Many seminars and conferences have been held on the "Problems of Scientific Research" and they have unleashed a torrent of recommendations. However, since these recommendations often focus on the symptoms (government attitude towards research, funding, neglect of the results of studies, etc.), they have had little impact.

I think I have come across what could be termed as the hidden causes of the problem. In my opinion, the specific causes are related to:

1. subjective versus objective conclusions,
2. attitude towards collecting data about people,
3. sensitivity of research in social themes,

4. social conformity, and
5. cultural and political problems.

Let us take each of these causes in some detail:

1. Subjective versus objective conclusions:

This is probably one of the most difficult aspects of research in the human sciences, by virtue of simply dealing with human beings. Value judgements, preconceptions, personal history of the researcher, etc. are all factors to come in the way.

For the time being, with the high place of value judgement, objectivity is assessing human behavior and society's affairs is often interpreted as sanctioning what is unacceptable.

2. Data on people:

Psychological and sociological data about people's lives, emotions, feelings, and thoughts are hard to work with. There are various reasons for that. First, it has to do with the issue of privacy. Second, it involves the widespread fear of others. Third, self-examination is still a rare luxury. Fourth, the long history of oppression and intelligence activities make asking questions about people threatening.

For example, one of the most common prayers and requests that people make of God is to 'cover' them and prevent others from knowing their secrets.

3. Social sensitivity:

As is the case in traditional patriarchal societies, we show great sensitivity towards such issues as sexual matters, women, and religious life.

Sexual matters and anything touching on them are not to be discussed openly. Not only that, but general male-female relations are taboo.

The life of women is shrouded with secrecy given the obsession with the concept of fidelity (sharaf), the protected weaker half (mahram) and the hidden/secluded part ('awrah).

A third visibly sensitive field is religion. It causes considerable trauma to researcher who fear they will be tagged with a certain classification if they do objective research in those fields.

4. Social conformity:

In our society, individuals and groups are expected to behave in a certain predetermined pattern and fit with the existing norms. Therefore, people cannot afford to appear as having "deviated."

Thus, if a researcher tries to study these individual differences, he/she is surrounded with suspicion.

5. Cultural/Political problems: Arab and Muslim intellectuals have been arguing the culture-science dichotomy for decades now. However, universities and educators have come during recent years under strong pressure not only to stop teaching humanities, but also to show that they are

wrong.

In addition, field research in sociology and psychology can easily be seen as espionage, specially if the project is partially or fully funded by foreign sources. The buzz word is that spying is no longer limited to political and military issues, the enemy has shifted attention to studying the people. - their thoughts, feelings, wishes, anxieties, etc. Thus, xenophobia and lack of self-confidence have made many forces use every opportunity to warn the populace against such research.

What Is to Be Done?

Let me conclude by stressing the following points:

- The urgency of the situation,
- The need for academic institutions and research centers to work together to deal with this problem,
- The need for an immediate assessment for the conditions of empirical research and testing,
- The need for a comprehensive strategy that aims at getting scientific research and testing play their vital role in both theory building and social applications. A good strategy will have to take into account all dimensions of the problem, particularly the ones detailed in the section on "Obstacles" above.

Above all, we need courage that allows researchers to chart a clear academic course.

NOTES FROM THREE EMBASSIES

A. Indonesian Embassy:

The Indonesian embassy has sent Yemen Times a memo indicating that its government has agreed to send 20 military observers to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to a medical contingency of 100 persons.

The note stated that Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Al-Attas, has responded to the request made by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Butros Ghali.

At another level, the memo pointed out that the Indonesian government has provided a cash donation of US \$ 5 million, while the people of Indonesia have collected another US \$ 3 million. Both amounts are to go to help the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The government of Indonesia is also studying other means to help the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina overcome their current difficulties.

B. Sudanese Embassy:

The Embassy of the Republic of Sudan sent to Yemen Times a memo which contained the Sudanese view on the recent US decision to add the Sudan to its list of countries aiding terrorism. In an eight-point statement, the memo demanded that the US produce just one single evidence to its decision to add the Sudan to the list of countries supporting and harboring terrorists. The memo asserted that the Sudan has always abided by international law, even in its dealings with an irredentist movement that savagely destroyed part of the country. One example of that is the downing of a civilian airplane in Malkal in 1986, which the USA has avoided to address.

In the final analysis, the American decision is nothing more than a political effort to make Sudan succumb to US

C. Japanese Embassy:

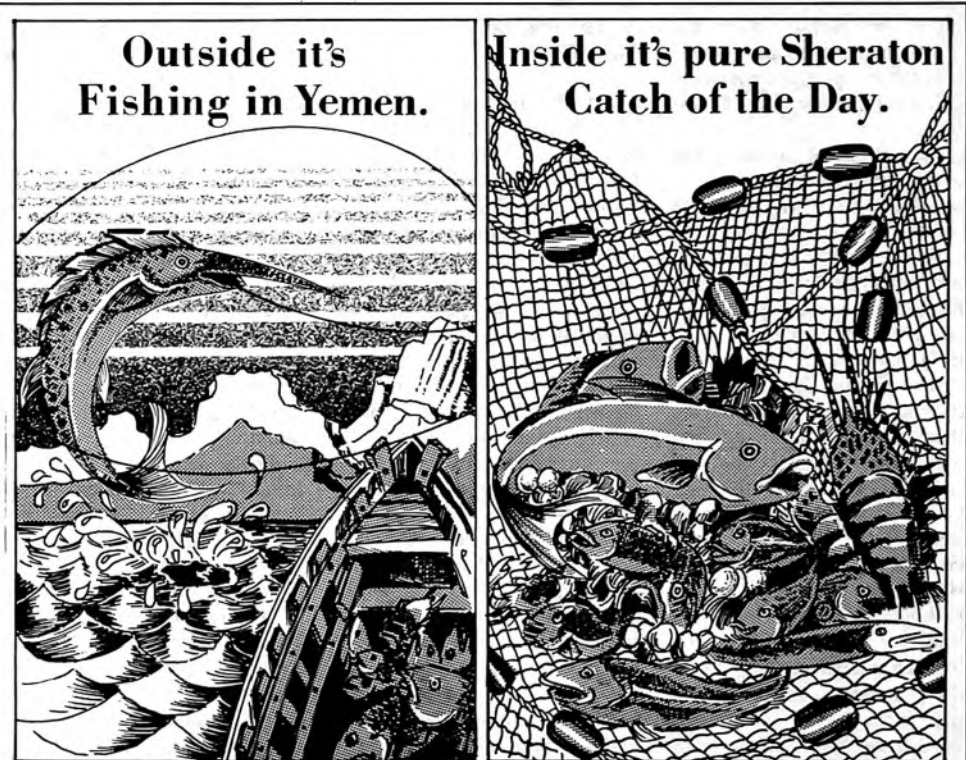
The Embassy of the Kingdom of Japan has sent this week a memo to Yemen Times indicating its continued efforts to help the development process of the country.

The memo covered one of a series of small-scale grants that the Japanese government makes to finance projects in Yemen.

On August 26th, Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Odha, Project Director of the Hamdan Local Council, and H.E. Mr. Kazuo Wanibuchi, Ambassador of Japan signed a small-scale grant contract.

According to the agreement, the Embassy of Japan will provide to the Hamdan Local Council an amount of \$22,005 which will be used to pay for material, cost of work, and other needs of the water supply project of the region.

The project serves about 8,000 persons.



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A MALAYSIAN CITIZEN IN THE HADHRAMAUT

Excerpts from an interview with Hu Inch Sing, a Ph.D. student, by an Al-Gadeed reporter:

Q: What is the nature of your visit to our country?

A: I am here to prepare a field study for my Ph.D. thesis on the issue of Al-Hadharim immigration and expatriation abroad in general, and to East Asia in particular, and the impact of this immigration on the Hadhramaut socially, politically, economically and culturally.

Q: Where are you going to begin your research?

A: I study at the Chicago University Social Science College, in the Middle East Studies center. My MA thesis was on the Sultans of Malaysia.

Q: Recently we have noticed Asian immigration to the USA. How do you find the Americans treat the immigrants?

A: According to American thought there is a kind of respect for and understanding of Asian immigrants in general. There are quarters completely set apart for Asians, Arabs, Lebanese and so on. I think the Arabs represent an ideal mentality. They are hardworking people, and there are a lot of job opportunities for them. The strange thing is that I have seen some of the Yemenis there chew qat, in spite of qat being regarded as a drug.

Q: Is English still the first language in Malaysia?

A: No. Malay is the first language, and English is a second language. For your information, our native language was written in the Arabic script up to the beginning of this century. After that we switched to the Latin script.

Q: Is there a personal incentive behind your choice of the Hadhramaut?

A: Maybe one of my ancestors came from there!

Q: How do you find the Yemenis?

A: People here like to talk and make relationships with others, and they love making friends. They are really sociable.

Q: What about the Hadhramaut's cultural inheritance?

A: What caught my eye is the music and folkloric dancing, such as al-Zarbadi and al-Shabwani, and other folklore. What is beautiful in the Hadhramaut is the adherence of the people to their habits and traditions.

Q: What is your opinion of the accuracy of design in the mosques and palaces?

A: It is fabulous, and I find that there is a great resemblance between the Hadhrami style of building and the Malaysian. There is a clear Indian touch on the minarets and palaces. I am interested in the aspects of this cultural exchange, and you cannot deny that culture is unlimited and is distributable without limitation.

Q: How long are you going to stay here?

A: For a year, maybe more.

Q: Are you a Moslem?

A: I am a believer of faith.

Q: Do you have any other comment?

A: On my journey from Sana'a to the Hadhramaut by car, somebody asked me, "How is it you travel without carrying arms?" I was amazed to hear that, as in Malaysia carrying arms is forbidden and the punishment is execution.

Al-Gadeed, Abyan.
16/8/1993.

THE DEMARCATION OF ONE OF OUR BORDERS

With the settlement of the border issue between Yemen and Oman, the two countries have begun to create a new system of cooperation and develop the spheres of bilateral coordination vis-à-vis regional and universal issues. The post-settlement period even witnessed a number of activities and official visits to lay down plans for further cooperation and understanding.

It is worth mentioning that the prospects of reaching a final drafting for demarcation of the border is based on credibility and mutual trust. This fraternal dialog was the foundation of that quick settlement.

Today, and with the same spirit and endeavor, the fifth round of Yemeni-Saudi joint negotiations are being held in Taiz to study the procedural and technical steps which will try to reach a point of agreement between the two sides.

The environment of dialog between the two countries confirms the concept that there is no solution to the question of borders except through cleansing bilateral relations of any dark problems. We can confirm that the two countries are on the right road and both leaderships are accountable in their trends. They are off to a promising start. We are optimistic that the negotiations are proceeding without impediment. In addition, there is a hope of removing all the problems that clouded relations during the Gulf crisis.

Editorial,
Al-Thawra, Sana'a,
17/8/1993.

HAVE THEY LEARNED THEIR LESSON?

In a special interview, Aden's Channel 2 introduced Professor Mohammed Salim Basandwa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last Wednesday. He spoke frankly and even daringly of the negative and the positive sides of the diplomatic and political work of our country, raising the fundamental issues for ridding Yemeni policy of the faults which accompanied the previous phase of the march for progress. His excellency also referred to the endeavors of the President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, and the political leadership, in breathing life into the question of Arab solidarity. I expected the Minister, as a diplomat, to resort to a style of diplomacy, but he was, to a great extent, frank. He dotted the 'i's' as regards highlighting, for the average Yemeni, where the excesses and faults lie, and the remedies for on the spot treatment. He talked about our current relations with our neighbors, and the efforts to eliminate any clouds, misunderstandings, or tensions which have prevailed since the break out of the Gulf crisis, and the harm that affected Yemeni expatriates in the Gulf states. The minister did not hide the failure of diplomatic activity, and clarified the causes. He said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs not more than 400 officials, but it now has a staff of more than 1300; most of them do not know anything about diplomatic work, and even their qualifications are below the standard required level for such sensitive work. A diplomat must be a representative for his country abroad. He should be coop-

erative and helpful to the subjects of his homeland. His remedy is based on the selection of suitable men, and steering away from partisanship and favoritism, for the interest of the nation must be above all other considerations. We want to see the road open to the voice of wisdom and reason. Do the slogan raisers and political out-bidders understand that our epoch is different from what they used to see?

Fouad Khalid Dijna
Al-Ayyam, Aden
18.8.1993.

FOREIGN FORCES IN OUR MIDST

Foreign sections, foreign forces, hostile foreign forces are all political expressions, which still combine in actions and deeds to which the people of Yemen are exposed.

With the exception of the expression, "goodwill forces", which was dropped from the political dictionary after the Cold War, the real of the hostile forces have remained opposed to our 26 September and 14 October revolutions, laying down obstacles to impede the six noble goals of the revolution. The first of these goals was the unification of the nation. In spite of the victory of unification on 22 May, 1990, foreign forces remained, using the same old style of enmity. This even increased greatly after the Gulf crisis.

The experimentation with bombings, assassinations, and destruction of the will of the people, and the explosions at the Aden hotel on New Year's Eve, all these deeds and ills disclosed the forces backing them. Since the arrest of those criminals on 19 December 1992, and up to the date of their escape from prison on 18 July, 1993, nothing has been done to bring these criminals to trial. They were taken care of and kept 'in a safe place' until their escape from Aden. The innumerable cases on the attorneys' waiting lists have split into three (the source of the explosives, the explosion and the escape). In brief, most Arab and foreign regimes know their enemies, and even name them, and their leaders, and bring them to the courts of justice. The examples are many, and all of us know of them.

In Yemen the case is different; we arrest the criminals and form specialized committees to study their cases, but the fault lies in a replacement by secret committees instead. Even the zest for giving information ends in silence. Up to date we don't know who are the foreign forces standing behind these acts of terrorism. Is it the Arab Imam? Is it Britain? Or who else could it be?

Anees Abdullah,
Sawt al-Ommal, Aden
19/8/1993.

SILENCE DOESN'T MEAN SATISFACTION!

Does silence really express satisfaction? That silence is an indicator of acceptance and satisfaction is a false analysis and interpretation. When asking a girl's opinion in marriage, whether it is to be acceptance or refusal for the one who asks her hand, the girl keeps silent. Undoubtedly, a girl who gets married for the first time in our world will be shy and embarrassed about giving an opinion,

and she might object to a proposal from someone she doesn't like. Such an example of silence expresses dissatisfaction in itself. In ordinary cases, silence means the indifference or fear of offering a point of view. In other cases, silence might represent ignorance of reality or facts.

Unfortunately, we see that the decision makers and senior officials have chosen mistaken interpretations of silence. Thus, they deal with this silent, patient people as if they were satisfied with their fate, and accepted all the faults and corruption. They forget that this lengthy silence might be followed by turmoil, uprising, or even revolution if issues are not tackled honestly, and solutions found to the problems of safety, security, sanitation, social and economic issues. Our people have become accustomed to keeping silent for a long time, but today they are hoping for a great deal from their representatives and their government. It is time to start a new phase of application and correction. In this democratic environment silence becomes a phenomenon in itself, for it means the people have realized there is no use for speeches and statements. Hence, such a case would be an indicator for an explosive phase. Stemming from this concept, we must work together as a government and as representatives of the people to affirm to them the honesty of our goal of reforming the nation, and must strive as hard as we can to put a stop to the negative atmosphere left from all the previous phases.

Abu Baker al-Kirbi,
Al-Naba, Sana'a,
19/8/1993.

BOOKS ARE NOT THE ONLY THINGS YOU NEED FOR SUCCESS

I used to believe that what humanity achieved, thought and acquired existed on the pages of books. But life taught me that books, even if they are the main source of knowledge, are not the only source of comprehensive scientific truth. The need for scientists, then, for experience, is no less important than their need for books, for science is merely an imitation of the reality which lies in the essence of phenomena before these become theorized in books. With the exception of holy and sacred books containing prepared instructions and teaching for humanity, all the books of the sciences, the arts, and the natural sciences are but the outcome of an interaction between reason and work. The essence of religion is the call for man's adherence to general themes in relation to actions and deeds; all religions call for man to deal with changes with an open mind, for in the human experiment thought and laws are liable to changeability from time to time and from place to place. To have an awe of books, and to learn their contents by heart without paying any attention to reality, represents a loss. To be practical, I believe that the practical experiment brought me the satisfaction of realizing that the negative and positive aspects of a nation are different from one nation to another, and from one generation to another, according to the specialities of what we consider to be sacred points, while to others the course of changeability and interpretation is but a negative point of view and vice versa. The idealism of those who have learned texts by

heart without subjecting the ideas to reality puts them on the wrong road. The works of literature alone do not give us all the remedies or solutions suitable for putting into practice. We do not want to repeat the same faults in our search for justice, equality and progress as the utmost leftists. It is a fault to memorize, to think, and to transfer the contents of those books and apply them to our version of reality. The faults of today lie in their being an extension of past faults, through our search for the ready-made solutions of the utmost rightists. The open market policy might be a prospective policy for those who produce and export more than they import. As for those who import everything, they should be restricted, since we live in a society which has an affiliation to Islamic society and nations, and we must not give priority to changeability on account of the basic grounds. We cannot deal with the most fantastic theories through a literal application.

I am making all these points, and yet I am sure that the difficult circumstances we face are the reasons behind this race towards legitimate prospects, if we learn that the capabilities of nations are embodied to overcome and defeat the hardships. The subjective following by a lot of people in their blind imitation of the experiments of others has brought us to this downhill slide. It is not wise to search for some ready-made superpower experiment, or to try to pretend to be satisfied that what is right lies in satisfying others.

Abdu Muhammad al-Jindi,
22 May, Sana'a,
18/8/1993.



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Yahia Al-Mutawakkel:

“Either I do my job right, or I quit.”

Q: How did you find the Ministry of Interior?

A: I do not want to sound that I am criticizing my predecessor, but I have to say all government ministries and organization suffered greatly during the transitional period. The rivalry between the PGC and YSP had paralyzed all government institutions.

We are now working to remedy that situation at two levels. First, we are re-building the ministry from within along professional lines. Also all the organs attached to the ministry are being restructured.

Second, we are working to regain the confidence of the citizens by doing our job. I am talking of taking care of the security and safety of the citizens and their property.

Q: That is a tall order. Do you have the mandate to do that?

A: I think so. Before accepting this office, I talked frankly with the president and vice president. I said, either I have a free hand to do the job, or I don't take it. I got their pledge on that, and they have supported me since.

Q: You have achieved some success in apprehending highway robbers. Could you tell us about this?

A: We are still at the beginning of the task. We have so far, recaptured some 527 stolen vehicles. We issue a daily report on recaptured property and we ask those who had lost cars or other valuables to highway robbers to remain in touch with us. In many cases, we have returned the cars to their legal owners.

We discovered that this was not the effort of a few individuals working independently. It is the work of a network of highly organized mafia. I am afraid that they are even backed by very influential interest groups

inside Yemen with the backing of foreign countries.

We have introduced highway patrol units and direct communications systems. We plan to enlarge our range until we clean the country.

Q: You say there is some form of mafia. Can you elaborate?

A: We were amazed to find that there are several circles working together - starting with the bandit who blocks the road, to the persons who distribute the goodies.

In fact, this same network is involved in forgeries, drug trafficking, smuggling, etc. It is a big network and the people involved are very influential.

Q: You spoke of forgeries?

A: Yes, there were several kinds of forgeries - mainly in two categories. First in government documents, such as IDs. Second in foreign banknotes, specially the US dollar.

In the beginning, the forged currencies came from abroad. Then, sophisticated machines were set up by foreigners. They took Amran as their base. We arrested them and confiscated the whole operation.

Q: You also mentioned drugs?

A: As you may know, Yemen was a transit point for drug to be smuggled into the neighboring countries. We worked very hard to block this flow. But, in the meanwhile, part of the local population, specially in the norther provinces, were trapped in this addiction. Again here, we have taken stern measures against the traffickers.

Q: Regarding forging official documents, there is an official consent to forging passports. I have seen official passports given to Palestinians saying they were born in Yemen. What is your comment?

A: I do not understand the exact question. But let me say that a decision was taken at the highest level to assist our Palestinian brothers. The least we could do is provide them with documents with which to travel.

Q: Allow me to interrupt. I have no objection to helping Palestinians or any other groups. That is a political decision. But I am asking why the Yemeni passports do not give the exact facts. For example, place of birth must be stated as Palestine, and not Yemen.

A: I see what you mean. I do not think there was an official consent to do what you say has been done.

We are now working on a new document, like the one issued by the Egyptian authorities for the Palestinians. We will issue this new document. We hope this will resolve this problem.

Q: You have, in a short time, made a big impact on the prison conditions?

A: Yes, I think it is important that we bring our prison conditions to shape. There is no real meaning in human rights if individuals are degraded in prisons. We carried out a survey of prison conditions in order to see what needs to be done.

I am happy to say Yemen Times picked up our trail, and was one of the few newspapers to shadow our efforts.

By the way, we also used your extensive report on the Taiz prison, which was the base of an important government decision.

We have classified our prisoners into various groups:

A. The mentally disturbed:
 I approached the minister of health and insisted on him to take care of this group. Most of them will be okay if they are taken care of.

He has agreed to start a hospital-like operation in Sanaa. We will move some 170 persons to this facility as soon as it is made available.

B. The Under-Age Prisoners:
 There is a large segment of the prisoners who are not even twelve years old.

Here I approached the minister of social affairs and I told him that he has to take these kids away from prison. They need guidance and attention. We can't keep them with the criminals.

He has agreed, and we hope that an orphanage or some asylum will be opened soon. He said they will even rent a building for this purpose.

C. The Women:
 There are many women who need special care. They raise their children in prison, which is sad. We are trying here again to find an answer.

D. Judicial Backlog:
 In many instances, the prosecutors and judges do not look into the cases with sufficient speed. Thus we have a backlog that goes back to months, and sometimes years.

I have found part of the problem is transporting the prisoners to the courts. We have worked with many circles to overcome this difficulty.

I have also demanded from the general prosecutor to have one of his men at the prison site so that he can do his job faster. This will also happen.

But the main improvement is really in creating the reform and training center.

Prisoners will now have the opportunity to do fruitful work - carpentry, embroidery, and other skills. They will sell their products and keep the proceeds. We will inaugurate the first such center in Sanaa this month, and the next one will be at Al-Mansoorah prison in Aden.

Q: Have you approached private businessmen and NGOs for help?

A: Yes, in a limited way, and they have been very forthcoming. We hope we can join hands and get something meaningful done.

I would also like to enlist the support of the media.

Q: Many foreign individuals and organizations have persistently intervened on behalf of the Jews of Yemen. I accept that the rights of the Jews of Yemen have to be protected. But how do you allow foreigners to intervene even there is no denial of rights?

A: I know that impinged on the sovereignty of the nation. Jews, like any other Yemeni, have the right to travel or any other documents. The problem arises when foreign interests intervene. I have written a letter to the foreign minister telling him that we cannot accept any foreign persons or organizations intervening in this matter.

Except for the Naturei Karta, we will not allow any Jewish organization or foreign diplomatic persons in Sanaa to intervene. Our citizens enjoy the same rights, and it is upto us to ensure they do.

Q: The traffic situation in our cities, specially the capital city, has become unbearable. What are you doing about it?

A: We have a number of campaigns which seek to stop violators. But this is a problem that requires a long and persistent struggle. We need everybody's cooperation. Some families, specially the well-to-do ones give vehicles to their kids. This is illegal and immoral.

Q: Let me raise with you the issue of people carrying guns in the cities.

A: That issue gives me the ulcers. The ministry of interior had proposed a good law to parliament. But the House of Representatives changed the whole thing to the extent of legalizing the acquisition, carrying and trading arms in this country. So what are we to do. The law even created a segment of the population which is exempt from the license for carrying arms.

But we will work to limit the prevalence of arms, specially in the cities.

Q: You are coming up against a lot of people. Have you felt that your life was threatened?

A: Risk is part of one's life and I have lived through lots of risks. This is not the first time. I have never really felt afraid, as long as what I do is right.

Q: My feeling is that you will not be a minister for a long time. Unfortunately, there are just too many rotten apples in the basket.

A: I don't mind leaving my post tomorrow. But, as long as I am in charge I will do my job to the fullest.

Q: Would you accept interim solutions?

A: No, I cannot accept interim solutions if they mean half solutions. But I do accept gradual solutions. I will accept any progress, provided at the end we get to where we want to. If a partial solutions blocks the road to a full solution at a later stage, then it is a bad step to take.

Q: Would you authorize private security systems?

A: Yes, - and - immediately. I hope someone would apply.

Q: Any last message.
A: Keep up the good work at Yemen Times.

MARIB YEMEN INSURANCE CO. (Y.S.C.)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1992

PARTICULARS

Assets

Fixed Assets
 Projects under construction
 Investments (Shares at cost)
 Debtors
 Reinsurers
 Term Deposits with Banks
 Cash in Hand and with Banks
 Expenses Paid in Advance
 Accrued Investment Income
 Other Debit Balances

TOTAL ASSETS

Liabilities and Share Holders' Equity

Capital
 Reserves
 Profit Carried Forward
 Net Profit for the year
TOTAL SHARE HOLDERS' EQUITY

Insurance Reserves
 Provisions
 Creditors
 Reinsurers
 Accrued Expenses
 Other Credit Balances

TOTAL LIABILITIES

TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHARE HOLDERS' EQUITY

	1992 (in Riyals)	1991 (in Riyals)
Fixed Assets	21,720,205	20,062,355
Projects under construction	300,000	363,500
Investments (Shares at cost)	852,500	852,500
Debtors	15,130,876	7,465,959
Reinsurers	20,761,819	11,475,866
Term Deposits with Banks	112,445,059	78,430,209
Cash in Hand and with Banks	34,768,136	34,720,104
Expenses Paid in Advance	1,074,127	709,154
Accrued Investment Income	2,706,609	1,725,070
Other Debit Balances	9,652,938	3,378,801
TOTAL ASSETS	219,412,269	159,183,518

Capital	20,000,000	20,000,000
Reserves	40,102,166	32,770,164
Profit Carried Forward	759,121	1,011,059
Net Profit for the year	9,012,502	12,080,156
TOTAL SHARE HOLDERS' EQUITY	69,873,789	65,861,379

Insurance Reserves	67,331,058	50,023,081
Provisions	21,556,715	12,650,246
Creditors	7,435,410	3,459,987
Reinsurers	45,189,363	20,948,853
Accrued Expenses	2,504,170	2,999,242
Other Credit Balances	5,521,764	3,240,730

TOTAL LIABILITIES	149,538,480	93,322,139
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TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHARE HOLDERS' EQUITY	219,412,269	159,183,518
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Auditor's Report

We have examined the balance sheet of Marib Yemen Insurance Company (Y.S.C.) as at December 31st, 1992 and the related Profit and Loss Account for the year then ending.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Apart from what might result in the deviation from the above mentioned generally accepted accounting principles, and also in not obtaining confirmation letters from the debtors and the concerned insurance and re-insurance companies, in our opinion, the above mentioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of Marib Yemen Insurance Company as at December 31st, 1992, and the results of its operations for the year then ending.

Dr. Ahmed Omar Bamashmoos,
 Certified Accountant
 18.7.1993



ARAB BANK GROUP

Profile

Currently, Arab Bank Group has a worldwide diversified network of over 270 branches. It is one of the principal financial institutions in the Arab world and ranks among the leading international banks in terms of equity, earnings and assets. It is engaged in providing a wide variety of financial services to individuals, corporate and institutional customers, government agencies and international financial institutions. These services include retail banking, private banking, trade financing, merchant banking, commercial real estate lending and international banking.

Arab Bank Group employs a prudent asset management policy which is centered on selecting a prime loan portfolio and, at the same time, maintaining high liquidity. On 30 June 1993, the liquidity ratio (cash in hand and at banks and marketable securities to total assets) amounted to 67%.

By the end of June 1993, Arab Bank Group's equity amounted to 6.8% of total assets. The capital adequacy ratio for the Group (measured according to the Basle Committee Rules) was around 12%. Moreover, total equity corresponded to more than 22% of the loan portfolio.

On 30 June 1993, total assets of the Group reached US\$ 14.5 billion. Most of the Group's external sources of funds are composed of stable customers' deposits which give the Group ample room to manage its assets efficiently and reflect the customers' long-standing confidence and loyalty. Total deposits at the end of June 1993 reached US\$ 13.2 billion.

Arab Bank Group looks to the future with great optimism and determination. The Group plans to continue to play a leading role in the economies of the Arab world and at the same time, it will endeavour to enhance its position as a major financial institution in the international markets.

ARAB BANK GROUP

Balance Sheet as of 30 June 1993 and 1992

	30/06/1993	30/06/1992
Assets	US\$('000)	US\$('000)
Cash in hand and at banks	8,156,765	8,361,143
Securities and investments	1,577,198	1,519,694
Loans and advances	4,331,516	4,340,583
Customers' liability on acceptances	105,339	144,038
Premises and equipment	76,327	82,038
Accrued interest receivable	66,196	90,767
other assets	142,965	115,853
Total Assets	14,456,306	14,654,116
Customers' liability on guarantees and letters of credit	3,745,368	3,274,459
Total	18,201,674	17,928,575

	30/06/1993	30/06/1992
Liabilities	US\$('000)	US\$('000)
Deposits and other accounts	13,171,174	13,368,503
Acceptances	105,339	144,038
Accrued interest payable	51,542	49,140
Other liabilities	151,479	152,194
Total Liabilities	13,479,534	13,713,875
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital	139,246	139,246
Statutory reserve	99,721	88,989
Voluntary reserve	127,571	115,126
General reserve	635,414	591,222
Reserves with associated companies	190,095	174,734
Retained earnings	1,618	1,162
Total	1,193,665	1,110,479
Translation adjustments	(216,893)	(170,238)
Total Shareholders' Equity	976,772	940,241
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	14,456,306	14,654,116
Guarantees and letters of credit	3,745,368	3,274,459
Total	18,201,674	17,928,575

ARAB BANK

SISTER INSTITUTIONS, SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Arab Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.,

Zurich, Geneva

Wholly owned by the shareholders of Arab Bank Plc.

Arab Australia Ltd.

Sydney

Wholly owned subsidiary

Arab Bank (Austria) AG

Vienna

Wholly owned subsidiary

Arab Bank AG

Frankfurt

Wholly owned subsidiary

Finance, Accountancy, Mohassaba S.A.

Geneva

Wholly owned subsidiary

Arab Tunisian Bank 64 % Owned

Arab Bank Maroc 50 % owned

Oman Arab Bank S.A.O. 49 % owned

Arab National Bank 40 % owned



LIVRES

André Malraux

Les Editions Gallimard viennent de publier un reportage au Yémen réalisé en 1934 par l'écrivain français. Les ruines de Mareb et le souvenir mythique de la reine Balkis vus du ciel par le romancier aventurier.

Aur éolé du prix Goncourt récompensant en 1933 son roman "La Condition Humaine", André Malraux partit l'année suivante au Yémen sur les traces de la reine de Saba. Les Editions Gallimard viennent de publier à Paris l'ensemble de ses articles parus à l'époque dans le journal "L'Intransigeant".

Ruines de Mareb

Le romancier français, épris de gloire et d'action, s'envola avec Corniglion-Molinier sur un Farman 190 au moteur gonflé pour l'occasion. Le monomoteur ne pouvait pas voler plus de dix heures d'affilée. L'écrivain tirait une certaine fierté de mener ses aventures par la voie des airs. "La noblesse grave de l'aviation est de rejeter l'homme toujours à nouveau contre les menaces épiques dont on fait les Dieux".

Dans la région de Mareb, les deux hommes aperçoivent des ruines, des traces d'enceintes ovales, des éboulis clairs sur le sol, toutes traces d'une ville morte demi-enterrée sous les dunes. De Djibouti, Corniglion-Moutardier, et son passager envoient un télégramme au journal "L'Intransigeant" : "AVONS DECOUVERT CITÉ LÉGENDAIRE REINE DE SABA. STOP. VINGT TOURS OU TEMPLES TOUJOURS DEBOUT. STOP. ETC".

Hommage à une reine

Malraux s'enthousiasme de cette découverte : "...Un naufrage échoué là comme un vaisseau de Babylone chargé de statues brisées". La reine de Saba devient une héroïne sous sa plume. Son engouement est tel que l'écrivain ne se soucie guère des règles élémentaires de la géographie. Ainsi, il situe

"Mareb en Hadramaout, au sud du désert, à l'est d'Aden". Certains "spécialistes" affirment que venant de la Côte française des Somalis (actuellement Djibouti), Malraux n'a pas atteint la zone

même de Mareb mais survolé seulement les villages situés un peu au nord de Sanaa. Il reste un bel hommage à la mythique reine Balkis.

La Reine de Saba, une

Une vie

A 20 ans, André Malraux est un farfêlu à la vocation d'aventurier. De Saïgon à Madrid, de Moscou à l'Alsace, il multiplie les expériences. En 1924, il s'embarque pour l'Indochine. Il a 23 ans. Parti à la recherche des ruines khmères, il découpe des bas-reliefs du temple de Banteai-Srey et les rapportent à Phnom Penh. Inculpé de vol, il est condamné à trois ans de prison ferme, peine réduite en appel.

Lors d'un second séjour en 1925, il lance un journal "L'Indochine enchaînée" qui proteste contre les injustices de l'empire français. De retour à Paris, il

compose un essai *La Tentation de l'Occident*. Le nouvel écrivain intègre le groupe de la *Nouvelle Revue française*. Il côtoie Valéry, Gide et Drieu La Rochelle.

La gloire s'empare du jeune homme à 32 ans. Son roman "La Condition Humaine", qui relate la dernière révolte de Shanghai contre Tchang Kaï-chek en 1927, remporte en 1933 le prix Goncourt, prestigieuse récompense littéraire en France.

Ecrivain engagé

Ecrivain engagé, André Malraux est de tous les combats. Avec André Gide, il va à Berlin réclamer la libération de Dimitrov emprisonné par les nazis. A Paris, il anime le groupe d'intellectuels antifascistes. En 1935, il est le plus

Venu de Djibouti, Malraux a survolé ces régions montagneuses du Yémen, avant de découvrir Mareb.



ardent des "compagnons de route" du parti communiste.

En 1936, le goût de l'action le reprend. Il s'engage aux côtés des Républicains espagnols pendant la guerre civile. Durant sept mois, il organise l'escadrille *Espana* et participe aux combats aériens avec un courage incontesté. Cet épisode de sa vie lui inspire un autre chef d'oeuvre, *L'Espoir*, paru en 1937.

De 1940 à 1944, il se retire dans le midi de la France. Il ne s'engagera dans la résistance contre l'occupant allemand qu'en mars 1944. Sous le nom du colonel Berger, il fédère les maquis de Corrèze. Arrêté par la Gestapo, il est libéré par les Résistants et commande la brigade *Alsace-Lorraine*.

Ayant rompu avec les communistes, il devient à la Libération le porte-parole du

général De Gaulle, puis son ministre de l'Information. Il quitte en même temps que lui le gouvernement en 1946. Après le retour au pouvoir du général en 1958, il devient ministre des Affaires culturelles.

Bâtisseur de Maisons de la culture

Il le restera dix ans. Il se fait bâtisseur de Maisons de la culture. De retour aux affaires, l'écrivain semblait avoir renoncé à l'écriture. Aussi la parution des *Antimémoires*, en 1967 fut-elle un événement. En 1969, quand Malraux abandonne son ministère, on peut avoir l'impression qu'un écrivain extraordinaire, le plus éclatant de l'avant-guerre, s'est effacé devant un ministre

بسكوت أبو ولد

الأفضل لتغذية الصغار،
ولضيافة الكبار



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

ABU WALAD BISCUITS

MOYEN-ORIENT

L'OLP confrontée à une crise financière

Jamais la centrale palestinienne n'a connu de telles difficultés depuis sa création en 1964. Le gel de l'aide des monarchies du Golfe est la principale explication avancée.

L'OLP (Organisation de libération de la Palestine) est en plein désarroi. A la crise politique s'ajoute la crise financière. Depuis plusieurs mois, la paye de ses salariés a été suspendue et la centrale palestinienne vient de décréter une réduction de son personnel à l'étranger. Cette crise est sans précédent depuis la création de l'OLP en 1964. Plusieurs responsables sont inquiets et redoutent un éclatement de l'organisation.

Le mémorandum diffusé par le département politique (Affaires étrangères) propose trois options à ses diplomates: la résiliation des contrats de tout personnel local, la "démission" volontaire des fonctionnaires palestiniens et le transfert d'une partie du personnel dans certains pays arabes, notamment la Jordanie, la Syrie et le Liban.

Ces mesures "sont destinées à liquider l'OLP et constituent un coup fatal à ses institutions", a affirmé un responsable de la centrale palestinienne dans le Golfe ajoutant: "nous ne démissionnons pas, car nous sommes des militants et non des employés.

Nous avons rejoint l'OLP pour combattre pour notre terre et non pour un contrat de travail".

Le mémorandum signé par Farouk Kaddoumi, chef du département politique affirme que ces mesures "préventives" ont été décidées "pour faire face à l'arrêt des revenus dont souffre l'OLP depuis trois ans, après le gel de l'aide que lui apportaient les pays arabes, notamment ceux du Golfe". Ce gel de l'aide est dû à la position jugée pro-irakienne de l'OLP durant la crise du Golfe.

Yasser Arafat sur la sellette

Outre ces difficultés financières, la centrale palestinienne est confrontée à une crise politique. Un membre du comité exécutif, Mahmoud Darwiche, a démissionné, et un autre, Chafic Al-Hout, a suspendu sa participation. Des responsables de l'OLP ont accusé le chef de l'organisation, Yasser Arafat, d'être responsable de la "dérive" de la centrale palestinienne et ont indiqué que des contacts étaient en cours entre

les diplomates palestiniens en vue de convoquer un "congrès national palestinien".

"Nous avons besoin d'un congrès national palestinien et non d'une réunion du Conseil national palestinien (CNP, parlement en exil). C'est la plus grave crise dans l'histoire de l'OLP car elle est interne, contrairement aux précédentes", a déclaré un diplomate palestinien.

En Egypte, l'ancien Premier ministre égyptien Moustapha Khalil a demandé à Israël d'intervenir auprès de diverses institutions financières internationales pour sauver l'OLP de la faillite économique. "Il lui faudrait au moins 70 millions de dollars pour circonscrire tout de suite la crise. Pourquoi Israël n'interviendrait-il pas pour la sauver, et éviter ainsi l'emprise éventuelle des organisations palestiniennes radicales?", a-t-il déclaré.

En Israël, le ministre de l'Habitat, Binyamin Ben-Eliezer a affirmé: "Nous ne nous réjouissons pas de cette crise. Nous préférierions que le camp de nos interlocuteurs palestiniens dans le processus de paix soit uni".

SOCIÉTÉ

Paroles de femmes

Deux femmes yéménites expriment leur opinion sur la condition féminine au Yémen: Raoufa Hassan, qui dirige le département de communication et de journalisme à l'Université de Sanaa et Amat Alim Susuwaha, qui travaille au ministère de l'Information. Deux femmes actives qui réclament plus de droits pour les femmes dans la société yéménite.

ENTRETIEN: Raoufa Hassan

Agée d'une trentaine d'années, Raoufa Hassan a fait des études universitaires au Caire, où elle a obtenu une maîtrise. Elle est ensuite partie aux Etats-Unis, où elle a décroché un master degree. Enfin, elle a terminé ses études en France par un doctorat en communication à l'université Paris VII. Elle s'est présentée aux élections législatives d'avril dernier, mais n'a pas été élue.

Yemen Times: Quelle est la condition de la femme au Yémen?

Raoufa Hassan: Il faut faire une distinction entre les femmes vivant en milieu rural et celles vivant dans les villes. Dans les campagnes, les femmes travaillent beaucoup et aident les hommes à cultiver la terre. Elles participent aux côtés des hommes à la vie du village. La femme est alors presque l'égale de l'homme.

YT: Pensez-vous que la situation de la femme yéménite va s'améliorer?

RH: La loi accorde des droits aux femmes, mais dans la réalité, les femmes ne jouissent pas complètement de ces droits. Il faut appliquer la loi, notamment dans le domaine de l'éducation.

YT: Et par rapport aux pays occidentaux?

RH: Dans ces pays aussi, la situation de la femme n'est pas parfaite. Les femmes ont plus de difficultés que les hommes à trouver un travail.

YT: Après l'unification des deux Yémen, y a-t-il eu des changements?

RH: Depuis l'unification, la situation de la femme dans l'ancien Yémen du Nord a

évolué. Par contre, dans l'ancien Yémen du Sud, elle n'a pas bougé.

YT: Pourquoi les femmes ont-elles décidé de participer aux élections?

RH: Parce que c'est leur droit. Les femmes représentent la moitié de la population du pays.

Les deux femmes élues députées n'ont en réalité aucun pouvoir

YT: Pourquoi y a-t-il eu aussi peu de candidates à se présenter (environ 50 pour tout le pays)?

RH: Elles savent que les hommes ne sont prêts à élire des femmes. Certaines n'ont donc pas eu le courage de se présenter. Il a été difficile pour les candidates d'obtenir un soutien financier pour leur campagne électorale. Dans l'ensemble, les femmes ont pu voter librement. D'ailleurs le déroulement du scrutin dans les bureaux de vote s'est plutôt bien passé.

Deux femmes seule-

ment ont été élues députées au Parlement: Mouna Basharahil et Khawla Sharaf, toutes deux de l'ancien Yémen du sud. Les hommes votent pour les hommes, surtout au Yémen. Ils n'encouragent pas les femmes et le gouvernement non plus.

Dans la réalité, les deux femmes députées élues n'ont aucun pouvoir. Elles sont seulement le symbole de la démocratie yéménite au Parlement. Ce n'est pas si mal. C'est en quelque sorte une décoration pour les femmes, mais cela n'a rien à voir avec le pouvoir.

YT: Quelle image les hommes ont-ils de vous?

RH: Je sais pas. Cela me fascine. J'aimerais vraiment le savoir.

YT: Est-ce que vous travaillez pour votre plaisir ou parce que vous en avez besoin?

RH: Je me demande si cette question est aussi posée aux hommes. On travaille, parce que c'est pour cela que nous avons été créés. Travailler, c'est une manière de se trouver, de s'exprimer.

Propos recueillis par Achwak NASSER et

CONFERENCE: Amat Alim Susuwaha

L'association d'amitié Yémen-France accueillait mardi 24 août Amat Alim Susuwaha pour un exposé sur "La femme et la démocratie au Yémen". Extraits de cette conférence.

"L'occupation britannique au sud et le régime imamite au nord ont eu une grande influence sur le rôle actuel de la femme dans la société yéménite. Au sud, les Anglais ont encouragé l'éducation des filles. Au nord par contre, il n'y avait pas d'écoles avant la Révolution. Ceci explique le taux très élevé d'analphabétisme chez les femmes. Aujourd'hui, les écoles et les universités ne forment pas assez de filles pour modifier nettement la situation.

Le développement du pays ne peut se faire sans les femmes

Le développement du pays ne peut se faire sans la femme. L'homme et la femme ont besoin de travailler ensemble.

Dans le domaine politique, la situation de la femme a changé au nord depuis l'unification. Aux élections générales de 1987, aucune femme n'a pu participer et la loi interdisait aux femmes le droit de vote et le droit de se porter candidate.

Aux dernières élections, plus de 500 000 femmes y ont pris part. On peut dire que la

majorité de leurs voix se sont dirigées vers l'Israh (RYR, Rassemblement yéménite pour la réforme). Par une propagande religieuse, ce parti a attiré les femmes vers lui.

Parmi tous les programmes des partis politiques, il n'y en avait que deux qui ont fait des propositions pour les femmes, l'Israh et le Rassemblement yéménite unioniste. Les autres partis se sont contentés de généralités et certains n'en ont pas parlé du tout.

Par exemple, le CPG (Congrès populaire général) a déclaré que "les femmes sont les cousines des hommes". Le PSY (Parti socialiste yéménite) voulait "faire participer les femmes dans tous les domaines, politique, économique...."

L'Israh, par contre, a réclamé un effort de formation pour les femmes, a demandé que la dignité de la femme soit respectée et qu'elle jouisse de tous ses droits.

Le rôle des femmes dans les partis est secondaire. Elles n'ont pas de rôle dirigeant. La participation des femmes aux élections et au Parlement est symbolique. Il n'y a pas de véritable volonté politique de faire exister les femmes au Parlement. Aussi

les deux femmes élues députées sont utilisées comme un symbole de la participation des femmes au processus démocratique engagé par le gouvernement.

Il existe au nord et au sud des associations de femmes. Leur objectif était d'encourager l'engagement des femmes dans tous les domaines d'activité. Mais ces associations ont échoué. Elles s'occupent trop de politique. Actuellement, elles ne font pas grand chose pour la cause des femmes. Elles s'occupent plutôt d'œuvres de bienfaisance. Pour l'instant, il n'y a pas de véritable association de femmes.

Les femmes sont responsables de leur situation

Les femmes sont responsables de leur condition actuelle au Yémen. Elles peuvent changer leur situation.

Dans l'administration, il y a 22 % de femmes et pourtant on les ignore. Elles ne travaillent pas à des postes de direction. La société yéménite ne peut pas continuer à ignorer le rôle des femmes et croire que le pays peut se développer sans elles. Ce développement

SOMALIE

Clinton envoie des

Le Président des Etats-Unis a pris cette décision au lendemain d'une nouvelle attaque contre des soldats américains.

Bill Clinton a décidé de réagir. Entre 300 et 400 soldats de l'armée de terre seront envoyés en Somalie pour "apporter une puissance de feu supplémentaire" aux 4000 déjà sur place. Cette décision a été prise au lendemain d'une nouvelle attaque contre des soldats américains de la force de maintien de la paix de l'ONU.

Trois attentats en deux semaines

Dimanche 22 août, six soldats américains ont été légèrement blessés dans le sud de Mogadiscio par l'explosion d'une mine au passage de leur véhicule. La mine a sauté au passage d'un convoi de 22 véhicules militaires américains et koweïtiens relevant du commandement chargé du soutien logistique.

L'incident s'est produit sur Port Road, une route qui relie le port maritime de la capitale à l'aéroport. Des tireurs somaliens ont ensuite ouvert le feu sur les soldats des forces de l'ONU, qui ont riposté, mais cet échange de tirs n'a pas fait de victimes. Des témoins ont déclaré qu'après l'explosion, des Somaliens avaient tenté de dérober une mitrailleuse et que les soldats de l'ONU les avaient chassés en ouvrant le feu. La force de maintien de la paix en Somalie a imputé la responsabilité de cette explosion au chef

de guerre Mohammed Farah Aidid, dont les hommes contrôlent les quartiers sud.

En deux semaines, les Casques bleus américains ont été l'objet de trois attentats. Jeudi 19 août, quatre autres soldats américains avaient été blessés dans des circonstances similaires. Le 8 août, quatre soldats américains avaient été tués par l'explosion d'une mine dans le sud de Mogadiscio.

Quelques heures avant la décision du Président américain, le porte-parole de la Maison Blanche Dee Dee Myers avait souligné que Bill Clinton était "préoccupé" par les récentes attaques contre les troupes américaines à Mogadiscio. "Nous demeurons engagés et nous évaluons la situation sur le terrain", avait indiqué Mlle Myers à Martha's Vineyard (Massachusetts) où M. Clinton passe une dizaine de jours de vacances.

Une réaction du Congrès

La décision du Président américain risque de provoquer une "forte réaction du Congrès", où de nombreuses voix se sont déjà élevées contre la participation américaine à cette "guérilla urbaine dans un pays sans valeur stratégique" pour les Etats-Unis. (AFP)

En Bref

Négociations saoudo-yéménites: La sixième session des négociations entre l'Arabie Saoudite et le Yémen sur le litige frontalier qui oppose les deux pays, doit se tenir le 9 octobre prochain à Ryad. La cinquième session a conclu ses travaux jeudi 19 août à Taëz.

Commerce mondial: une croissance de 7% en 1992: Le commerce mondial a augmenté en valeur de 7 % en 1992 contre 4 % en 1991, mais cette croissance reste inférieure aux 13,5 % en moyenne annuelle enregistrés entre 1986 et 1990, selon le Fonds monétaire international. La faiblesse des pays industrialisés a été compensée par les pays en voie de développement. Au Moyen-Orient, pour la première fois depuis longtemps, la balance commerciale a été déficitaire, la zone récupérant de la guerre du Golfe de 1990-91, et subissant la baisse des prix du pétrole.

Deux ambassadeurs irakiens passent à l'opposition: Deux ambassadeurs irakiens ont fait défection et se trouvent désormais en Grande-Bretagne, où ils ont rejoint l'opposition irakienne en exil. L'opposition irakienne s'est félicitée de ces défections. Il s'agit d'"un événement capable de redynamiser le CNI (Congrès national irakien) après une période de désaccords internes".



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صناعات: ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢، ٢٤٠٩٥٢، فاكس: ٢٦٣٠٨٦، ص: ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة: ت: ٣/٢٢٤٦٠، فاكس: ٥٦٦١، ص: ٢١١٥٥١، ص: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم: ت: ٧٤٥٦٩، ٧٤٦١٠، ٧٤٦١٢، فاكس: ٧٤٥٦٩، ص: ١٩٣٦
بورسودان: ت: ٢٦٣٠، ٢٩٧٩، ٤٤٦٥، فاكس: ٧٠٠٧١، ص: ١٦٠

*** Jimmy Carter:**

Former US President Jimmy Carter arrives in Sanaa on the 28th on a three-day visit. Mr. Carter, who is going to meet many officials and intellectuals, will also do quite a bit of sight-seeing. He is a guest of the presidential palace.

*** Alwan Shaibany:**

Mr. Alwan Shaibany, the Chairman of UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism, has agreed to cover the full costs (travel, lodging, etc.) of a team of experts who will spend two weeks in Shamaytain, Hugarriah, to study the needs of the region in development projects. Sheikh Ahmed Shukri, a prominent PGC member is working to have the projects promised by PGC leaders implemented.

*** Salim Saleh Mohammed:**

Salem Saleh Mohammed, Member of the Presidential Council and Assistant Secretary-General of the YSP, has left the country headed first to Jordan, ostensibly for medical check-ups.

Mr. Salim Saleh leave the political scene of Yemen amid strong indicators of a serious rift within the YSP leadership in its relations with the PGC, and in its vision of the way the state and government should be managed. Meanwhile, the YSP leadership has gone to Aden for consultations.

*** Ahmed Salim Al-Adialeh:**

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Al-Adialeh, the Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Yemen, has also been named as his country's non-resident ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti. He leaves shortly to present his letters of credence to President Hassan Gouled.

*** Ahmed Hayel Saeed:**

Mr. Ahmed Hayel Saeed Anam, Chairman of the Taiz Red Cross, disclosed that the new premises of the Taiz Red Cross will be opened on the September / October Revolution's anniversary.

*** Simon Cunningham and John McLoughlin:**

Rothmans is bringing in a new team to replace the outgoing team. Simon Cunningham is replacing Pat Heneghan as Market Manager, while John P. McLoughlin is replacing Martin Tomlinson as Sales Manager - Sanaa and Hodeidah. The outgoing team is being stationed in Saudi Arabia.

*** Ahmed Noor:**

Indonesian Ambassador in Yemen, H.E. Mr. Ahmed Noor, is hosting on the 30th of August a reception on the occasion of the Indonesian national day. Although the celebration is dated 30th, the official national day of Indonesia is the 17th of August. Members of the diplomatic corps, officials, and friends are invited to the party.

*** Abdul-Habeeb Salim:**

Mr. Abdul-Habeeb Salim, member of parliament and anti-corruption critical journalist has travelled to Cairo for a couple of weeks. He is hosted in Cairo by Mr. Mustafa Noman, another pro-democracy personality.

*** Ali Ahmed Ali:**

Mr. Ali Ahmed Ali, well-known businessman, finalized arrangements for an exhibition on prefabricated buildings in Sanaa. Mr. Ali is also the owner of Yemen's first factory for putting together prefabricated constructions.

*** Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kebab:**

Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kebab, Minister of Youth and Sports, heads the Yemeni delegation to the Eighth Arab Youth Festival being held in Beirut during 1-10/9/1993.

*** Saad Abdulaziz Al-Badanah:**

Mr. Saad Abdulaziz Al-Badanah, General Manager of the Arab Satellite Station (ARABSAT) has concluded a few days of visit to Yemen. During the visit, he met with the Minister of Information and Communications, with both of whom he discussed fields of cooperation. Yemen has expressed its interest in acquiring the right to a channel to transmit Yemen's television program to the countries sharing in the ARABSAT network.

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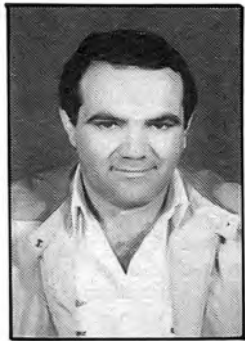
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On the Centennial of a Unique Man:

Yogananda's Quest for Universal Brotherhood

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



"When you go beyond the consciousness of this world, knowing that you are not the body or the mind, and yet aware as never before that you exist - that divine-consciousness is what you are. You are that in which is rooted everything in the universe."

Paramahansa Yogananda

One hundred years ago this year, a man named Paramahansa Yogananda was born. The name may not ring any bells, as our intellect, as Middle Easterners, was a long time withdrawn and almost isolated from human developments, specially those taking place in the East. Whatever exposure we had, it was all West-oriented. This has had the effect of veiling historic relations with neighboring civilizations that are much more relevant - naturally and spiritually - to us as Arabs.

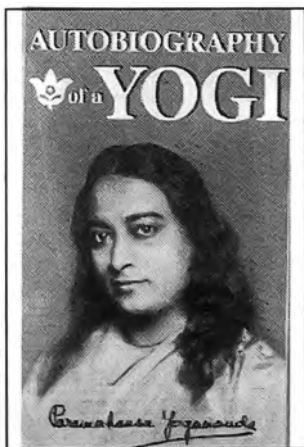
Yet, Paramahansa Yogananda is well known in the East and West alike, and it is funny how we Arabs missed out on him. His fame was due to the cause to which he dedicated himself - universal peace and harmony among all peoples, regardless of

race, color or religion. He considered mother earth as one big home for all of us, a place where all nations and races can belong, where they all gather to worship a *god* of wisdom and compassion, as guided by great prophets such as Mohammed, Jesus Christ, Moses, the Buddha, Zoroaster, etc.

The world to him, was a kingdom eternally lighted by the sun, moon, and stars, and decorated by mother nature and its bountiful resources. Man in his actions and thoughts shall be totally aware of (and willingly accept) that he is a member of the worldwide family. And when Man knows his *god*, and commune therewith (not merely know *him* intellectually) then Man will love Man, and Man can embrace humanity as a whole.

Born in India in 1893, Paramahansa Yogananda stepped up over the stairs of

self-awareness, and evolved into awareness of god. In the 1920, he set sail for America to participate in the International Congress of Religions. The encounter with his fellow-humans enriched his conviction of the comradery of human beings. Starting from a base in Los Angeles, California, he soon started branches all over American and many parts of the world.



I ran across his philosophy by accident, while reading his book, "Autobiography of a Yogi," an account of his search for truth. The book is also an invaluable introduction to the profound science of yoga, the means used by this great man to achieve "communication"

with the universal consciousness. This book was described by Columbia University Press as follows: "There has been nothing before, written in English or in any other European language like this presentation of yoga." The Nobel Laureate Thomas Mann wrote to Yogananda: "I am grateful to you for granting some insight into this fascinating world." Other books and authors as "The Law of Success," "How You Can Talk with God," "Scientific Healing Affirmations," "Metaphysical Meditations," "Where There Is Light," "Man's Eternal Quest," "The Science of Religion," and "Divine Romance."

Away from all pre-dominant concepts and religious fanaticism, philosophies and beliefs, we cannot but contemplate the transcendental approach this man has dedicated his life for. A world of brotherhood and equality where no man can enslave another under any pretext. He once told the Americans that they call Hindus "heathens," and awkwardly enough, the Hindus call them "heathens" in return. Thus ignorance is on both sides to equal limits. Whether we consider ourselves believers or not, or consider yogic philosophy

infidelity or not, we cannot reject the principle of rebuilding man's relations with oneself, humanity and nature. But the path is clear - that is the need for a re-study and re-discovery of ourselves as beings with a superior mission than we think or realize we are meant for. We have to harmonize ourselves with this eternal flow of life that started long before us, and shall forever last after us. To understand enigmas of life, the man armed with superior consciousness and insight, turned to his unique gift, the mind, to rationalize and experiment physical facts. Thereof, solving

problem after problem to create the current civilization. It was built alright, but with much un-needed sacrifices - warts and destruction. Corpses of men and women of all races, religions and colors cover the land and wasted under various pretexts.

The coming of such men as Paramahansa Yogananda was an important reminder of the potential of man and his spiritual glory. With his picturesque language and vivid imagery, the writer manages to put the most profound enigmas of man's mind and soul into easy-to-read, yet highly inspiring words.

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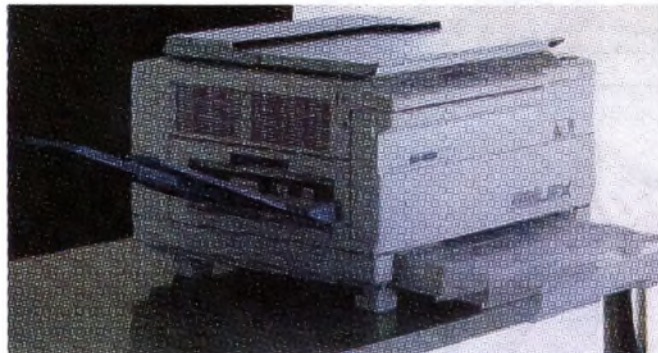
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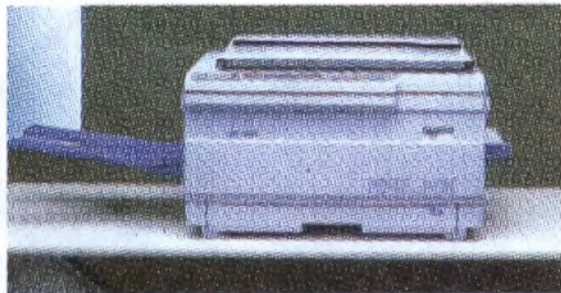
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فرع تعز، تلفون: ٠٤-٢١١١٤٢، فاكس: ٠٤-٢١٢٣٧٤
فرع الحديدة، تلفون: ٠٣-٢٢٢٣٧٤/٢٢٢٣٠٣، فاكس: ٠٣-٢٢٢٣٨٢٠٢



STYLED FOR NEW ADVENTURES

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Insurance & Pension Authority's 4 billion in Invertible Cash

One of the important goals and objectives of the state civil service system is to provide a certain degree of peace of mind to the employees. That objective was to be met by law number 25 of 1991 which replaced earlier laws in the former YAR and PDRY.

Law number 25 established the Insurance and Pensions Authority which collects monthly 12% of the employees' salaries in government, public and mixed corporations. This 12% of the salary is paid 50% by the employees themselves, and the other 50% is paid by the employer (government). To shed more light on the efforts of this authority and the sector as a whole, Yemen Times stringer Ismail Al-Ghabri interviewed Mr. Ahmad Ahmad Al-Attab, Chairman of the Authority. Excerpts of the interview:

Q: What kind of resources are available with the authority?

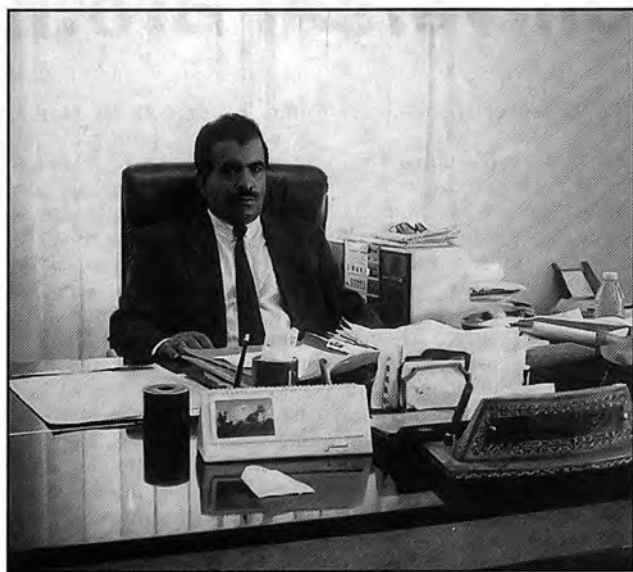
A: You know, of course, that our resources are the difference between what we collect as premium from government employees enjoying the coverage, and pensioners collecting their monthly allowance, both regulated by law number 25 of 1991.

Our current cash balance with the Central Bank is about YR 4 billion.

This and earlier surpluses are invested by decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Authority.

Q: Does the government pay its share of the premium (50%, while the first 50% is deducted from the salary) regularly?

A: Of course, it does. Article 72 of law 25 obliges the



Central Bank not to pay any payroll check unless the amount due to the authority is also simultaneously paid.

We have some difficulty from time to time to collect the 6% due on the government and public/mixed corporations. At the end, however, it is all paid.

Q: When the government pays its dues (50% of the 12%), is it merely an accounting record between two government institutions or is the money really available to you?

A: I want to strongly insist that we get the full amount. This is not a simple accounting procedure. We get the money, we can draw on it, and we can use it.

In the past, we had some difficulty collecting the government share. The amounts piled until they surpassed YR 2.5 billion.

We have since been able to retrieve YR 450 million from the ministry of finance, and we hope to collect the balance in the near future.

Q: How many persons are you included in your program?

A: Technically, all government employees are part of the program. But we have, at the moment, about 300,000 active files, meaning people who pay premiums. At the same time, we have about 22,000 persons who have retired and drawn monthly pensions from us.

Q: We have heard of cases whereby even the 6% of the salaries debited from employees' salaries are not passed on to you, let alone paying the other 6%. How true is this?

A: It is very true. There were several organizations that held back the dues. In some cases, it was the employees's 6%, but in most cases, it is the other 6% that is often the problem. Many organizations say the allocations are not enough. We know this is not true. The problem is simply that they use this money for other purposes, and they leave us stuck.

We have referred the matter to the prime minister who acted immediately to rectify the situation. He ordered them to pay all arrears, for which we drew up a schedule.

A 2% monthly fine has also been agreed upon for any organization that delays payment.

Q: Do you have branches in all governorates?

A: Yes, we are one of the organizations that encompass the whole republic in our services., including the eastern and southern governorates.

Q: Let us talk about your investments. How have you been using the money?

A: Let me repeat that it is the Board of Directors that is responsible for deciding where and how much to invest.

There are many different projects in which the authority has invested. I can talk of two kinds of investments - real estate and industry. The main ones in the real estate sector are:

1. A nine-storey building on Zubeiri Street, Sanaa, which is a commercial complex.

This is at a cost YR 150 million.

2. A 13-storey residential complex in Sawad Sa'awan in Sanaa.

This is at a cost of YR 190 million.

3. Several banking complexes

4. Many apartment buildings in Sanaa, Ibb and Hadhramaut.

As far as the industrial investments are concerned, we are often a small minority share holder. Our highest involvement of 25% is the salt refining and packing plant. In many other plants and factories, we have a 5% stake.

The policy has always been to diversify and spread thinly.

Q: What are the projects you are now considering for investment?

A: We have many projects at various stages of preparations. The most definite ones are a complex - for residential as well as commercial use

sections - in Crater, and another one in Maalla.

We also have plans for tourist-related investments. For example, we are considering a major investment in resorts in Aden.

Q: What are the most pressing problems in your work?

A: As a country which lacks solid statistics, we are unable to determine in a sure way the data on our beneficiaries. I wish the employers - ministries or organizations would provide us with full data on their employees.

Another problem is the late payment of the dues. Many ministries and organizations unnecessarily delay payment which creates complications.

Our task is to make life for the employees easier, once they are disabled or in their old age, and to guarantee that their families would have something to live on, once they pass away. Therefore, all parties should assist us in making sure we do our job.




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Red Crescent	203131/3

Banks:	
Yemeni Banks:	
Central Bank	274371/3
Commercial Bank: Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Branches of Foreign Banks:	
Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

Government Offices:	
Foreign Affairs	202544/7
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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: Sanaa	206112/14
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General: Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance Co.	272890-2



SANAA :	
1. Embassies:	
Afghanistan	217691
Algeria	209688/89
Bulgaria	217244
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
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Egypt	275948/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	275995/7
Germany	216756/757, 266873/4
Hungary	216250, 216679
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/948
Iraq	216682/790
Italy	73409/78849
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	216701/736
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	216317/319
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	208815/6
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/14
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
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Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	247750/52
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

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U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
Vietnam	216985

2. Honorary Consulates:	
Austria	266725
Belgium	205925/865
Canada	208814
Danish Trade Office	243433
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534

3. International Organizations:	
FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204

ADEN Consulates :	
China	233115
Ethiopia (Commercial)	231335
France	223129/090
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
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AIR LINES

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Alitalia	273655
Alyemda (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
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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
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Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
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Mareb	210350
Yazan	217997
Marib (063)	
Biquis Marib	2666-2371
Sadah (051)	
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Mukalla (0952)	
Hadhramaut	2060

Preparing for NASA's Biggest Shuttle Mission

It is probably the most intricate water ballet ever choreographed, and by far the most crucial. For months, for hours on end, four astronauts have gone under water to rehearse the most ambitious and daunting shuttle mission of all time-fixing the hubble space telescope. The main stage is a 1.3 million-gallon water tank, 12 meters deep and 23 meters in diameter. The props are life-size replicas of the telescope, replacement parts and tools. The costumes are space-suits.

It is not "the real world" as space-walking astronauts like to call the weightless environment of space. But the neutral buoyancy tank at Nasa's Marshall Space Flight Center in northern Alabama, where lead weights ensure that space-walk trainees neither float nor sink, is as good as weightlessness gets on earth. By the time Endeavour lifts off on the Hubble repair mission in December or possibly January, the four space-walking pros will have spent nearly 400 hour straining underwater. It's expected to take a record five to seven space-walkers going out two at a time, to tackle Hubble.

The real work will begin once the crew snags the telescope with the shuttle robot arm (563 kilometers above earth and anchors it in the cargo bay. The \$1.5 billion Hubble - the largest optical instrument ever placed in orbit-was launched from space shuttle Discovery in April 1990. Two months later, Nasa made a horrifying discovery. Hubble's primary mirror had been ground incorrectly and was too flat along the edge. The error in flatness was just one-50th of the thickness of a sheet of paper. But that was enough to blur its view of extremely remote objects in the universe. Although Nasa always planned to visit Hubble in 1993-maintenance mission were supposed to be every three years during its 15-year lifetime - this mission was never intended to be so extensive. Or so expensive.

Nasa officials estimate the mission will cost \$629 million: \$378 million for the shuttle trip and \$251 million for Hubble, including \$86 million for optical corrections. To pay for the corrections and still remain within budget, Nasa scaled down some replacement instruments and delayed development of others. On the space-walkers latest agenda million for optical correction. To pay for the corrections and still remain within budget, Nasa scaled down some replacement instruments and delayed development of others. On the space-walkers' latest agenda for the 11-day mission: install corrective lense, replace main camera with upgraded model, replace jittery

electricity-producing solar-panes, replace broken solar-panel drive electronics, replace two pairs of failed gyroscopes, replace cold-sensitive magnetometer. And if there's time, replace another quirky magnetometer, replace failed gyroscope electronics install spectro

graph switch as safeguard against intermittent power problem, install computer to make up for a few failed computer-memory boards. Whew.

No one, not even the four space-walkers, seriously believes all eleven tasks can be done in one flight. Accomplishing all seven top-priority items, alone, will be a challenge. If the most pressing tasks are left undone, NASA will schedule a second repair mission six months to one year after the first. Otherwise, the next visit will be in 1997.

To improve their chances of success, the spacwalkers are practising everything, not only their own job, but each other's. They are handling objects the size of 272-kilogram replacement parts of frictionless floors, working on a thermal vacuum chamber that simulates the superhot and super cold conditions of space, and using virtual reality, a computerized helmet with a screen that gives them a sense of being right next to Hubble.

They are looking over the replacement instruments, being tested and prepared for flight in a huge superclean room at Nasa's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. Perhaps most importantly, they are preparing for the unexpected, even though Hubble was designed for on-orbit service. The telescope, 13 meters long, 4.3 meters in diameter and 11,340 kilograms, has 61 meters of handrails and 9.4 meter restraints. The spacwalkers will have about 170 tools at their disposal.

"Whether we get everything done, I think, depends upon how we accomodate surprises..." says Story Musgrave, the mission's lead spacwalker and payload commander. "When you have been in the space flight business 26 years, as I have, you only need to look at history and you know this one will not go as planned. And stand by for the drama."

Musgrave's spacwalking partner, Jeffrey Hoffman, contends none of the Hubble chores is intrinsically difficult even though one of the items to be installed is the size of a water cooler. But each task is critical, and therein lies the challenge.

"All it takes is one bolt to stick," says spacwalker Kathryn Thornton. Adds her spacwalking partner Thomas Akers, "There is going to be something that doesn't go right."

Sleepless Nights:

The Nightmare of Counting Sheep Till Dawn!

A good night's sleep is an impossible dream for millions of people world-wide, but it is a permanent part of the life of qat-chewing Yemenis. Despite the throngs of weary sufferers, the economic, social and health implications of sleep disorders are not fully recognised and most go undiagnosed and untreated, medical specialists say. For many people, it is just a part of their destiny to struggle every night for so many hours before they fall asleep, and the accept it.

People with insufficient hours of sleep, end up spending the days in excessive sleepiness, thus being unable to do much productive work, drive or other effort. In fact, they are even bad company because they are easily irritable.

Dr. Colin Shapiro, professor of psychiatry at the University of Toronto and editor of the book *The ABC of Sleep Disorders*, due out later this year, says that doctors' lack of knowledge about sleep problems is often as much a handicap to their resolution as that of the suf"Medical education in sleep disorders is minimal, even in the West where there has been much more interest in them in the last 10 to 15 years," said Gregory Stores, researcher in clinical psychiatry and sleep disorder at Oxford University.

Sleeping disorders cover a wide range of ailments from the more common - like snoring and insomnia - to sleep terrors, sleepwalking

and sudden infant death syndrome. Researchers point out that even the relatively rare sleep disorders such as narcolepsy - a condition marked by sudden attacks of sleep - are more common than multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease. Yet the public generally knows more about the effects of those other illnesses.

A report by the US National Committee on Sleep Disorders Research, "Wake up America," said it was time to recognise the staggering impact of sleep disturbances on the health and welfare of society, an impact that rivalled smoking. In recognition of such concerns, US President Bill Clinton ferers.

signed into law a bill creating a sleep institute in the country.

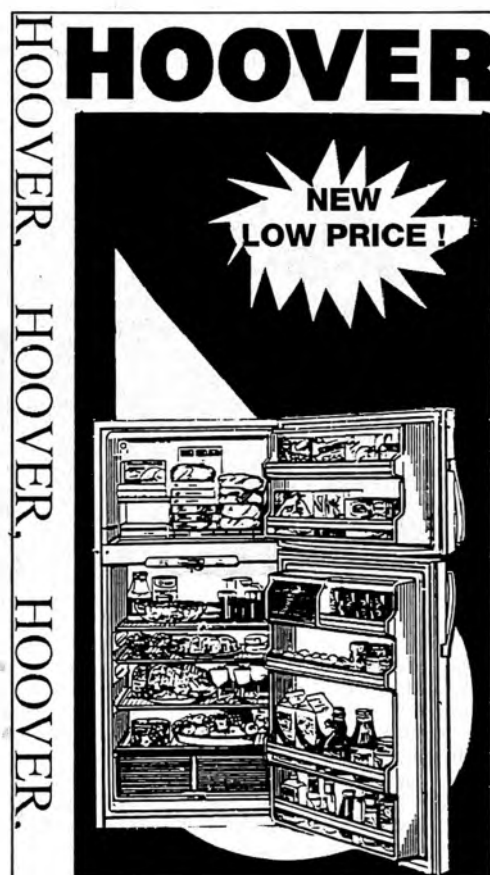
The economic effects of sleep-related problems are difficult to quantify, but are generally agreed to be substantial.

The main aspects of the cost are lower productivity, time off work, and lack of concentration. In many countries, insomnia is as powerful a predictor of early death as obesity. Sever snoring - notably obstructive sleep



apnoea, which involves repeated blockage of the upper airway - also carries a higher risk of death, especially if associated with cardiovascular diseases. Other effects of sleep-related problems include reduced daytime performance, damaged social relations, psychiatric illness and road/work accidents.

In Yemen, an oil-company general manager once told me the reason he avoids employing Yemenis is that they come in the morning with headaches and reddened eyes because of lack of sleep. They are unable to perform properly.



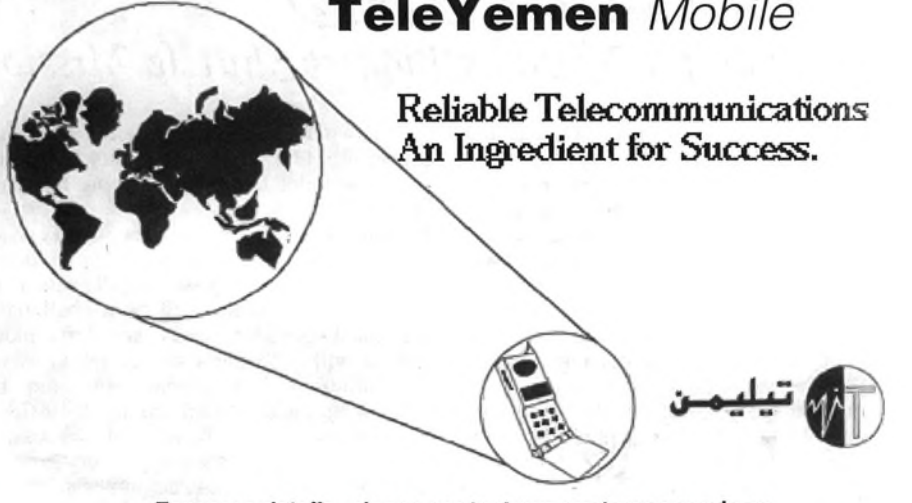
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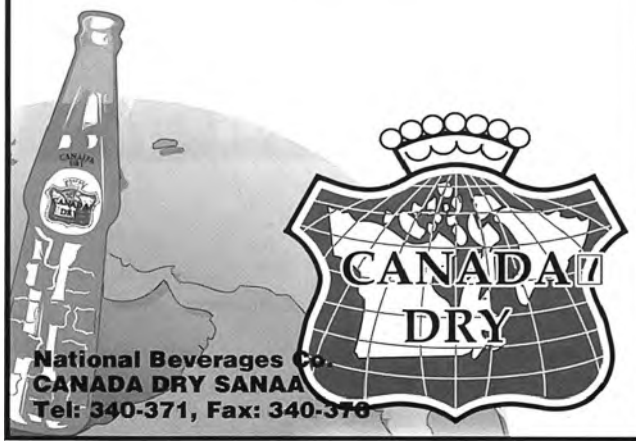
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SERBIA'S NEXT GRAND OFFENSIVE: ANNIHILATING THE MUSLIMS OF KOSOVO.

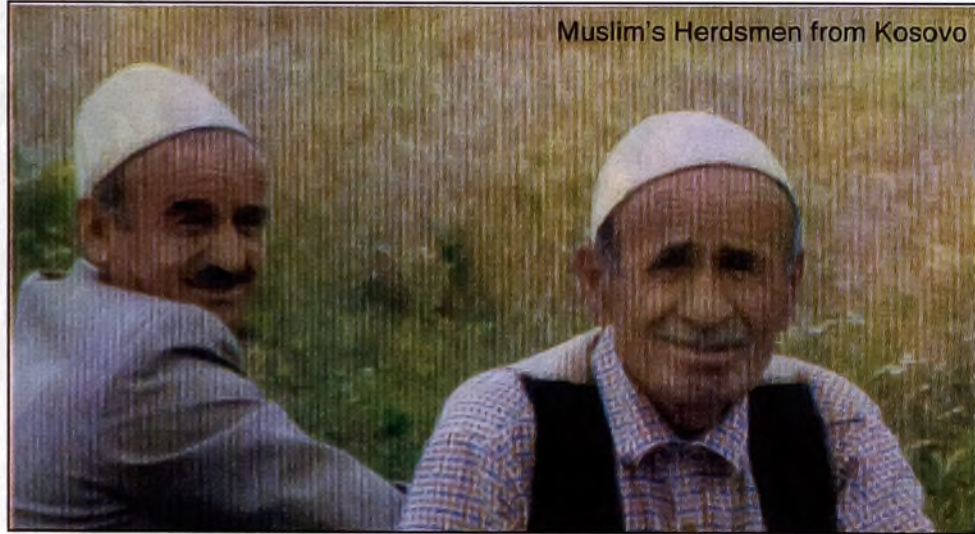


If the Balkan winds pick up, blowing the embers of the Yugoslav conflagration into Serbia's most southernmost province, a bloody massacre far surpassing anything yet seen in Bosnia-Herzegovina seems inevitable. Kosovo is a fascinating land - rich in tradition, shrouded in mystery - where ancient blood feuds planted deep within the craggy rocks of the mountain villages can only be washed away by the torrents

The whole mental framework is full of a pathetic and hateful approach to their fellow countrymen. As an example to this attitude is the story of the Battle of Kosovo, drilled into the head of every Serbian schoolchild through homily, song, and epic saga. Six hundred and four years ago, on Saint Vitus Day, the army of the Serbian Prince Lazar faced the forces of the Ottoman Sultan on the "Field of the

agency and rushed in 30,000 of armed soldiers and 25,000 security policemen - all Serbs. Today, these occupation forces stalk the streets of Kosovo, roadblocks dot the 65-mile stretch from Pec to Pristina. Cars are searched for alleged cache of arms, none of which has not been found. In the tiny villages, where Muslims raise crops and graze cattle as they have for centuries, far removed from the watchful

to play his trump card: Kosovo. Rugova agrees with that analysis. "We do not know exactly when Serbia will need a conflict to overcome its own internal contradictions and complications," he states. "Maybe they are saving us for last." President Salih Berisha of Albania echoed the same feelings recently: "After the Muslims of Bosnia, the two million in Kosovo are next on Belgrade's list," he said. It is this context that the people of Kosovo would like to see an early involvement of the world community in their plight. When US President Bill Clinton decided in June to send 300 American soldiers to join the existing 700 UN peacekeeping forces stationed in the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, he gave a glimmer of hope to the endangered people of Kosovo, next door. Ibrahim Rugova has set down a 10-point plan for maintaining security in the province. The plan envisions declaring Kosovo a neutral zone under UN protectorship, immediately deploying UN Protection Forces, declaring a no-fly zone over the region, and disarming Serbian special forces. "We need several thousand UN soldiers here to protect us from massacre," he said.



of hatred. It is a "Serbian" stronghold inhabited by a 90% Muslim majority. According to the 48-year-old president of Kosovo's outlawed government, Ibrahim Rugova, "It seems inevitable that Serbia will decide to 'purify' Kosovo from its Muslims - ethnic Albanians. When it happens, the world will witness a large-scale slaughter of at least half of the two million Muslims living here." He and his followers demand complete secession and independence from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - which has rendered their language illegal, their culture unwanted, and their religion a threat. Serbs have traditionally seen themselves as the defenders of the Christian world against the infidel Muslims, and the mission is still carried out today in Kosovo. Not only that, but Serbs want to get even, they want to avenge themselves of history.

Blackbirds," just a mile outside of Pristina, the capital of Kosovo. The Serbians are out today to avenge themselves of this defeat. A fully mechanized army is unleashed on part of the citizenry. The escalation of the campaign of terror has directly coincided with the rise to power of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic. Milosevic was able to engineer a putsch in the leadership of the Serbian League of Communists in 1987 by playing the Muslim-hating card. He successfully portrayed himself as the champion of the Serbian ethos. His initial move in 1989 to limit the autonomy granted to Kosovo by the 1974 constitution was met with widespread demonstrations. He ordered the army to shoot. After 29 unarmed protesters were shot dead on the streets of Pristina by Serbian security forces, Milosevic scrapped Kosovo's autonomous status. He declared a state of emer-

eyes of the international community, houses are looted and plundered and villagers are browbeaten. Since the state of emergency was introduced in 1990, hundreds of locals have been killed and wounded by Serbian firearms, and thousands are imprisoned and beaten. "It is part of the 'slow-motion' purification of Kosovo," according to UN observers. Many people speak of a masterplan of Serbian recolonization of the region which involves the forceful evacuation of the Muslims. Some believe that Kosovo will be the 'living space' needed for Serb refugees spilling in as a result of the partitioning of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Belgrade journalist Nenad Stefanovic explains, "Milosevic is the type of character who can only survive by creating a crisis. If the war in Bosnia comes to an end, he will need another crisis situation - hence he is expected


Standing at the site of the Battle of Kosovo, Serbian Maj. Gen. Milovan Bojovic, however say, "I don't know why UN soldiers would come here. We are totally capable of defending ourselves. Bojovic, completely missing the purpose behind UN troop deployment, insists his government will never permit outside troops on 'its' soil. Buried somewhere beneath the rubble of the villages and towns razed by Serbian forces, Kosovo still remains the intact keystone of the precarious Balkan arch. If the forces of hatred push that stone too far, the remaining blocks of the region are sure to come tumbling down, thus unleashing a major war in the region, and, potentially, the world.

By: David Begoun,
World and I, September 1993.



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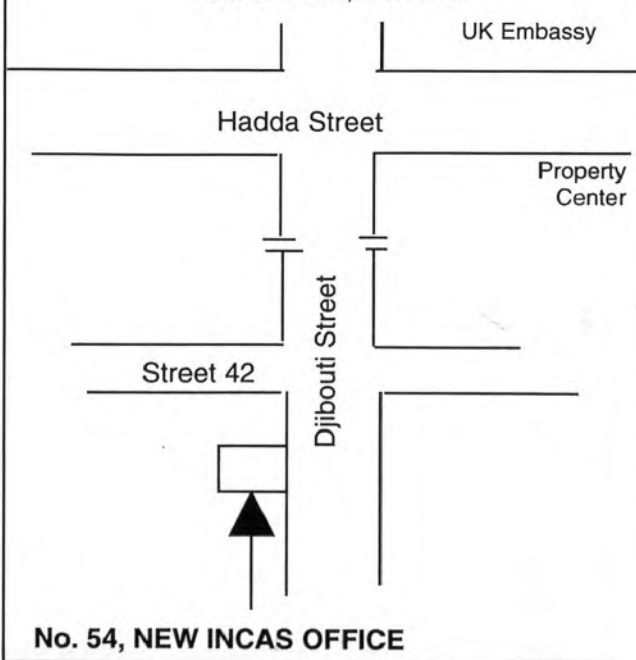
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