



PRICE:
10 Riyals

• September 12th through 18th, 1993

Volume III, Issue# 36 •

As Government Budgetary Deficit Hits the Roof:

The US Dollar Exchange Rate Approaches 50 Riyals!

At Last, A Possible Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Tomorrow, Monday September 12th, the Palestinian and Israeli delegates are going to sign an agreement according to which Israel will relinquish Jericho and the Gaza Strip on which the Palestinians will build their home-rule - the starting point for a Palestinian state on the whole of the West Bank and Gaza.

Yet, the majority of the Palestinian people and Israeli people support the peace process and the recent arrangements. In addition, most countries worldwide have supported the peace efforts. The Arab countries, including

On September 9th, 1993, Mr. Yasser Arafat, PLO Chairman wrote a letter to Israel's Prime Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin in which he renounced the use of violence in settling political difference and he recognized the right of Israel to live in peace and security in the region.

In a separate letter addressed to Johan Jorgen Holst, the Norwegian Foreign Minister who played a critical role in bringing the two sides to a fruitful conclusion, Mr. Arafat called on the Palestinian people to terminate the intifada and asked them to work towards peace.

On the 10th of September, the Israeli Prime Minister responded to Mr. Arafat by confirming that the government of Israel recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

The US administration has followed on the Israeli recognition of the PLO and recognized the organization as representing the Palestinian people and has resumed negotiations with it. US President Bill Clinton hailed the courage and wisdom of the leaders on both sides, and promised to do everything in order to help the two sides overcome any difficulties. The American president was pointing to the small, yet vocal, opposition that the new arrangements have faced.

On the Israeli side, ultra-fundamentalist and Orthodox Jews along with settlers have made a lot of noise to stop the successful completion of the agreement. They have harassed the Israeli Prime Minister at his residence and office, and the Likud bloc has expressed it will do everything to stop the deal.

On the Palestinian side, Mr. Arafat was branded as a traitor, and four splinter groups have already vowed to shed his blood. In addition, part of the religious-based Hamas movement has expressed it will mobilize the people against the deal. "Mr. Arafat has become content with a token part of the land," a Hamas circular states while urging the people to resist acceptance of the deal.



The Yemen Times has been able to obtain one of the closely-guarded secrets of this government - its finances. According to our sources, the government's account with the Central Bank of Yemen clearly points to a steadily deteriorating situation.

The following points are relevant:

1. The 1993 budget is basically consumption-oriented as there are no allocations for new investments. Whatever investments exist are there because:

- a) They are carry-overs from the preceding year/s and to which the government has contractual obligations,
- b) Projects to which total foreign financing has been secured, or in which the government is a minority financier,
- c) Projects financed because top leaders have, under pressure, ordered their implementation in an exceptional manner.

2. The budget deficit continue to grow, and has reached almost 20% of GDP.

3. The deficit is financed solely through the Central Bank of Yemen. Printing fiat money has been the main tool for covering the deficit. If you reach out to your pocket, you could be surprised at the number of print-editions for each currency denomination. For example there are five versions of the 20 Riyal banknote, four versions of the 100 Riyal note, and three versions of the 50 Riyal note. Every time there is a reprint decision, "somebody" tinkers with the design.

4. There is a clear case for arguing that political expediency over-rides any logical or economic criteria in government expenditure patterns.

The main problem is that the government lives well beyond its means. Thus there is no real fiscal policy to govern state finances. To add insult to injury, the Central Bank has no monetary policy as it is fully subservient to the ministry of finance. For example, the main factor in deciding how much money to print is how much the ministry of finance needs to cover its deficit.

Therefore, as the fiscal situation deteriorates, it directly bears on the monetary sector of the economy. The exchange rate of the US dollar in the parallel or open market was fast approaching the 50 Riyal mark. Last Thursday (September 9th), the dollar fetched around 49 Riyals in Souq Al-Milh.

A recently released EEC report summarizes the status of the Central Bank nicely. It states that the Central Bank of Yemen has managed to marginalize itself steadily, to the extent that it is no longer among the main factors in the monetary process. Believe it or not, the CBY is a net borrower from the banking system, and the banks are a net borrower from society. In that case, why do we need them?

The Numbers for the First Half of 1993*

A. Expenditures

1. Payrolls	20,953,739,892
2. Purchases of Goods/Services	2,572,550,928
3. Recurrent Transfer Payments	6,961,934,706
4. Debt Servicing/Capital Transfer	2,687,460,266
5. New Investments	847,409,459
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	34,023,095,251

B. Revenues

19,376,154,118

C. Deficit

14,646,941,133

Source:

Central Bank of Yemen, Sanaa.

Notes:

- There is no budget for 1993. The government is authorized to spend along its 1992 budget.
- * Numbers for Period from January through July 1993
- Numbers are in current Riyals
- There are several expenditures incurred, but which have not be paid out. A major example is the increments authorized in the army's salaries.
- There is no investment allocation for 1993.

First Class BUSINESSCARDS

ارامكس للنقل الدولي السريع

ARAMEX INTERNATIONAL COURIER

We Hit Your Target Anywhere in the Globe

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

Quality Motor Oil

اجود انواع الزيوت من كالتكس

BTT

BAZARA TRAVEL & TOURISM
NDASAD CARGO EXPRESS

- International/Local Charter
- Packing/Forwarding by Air/Sea/Land
- Customs Clearance, Door-to-door

Sanaa: Phone: 205-925/865; Tlx: 2598; Fax: 209-568

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

INSIDE

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Scientific Progress, p. 4
British Airways Announces Flights to Yemen, p. 5
The Dar Saad (Aden) Refugee Camp, p. 5
How Plants Respond to Drought, p. 7
Taiz Municipal/Housing Official Declares, p. 9
Make Your Presence in Meetings Felt, p. 14
How Intelligent Do You Look?, p. 15

the Republic of Yemen, have expressed their blessing and support. The position of Yemen is especially important as the security and police force stipulated in the arrangements will come from the Palestinian forces now being re-trained in Yemen. They are expected to leave with the coming weeks.

Text of Letters on Page 14

First Class BUSINESSCARDS

العالمية Universal

General Sales Agent for:
SAS
Thal
AA
Royal Jordanian
Yemenia

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

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

السَّفَارَى
EL SOFFARY

AH

Arabian Horizons
Business Group

Tel (01) 612.844 • Fax (01) 612.485

BAZARA CORPORATION
Travel & Tourism

GSA: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines
BAZ TOURS, Tour Operators
Phone: 272143/270879/76968/275021
Fax: 967-1-270880,
68 Zubeiry St., P. O. Box (12519) - Sanaa

OUR VIEWPOINT

Educational Fees

My wife, who works at Khowlah Bint Al-Azwar Girls' School, came back last week explaining that the ministry of education has increased the user fee it charges the pupils and students in public schools. These are now YR 100 per pupil at the primary level, YR 150 per pupil at the preparatory level, and YR 200 at the secondary level.

As an economist I felt extremely happy with this step, for many reasons:

A) The amounts are so small that I cannot imagine any family not being able to pay the fees, and thus block their children's right to education.

B) The existence of fees makes people realize the importance of the service.

C) The money will help bridge the deficit in the budget. This is an extra income of YR 300-400 million.

All in all, I strongly support the idea of people paying for what they get. I agree with the concept of education as a public good, meaning all people should have access to it, just like health. But that does not mean people should not chip in. The user charge levied is only a fraction of the actual cost, but by chipping in, the parents will feel they have a stake in the educational system.

Let me make a few more suggestions in order to help the Ministry of Education raise more money.

1) Charge repeat students double or triple the fee. Those who repeat any class must be forced to pay more because they are crowding up the space that should have gone to others.

2) Start summer programs that would help those who have failed, and those who may voluntarily choose to strengthen themselves in certain fields.

3) Refuse admission to students and pupils who do not return the text-books of the preceding year. This way, some of the books could be recycled, and thus make the bill for books smaller.

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

YEMEN TIMES

An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



Post Office Box: 2579
Sanaa, Republic of Yemen
Telephone +967 (1) 240.466
Facsimile # +967 (1) 240.367

Editorial Board:

Chief Editor: Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Economic Editor: Ameen Nouisser
Social Editor: Fatmah S. Rawah
Cultural Editor: Saad Salah Khalis
Press Review Editor: Bashar G. Askar
French Editor: Jerome Bernard
Stringers: Ismail Al-Ghabri
Fathi Assageer
Al-Izzi Asselwi
Mervat Duweikat

Administrative Personnel

Yahia Yosuf, Al-Hodeidi, Public Relations
Ridha, Al-Saqqaf, Accounts
Publisher: **Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf**

Horizons Printing & Publishing, Tel: 612844, Fax: 612845, P.O. Box: 12503.
الاتصال للطباعة والنشر: تليفون: ٦١٢٨٤٤ - فاكس: ٦١٢٨٤٥ - ص.ب: ١٢٥٠٣

Laser Graphic Design & Technical Support by
OSys of Yemen - Abdulla Faris & Associates, Inc. Sanaa. (01) 240.316

Parliament Urges Yemenis to Contribute to Debate on Constitutional Amendments

A statement issued by the House of Representatives on 9th of September, 1993, called on all the political parties, unions, organizations, clergymen and social figures to participate in the on-going debates on the constitutional amendments. It also invited any private notes to be passed on the a committee that is receiving feedback on the subject.

The YSP Concludes Meeting of Politbureau

During 7-9 September, 1993, the Politbureau of Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) concluded a special session it had held to address the issue of constitutional amendments. The session, held in Aden and chaired by the Secretary-General Ali Salim Al-Beedh, also reviewed the issues related to coordination and cooperation with the two other parties in the coalition government as well as those related to the future of the political system of the country.

The YSP declared it would abide by all the agreements it had concluded with its partners, although it is not happy with some of them.

Yemeni-German Cooperation

The Minister of Pensions and Social Affairs, Mr. Abdullah Al-Bitani, met with the German Charge d'affaires in Sana'a last week. They discussed possibilities of increased cooperation between Yemen and Germany, particularly in training and qualifying Yemeni technical personnel. According to ministry sources, the Yemeni side hopes to be able to link up with German training institutes and to establish an exchange program in addition to providing the Yemeni technical institutes with equipment.

President Saleh Receives the General Secretary of the Federation of Arab Labor Unions

President Ali Abdullah Saleh met with Hussain Juman, the General Secretary of the Federation of Arab Labor Unions, together with his deputy for cultural affairs, Mr. Adeb Mero. They informed the President of their activities and their intention for a higher level of cooperation with the Yemeni unions.

French Senators Arrive in Yemen

On Saturday, September 11th, an 11-man delegation from the French Upper House arrived in Sanaa on an official visit to Yemen. The group will hold meetings with Yemeni members of the House of Representatives as well other officials.

Colonel Al-Sayyani Appointed Chief of Staff

A presidential decree appointed Colonel Abdul-Malik Ali Al-Sayyani as Chief of Staff, thus replacing Abdulaziz Al-Basheeri. Al-Sayyani had held many senior posts but his last assignment was Commander of the Military College in Sanaa.

Ba-Sindiwah at the UN

Mr. Mohammed Salim Ba-Sindiwah, Foreign Minister, returned from a short visit Amman last week. He is said to have paved for a better Palestinian-Jordanian coordination in the peace talks. Mr. Ba-Sindiwah told reporters that Yemen fully supports the recent peace efforts between the PLO and the Israeli government. On the other hand, Mr. Ba-Sindiwah is expected to leave shortly on his way to the UN where he will give Yemen's address to the General Assembly.

On his way back, Mr. Ba-Sindiwah will stop over in London where he is scheduled to meet with Mr. Douglas Hogg, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Yemen Participates in International Parliamentary Talks in Australia

A delegation from the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. Mohammed Al-Khadim Al-Wajeh, Vice Speaker, left Sanaa last week on its way to Australia. Mr. Al-Wajeh stated they will use the occasion to link up with their Australian counterparts.

Yemen Is Out of the Asian Teams Football Games

Yemen's local champion team, Al-Ahli, lost on Friday to Iran's Ba'as. The game, held in Sanaa, saw Al-Ahli lose unnecessarily and at its home-ground. With this result, Yemen is kicked out of the Asian Competition in Football.

Yemen Celebrates

Agricultural Research Day
The General Authority for Research and Agricultural Extension is holding on Wednesday the 15th of September a symposium through which it hopes to draw attention to the research needs in agriculture. Dr. Abdul-Wahid Othman Mukred, General Manager of the Authority, told the Yemen Times, that the symposium, the first of its kind in Yemen, will also aim at creating a forum to coordinate efforts with the media. "We shall also award prizes to the outstanding researchers," he added. Many local and international organizations are invited.

Brainstorming Session on women Issues

The UNFPA is hosting a brainstorming session on Monday, September 13th. According to one of the leading coordinators of the session, Ms. Samira Ali Bindaair, the theme of the session will address the real issues facing Yemeni women and their role in society's transformation. Yemen Times learnt that many donor organizations will attend in order to assess their contribution to this important sector. It is worth mentioning that there is visible neglect to female-related efforts. This session is a good opportunity to open up new options.

YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

We are looking for qualified individuals to join YHOC in the following positions:

* Machinist *

Candidates must have a minimum of eight years experience working with lathes, drill presses, milling machines and other machine shop equipment.

* Compressor Operator *

Candidates must have a minimum of 6 years compressor operation experience.

* Communications Operator *

Candidates must have a minimum of two years switchboard experience and be willing to work a 28/28 schedule in the Ali office.

All candidates must apply by 19 September 1993 in order to be eligible for employment. Additionally, all applicants must have a Yemen I.D., and be proficient in English.

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

Yemen Hunt Oil Company,

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



YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK

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

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

Sanaa Branch:

Telephones: 213-662/3/4/5/6
Facsimile: 209-566
P. O. Box 19845, Sanaa.

Hodeidah Branch:

Telephone: 217-040/1/2/3
Facsimile: 211-883
P. O. Box 4894, Hodeidah.

SPECIAL SERVICES:

* Evening Banking Services:
From 4:30 pm to 6:30 pm
(Saturday through Wednesday).

* Insurance Cover upto One Million
Riyals and/or \$25,000 per deposit.

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

البنك التجاري اليمني

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

إتصلوا بنا في فروعنا

فرع صنعاء:

تليفون: ٢١٣-٦٦٢/٣/٤/٥/٦
فاكس: ٢٠٩-٥٦٦

ص ب رقم ١٩٨٤٥ - صنعاء
فرع الحديدة:

تليفون: ٢١٧-٠٤٠/١/٢/٣
فاكس: ٢١١-٨٨٣

ص ب رقم ٤٨٩٤ - الحديدة

خدمات خاصة:

خدمات ساعات العمل المسائية
كل يوم من السبت إلى الأربعاء
من ٤:٣٠ حتى ٦:٣٠ مساءً .
ضمانات تأمين على ودائعكم بحدود
مليون ريال و ٢٥٠٠٠/ دولار للمودع .

ترقبوا فروعنا في المكلا ، عدن ، تعز ، إب

"No Turning Back," Vow PLO, Israel:

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and PLO chief Yasser Arafat said there was no turning back from a historic effort to achieve peace between them. In Tel Aviv's main square, tens of thousands of Israelis danced and sang in support of the draft agreement vowing to back the government against rightists who called the accord treason. Peres told Israel radio: "No one has an alternative. It is impossible to go back. There is no going back."

Arafat, in his first exclusive interview with Israel television, called the process irreversible. "The first steps of peace have begun," he said. "From our side, there is definitely no going backing."

The United States has proposed September 13 as the date for signing the Palestinian self-rule agreement in Washington, which offers Palestinians early autonomy in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. Asked if Israel would be ready to sign by that date, said: "We are ready today."

The Jewish new year, Rosh Hashanah, when Israelis traditionally wish each other a year of peace, begins on the evening of September 15. A delay in holding the signing ceremony would mean a postponement of at least until September 19.

The Americans have also been strongly encouraging the two sides to cross over into the realm of real negotiations leading to lasting peace in the region. The US will discuss with its allies the steps needed to help finance the investments required for the newly-born entity. Europe has already pledged over \$300 million for this.

In Tunis, the Central Committee of Arafat's Fatah movement approved the agreement hammered out with the Israelis in secret talks in Norway by a vote count of 10 to 3. Arafat said he expected more cooperation between Israel and the PLO, once sworn enemies, to start soon. The PLO declaration met Israel's conditions: of renouncing terror, dropping sections of its charter that called for Israel's destruction and recognizing the Jewish state's right to exist. Asked if Israel were speaking of a declaration by Arafat himself, Peres replied, "I assume so, yes."

Organizers of the peace rally estimated the crowd at 200,000. Parents and children danced hand-in-hand to the strains of Beatle John Lennon's song "Give Peace a Chance." Israel's leading peace group 'Peace Now,' which organized the rally, has waged a 15-year campaign for peace with the Palestinians. But rightist Israelis assailed the accord as an act of treachery that would lead to Israel's destruction. "More of the terrorist incidents are committed by the PLO...than anyone else," said Bsnjamin Netanyahu, leader of the rightist opposition Likud Party. Israeli settlers and right-wingers opposed to the agreement planned a mass demonstration tomorrow out-side Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office in Jerusalem. Peres told the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth the peace process would not be derailed by its opponents. "Before the signing of the agreement, or perhaps after, there will be a joint declaration in Tunis and Jerusalem on recognition," the paper quoted Peres as saying. "It seems to me power on earth can prevent it."

India's Forex Reserves at \$7.2b

The foreign exchange reserves of India now stand at more than \$7.2 billion, owing to the fairly large purchase and sale of foreign exchange made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last six months, the RBI governor, Dr C. Rangarajan said last week. Inaugurating the guaranteed speed payment scheme launched by the State Bank of India (SBI), the RBI governor said that since April 1993, the RBI had bought \$3.6 billion while it sold only \$1.3 billion which amounted to a net purchase of \$2.3 billion.

Part of the sale was necessary to meet debt service payments, etc. But the net purchases have also enabled the RBI to improve the quality of reserves as they are composed, today, of more stable elements. The volatile component, such as swaps and deposits in the foreign currency bank's (overseas) deposit scheme, have declined substantially from their levels at the end of March 1993. During the period, the SBI's short-term liabilities to its foreign branches have witnessed a substantial decline. Immediately after the devaluation of the rupee in July 1991, the Exim scheme was introduced as an instrument to equilibrate the demand for and supply of foreign exchange. Subsequently, this system was modified and partial convertibility of the rupee or a dual exchange market system was introduced. The new system benefited not only the export of goods but

also of services. While the system worked reasonably well and with the free market rate premium steady around 11%, it implied that exporters and other foreign exchange earners were indirectly subsidizing essential imports. After the introduction of the unified exchange rate system, the average reference rate of the rupee has strengthened to remain steady at Rs 31.37 per dollar.

"There has been no similar period in recent history when the rupee remained as stable over a period of more than six months," Dr Rangarajan observed. It was during this period that the RBI made the "fairly substantial" purchases of foreign exchange. The RBI governor, however, clarified that it was not the intention of the RBI to peg the currency at any pre-determined level. "If the rupee depreciates because of fundamental factors, it would be imprudent to defend the value of the rupee by losing our foreign exchange reserves. It may, however, be possible and desirable to smoothen short-term volatility in the country's foreign exchange market. The fairly large purchase made by the RBI during the last six months may be regarded as passive intervention," he said. Whenever there has been excess supply of dollars in the market at the ruling rate, the authorized dealers sell the surplus to the RBI. "The maintenance of a stable exchange rate system in India will greatly depend on achieving a sustainable balance between export of goods and services and imports. In this, the exchange rate itself will play an equilibrating role," Dr Rangarajan

World Trade Grows in 1992:

Exports and imports of developing countries increased at a higher rate last year than in 1991. But imports grew faster thus ballooning the trade deficit from \$ 31.1 billion in 1991 to a hefty \$ 106.7 billion in 1992, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said.


In its recently-published Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) yearbook, presenting a synoptic picture of annual data on merchandise trade by members, the Fund said, "Exports of developing countries increased by 8.8%, compared with 7.2% in 1991, while their imports grew by 16.2% compared to 12.6%. IMF said the rising deficit resulted from continued weakness in export markets caused by the persistence of slow economic growth of imports in the developing countries of Asia and the Western Hemisphere. It said the export growth of Asian developing countries slowed from 14% in 1991 to 11% last year.

On the other hand, imports of Asian countries continued to grow at the rate of

about 15%, in response to the continued strong demand for investment goods and the burgeoning demand for consumer goods. The fob value of regional trade for Asian developing countries rose from \$59 billion in 1986 (26% of total exports) to \$ 215 billion in 1992 (37%). Since 1988, imports have increased faster than exports, creating a deficit of \$ 43 billion in 1992.

The Fund statistics showed, for the first time in recent years, that the trade balance of West Asia last year was not in surplus, recording a deficit of \$ 5.2 billion.

As in 1991, African countries logged a low rate of export growth in 1992 - only 2.1%. By contrast, import growth increased from 3.1 to 9.3%. Drawing on estimates derived primarily from the records of the former USSR and other countries with their trading partners, the Fund said that exports of this group to the rest of the world increased in 1992 by 7.7%, reversing the previous year's 2.5% decline. Imports continued to decline slightly at a rate of 1.6%, after a pre-




YORK

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

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

MAKING YOUR PLACE A MORE COMFORTABLE PLACE.



NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY (HVAC DIVISION)

≡ **NATCO** ≡

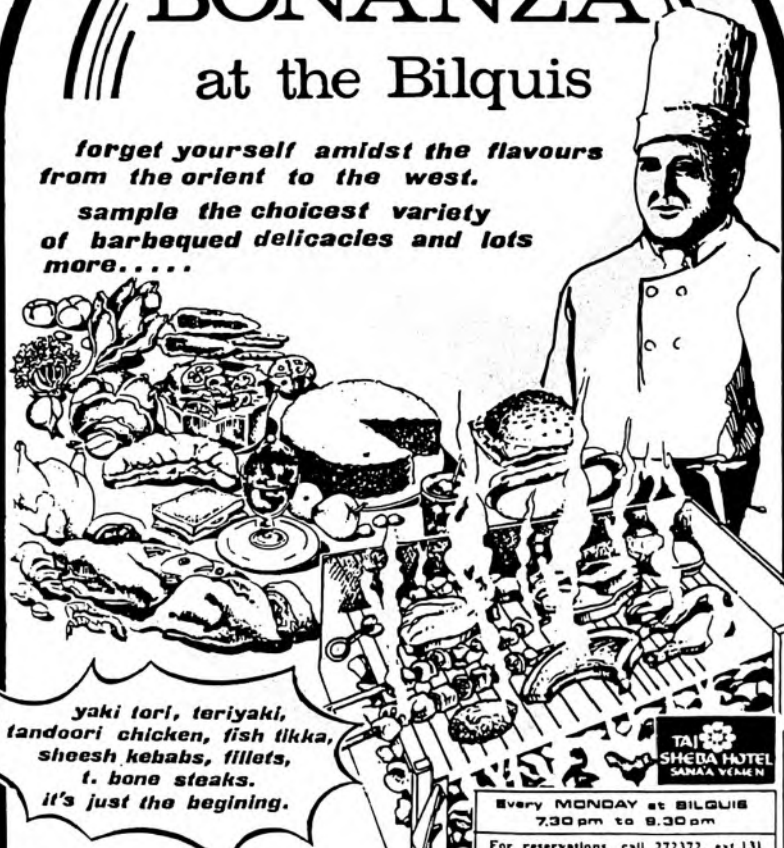
23, HAYEL STREET, SANAA.
P. O. BOX 1108
TEL: 204275 / 209294 FAX: 209576

BARBEQUE BONANZA

at the Bilquis

forget yourself amidst the flavours from the orient to the west.

sample the choicest variety of barbequed delicacies and lots more.....



yaki tori, teriyaki, tandoori chicken, fish tikka, sheesh kebabs, fillets, t. bone steaks.

it's just the beginning.

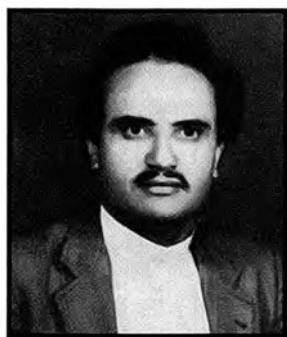
TAJ SHEDA HOTEL SANAA YEMEN

Every MONDAY at BILQUIS
7.30 pm to 9.30 pm

For reservations call 272372, ext.131

Scientific Breakthroughs Are a Critical Part of Human Evolution and Progress

By: Ismail Ali Al-Ghabri
Yemen Times



Without scientific and economic advancement, man would still have been overwhelmed with fear and hunger, and most probably still living in caves, running in and out of forests, or roaming about in deserts. Man's ingenuity has brought him a long way and gave him many rewards. Those benefiting from such an advancement should be grateful for it. Knowledge and advancement are the essence of life's sustenance, its elixir, and its aim. Scientific and economic progress has opened for man an undreamed wealth of opportunity which improved the standard of living, and man is constantly clamoring for a better one. Every man, woman and child deserve and demand better standards of living which is achieved for a significant number of people of the world. A higher level of living is an

objective for all of humanity. The need to have more of every thing is infinite. That demand requires a better and more efficient utilization of resources, which naturally would allow an increased consumption of the known world resources. The demand for more and more things triggers inventions, discoveries, and new ways of doing things. It is the driving force in our eternal quest for continued improvement. The search for new phenomena which could be

harnessed for use. The wheel of progress cannot be stopped, or even allowed to slow down. If that happens, every thing that man has achieved so far might come crashing. Human activities are so intricately linked together that they cannot be separated without doing irreparable damage to the well-being of all. In today's world, all human activities are geared towards progress. One cannot deny that there are some undesirable, even dangerous, side-effects in the scientific progress of humanity. But what that really means is that we should control these side-effects. It does not, in any way, mean that we should stop scientific progress. With all due respect to the environmentalists, they cannot and need not stand in the way of progress. We have to work together to make our progress more in line with the general well-being of this earth and the whole of humanity.

In life, there are always two sides to everything - a positive side and a negative one. To demand that progress should be clean in all aspects is tantamount to asking for the impossible. Some negative aspects are a necessary part of most human endeavours. Take simple things, for instance, while cooking a meal, the dishes become dirty and they have to be washed, sinks cleaned, the garbage taken out, etc. All human activities have a certain undesirable side-effect or end-result. In other words, we have to do a cost-benefit analysis for all things we do. If the benefits outweigh the costs, then it is viable and we should proceed. In my mind, technologic and scientific break-throughs are viable efforts, although there are major costs. There is another aspect to this effort. Sometimes, even if the costs are high, one has to engage in the effort. For example,

Notice!

The Sanaa Chamber of Commerce and Industry announces to all foreign companies operating in the Republic of Yemen that they should - according to the Yemeni law No. 27 - have membership of this chamber. Membership to the chamber is compulsory by law. Therefore, we hereby urge all foreign companies to arrange for their membership through their lawyers, or representatives. At the chamber, the arrangement will provide all facilities and assistance for this purpose.

The Management

irrespective of the negative externalities in the cooking process, one must prepare a meal without which one would starve. To perform the unpleasant activities involved in it, is the price one would have to pay. So why should one demand that progress be stopped because of certain bad effects. It is logical to argue that man should be careful with the negative aspects of progress and should work to minimize them. But the critics of progress should not go overboard by advocating

that progress should be halted simply because they ring the doomsday bells under whatever guise. A main target of the critics of progress is nuclear power. There is reference to the pollution and high risk involved, both of which are true. But that is not the full story. What we should say is whether there is a substitute and/or how can we minimize the danger. However, the world cannot be denied the bounties of progress!



Kansas

AMERICAN BLEND

The ultimate
American taste

After Agreement Has Been Concluded:

British Airways Starts A Non-Stop Sanaa-London Service

By: Mervat Duweikat,
Yemn Times.

"I am happy to announce that British Airways (BA) has concluded agreement with the Yemeni authorities to resume flights into Yemen. We shall start flying-in as of

its country manager. Mr. Cooper, whose last post was country manager - Iran, has expressed optimism regarding his new assignment. Mr. Steele pointed out that the starting date of the flight was chosen to coincide with the call at Aden harbor of the

friends out there. That is good for Yemen and its relations with the rest of the world," he told the Yemen Times. Mr. Al-Yusufi used the occasion to invite any other airline interested in servicing Yemen. "We welcome any clean competi-

including our country," he indicated.

Alwan specially pointed to the direct non-stop service from Sanaa to London which, he said, was an important consideration to

the travellers. "In addition, of course, BA will provide the most suitable connections to continuing passengers, whether to the European continent or to North America," he added.

Mr. Gordon Kirby, Deputy Chief of Mission at the UK embassy in Sanaa, said these developments point to the rising level of cooperation and understanding between the two countries.



November 23rd." So stated Kevin Steele, BA's General Manager for Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The giant Steele, who was speaking in a press conference, also indicated that BA will fly into Yemen twice a week. Resume - that is - following a quarter of a century of interruption. BA used to service the Crown-Colony of Aden prior to independence of the southern part of Yemen. "The route will be London-Aden-Sanaa-London. Agreement has been reached on almost everything and we are ready to go," he said. Negotiations and market evaluation have been going on for quite some time, and the press conference of September 4th represented the culmination point. The airline has already named P.David Cooper as

Royal yacht, the Britannia, as well as with the official visit of the Honorable Douglas Hogg, Minister of State for Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs. "It looks like November 23rd will be British Day in Yemen," commented a businessman who attended the generous dinner party given on the occasion. Speaking about competition with the national carriers - YEMENIA and ALYEMDA, Mr. Steele pointed out that the market is growing and that there is room for more service. He indicated British Airways is going to use a the wide-bodied DC-10 for its Yemen service. Mr. Mohsen Al-Yusufi, Chairman of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority, echoed the same feelings. "We would like to open up even further, and extend our hands to all our

tion that will allow the quality of service to rise, and thus give the customers a better service, and hopefully at competitive prices," he said. Alwan Shaibani, Chairman of UNIVERSAL Travel and Tourism, which is the local representative of British Airways, sounded upbeat. "The coming of such an important carrier to Yemen shows world confidence in the security and business prospects of Yemen. We anticipate this move will generate more British business and tourist interest in Yemen," he said. The UNIVERSAL chairman was optimistic about the viability of the route. "We will do everything we can to make this service profitable. I am sure it is a good economic decision and it will help all parties involved,

Outside it's Yemen.

Inside it's Far Eastern.

CAR PARK
Every Sunday from 8:00 PM onwards, Couples and Mixed Groups only, For Reservation call
Tel. 237500/8 Ext. 8729

فندق شيراتون صنعاء
Sheraton Sana'a
HOTEL

Sheraton

They Are Formally and Effectively Forgotten:

Dar Saad's Camp of Returnees

By: Ameen Nouisser,
Economic Editor,
Yemen Times.

They occupy the whole bloc. There are some two persons crowded in one of the wretched neighborhoods of Dar Saad, just off the road as you approach Aden. These are among the victims of Iraqi President Saddam's war on Kuwait, although many people believe that these Yemenis would have been kicked out of the Gulf countries, specially Saudi Arabia, irrespective of the Gulf Crisis. Most of the camp dwellers do now what they have been doing for a living in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere - beg. "Except that here, we can't 'make' enough money to cover our basic needs," complained an elderly woman. Another younger woman said, "Look, I have just returned from a full day's work (of begging on the streets) and what is my total income - a mere 28 shillings (about 36 Riyals). That is not enough for me and my nine

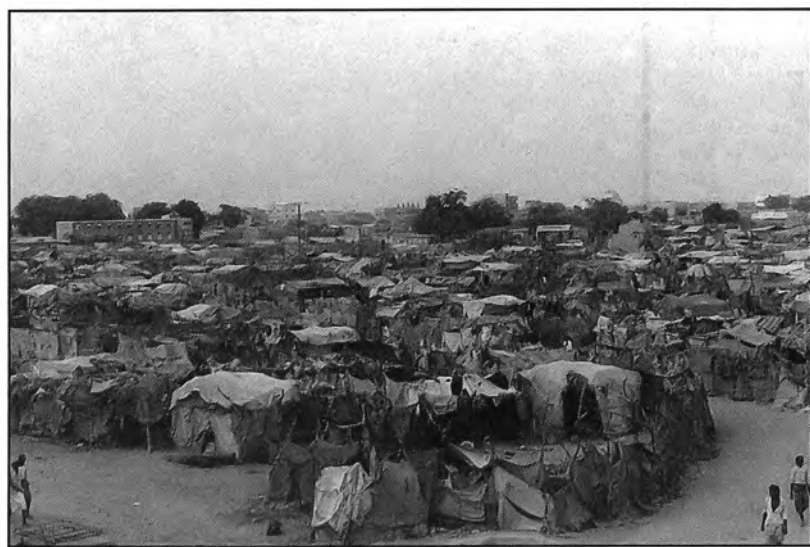
children." Some of the people in the camp do try to run errands or perform odd jobs. Many would like a steady job, but with the high rate of unemployment, there is no chance. "I work as a porter and try to earn as much as I can. But the economic conditions are just bad," said Mohammed Ayyash. He has two wives

and twelve kids. Yes, by now you got the picture. The only thing that is plentiful in this miserable place is children. The average number of children per family is close to a double digit number. Schools? No schools. So the kids run around the neighborhood and learn how to "raise" money. Sometimes

that means stealing or robbing, often it simply means begging. Is the government interested in helping them? Actually, no! The government does not even "know" of them, or doesn't want to know about them. If you had all these headaches and are overwhelmed with difficulties, you will try

to ignore some of them. That is exactly the government's attitude towards the Dar Saad camp of returnees. As one official at the ministry of planning and development put, "We hope that problem will gradually go away by itself." Meanwhile, each oversized family lives in a tent or hut. Actually most of them live in

a tuht (something of hybrid between a tent and a hut) which is made up of two thousand patches of all kinds of clothes. There is no hope of assistance for these people. They have been side-stepped by the UN organizations, and it looks like they have been by-passed by time.





The Crisis of Arab Culture

A quick look at the condition of the Arab culture will find it in deep crisis. People in the Arab world feel the cultural vacuum resulting in a feeling of helplessness and frustration. One important signal of this dismal situation is the lack of interest in their own future. For example, cultural dependency does not disturb them and became the order of the day because the Arab cultural movement is so weak. Our cultural efforts cannot engage the people, let alone inspire them. In other words, we have become consumers only, and hardly do we produce anything.

Culture is a vital part of our life, and it is a mechanism for absorbing new outlooks and ideas. It is also a tool to oppose oppression and corruption, and to block any wrong-doer.

The role of the Arab intellectual in society has fallen to an all-time low level. The apathy and depression that have possessed our intellectual circles and mental activity is almost limited to the basic minimum. The intellectual, instead of being the conscience of the nation and its mover, has become very marginalized in many aspects of life.

I can say that the life of the intellectual him/herself has become dull as he/she has become a mere bureaucrat. In other words, the intellectual no longer aspires and yearns for change and progress, he/she has become contented with the monotonous rhythm of life. The end result of this situation is a vacuum, which is filled by the vigorous and dynamic culture of foreign countries. Every day, we witness symptoms of how much we have copied from the rest of the world. At the end, our very identity may be at risk.

The elites in our society are overwhelmed by international influence and we find them cooperating with multi-national companies. Actually most of our elites serve as representatives and agents for these companies, who work hard to oblige these companies and implement their plans and goals.

Let us take another angle of the cultural invasion - the information and media centers. Most of our news and other information is foreign-based and foreign-originated. Even the fine arts we enjoy and the education we teach our children is foreign.

It is the responsibility of the Arab intellectual to protect the Arab identity, and to harness the local capabilities and the rich historic tradition of our Islamic civilization and national allegiance in order to re-create a new culture. But first, the intellectual person has to free him/herself from all forms of oppression and subordination, and work to universalize democracy.

By: Alawi Abdullah Taher, Al-Mustaqbal, Sanaa, 5/9/1993

Opposition and the outside World!

It is worth mentioning that the opposition is an independent entity and it is equivalent to the authority and its coalition parties. From this point, the opposition works inside and outside of the country. It sends deputations to all the countries to poll the public opinions it also holds friendship elutions with international figures to serve the goals of the Yemeni foreign policy. The opposition parties even out of authority can serve a lot. It can play a noble role when there is a tension in relations between Yemen and its neighbors through opportunities of dialog of initiative steps. There are points of tensions in our regional, Arab and international relations and there are some weak points too. Hence, the opposition has the potential to contribute actively in correcting the march of these relations or at least lessening the tense of the tension. What is important is that we are on the sound road trying our best to sacrifice our country. Paying a visit to a neighboring country dose not mean that we are cliques and it is not a crime either.

By: Dr. Abdul Malik Al-Mutawakl - Al-HAQ Sana'a 5/9/1993

The responsibility of the intellectual in the democratic society?

In the democratic society, democracy and culture play a great role in the life of the people. Democracy can not run straight foreword with out culture, for culture avails the opportunity to a constructive development and sound guidance. Culture enables us to express our opinions with objectivity. the democratic society, the intellectuals have more ability on influencing people. According, they have more potentials in organizing the move of society or even lead to its division. They also can qualify the citizen to bear the burdens of democracy. The intellectuak

through his speech, guidance and behavior has this spiritual impact on the citizen's adherence to democracy. The intellectuals

on their different levels and variety of their specializations can formalize the conscious of the people. It is to be anted that the intellectuals are more aware of the view points. Thus, they have to listen to the opinions of others. And since they have faith in democracy, they must respect the ideas, Doctrines, opinions of these who they differ from. Let us take the Yemeni Union of Authors and Writers as an example to move the society from the state of disturbance, fear, chaos, worry to the state of stability, system, order and comfort. The Union of Authors is a creative organization and it can do a lot to transform the Yemeni Society from the state of irresponsibility to a state of awareness for (

what is every body's business is nobody business.) is an old saying and useless, it is the duty of all work for the sake of this people. It is the responsibility of all the intellectuals to interact with the issues of the people, understand their requirements and worries, otherwise, we are all failures. Undoubtedly, the word has its crucial role under the democratic system, it either leads people to noble goals and principles or implants in their souls grudges, hatred, jealousy and also of ills. By: Alawi Abdullah Tahir Al-Ayyam, Aden 1/9/1993

Random.....!?

Too many people talked about random during the past period but no tackling had been proceeded to overcome such a phenomenon. Random as an economic expression reflexes the concept of not having a planning. But what they used to call "random" dose not carry the same mentioned meaning. Unfortunately, some understood it as building here and there with out getting licenses issued by the Ministry of Housing. In other words, random began to mean houses, shops, buildings, etc. Of course, such a concept is mistaken completely and dose not show the real meaning of the word. To the contrary, random is against programming. Planning as an economic ideology is an aware intervene of the state to direct the economic, social, cultural construction toward serving the infrastructure enabling the state and the society toward implementation of the programs of progress. As I see the expression random from construction point of view means every thing which distorts the beauty of the cities and the natural sceneries. It also distorts the social life and leads to environmental pollution. Random is a destruction to nature, sea coasts, mountains, trees, playground.....

By: Abdulkareem Abdullah Noman - Al-Radah, Aden 24/8/1993

We.... They.... and corruption!

We have got fed addressing our officials begging them to do something about correcting the situations. We feel a kind of humiliation for the whole process but a continuation of corruption, hike of prices and recession. Where do our demands go? whee do our complaints go? what is the reason behind that? our defect is that we lack sincerity, honesty, fear of God. We are the uproot of corruption in our society and even our families complain from the tyrant for thread. The mother who spends most of her daytime with neighbors and qatt chew gathering in the afternoons leaving the children as vagabonds in the streets learning all the insults and bad behaviors. How are we

going to rid of corruption and all our men are at the chew qatt gathering from noon up to night. We put a question for discussion and ask, what is the difficulty of life in view of every individual? The question will come from all whether female/ male that the difficulty lies in the hike of prices and the cost of living. Unfortunately, the people don't see that the real difficulty of life lies in the morals, lack of directed education, they don't know that the hardship lies in negligence, irresponsibility, underestimation and other ills. It is amazing that our society is still waiting for the Ministry of Municipal to collect garbage from their houses and streets. The citizen even doesn't try his best to throw the garbage in the barrels. Our society is still in a state of criticism but from behind the curtain, for he dose not want to criticise face to face. It is time to be ashamed of what we are in. And our prophet says, "if you are unashamed, then do whatever you like." It is time to clean our bodies and souls from all the dirt and when such a thing happens every thing will be changed. Let's start reform and correction and apply it on our selves first.

By: Arwa Ali Abdullah Al-Sahwa - 2/9/1993

The adaptation with Israel is the only left solution?

Excerpts from an interview between AL-RASED reporter and the writer / poet Abdul Samad Al-Kuleisi.

Q: How do you evaluate the Arab-Israeli relations within the caning j in our

World of today?

A: I think the process of adaptation with Israel is the only left solution and it is guaranteed to stop Israel from keeping on as the only advanced entity. The goal is the make them like us by merging them into our nation.

Q: How do you look to the Yemeni jews migration to Israel?

A: The issue is that there is no necessity at all of such a very small minority for it might open the doors for political outbids. Even the Palestinians have no objection for the rest(700) Yemeni jews to travel to Israel.

Q: What about the media?

A: It is clear that the Arab regimes are forcing their way to this political adaptation and it seems that the whole process is prospective and promising As for the citizen, let me ask, "Have committees given their consent on the adaptation with Israel?"

Al-RASED, Sana'a 6/9/1993

The policy of Seclusion and Justice?!

Seclusion is a political Yemeni style to deal with crises far-off clashes or confrontations which might possibly occur if not isolated from the centre of power. In his last seclusion brother Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice president tried to look as an opposition party leader while addressing the Unionists in Aden. He talked about the revolutionary national morals and the social justice is something beautiful when we believe in it. Justice dosenot mean mon-

opolizing the wealth of our country by a minority and leaving the majority to live in poverty. Justice means equality and it will remain as a dream for our people.

By: Ahmad Omar Ahmad AL-TAGAMMU, Aden 6/9/1993

Stabilization attracts more than (10) billion Dollars!

In a meeting with the Union of the chamber of commerce and the Ministry Commerce lately, brother Ali Abdullah chairman of the Presidential Council has referred to the private sector as having all the potentials to contribute in the of development. He added that when the private sector had felt more stabilization, then, the expatriates who possess funds a broad would direct all their investment to the homeland. The estimated amount of this capital might reach to more than (10) billion Dollars. We are looking foreword to increasing the rates of development with stabilization and the political detente, for modernization requires this states of stability in the country. He pointed out that there should be a kind of coordination between the Union of the chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of commerce regarding the free trade, the monetary policy, stability of prices. In his speech, the president praised the merchants for possessing experiences, effeciencies and abilities which qualify them to undertake the development projects. It is worth mentioning that the president had given the private sector



GoldStar

Elevators and Escalators.

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



NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY (Lift Division)

NATCO

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

HOW PLANTS RESPOND TO DROUGHT

Background

The telltale signs of a thirsty plant - drooping leaves and flaccid stems - send us rushing with plant's misery. But a plant begins to suffer the effects of dehydration long before our eyes can detect any signs of need. Prominent among these effects are the cessation of cell growth, and frequently, an inability will usually return these processes to normal, but sometimes, depending on the timing, severity, and duration of the dry spell, the plant sustains permanent damage. John S. Boyer, E.I. du Pont professor of marine biochemistry and biophysics at the University of Delaware's College of Marine Studies, is looking into these hidden effects of dehydration on plants. His state-of-the-art laboratory is located at the Marine Studies Complex in Lewes, in Delaware, where he says good facilities, enthusiastic colleagues, and the nearby ocean combine to form an ideal work environment.

Land plants, Boyer points out, use water quite inefficiently. Most of the water absorbed by the roots evaporated through tiny pores in the leaves called *stomata*. Only a small fraction of the water goes toward the normal growth and maintenance of the plant. Even during a drought, this may be reduced to 200 to 300 millimeters per day, about one-eighth the normal. But growth and metabolism require only about 3 to 5 milliliters per day. We know this by measuring the amount of water the plant needs to reach full size, that is, the amount of water we provide minus the water lost by evaporation."

Boyer suggests that land plants have evolved recently and might not have had enough time to develop a fine-tuned response to dehydration. Perhaps in a few million years plants will be able to withstand dehydrating conditions much better than they do now. By contrast, plants have existed in the marine environment for a much longer time period and have solved their water problems relatively efficiently.

Marine plants are generally immersed, but they may still suffer dehydration. Although the protoplasm in marine plant cells is usually more concentrated than the surrounding seawater, under certain conditions higher-than-normal concentrations of salts in seawater tend to draw water out of the cells, and they become dehydrated osmotically.

Several groups of marine plants hold special promise for research into how plants handle dehydration. Inhabitants of the intertidal zone are subject to dehydration for hours or even days at a time during low tides. Yet they are able to recover quickly once the tide comes in. Also, some plants inhabiting inland bays and marshes are able to withstand increases in salinity during dry years with little freshwater input. And

certain algae can even handle saturated saltwater.

Boyer hopes that by understanding how these plants perform under "dry" conditions, he will gain insight into how land plants, especially agricultural crops needed for food, may be altered genetically to cope with droughts. He uses both marine and terrestrial plants as models in his three main lines of investigation: cell enlargement, photosynthesis, and reproduction.

Cell enlargement

Cell enlargement is the first physiological process to be inhibited by lack of water, according to Boyer. Plants become larger because the cells enlarge and new cells form by division. Without enlargement, cells would become smaller and smaller as they divided. Thus when enlargement ceases, cell division is also interrupted. Both factors limit plant growth was to the amount of water available.

The classic models used for decades by scientists to study cell growth are the large-celled marine algae like *Chara corallina*. Single cells in this organism can become several centimeters long and millimeter thick, plainly visible to the eye.

"Scientists learned that the solutes inside *Chara Cells* attract water osmotically from the outside environment," Boyer explains, "and the water produces a hydrostatic pressure inside. It's just like the pressure on the inside of an automobile tire, except the pressure in the cell is produced by water instead of air. The water inflates the cell and, when the pressure is high enough, causes the cell wall to enlarge."

Recent advances in electronic instrumentation have enabled scientists to measure more accurately the internal pressure of cells and their rate of enlargement. Boyer applied these techniques to the algae and to land plants, with surprising results. "In particular," he says, "we were amazed to find that in plants undergoing dehydration on land, the pressures inside most cells did not change. Dogma from the large-celled algae would have it that growth would be inhibited only if the internal cell pressure was decreased." If a loss of cellular hydrostatic pressure was not limiting cell growth, another explanation was needed. The primary reason now appears to be a collapse in pressure gradients in the plant's vascular system, which carries water to the stems and leaves. This prevents more water from entering the cells and stimulating new growth, even though cell pressures remain about normal. However, the drop in vascular pressure affects only the stems and leaves; the roots continue to grow normally, giving the water-stressed plant an advantage in extracting water from the soil.

Although the initial physical change may be different in marine and land plants, the differential response of the

roots and shoots indicates that there is a change in cell metabolism, and there is evidence that this in turn changes the chemical structure of the cell wall. "We find differences in the cell wall's ability to be extended to a larger size by pressure. We're not sure if the protein changes we've observed are related to the extensibility of the walls - its something we're now pursuing."

Boyer has devised new ways of measuring the extensibility of cell walls. The simplest is to pull on the intact plant in the direction of growth. Then, by applying physical and engineering principles, the plastic component of the elongation due to cell enlargement may be separated from the elastic component due to physical stretching.

Plants exposed to dehydration for several hours show a decrease in the plastic component. The, at about the same time the unusual proteins are appearing in the cell walls, the dehydrated plants somewhat recover their ability to enlarge their cells. "we have learned that molecular information coding for the synthesis of this becomes more abundant in enlarging cells effected by limited water," Boyer says. "The next step is to investigate whether gene regulation is involved in the process."

Photosynthesis

The second area of interest to Boyer is photosynthesis. Photosynthesis involves a series of chemical reactions known as partial reactions, in which carbon dioxide, water and energy from sunlight combine to produce sugars and oxygen. During dry spells this process is impaired, but not because water is the limiting reagent. Even in a drought, plants take in more than enough water for photosynthetic reactions.

By looking at several steps in the photosynthetic process, Boyer found that some of the partial reactions were being inhibited. "These losses of metabolic activity can be simulated in a normal plant by increasing the amount these partial reactions," he explains. "One of the most important of these is magnesium ions, which are involved in several of the reactions and become quite inhibitory when their concentration in the cell is slightly elevated due to water loss."

Species differ in their photosynthetic tolerance of arid conditions. Boyer is interested in uncovering the biochemical mechanisms behind these differences. Sunflowers provide a good subject for this investigation. One drought-tolerant species of sunflower can grow in high-magnesium soil where others cannot.

The roots of the magnesium-tolerant species are able to selectively exclude magnesium due to their genetic makeup.

If magnesium exclusion were determined to be a key mechanism allowing the plant to withstand drought,

genetic material regulating magnesium absorption from the tolerant species might be used to "strengthen" sunflower species that are susceptible to drought.

This would involve either crossbreeding and hybridization or isolating the gene or genes in question, reproducing them in the lab in large quantities and biochemically inserting the genetic material into cells isolated from drought-susceptible plants. These cells would then be induced to produce whole plants.

Boyer is also studying *Fucus vesiculosus*, a marine brown alga commonly seen on Delaware beaches. This alga needs more extreme dehydration than land plants to show inhibited photosynthesis. This is an important adaptation since *Fucus* is often left high and dry between tides. *Fucus* like most marine algae but unlike most land plants, has the ability to store inorganic carbon. (Most marine plants use bicarbonate as a source of carbon dioxide.) Boyer gauges the alga's photosynthetic activity at various stages of dehydration and rehydration and is especially curious about the alga's inability to make use of its stored carbon in times of dehydration.

Plant reproduction

The third area of interest to Boyer is the effect of dehydration on plant reproduction. Reproductive development is the most water-sensitive stage of growth, and unfortunately, reproductive structures are often the most valuable plant parts agriculturally. "The effects of drought on crop yields are well documented," Boyer says, "but we know very little about the mechanisms of this failure with the plant."

Here Boyer's main subject is corn, which he grows in large, controlled-environment chambers that he helped design. The chambers allow him to control the temperature, humidity, and the intensity and duration of light to which the plants are exposed. Because the experiments last for several months, an elaborate backup system is ready if any of the main systems fail.

Successful plant repro-

duction is in many ways dependent upon the other two processes: cell enlargement and photosynthesis. The plant must produce and enlarge flowers and other reproductive tissues and provide nourishment for the developing embryo. If cell enlargement and photosynthesis are inhibited by dehydration, reproduction will obviously be hampered as well.

In corn, even a drought of very short duration - as short as three days during pollination may be sufficient to totally block reproduction. "We have tried to separate the effects of cell enlargement and photosynthesis," Boyer says, "By allowing the flowers to form normally first, then subjecting them to dehydration. When we do that experiment, we find that the pollen withstands severe desiccation without difficulty, but the female part of the flower does not. All the female structures look normal under the microscope, except that the embryo grows for a short time and then stops. And, at that stage, watering the plant does not restore embryonic growth-it cannot recover, and no seeds will form."

Boyer notes that the embryos develop at a time when photosynthetic reserves (starches and sugars needed to carry on the many reactions) are already low. With the added stress of dehydration on photosynthesis, those reserves may not be enough to support the growing embryos.

"We fed tissue culture medium to the stems of corn plants undergoing dehydration," Boyer says, "and we were able to keep the embryos alive even though the plants were dehydrated. It's the first time that's been done without rehydration itself in not what is causing the embryo failure. Rather it's the lack of one of the constituents of the culture medium."

Boyer plans to continue these experiments, eliminating components of the culture medium in a systematic fashion to determine which ones are essential to the embryos. The medium contains inorganic salts, sugars, amino acids, vitamins, and hormones in short, everything an isolated plant cell needs to live. "The

practical benefit would again be to find a way to use genetics or cultural practices that would provide high quantities of the needed substances during dehydration and thus protect the plant from drought," he explains.

Boyer finds it a little puzzling that an annual grass like corn would so easily abort its reproductive mission, even under drought conditions. Since it has only one change to reproduce and will die at the end of the season, one would expect evolution to define the production of seeds as the plants highest priority - a principle summed up in the phrase "fruits over roots."

Says Boyer, "Plants must enlarge roots, stems, leaves and flowers in order to complete the life cycle, and the fact that some of these tissues lose their ability to enlarge and develop before others indicates that the plant already has some capability for dealing with water-shortages. We would like to be able to alter the plant's priorities. For example instead of having a maternal plant that grows its roots and not its reproductive structure, we would like to reverse that have it grow its reproductive structure with the highest priority if that is economically valuable in agriculture."

In other words, Boyer is searching for ways of "dissolving" one of agriculture's biggest problems without adding more water. In many areas, agriculture and populations are already competing for a limited freshwater supply. Often irrigation systems are unavailable or inadequate, or using them would damage the land. Unless pure water is available for irrigation, salts can build up in the soil until it is unsuitable for plants life. Large and growing populations inhabit arid regions incapable of producing enough food sometimes because the land has been ruined from past irrigation. And in a future of uncertain global climate change, who can predict what shifting weather patterns might bring? the application of research such as Boyer's to these problems may yield a harvest of significant benefits to humanity.

mbmb

Chance Chance Chance
A fantastic opportunity for you!

A window on the world through your TV screen.
Now you will be able to receive information on Arab and foreign channels (CFI-CNN-MBC-Egypt-Jordan-Emirates-Morocco-Oman-Dubai-Kuwait-Saudi Arabia-First/Second channels through your Satellite dish receiver).

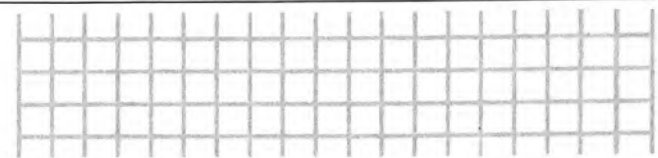
Al-Kibsi Trading Agencies

introduces a 230 cm diameter American-made reception set.
Free installation and maintenance for one year.

56,000 only YR

For more information, please contact: Sanaa: Phone: 270907;
Fax: 216593; 270333; Hodeidah: Phone: 217259; Tlx: 2235 Aden: Phone: 252094





Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Stop this thuggery
Khalid was a trader and had a shop in Hayel street. He has peacefully lived without being assaulted by anyone of his patrons. Two days ago his peaceful life was changed when one of his debtors made a bad quarrel with him and rejecting returning the money to him. That quarrel ended in dying Khalid. The reason was nothing but a tragic end arousing the reputation inside those who witnessed that incident. He was in his early twenties and will never complete them. He became a dead person and his murder is the cause of this crime. It is which pushed that person to be involved in such crime which led to the fatal catastrophe of both. It is too tragic scene frequently repeated itself in a bad mood. We have no capability to stop it and also our government never attempt to make an end to this great nightmare. I have no idea whether they are satisfied with the continuity of shedding aimlessly the blood of innocent people or they do not have the power to halt this bad thing. Occurring crime of killing becomes something familiar to the public which they all are waiting fearfully for it. It is not the first time one dare stab another for no reason, but there are many people killed here or there in various kinds of places throughout our country. For this or that reason, such a crime always takes place among those who can not walk in the street without bearing their

weapons. Such people are badly in need of humanitarian feelings and moral values, only they see the killing of others, a much favourite hobby of theirs. They are like wild animals running after the prey to conclude, I hope that our government have the courage to stop this serious problem so as not to be brought to the brink. It intimidates many people. I hope, too, that our government make a palpable solution to these also should be a campaign executed on television and all the means of media to make people aware of the danger of this question. In the hope of satisfying their needs. Unfortunately, we always keep our tongue tied giving way for those sarge and animal like persons, to destruct our peaceful and tranquil life. I believe that we should make a positive stand against this dangerous phenomenon. Furthermore, the government have to make a tough decision to prevent these guerrillas from committing new crimes. Not only that, the government should prevent the phenomenon of bearing the weapons freely. It is an arrogant thuggery threatening the stability of many people of Yemen which poignantly makes an appeal to live in security and stability. Beyond doubt the main cause of this problem serious problem is that the weapon which can be found everywhere. It is true that when anyone has been provoked, he, at once, uses a weapon to take revenge on that person who teases him. I know that some people reject the idea of

dis-arming giving some excuses for their objection, but I think that it is the convenient solution to stop shedding blood everyday. What's more, social and the government should not discriminate between people. The criminal should be punished whatever his prestige is and there should not be any collusion with them. Frustration and rage reverberated in the places where killing is still going on threatening many innocent people to be preished. **Moncer Hassan Al Areegi, Sana'a.**

The Muted states The other side of the Coin

For more than a century millions of men and women on the fire. Continent have believed America, as they call it to be synonymous with freedom, wealth and success. In fact, U. S. is still today the richest and most powerful country in the world. But behind this reality stands another one much less known. According to official figures from the U. S. census bureau 32 million people or 13 per cent of the total U. S. population, today live below the poverty threshold and the situation is going really worse.

Abu Nader

Is that True or False?

Everybody says that student who graduated from English department are lucky, because they will take a wonderful career! Unfortunately this is not true, most of them are jobless. When they apply for job, they find many difficulties, each Boss is expecting his employees to know computer, telex, facsimile, typing .etc. What makes the problem even worse is that; graduated students are expected to take three or four years experience! Recently, the Ministry of Education gave a new rule that graduate students will give service to the nation two years of teaching, free without being paid. The question comes, who is willing to get up early in the morning and teach for four or five hours each day for nothing? Many graduated students learn computer, but still it is difficult for them to get jobs. So by the passage of time they forget even what they have learnt because computers' knowledge is for practical work and not for theory only.

When you meet a graduated student, she or he will say "I'm very afraid, of losing my knowledge, my vocabulary too is getting worse and worse; I don't practice my English any more." I think it is really unfair that what they learned through four years in the University will fade away by the passage of time.

Rakya Mutahar.

Toward a better future!

By the advent of democracy in Yemen, it has transferred our government into a promising country in the eyes of the developed world leaders who have paid more attention to the democratization

proceed in such a small country which is perhaps the first country in the third world to adopt such a sophisticated step, regardless of various obstacles intentionally created to stand in the path of achieving it.

A lot of local and international observers expected the days of April to be fatal according to the following expectations, Tribal basis, illiteracy and that, the Yemeni never experienced such multipolitical party activities before. It is the first time for Yemenis to practice democratization process which has given them the freedom of

press, expression, participation...etc. The economic crisis also played a major role especially after the Gulf crisis who have put a heavy load on the government. Don't forget the like of prices which caused a lot of suffering. the various attempts to a borabd terminate the noble goal of the unification and the democratization process through the local and foreign betrayers, notoriously called hirelings, who intentionally tried to wipe out or erase the promising and brilliant dreams of all the patriotic men and women. As a result of the above mentioned problems, the days of April, election

campaign, have passed peacefully and nothing happened. This due to our Yemeni wisdom. Our Prophet Mohammed's saying "Faith is Yemeni and Wisdom is Yemeni, too" is an application to what we are coherent to. To put it into effect, the country is in need of the patriotic and educated guys who are truly and honestly able to carry this responsibility and march with the country to a better future.

By: Abdul. Hafeez Al Fakhir

Faculty of Education, Hodeidah.

Wanted Advocate for Somali Refugees in Yemen

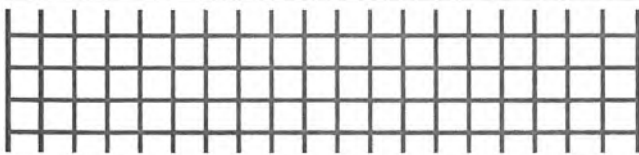
Referring to the article on the Somali refugees ALKOD camp- Yemen Times, issue n. 35 of September 11, 93. I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to the staff of Yemen Times for their initiative and endeavour to reveal and tell about the rough realities and the connotations of the social life in the Somali refugees camps. The Somali academicians are particularly thankful for the disclosure and display of the statistical data pertaining the refugees. For your information, we attempted several times in the past two years to conduct a study on the life of the Somalis fled to Yemen after the collapse of the social order in Somalia. The objective of the project study was simply to review and provide new insights and statistical evidence on the social life of the refugees, their total number, classification, distribution by town, provenience etc. The project could constitute a reliable base for any program aimed at their repatriation. Unfortunately the project could not take root mainly because of difficulties met to gather up accurate data from the refugee camps. As there is a deliberate ban to the self-supporting educated group to get free access to the refugee camps to prevent they can interview the refugees, collect statistics or be acquainted of more detailed information on the way the humanitarian aid and other matters affecting the refugees are being handled by the concerned organizations these appointed to fill out the purposely structured questionnaires were seen in the camps instructed to pull them out from the camps. If you resist you are roughed up. The behaviour is the same in the UNHCR representative office in Sana'a where the refugees are allowed twice a week to queue up and they hopelessly air their hue and cry. We renew our thanks to the Yemen Times staff for the very useful data and information they gathered up on the ALKOD refugee camp.

Ali A. Osman
Former University Lecturer in Somali
September 8/93

Gelegenheit
_Wenn in Taiz, ihrer richtiger antikaer herzlich willkommen.

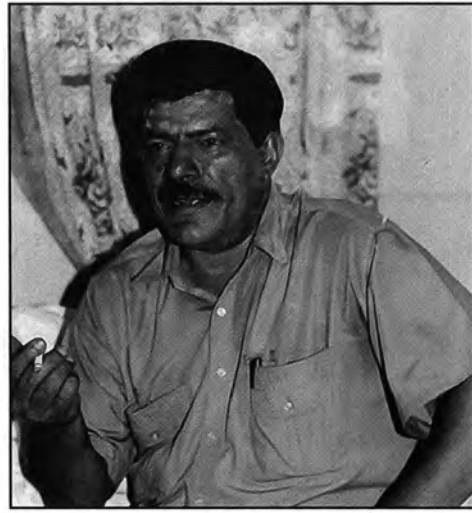
Opportunity:
While in Taiz, your right antiquities dealer. Be Most Welcome.

Ahmed Ali Al-Samie SILVERSTORE
Al-Modaffer Street, Taiz
Telephone: 220048 (store), 220102 (residence)



The GM of Taiz Municipalities and Housing Office:

"The Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works Continuously Block Projects Meant for Taiz."



Taiz city is probably one of the large towns of Yemen which has seen the least government investment. Part of it is politically-driven as regional rivalries manifest themselves in officialdom, and part of it is lack of follow-up of the officials of this city. To give an eye-witness account of the conditions of Taiz, a Yemen Times team visited the city.

Al-Izzy As-Selwy interviewed Mr. Hamood Noman Al-Hammadi, General Manager of the Municipalities and Housing Office in Taiz.

Excerpts of the interview:

Q: What do you think about Taiz? Do you think it has been neglected?

A: Some accuse me of being a cession in my view. I am with you in pointing out that Taiz has been neglected but

not on purpose. There is no administrative follow up to the service. What is important is that we must have a regional planning for each government. The point is that the Minister of Finance and Minister of Public works continuously block projects meant for Taiz.

Q: Garbage is a serious problem for all. How does your office deal with it?

A: The defecate is that we have (18) tractors, two winches and only seven vehicles for carrying garbage from the city. We have 350 rubbish collectors and street cleaners, all distributed on seven regions starting their daily work from 4:00 A. M. but the problem lies in (180) ton of garbage daily and due to shortage in spare parts and mechanism of work, we face this problem of burying.

Q: What about the floods that caused all that destruction?

A: The floods are out of our control and services.

Q: The issue of selling the states lands in Taiz, such as the central sug (market). What is your comment

A: As for the central sug, it is true. But we have put our conditions on the investors to have a parking for cars on the ground floor. The rent of the shops should be (800, 000)Y. R. annually. Even, I conditioned building a restaurant with beautiful sceneries.

Q: There are efforts on capturing more beautiful areas in Taiz, How do you see that?

A: Infect, there were such endeavors but we stood against it. It is a matter of planning and we should not skip it from

our future plans. Yes, there is a wide expansion and on all directions.

Q: You have a Zoo in Taiz, what about turning it into a real Zoo?

A: As for me, I have in my mind such a project and within our planning we aim at turning the Immam's gardens into a Zoo and we have even a pool there. Consider the price of the animals especially, the Lion for it costs about (10, 000, 000) million Dollars.

Q: the properties of Taiz university, who own them?

A: There appeared some one who claimed owning the land of the University. He wants to bring the soldiers with him to take what belongs to him as a legitimate right. The point here is that we need sound tackling for such an issue.

HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER, HOOVER,

HOOVER

SPECIAL PURCHASE!



Aquamaster

- Normal Day to Day Cleaning
- Picks Up Liquids
- Washes and Dries Hard Floors
- Shampoos Carpets Deep Down Clean
- Shampoos Upholstery and Stairs

Hodh AL- Ashraf Taiz Phone: 211537	AL-Qasr Str. Phone: 272809
Kulikat Shorta Str. Sana'a Phone: 71289	King Salomon Str. Crater. Aden Phone: 254855
Adban Trading Corp Head Office Sana'a Phone: 203154	Sana'a Str. Hodeidah Phone: 231582



Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd has Employment Vacancies for Suitably Qualified Yemeni National Within its Aden Office Finance Department as Flows:

Ref: Fin 001 Assistant Treasurer

This senior position is responsible for the control of payments to local and international suppliers, supervision of Yemen banking and cash handling procedures, supervision of treasury department and liaison with the Company's bankers in Yemen.

Applicants must have a minimum of five years experience in modern banking procedures in a computerized environment, an ability to supervise a multi-national workforce and be able to make high level decisions. Fluency in written and spoken English and Arabic is essential.

The successful applicant will be offered an extremely competitive salary and will have excellent future promotional prospects.

Ref: Fin 002 General Accountant

This position is responsible for the processing of Inter-Company transfer vouchers, bank reconciliations and month end processing.

Applicants must have an undergraduate degree in accounting in addition to a professional accounting designation. A good understanding of north American generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) is essential. Preference will be given to applicants with a certified public accountancy (CPA) designation.

Applicants must be experience in the use of personal computers and P. C. software. A through knowledge of lotus 123 is essential.

Fluently in written and spoken English is essential.

Interested applicants should forward details of their qualifications and work experience, in English, quoting the appropriate reference number to:

RECRUITMENT MANAGER
CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD
P.O. BOX 6065,
KHORMAKSAR-ADEN,
REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Only applicants with the appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered.



HISTOIRE

Boutres du Yémen

Le Centre culturel français de Sanaa a voulu se souvenir d'un morceau d'histoire du Yémen. Lundi 13 septembre, Jarallah Omar, ministre de la Culture, y inaugurerait une exposition sur les boutres, ces bateaux qui assuraient le trafic dans le sud de la mer Rouge. Certains circulent encore mais ils disparaissent peu à peu.

Les boutres n'intéressent plus les armateurs yéménites. Ils commandent de moins en moins de ces bateaux qui naviguent encore en mer Rouge et dans le golfe Persique. Le boutre, navire arabe à voile, dont l'arrière est très élevé et l'avant très fin, appartient au passé maritime du Yémen. Il est remplacé par des navires à moteur, tellement plus pratiques mais moins romantiques.

Le Centre culturel français de Sanaa a voulu se souvenir de ce morceau d'histoire du Yémen en présentant une exposition, qui sera inaugurée lundi 13 septembre par le ministre de la Culture, Jarallah Omar.

Quasi monopole des Yéménites

Le terme boutre est un mot qui désigne toute une série de bateaux allant de l'embarcation la plus rudimentaire aux bâtiments transocéaniques. Construits en bois, ils sont généralement dotés d'un ou deux mâts et d'une voile triangulaire. Les Yéménites exerçaient et

exercent encore un quasi monopole sur la navigation boutrière en mer Rouge. Au début du siècle, les charpentiers qui se sont installés définitivement à Djibouti étaient originaires du désert côtier yéménite entre Mokha et Sheikh Saïd. Aujourd'hui encore, à Djibouti, propriétaires et armateurs font venir du Yémen, où les boutres sont toujours en chantier, des charpentiers capables de mener à bien certaines réparations. Par ailleurs, une bonne partie des unités dont le port d'attache est Djibouti appartient à des Yéménites et les patrons embauchent leurs compatriotes comme matelots ou capitaines.

Il y a plusieurs types de boutres. D'un côté, ceux à tableau arrière. On les appelle zaima et sanbuq (celui-ci diffère du premier par sa taille). De l'autre, les boutres dépourvus de tableau arrière. Il s'agit de l'ibri, du mahadi et du zaruq.

Les boutres paraissent être la conséquence architecturale des conditions de navigation dans la région: rareté des ports en eau profonde, diffi-

cultés pour y accéder. D'autre part, certains échanges étaient effectués dans les ports et abris secondaires, seulement accessibles à des embarcations à faible tirant d'eau. Seuls les ports de Djedha au nord, de Mokha, d'Aden et de Berbera au sud étaient de véritables ports. Moins importants étaient les ports d' Hoddeida et de Mukalla.

Commerce avec l'Inde et l'Afrique

Maintenir un boutre en état de naviguer ne nécessite ni une grande infrastructure portuaire, ni engin de levage, encore moins un outillage perfectionné. L'essentiel des réparations s'effectue au carénage, entre marée haute et marée basse. Elles sont étalées sur un ou plusieurs jours, le boutre étant couché ou maintenu vertical sur sa quille au moyen de béquilles rudimentaires toujours présentes à bord (perches de bois ou troncs d'arbres réguliers). Seule la rénovation d'un boutre (dépose complète du bordage, il ne

subsiste alors que tout ou partie de la charpente saine) impose le hâlage du bâtiment, une opération qui peut s'étaler sur plusieurs semaines, voire plusieurs mois, compte tenu du tonnage.

A l'âge d'or de la navigation hauturière pratiquée par les boutres à voile, l'ensemble du trafic de la mer Rouge et des rives arabes et africaines du golfe d'Aden est le cabotage. Les échanges étaient basés sur l'importation de produits venant d'Inde et de Java (riz, épices, coton, soie, tapis, sucre, armes, cristaux, faïences) et l'exportation de ceux venant d'Abyssinie et de Somalie (ivoire, or, peaux, café, encens, cire, beurre, plumes d'autruche).

Le zaruq a été abandonné

Parmi les boutres, le zaruq est un cas particulier. Sa finesse faisait de ce bateau un excellent voilier capable de manoeuvrer dans les chenaux étroits, si fréquents de part et d'autre de la mer Rouge. Il pouvait ainsi déjouer la poursuite des gardes-côtes. C'était le navire idéal de la contrebande et du trafic d'esclaves. Mais depuis la disparition de ce type de commerce et depuis l'abandon de la voile pour le moteur comme moyen principal de propulsion, les qualités manoeuvrières et la vitesse sous voile du zaruq (dues à la finesse de sa coque) ont perdu de leur intérêt.

Aujourd'hui, le zaruq ne peut plus soutenir la comparaison avec une embarcation à moteur. Le zaruq a donc été abandonné pour un autre type de construction: l'ibri, capable de transporter plus de mar-



Bateaux colorés dans le port de pêche d'Hoddeida.

handises.

L'ibri est peut-être le seul type de boutre à faire l'objet d'une demande. Par contre, en ce qui concerne les zaruqs ou les zaimas, aucun n'a été mis en chantier au Yémen depuis une bonne dizaine d'années, faute de demande de la part des armateurs. Quelqu'uns naviguent encore,

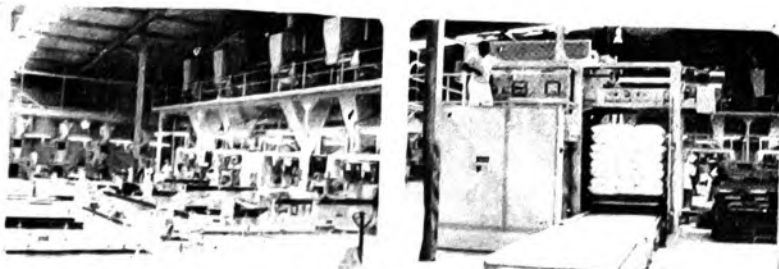
mais nombreux sont échoués sur la côte entre Mukalla et Shihir.

Source: "Les Boutres de Djibouti, dessins, notes et croquis" par Henri Perrier. Ouvrage publié grâce à la mission française de coopération et d'action culturelle à Djibouti.



THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

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



صناعة ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ تليفون: ٢٧٨٠ نايجيل يمن فاكسميل: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب: ٢٥٢٨
الحدية ت: ٣٢٢٤٦٠/٣ تليفون: ٥٦٦١ ابو جية يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تليفون: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيجان فاكسميل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٢٦
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تليفون: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب: ١٦٠

"Naissance d'un navire"

Extrait d'"Aventures en mer Rouge" d'Henry de Monfreid

Henry de Monfreid (1879-1974), appelé l'"écrivain-corsaire", a quitté la France à 32 ans pour se lancer à l'aventure. Pendant des années, il va burlinguer en mer Rouge, du Yémen à Djibouti, en passant par l'Ethiopie et Aden. Nous publions un extrait de ses "Aventures en mer Rouge", où il raconte la construction de son premier boutre qu'il appellera *Ibn el-Bahar*, fils de la mer.

"Entre-temps, j'apprends qu'un gros boutre de mille tonnes s'est perdu au cap Gardafui. A toutes voiles, je franchis les trois cent milles qui m'en séparent et je rapporte, après bien des peines, toute la mâture et un train de bois de teck que je tire en remorque à la voile.

Tous ces éléments, enfin réunis, le travail commence. Chaque jour, les bédouins, des monts Mabla, apportent sur leur dos une par une, les grosses branches d'arbres et les troncs tordus, choisis selon les gabarits des diverses membrures.

Après cinq mois d'efforts, j'ai fait sortir d'un peu partout la matière première de mon futur navire: huit charpentiers arabes y travaillent, et j'ai bientôt la joie de voir le grand squelette qui incarnera mon rêve prendre peu à peu sa forme. Le navire aura environ deux cent cinquante tonnes. Il mesure trente-cinq

mètres de long et, sur la plage, il semble gigantesque.

Selon les usages locaux, la construction se fait parallèlement à la rive, car, une fois le navire terminé, on ne peut, comme en Europe, le lancer sur des glissoirs suiffés. On le couche sur le flanc, la quille tournée vers la mer. Elle repose sur des madriers graissés et la coque sur un lit de planches. On le fait glisser ainsi, à marée basse, jusqu'au point où le flot pourra le prendre. Cette opération se fait avec un grand nombre d'hommes halant sur des câbles, à la cadence de chants spéciaux.

Plus de deux cents Danakils, tous à demi nus, unissent leur effort dans un grand cri prolongé, et l'énorme masse s'ébranle, comme si la grande clameur poussée par tous les hommes éveillait ce colosse à la vie.

Cependant, les marées ne sont pas assez fortes pour le soulever, et il reste trois jours couché sur le sable. Pendant trois nuits, la mer est grosse au large et la houle pénètre dans la rade à pleine eau, les lames viennent battre pendant plusieurs heures contre ce grand vaisseau vide qui retentit et gronde sous leurs chocs.

La situation est critique. Je fais creuser un chenal, mais la mer l'ensable. A la marée suivante, je recommence avec plus de trois cents bédouins qui travaillent avec leurs mains, car je n'ai pas assez de pelles. Enfin le jour de la pleine lune, à la haute mer, le navire flotte et se balance en eau profonde."

ECONOMIE

Abdelrahman Bafadel, ministre de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce:

"Il faut réduire le coût des importations de céréales"

Le nouveau ministre, qui a pris ses fonctions le 12 juin dernier, donnait lundi dernier sa première conférence de presse. Il a présenté les projets qu'il compte mener à bien et a surtout insisté sur les obstacles auxquels il doit faire face.

Abdelrahman Bafadel est né en Hadramaout. Il est âgé d'une quarantaine d'années. Membre de l'Islah, il est l'un des six ministres qui prêtent allégeance au parti islamiste. Docteur en économie, Abdelrahman Bafadel a travaillé en Arabie Saoudite.

Près de trois mois après sa prise de fonction, Abdelrahman Bafadel, le nouveau ministre de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce du gouvernement Al-Attas, présentait lundi dernier son programme. "Je préférerais attendre jusque-là pour bien connaître les dossiers", a-t-il dit.

Le projet principal de son programme prévoit la réduction du coût des importations de trois produits de base: le blé, la farine et le riz. L'an dernier, le Yémen a dépensé pour 324 millions de dollars dans l'importation de ces trois produits. Une charge très lourde pour l'économie du pays.

Restaurer la concurrence

"Cette année, les prix ont baissé sur le marché. En moyenne, le prix d'une tonne de blé sur le marché international s'élevait à 180 dollars l'an dernier. Cette année, ce prix est descendu à 134 dollars", explique le ministre.

"L'action de notre ministère consiste à exercer un contrôle plus strict des importa-

tions", ajoute-t-il. Les importations de blé, de farine et de riz sont faites par quatre compagnies privées. Le ministère de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce s'est mis d'accord pour travailler main dans la main avec trois d'entre elles, la quatrième, Red Sea Flour Mill, refusant de collaborer.

Favoriser la production locale

"Ces quatre compagnies s'entendaient jusqu'à maintenant pour vendre les céréales importées au même prix. Nous voulons qu'une compétition s'instaure entre ces compagnies et qu'ainsi les prix baissent et la qualité s'améliore", explique Abdelrahman Bafadel. "Nous avons joué une véritable partie de bras de fer avec ces compagnies", reconnaît le ministre.

Red Sea Flour Mill est la seule entreprise yéménite à produire de la farine. Le ministère de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce veut encourager la création d'autres usines du même type pour entrer en compétition avec Red Sea Flour Mill et éviter les importations de farine. "Nous devons favoriser la production locale".

Autre reproche du ministre à l'égard des compagnies privées qui importent des céréales: "elles jouent sur les fluctuations du dollar. Elles vendent leurs céréales quand

le dollar est haut par rapport au rial et arrêtent de vendre quand il descend".

Abdelrahman Bafadel a présenté d'autres projets que son ministère souhaite mettre en oeuvre. Le Yémen veut importer 500 000 tonnes de blé des Etats-Unis et 400 000 tonnes d'Australie. L'Australie est d'ailleurs le premier exportateur de blé au Yémen. Il y a également un projet en cours de discussion avec Oman. Il s'agit de construire des silos à Aden pour stocker du riz. Enfin Abdelrahman Bafadel souhaite mettre en place un département chargé de l'exportation des produits agricoles yéménites au ministère de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce.

De nombreux obstacles

"Il y a plusieurs mois, le gouvernement a décidé d'arrêter les importations de fruits pour encourager la production locale. Mais cette initiative a été un échec", explique le ministre. "En 1984, la même décision avait été prise et avait été un succès. Aujourd'hui, c'est un échec car il y a eu des importations clandestines. Notre ministère a demandé de détruire ces produits importés mais les compagnies privées ont refusé", ajoute-t-il.

C'est l'occasion pour Abdelrahman Bafadel de

détailler les obstacles auxquels doit faire face son ministère. Le problème principal, c'est la corruption. "Nous envoyons des enquêteurs contrôler les prix pratiqués par les entreprises, mais ceux-ci acceptent de fermer les yeux en échange d'une somme d'argent. Ils reviennent donc au ministère en affirmant que tout est normal", raconte-t-il. Et une expression revient sans cesse dans sa bouche: "Il faut vraiment travailler honnêtement".

La fluctuation du dollar, un handicap

Deuxième obstacle à l'action du ministre: la fluctuation du dollar qui fait échouer sa politique. "La Banque centrale n'a plus de dollars et elle ne peut pas imprimer des rials au risque d'alimenter l'inflation".

Le problème du transport des marchandises doit aussi être résolu selon lui. "Le syndicat des transporteurs refuse de transporter les marchandises subventionnées. Il préfère convoier des marchandises plus coûteuses et qui lui rapportent plus", explique-t-il.

Autre obstacle, la distribution. Tout le pays n'est pas à égalité en matière de prix et de qualité de l'approvisionnement. Les compagnies privées privilégient la rentabilité. Le problème se pose notamment

pour le ciment.

Enfin, le dernier problème évoqué par le ministre de l'Approvisionnement et du Commerce concerne le syndicat du port d'Aden. "Cela coûte moins cher de transporter à Aden des marchandises débarquées à Hoddeida que de les débarquer dans le port d'Aden. Il faut que les ports du Yémen proposent des prix équivalents", explique-t-il.

Les solutions qu'il propose restent générales. Il reconnaît d'ailleurs que son ministère manque de moyens. "Il faut que l'offre soit supérieure à la demande pour faire baisser les prix. Il faut développer la production du pays et encourager les exportations pour engranger des dollars. Il faut surveiller les marchés plutôt que les frontières pour contrôler les mouvements de marchandises. Enfin, il faut que la Banque centrale ait des dollars. D'ailleurs, elle prévoit, de fixer le cours du dollar en accord avec le FMI (Fonds monétaire international)".

Pour conclure, le ministre donne un exemple concret de l'action menée par son ministère. "A partir de mercredi (8 septembre), le prix de la boîte de trente oeufs a été fixé à 92 rials. Il était de 120 rials auparavant".
J.B.
(avec Najwa Al-Junaïd et Ahmad Al-Asbahy).

Sénateurs français au Yémen

Le programme des dix sénateurs français en visite au Yémen depuis samedi 11 septembre est chargé. Ils doivent rencontrer le président du Parlement, le Cheikh Al-Ahmar, le vice-président du Parlement, le président du comité des relations extérieures et quelques députés. Une rencontre est prévue avec le Premier ministre Haïdar Al-Attas, avec le vice-Premier ministre Abdel Wahab Al-Ansi (membre de l'Islah), avec le vice-Premier ministre et ministre de l'Industrie Mohammed Al-Attar, avec le ministre des Affaires étrangères Mohammed Basindwa et avec le ministre de la Culture Jarallah Omar. Les sénateurs se déplaceront à Aden, où ils visiteront la Maison Rimbaud et inaugureront le bâtiment destiné au service des programmes français à la télévision d'Aden. Ce dernier est financé par la France.

Un déjeuner-débat avec l'association d'amitié Yémen-France est prévu au cours du séjour. L'ambassadeur de France, Marcel Laugel y fera un exposé sur les relations bilatérales entre les deux pays. Nous rappelons que l'association d'amitié Yémen-France est ouverte aux Français, qui peuvent y adhérer.

Association d'amitié Yémen-France, 79 rue Hadda, en face des bureaux de Yeménia Sanaa.

En Bref

Sept Nigériens tués à Mogadiscio: Sept soldats nigériens de l'ONUSOM II ont été tués dimanche 5 septembre dans le sud de Mogadiscio au cours d'une embuscade. Six autres ont été blessés et un autre porté disparu. Cela porte à 47 le nombre de Casques bleus tués depuis le début d'ONUSOM II qui a succédé le 4 mai dernier à l'opération "Restore Hope".

Le ministre français de la Défense en Arabie Saoudite: Le roi Fahd d'Arabie Saoudite a reçu la semaine dernière à Djeddah le ministre français de la Défense, François Léotard. Lors des entretiens, le projet d'un contrat de 20 milliards de francs (3,5 milliards de dollars) portant sur l'acquisition par le royaume saoudien de trois frégates françaises a été évoqué.

Retour avant le 17 septembre de 189 Palestiniens expulsés vers le Liban: 189 Palestiniens expulsés en décembre dernier vers le sud du Liban par Israël doivent rentrer chez eux avant le 17 septembre, a annoncé le ministère de la Défense israélien. Israël avait banni le 17 décembre dernier 415 Palestiniens de Cisjordanie et de la bande de Gaza occupées, pour la plupart des islamistes du mouvement Hamas.

L'OLP met en vente son siège à Madrid: L'Organisation pour la libération de la Palestine (OLP), qui connaît actuellement de graves problèmes financiers, a mis en vente la villa qui abrite le siège de sa représentation à Madrid. Cette mesure s'inscrit dans le cadre d'un plan d'austérité décidé par l'OLP. La dizaine de fonctionnaires et les quatre diplomates qui travaillent actuellement dans la capitale espagnole déménageront dans un local "plus petit et plus fonctionnel".

YEMEN-PAYS DU GOLFE

"Nos relations vont en s'améliorant"

Mohammed Basindwa, ministre des Affaires étrangères, a donné jeudi 2 septembre sa première conférence de presse depuis sa prise de fonction.

"Nous sommes satisfait de l'amélioration des relations entre le Yémen et les pays du Golfe depuis les trois derniers mois", a déclaré Mohammed Basindwa, le nouveau ministre des Affaires étrangères du deuxième gouvernement Al-Attas. Il donnait jeudi 2 septembre sa première conférence de presse depuis sa prise de fonction.

"Cette amélioration est le résultat des initiatives que j'ai prises au moment de ma prise de fonction", a précisé le ministre. Mohammed Basindwa a en effet été nommé à ce poste pour améliorer les relations entre le Yémen et l'Arabie Saoudite. Abdel Karim Al-Iryani, le précédent ministre des Affaires étrangères, était connu pour son antipathie à l'égard de la puissance régionale.

"Il y a un souhait et une prise de conscience commune à tous les pays du Golfe de dépasser les malentendus du passé", a déclaré Mohammed Basindwa, faisant référence à la crise du Golfe en 1990-1991. "J'ai bien été reçu auprès des responsables saoudiens lors de ma dernière visite. Il est clair que nous ne pouvons revenir à la situation avant la guerre du Golfe".

Le ministre des Affaires

étrangères estime qu'il est important de continuer les efforts de rapprochement entre les deux pays. Concernant le litige frontalier entre le Yémen et l'Arabie Saoudite, "le premier gouvernement du Yémen unifié s'est engagé à trouver une solution mais la crise du Golfe a bouleversé la situation". Cependant, Mohammed Basindwa a tenu à insister sur le sérieux des négociations en cours entre les experts. "Le fait que la date de la prochaine réunion soit fixée, le 9 octobre à Ryad, est un signe positif", a-t-il dit.

Ne pas être agressif avec le Koweït

Le ministre est revenu sur le camouflet infligé par le Koweït en juin dernier. Le gouvernement yéménite avait annoncé que Mohammed Basindwa allait rencontrer son homologue koweïtien en marge de la conférence mondiale des droits de l'Homme de l'ONU à Vienne. Finalement, la rencontre n'eut pas lieu. Entretemps, le président du Parlement koweïtien avait exprimé ses réserves sur une normalisation des relations entre son pays et le Yémen. "Cette réaction du Koweït ne

doit pas nous paralyser. Il ne faut pas répondre de façon agressive. Toutefois, nous ne ferons de concessions à personne. Nous ne voulons pas une reprise de nos relations avec le Koweït aux dépens de quiconque", a déclaré Mohammed Basindwa lors de sa conférence de presse.

Commentant l'accord entre les Palestiniens et les Israéliens, le ministre a affirmé que le Yémen "soutient" toute décision adoptée par le peuple palestinien et souhaite que tout accord entre l'OLP et Israël soit analysé d'abord par les parties participant aux pourparlers de paix israélo-arabes.

Mohammed Basindwa a par ailleurs précisé qu'une délégation dirigée par le Premier ministre Al-Attas se rendrait dans les deux mois à venir en Ethiopie et en Erythrée.

Enfin, s'agissant de la visite au Yémen du président français, François Mitterrand, le ministre des Affaires étrangères a dit que "la France est une grande puissance qui a apporté son aide au Yémen. Nous ressentons cette visite comme un soutien au processus démocratique engagé par le Yémen et comme la marque de l'attachement de la France à notre pays".

SYRIE-ISRAEL

Négociations au point mort

Alors que Palestiniens et Israéliens s'apprentent à signer un accord portant sur l'autonomie palestinienne, les négociations sur un retrait d'Israël du Golan sont bloquées.

Après vingt-deux mois d'après négociations, Israéliens et Syriens se sont retrouvés au point mort à Washington en tentant de formuler ensemble le paragraphe clef de leur future déclaration de principes relatif à un retrait israélien du Golan.

"Nous sommes revenus à la case départ. Il n'y a malheureusement pas le moindre progrès dans nos discussions", a affirmé récemment le négociateur en chef syrien Mouaffak Allaf, qui a écarté toute possibilité d'accord avec Israël au cours de l'actuelle session de discussions, qui s'achève le 14 septembre.

Appui mesuré à Yasser Arafat

Selon lui, Israël doit s'engager à un retrait total du plateau du Golan, occupé depuis juin 1967 et annexé en 1981, conformément aux résolutions 242 et 338 du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU. "Nous n'avancerons pas aussi longtemps que les Israéliens refuseront de faire preuve d'une attitude plus constructive et plus sérieuse à ce sujet", a-t-il dit. Les priorités des deux parties sont en effet différentes. L'élément du retrait est primordial pour Damas, alors que

pour Israël il est fonction des critères de paix et sécurité.

Les propos du négociateur syrien contrastent avec l'optimisme qu'il avait affiché à l'issue de la première semaine de la 11ème session de discussions bilatérales, qui a commencé le 31 août. Un diplomate arabe en poste à Washington a expliqué ce revirement par le fait que "les autorités de Damas ne veulent pas sembler être à la traîne de l'OLP". La centrale palestinienne devrait en principe signer le 13 septembre à la Maison Blanche un accord qu'elle a négocié secrètement en Europe avec Israël portant sur l'autonomie palestinienne, dans la bande de Gaza et de Jéricho d'abord. Un haut responsable israélien a cependant fait savoir que la signature pourrait être reportée d'environ deux semaines pour des "raisons techniques".

Certains estiment que la Syrie veut garder deux fers au feu et a délibérément opté pour l'expectative. Le président syrien Hafez Al-Assad a appuyé avec une relative circonspection l'accord entre l'OLP et Israël à l'issue d'un entretien de plus de six heures avec Yasser Arafat. "Il appartient au peuple palestinien de décider de son avenir", a-t-il déclaré laconiquement. (AFP)

*** Alistair Harrison:**

Mr. Alistair Harrison, Assistant Head of the Middle East Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, concluded a few-day visit to Yemen last week.

He was on an acquaintance visit during which he met with a number of Yemeni officials and public figures.

*** Sheikh Hameed Al-Ahmar and Dr. Khaled Abdul-Kareem:**

Sheikh Hameed Al-Ahmar and Dr. Khaled Abdul-Kareem, owner and manager, respectively, of Horizons Publishing Houses, have left Sanaa last week on a business visit that takes them to many countries in the region and Europe.

Their first stopping point is the UK where they will participate in the IPEX 93 exhibition, which brings together the latest in printing technology.

*** Abubakar Al-Qirbi:**

Minister of Education affirmed that efforts to ensure the provision of school textbooks for the different levels of education which allows the ministry to overcome a lot of its problems which recur each school year.

*** Abdul Rahman Al-Quhali:**

The chairman of the customs corporation, Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Quhali, left Sana'a for Muscat to participate in the meetings of the joint Omani-Yemeni economic committee which was held during 8-9th of Sept. 1993. The meeting focused on a number of issues scheduled on its agenda including making arrangements for the customs-free zone to facilitate the exchange of goods Oman and Yemen.

*** Shawqi Abdul-Salam Shamsan:**

The General Manager of the National Company for Refreshments-Canada Dry - Sana'a left for Athens on a private and business tour which takes him to a number of countries.

*** Hassan Abdo Jaied and Jamal Al-Mutarreb:**

Businessmen Hassan Abdo Jaied of the Jaied Group of companies and Jamal Al-Mutarreb of Al-Mutarreb Enterprises, returned to Sanaa yesterday, Saturday August 11th, following a two-week business trip to several countries in the region. Their last leg of the trip was from Larnaca in Cyprus.

*** Sheikh Mujahed Abu Shawarib:**

Sheikh Mujahid Abu Shawarib, Vice Prime Minister and leading Baath Party member, left Sanaa last week on a three-week private visit to the USA.

*** Tahir Ali Saif:**

Member of Parliament Tahir Ali Saif stated lately that the Taiz First Popular Conference is still an active body in the Yemeni political scene. He said that the Conference is holding regular meetings and that it coordinates with other parties on various issues.

*** Ahmad Abu Usba'a:**

One of the prominent figures of Jiblah city, Ahmad Abu Usba'a expressed regrets for the assault on the Queen Arwa shrine. He stated that some of us do not respect the living Yemenis, let alone the dead. But he said he expected more respect for such important historic figures as Her Majesty the Queen of the Suleihi Dynasty, which ruled Yemen some eight centuries ago. Other than for historic reasons, Queen Arwa deserves the respect of the Yemeni people for having been a successful ruler.

A Total Commitment to Excellence

Made in U.S.A.



At Luxaire, we manufacture a full line of split system air conditioners and heat pumps, single package units, furnaces with matching coils and air handlers, and mini-splits ... products that are sized to fit virtually every residential and light commercial application.

All Luxaire products are backed by over 50 years of manufacturing experience. And, their 5-year residential parts warranty is a powerful consumer selling tool.

If you're looking to sell and install the best combination of quality, efficiency, durability and support in an air conditioning system, call us for the complete Luxaire story.

Luxaire[®]
Heating and Air Conditioning

Exclusive Agents in Yemen:
BESTCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.
telephone: 271811, 272434; Fax: 272724
P. O. Box 19272, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen.

...THE REASON FOR LOVING



EVERY SEASON

The Somali Tragedy in the Paintings of a Yemeni Artist

By: Merwan Al-Haidary

History will remember the sad tragedy of the Somali people who have almost been driven to extinction by power hungry corrupt politicians, militarymen and warlords. The situation was so bad that the world community had to intervene to save the people of Somalia from the lawlessness.

Individuals and groups have reacted and interacted with this tragedy in different ways. One individual who has a deep interaction with this situation is Nadine Nadeem Hassan Ali.

The young woman, barely 19, has just graduated from high school; and yet, she has so many paintings and portraits to her credit.

Over the last two years, she has done dozens of portraits on the plight of the Somali people, some of which we reproduce here. All her works on Somalia show the extreme grief that has befallen the people.

"I as an artist feel the level of sadness in the hearts of the people (of Somalia). I internalize it, and then it comes out in my work," she says.

Yes, it does come out in her work, most of which is of a sad and melancholy nature. Why? Because it reflects the overall atmosphere around the artist.

Nadine is described by her relatives and friends as an extremely sensitive person with a lot of compassion. Whenever she is confronted by a situation which calls for his artistic instincts, she reaches out for her pen or

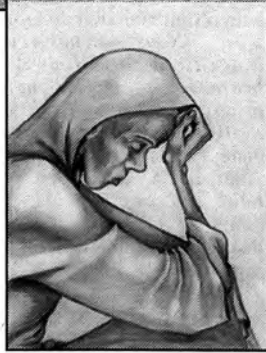


brush. In a very short time, she has a sketch. "That is how I release the burst of emotions I develop when I interact with different situations," she explains.

That means, she is the realist school, although she does let her imagination fly with her to remote lands, at times, as some of her work indicates. But that is clearly a small part.

"I would like to continue my university education in the field of fine arts, specially paintings and drawings," she stated. Unfortunately, that kind of education is not available in Yemen. She will need to do her studies abroad and for that she needs a scholarship.

Her father, Nadeem Hassan Ali, is a famous journalist who has made a visible contribution to his field. The government has recently honored him by awarding him a national medal. He says that he is now trying to organize a gallery to exhibit all the works of Nadine. "That will be in Sanaa, and we hope to do during the next few weeks," he explained.



Looking for a lost passport!

Halima Mohammed Omar lost her Ethiopian passport No. 098464, which was issued on 3/12/90. Any one who finds it, may please call telephone 240466 or deliver it to the Ethiopian Embassy in Sana'a. Thank you!

For rent

Luxurious Modern Building
Location: Crater - Aden
Facilities: Abuilding of three floors with six flats.

Building Structure:

1. Area of Each Flat (152) M2.
2. Each Flat with four Rooms, Alarge Hall, Two Bathrooms, Akitchen and Three Valconies.
3. Delux painting

Interested persons, please contact
02/251707 Mr. Mohammad
Note: Annual Rent preferable.

مبروك

يتقدم الأهل والأصدقاء والزلاء
بأعطر التهاني والتبريكات للأخ

خالد عبدات

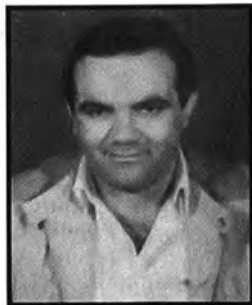
بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولودته المباركه

((نور))

جعلها الله قررة عين والديها وألف مبروك

AN ACCOUNT OF AN IMPORTANT OF YEMEN HISTORY: The 1986 Conflict of Aden

By: Saad Khalis,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times.



Of the central historic achievement of Yemen unification, is to state lesson for all Yemenis and Arabs to learn from, and to work hard not to re-experience the highly regrettable blood bath witnessed through various stages of conflict in that part of this country crowned by the events of January 13, 1986. He also states that he is aiming to remind Yemeni people of what an inner conflict can do to countries, especially in this period when the rate of conspiracies is increasing to deprive Yemeni people of the fruits of their great achievement, by certain Arab parties using various tempting slogans and pretexts, the author says. The other aim of the book, still according to the author, is to document for the new generations of Yemenis, the history of all political and social parties and forces that were acting in the southern part prior to unification, and which currently returned to political life under the democratic unified new Yemen. It might be important to mention that this book was issued in copies in "ALSIYASA" Kuwaiti newspaper in 1988, and was praised, with some critical notes, by President Ali Abdulla Saleh when he met the author in Algeria 1988, and by Mr. Ali Salem Al Beedh, Secretary General of the YSP, Mr. Hayder Abu Bakr Al Attas and other principals who met the author during his visit to Yemen. The delay of its publication until 1992 was to the author waiting for comments, responses, reactions and remarks from concerned parties, which he did receive, one of the most important might be the detailed remarks sent by ex-president Ali Nasser Mohammed, one of the key players of the events covered in the book. The book in itself is of eight main sections and around 23 chapters, divided on historical basis. The quality of writing is highly professional as the author is a well established journalist who wrote some interesting accounts in Kuwaiti paper on Yemeni affairs, he published in "Alwatan", "Alqabas" and "Alsiyasa". In the first section "The complex of Aden", the author's shows us how well informed he is, making close relationships with people such as Abdul Aziz Abdul Wali, ex-minister of states for ministerial council affairs and minister of planning in the ex-south Yemen for a long time, also with the late Mohammed Saleh Muteaa who died in obscure conditions in prison (1981) after being charged with high treason. During his work with "Alwatan", he met ex-president Ali Nasser Mohammed, one year after the resignation of the late Abdel Fattah Ismail (April 1980) after Ali Nasser's announcement of his will to improve relations with neighbouring Gulf countries and all Arab countries. He didn't actually meet him then, but received ready made answers by the president's office manager in Yemeni Embassy in Kuwait. The author visited Sanaa in 1975 and 1976, made good friendship with

Yehya Al-Arashi, minister of information then and got to know the group working with him at the time amongst which is the current minister Hassan Al-Lousy. He is telling us then about the young men he met, apologizing for not mentioning his name, identifying him as a member of the opposing democratizing national front headed then by Sultan Ahmed Omer. Through that relation he got acquainted with the political situation in the northern part of Yemen, and Lt. Col. Ibrahim Al Hamdi's meetings with the leaders of that front, the role Major Abdulla Abdul Alim played in establishing a Nassirit organization with the agreement of President Al Hamdi. He then sought to meet the president, rejected by deputy (and next president) Lt. Col. Al Ghashmi despite the interference of Abdulla Alasnij, foreign minister at the time. He then managed to meet Al Hamdi., forming a special relationship with that leader, they talked about unification and tribal situation in Yemen, about Al-Hamdi close relations with Salim Rubeyaa Ali, president of the southern part who died after 7 months of Al Hamdi death, 2 days after the death of Col. Al-Ghashmi of which he was accused, and of which details were published by the author in Kuwaiti newspaper. Details of Al-Hamdi's death 24 hours prior to his visit to he southern part made a hell of controversy at the time. During his recent visit to Yemen he met President Ali Abdulla Saleh (1980), the meeting which lasted for 1 1/2 hours. From this preliminary section, we can note that the author is one of the best informed Arab writers on Yemeni affairs, the truth that clearly shows throughout this book. Section two is mainly a historical account of the era during the 19th century and the British role in recreating history and geography thereof, passing through colonization and agreements concluded, connections settled between the British and the local forces, the role of the Imami rule in the northern part, and the first signs of birth of Arab national movement. He then describes the formation of the Arab South Union in 1959 under British planning and manipulation, where Aden was in the heart of British interests in the area. Political and economical atmosphere in the area is exclusively covered in this section, along with local sultans role, the Arab League, the Imami influence and the opposition movements. In section III, "Initiation of Revolution" the author speaks of the first steps of revolution, the revolution of the national front out of smaller opposition movements, the front that was destined to play a major role on Yemeni history in the

very near future, there is also the role of the tribes in the revolution and the following internal conflict. One chapter is dedicated to the role of the 26th September revolution and its maternal role in pushing the 14th of October movement into existence. Abdul Nasser's Egypt influence and effect, it also includes a general view over the literature of the revolutionaries and concepts of the struggle. Role of the Marxists and their position towards the national front connecting it to the national-communist conflict in the other parts of the Arab land, such as Egypt, Syria and Iraq. It also contains a political-ideological evolution of the two revolutions and their acting forces. General outlook of the political parties in the pre-revolutions and post-revolutionary period is also presented with helpful data about the history, ideology and goals of each. Structure of the national front and initiation of the armed struggle, and the different points of view about what really happened in Radfan mountains were also presented, in addition to the British role, north Yemeni position, the existence of a leading organizational body and a demonstra-

tion of key forces and personalities. In section 4, "Roots of Conflict", the author goes back into the roots of the conflict searching through inner differences in the national front and tribal leadership, interacting forces, role of peoples forces and guerrillas, trade unions and the different points of view of that period. Differences with Abdul Nasser and UAR is widely covered, especially regarding parties, his position towards the nationals and the marxists is also explained. Then the role of the Saudi-Egyptian agreement and its impacts on the revolutionary process. The author goes future to describe the compulsory merger of the national front and the Liberation organization on January 13, 1966 which the author considered as a seed of the 13 January 1986 bloodshed in Aden. A prolonged description of the factors effected that merger and resulting conflict and the evolution of violence among the revolutionaries is the subject of a sub chapter of section 4. Section 5 is an account of civil war and independence, the defeat of the liberation organization and negotiations of independence, then the British withdrawal.

The most interesting part comes with "Section Six Conflict of Left and Right," the author describes the new triumphant system and armed formation of Qahtan Al Shaabi's government on November 30, role of the army and armed formations. An account of Mar 20 movement of the army against the leftists and their retaliation on May 14 of the same year (1968), and the final settlement in the leftists favour on June 22, 1969, all those are described in detail. In addition to the question of unification and why did it not put as a priority, instead the new regime became a member of the Arab league and the UN, which the author tried to answer. Then he goes over that hot period of history, describing the fall of Qahtan Al Shaabi and the rule of Salim Rubeyaa Ali (Salimain), his plans, aim and mechanism of power, his relations with Al Hamdi and Al Ghashmi, the open conflict with the ideologist Abdul Fattah Ismail and Nasser Mohammed's group. Then Qat Summit in Taiz of the Red Sea nations is covered by a separate chapter with a view of its actual aims and back-ground, political surrounding and interacting factors. Then comes the fall of Salimain

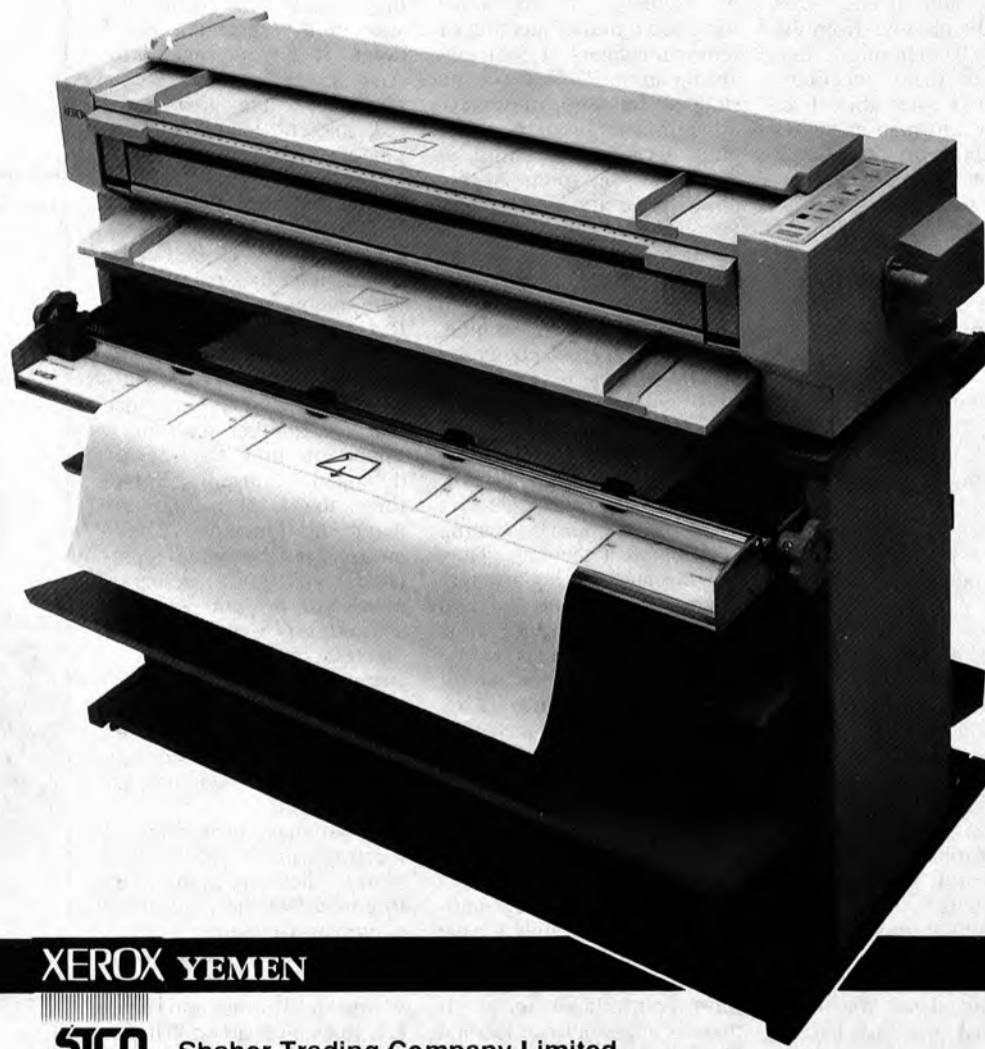
and his execution and the rule of Abdul Fattah Ismail and his ideological background his men and policies, then his resignation and the rule of Ali Nasser Mohammed. The last sections of the book are dedicated to events and conflicts that finally lead to open conflict and fight following the massacre of the central committee organized by Ali Nasser for his antagonists of Abdul-Fattah Ismail and his group, which was famous for the Black Monday of Aden where thousands fell in the fiercest fighting ever witnessed in Aden. Detailed account of those events given with a lot of documentary quotations on those highly controversial events. The book as a whole is of high quality, and might be one of the best pieces written about southern Yemen and its conflicts. Yet, many points stated are still subject to controversy and despite. But the overall build-up is highly readable and informative, and it might be helpful to state that it is one of the best sellers in the local market. Maybe it is a good opportunity to benefit from the history of this period. To go over the details aims primarily to benefit from the experience.

Xerox

Drawing Office AO Plain Paper Plan Printer

Low Cost, High Quality Printing

- High definition
- Plain paper prints
- Non-sensitized, AO to A3 sheets
- Manual cutter
- Xerographic prints that don't fade



XEROX YEMEN

STCO

Shaher Trading Company Limited.

Sales Office: Sana'a : Republican Palace Zone, Tel. 01-275477
Aden : King Sulaiman St. Crater, Tel. 7921737

The Travelpress Italian Trophy for Sheraton Sanaa

Mr. Guiliano Laudi, General Manager of the Travelpress Italia, paid a tourism-related visit recently to Yemen.

Travelpress Italian and Embassy of Italy in Sanaa have selected the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel as the best hotel in Sana'a for the year 1993, on the basis of their experience in serving Italian tourists and the feedback they got from them. On the occasion, Mr. G. Laudi presented the "Travelpress Italia Trophy" to Mr. J.S. Parmer, General Manager of the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel. The winners of last year's trophy were the Hotel Pierre in New York and Hotel Plaza Athens of Paris.



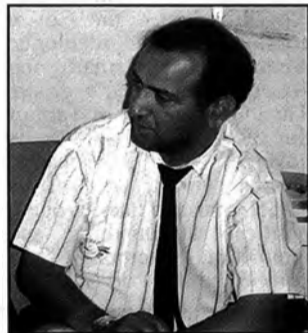
Make Your Presence Positively Felt in Meetings

By: Ameen Nouisser,
Economic Editor,
Yemen Times.

Meetings are probably the most recurrent phenomenon in the general affairs of this country. We meet over qat chews, over cafes, at home, and most of all, to handle government bureaucratic work. I would be surprised if a week has passed for anyone in government without holding a meeting. As a general rule, it takes time to win respect and admiration at most organizations. It can take your colleagues weeks or months to decide that you're a nice person. It can take you months or years before you get the chance to hit a business home run. But if it's instant recognition you seek there's no better way than to do something in a meeting. Like it or not, meetings are the forums where you are most often judged by your superiors and peers. That may not be obvious from the collegial bonhomie that prevails in many meetings. Everyone is ostensibly there to share information rather than to show off or triumph at someone else's expenses. Yet, as someone who has spent a great deal of time running meetings, I can assure you that your performance is being judged. Failure to heed this is like forgetting that your school-teachers and professors graded you on "class participation." A lot has been written about how to make sure the meetings you run go smoothly. Here are some suggestions to make sure the meetings you attend run more smoothly for your career.

1- Beware the Ad Hoc Meeting:

Most of us have enough good sense to be thoroughly prepared for the major meetings, the meetings called weeks in advance when we are expected to make a formal presentation. If you can't get "up" for these events, you'll never understand the importance of meetings. However, some people don't have the same respect for ad hoc meetings, the internal meetings hastily called that morning or the night before. Perhaps they think that a meeting



convened on the spur of the moment doesn't require them to be brilliant on the spur of the moment. On the contrary, these are the easiest forums in which to display your brilliance. When everyone else is napping, you should be wide awake. Surgeons like to say there is no such thing as minor surgery, only minor surgeons. The same goes for meetings. There are no minor meetings, only minor participants.

2- Don't Hide Yourself:

A business friend once surveyed a dinner meeting of senior managers at company headquarters. When he stopped, he saw a top executive in charge of a struggling division was sitting at the back of the room. At that point, he quipped, "I guess you can tell people's business results by where they are sitting." Never try to hide in a meeting. If you want to hide, you are better off not going at all. Pick a position that says you want to be at the meeting.

3- Know Your Sight-lines:

There are all sorts of theories about the optimal seating position in a meeting. They vary because seating arrangements vary. At the standard rectangular conference table set-up, the power is at the head and foot of the tables. Round tables (since King Arthur's day) are the most democratic. Everyone can see each other. There are no power positions; all positions are equal. Informal living-room arrangements around a coffee table are fairly democratic too (although I have noticed that the highest ranked people always get the most comfortable seats). If there is a lesson to be learned from these various arrangements, it is this: Pick a spot where you can make eye

contact with as many people as possible, especially the person running the meeting. If you are in the leader's sightline, you are more likely to get their attention, and get a chance to speak. And when you speak, you'll also be able to see how everyone in the meeting is responding to your remarks. Experts in meeting dynamic tell me that the dominant players, when speaking, tend to look at people more than participants do. Eye contact is a great advantage in any public forum. Use it.

4- Resist the Urge to Dominate:

If you are invited to a meeting, you deserve a chance to be heard. Chances are you will be asked for your opinion or expected to speak at some point in the meeting. Don't abuse it. That is, don't be so long-winded that the meeting suddenly revolves around you. You may enjoy your protracted stay in the spotlight, but I doubt if anyone else will. And remember: the longer you speak, the greater the risk that the leader will cut you off.

5- Defend Your People and Yourself:

There's no way to predict the impressions that people take with them from a meeting. But I do know this: People always remember an argument. They can vividly recall how one attendee attacked another and, more important, how that person defended himself. Sometimes that's all people talk about after meeting. That's an irony not everyone appreciates. Having someone attack you or your people in a meeting is sometimes your greatest chance to make a strong impression. Everyone will be watching you. Don't let the attack go unchallenged. Don't let the moment pass you by.

If you have missed out on meetings in the past, don't worry. There are many more to come. But the main thing is prepare yourself. If you know the topic to be discussed, there is nothing wrong in even memorizing a few lines by heart so that you may comfortably and logically state them. It is all up to you!

Word by Word: Text of the Peacebrokers' Letters

Letter No. 1: From Mr. Arafat to Mr. Rabin:

Mr. Prime Minister,
The signing of the Declaration of Principles marks a new era in the history of the Middle East. In firm conviction thereof, I would like to confirm the following PLO commitments:

- The PLO recognizes the right of the State of Israel to exist in peace and security. The PLO accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

- The PLO commits itself to the Middle East peace process, and to a peaceful resolution of the conflict between the two sides and declares that all outstanding issues relating to permanent status will be resolved through negotiations.

- The PLO considers that the signing of the Declaration of Principles constitutes a historic event, inaugurating a new epoch of peaceful coexistence, free from violence and all other acts which endanger peace and stability.

Accordingly, the PLO renounces the use of terrorism and other acts of violence and will assume responsibility over all PLO elements and personnel in order to assure their compliance, prevent violations and discipline violators.

In view of the promise of a new era and the signing of the Declaration of Principles and based on Palestinian acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the PLO affirms that those articles of the Palestinian Covenant which deny Israel's right to exist, and the provisions of the Covenant which are inconsistent with the commitments of this letter, are now inoperative and no longer valid.

Consequently, the PLO undertakes to submit to the Palestinian National Council for formal approval the necessary changes in regard to the Palestinian Covenant.

Sincerely,
Yasser Arafat,
Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organisation

Letter No. 2 From Mr. Arafat to Norway's Foreign Minister Mr. Johan Jorgen Holst:

Dear Mr. Holst,
I would like to confirm to you that, upon the signing of the Declaration of Principles, I will include the following positions in my public statements:

In light of the new era marked by the signing of the Declaration of Principles, the PLO encourages and calls upon the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to take part in the steps leading to the normalisation of life, rejecting violence and terrorism, contributing to peace and stability and participating actively in shaping reconstruction, economic development and cooperation.

Sincerely,
Yasser Arafat
A~

Letter No. 3 From Mr. Rabin to Mr. Arafat:

Mr. Chairman,
In response to your letter of September 9th, 1993, I wish to confirm to you that, in light of the PLO commitments included in your letter, the Government of Israel has decided to recognise the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and commence negotiations with the PLO within the peace process.

Yitzhak Rabin
Prime Minister of Israel.

مبروك

بمناسبة مجيء الطفلان التوأم (محمد) و (رنا)
نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لوالدهما
الكابتن المهندس منصور درهم مكر
كبير مهندسي الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

المهندسون:

عبدالواسع هائل سعيد
د/عبدالعزیز السقاف
بشر عبدالحق
أمين نويصر
خالد ناشر

Only your time is more precious than this watch.



Omega Louis Brand,
18 karate gold gents' watch
with calendar to the year 2100
and moon phase,
Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal,
Water resistant.
Swiss made since 1848

Ω
OMEGA

The sign of excellence

وكالات التوزيع السعودية
SWISS WATCHES UNION AGENCY

HEAD OFFICE
Tel: 226329
Fax: 00967-4 -226328
Telex: 8888 ORIS YE
P.O.Box 5384

BRANCH OFFICE
Tel: 272827
P. O. Box 17022
Al-Qasre Street,
Sanaa.

26 September Street, Taiz. Republic of Yemen

عبدالرحمن نصر محمد العمري وأولاده
الجمهورية اليمنية

IMPORTANT Numbers

EMBASSIES & Consulates

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumbury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3
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
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61
Insurance Companies:	
Y.I. & ReInsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance: 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
Djibouti	245792/265469
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	265616/73409/78846
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
Russia (FR)	78272/78275
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	247750/52
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
Vietnam	215985
2. Honorary Consultates:	
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
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13.
FAO Branch	233722/232146

AIR LINES	
Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Alitalia	273655
Alyemda (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways	272247
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	272551/49/677
Iraqi Airlines	240091/240909
KLM	78093/76968/270879
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583
Pakistan Int'l	240909/091
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	205865
Sudan Airways	272503-5
Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel	275028-30

Yemenia Branches:	
Abdul-Mughni	274803/4
Haddah	204538/550
Shaub	250833
Zubeiry	260834/5
Head Office	232381-9
Reservations	250800/1
Airport	250868/831
COURIERS	
Aramex / Sana'a	243.925
Aramex / Aden	255.683
Aramex / Taiz	213.489
Aramex / Hodeidah	218.168
DHL	248017-249878
Life Express	205696
Skypack	77310
American Express	272435/6

HOTELS	
Sana'a (01)	
Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3
Aden (02)	
Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158
Hodeidah (03)	
Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852
Taiz (04)	
The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Mareb	210350
Yazan	217997
Marib (063)	
Biquis Marib	2666-2371
Sadah (051)	
Al Mamoon	2203/2459
Mukalla (0952)	
Hadhramaut	2060

POACHERS CONTINUE TO HUNT THE RHINO

During the monsoon season in north-east India, human beings are not the only ones to scurry for shelter from the flooded terrain. Even the formidable looking, one-horned rhinoceros of Kaziranga national park, on the bank of the mighty Brahmaputra river, seek drier ground. Unfortunately sometimes they fall into the trap set by the poachers ever on the lookout for the prize catch. Kaziranga national park has the world's highest concentration of the one-horned rhinoceros.

However, their number has declined steadily over the years. At last count in 1991, the government-funded conservation park had 1,129 of the remaining 1,200 rhinos in India. The most distinguishing feature of the herbivorous animal, its horn - a compact mass of agglutinated hair - has made the rhino a most sought-after animal. The rhino horn is a prized ingredient for traditional Chinese medicine. Its supposedly aphrodisiac qualities when taken in powder form bring it a fabulous price in the international market today - around one million rupees per kg - mainly in the South East Asian countries. The sexual

immobilize the unsuspecting rhino and sometimes they cut off the horn even when the animals is still alive. There is hope that the size of the park may increase, which would help rhinos survive floods which killed 105 animals in 1989 alone. Yet environmentalists are alarmed at the prospect of the upcoming Numaligarh refinery in the vicinity despite the government's recently approved draft notification to create a "no-development zone" within 15 km radius of the park.

India has not undertaken extensive de-horning projects as have Zimbabwe, Kenya and Namibia because of the mixed results the African efforts have had, and other logistic problems. It has been argued that stricter laws making it easier to convict poachers would be a more effective solution. At the moment, a poacher can be punished only if witnesses other than forest officials are present. Conservationists are encouraged by the recent ban of the use of rhino horn and tiger bones by the Chinese government and the registration and sealing of existing stocks, resulting largely from

Rescuing rhino?

More than 90% of India's rhinos live in the park

Deaths by poaching	37	24	41	41	24	24	44	34	22	48
	1983	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92

prohess attributed to the horn could be due to its shape as it resembles the linga or phallus which is worshipped as Lord Shiva in India. Moreover, copulation between rhinos lasts much longer than between other animals and hence perhaps the association. According to K. K. Baruah, principal forest conservator in Assam state where the park is located, these species of rhino horn is more in demand than the two-horned black rhino of Africa, which is also under threat. Contributing to its popularity is the fact that insurgent groups in India's North-East use rhinos as a source of funding for their armed struggle.

Containing the poaching in Kaziranga and saving the animal from extinction is proving difficult. The park is surrounded by human habitation and a national highway skirts through the jungle providing ample opportunity for villagers to collude with poachers. Poachers also exploit the rhino's fondness for wallowing in the marshy land and the habit of always following the same track. In addition, they have on their side, vast financial backing through the local financiers and the international smuggling racket. At the same time, forest personnel are inadequately trained and have only antiquated 315 rifles. The intruders use sophisticated AK-47s.

Even within these constraints, however, R. N. Hazarika of the Forest Department says his guards have done commendable work to contain the problem and compared to some African countries, the track-record has been good. Poaching is listed under the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species for Flora and Fauna (CITES) and in June 1992, CITES called for an end to rhino trade. But the poachers are getting cleverer by the day.

Now they even use open-ended electric wires connected to high-tension cable to

pressure from United States-based monitoring groups. Still officials and conservationists are calling for destruction of the existing stock of horns. Perhaps due to its unusual armour-plated body, and poor sight but acute sense of smell, the animal has always evoked wonder among people. The rhino is associated with the Western mythical animal Unicorn and Mesopotamian pictorial art. A Chinese 27 BC prototype is called Ch'i Lin. In India, a seal of the Mohen-jodaro civilisation of the third century BC, shows a rhino. In later Hindu mythology it is projected as a powerful animal fit for carrying around the supremegod, Vishnu. Even now in parts of India, Nepal and South East Asia, it is thought that eating rhino flesh or drinking its blood is the surest way to go heaven. In Nepal, which also has a pocket of rhinos, consuming its urine is supposed to cure diseases like asthma.

* * * * *

How Intelligent Do You Look?

Just how intelligent do you look? You get smart points if you are attractive, wear a friendly, self-assured expression beneath stylish hair and sport a well-proportioned body, a new study suggest. You get demerits if you look unrefined, dress unfashionably or informally and have a round face or a stout body. None of that, however, reveals much about how intelligent a person really is, at least, the study found. But even a brief listen to the way you talk - apart from what you say - may give strangers a better indicator of brainpower, reports professor of psychology Peter Borkenau of the University of Bielefeld in Germany. Although the work was done in Germany, he said he believed the results would be similar as in the United States. Researchers have largely overlooked the question of how people perceive intelligence in others, said Delory Paulhus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. But now that psychologists are moving away from using IQ as the sole indicator of intelligence, a closer look at what people consider signs of intelligence may give some clues for other measures, he said.

In Borkenau's study, 18 college students were asked to look at videotapes of 100 male and female strangers who, one by one, walked into a room, sat down, read a weather forecast aloud, then got up and left. After each 90-second scene, the students were asked either to judge how intelligent each stranger was or rate the person on 48 characteristics that might be used to judge intelligence. The 12 students who judged intelligence were split equally between those who heard the stranger as well as seeing

him and those who could not hear the sound. That let Borkenau separate appearance cues from sound cues, and compare them to test administered separately to the strangers. Students who had watched the silent tape did not do significantly better than random guessing in judging intelligence. Analysts showed that 16 of the 18 physical cues they apparently relied on were not related to actual intelligence, with the exceptions being a self-assured expression and avoidance of stiff walking.

Students who could hear the strangers, however, assessed intelligence moderately well "and considerably better than chance," Borkenau said in an interview. They did better at judging verbal intelligence, which deals with language, than nonverbal abilities. Helpful cues included the stranger's apparent attempt to read the forecast well, the ease with which the stranger was understood and the lack of an unpleasant voice or halting or hectic speech. In a separate presentation, psychologist Robert Hogan of the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma said he believes intelligence "exists in the eye of the beholder," and that it is perceived differently in different kinds of occupations. His work found that diesel mechanics consider their colleagues to be intelligent if they can solve technical problems by themselves and serve as a consultant to others on technical problems. On the other hand, he said, in jobs that involve dealing in abstract concepts, like being in psychologist, "You don't have to do anything, you just have to talk smart."

Whatever intelligence means, smart looks help!

For Rent

Available Immediately

Location: A Fully-furnished Flat at Hadda adjacent Hadda Hotel, Sana'a Facilities:

1. Four Rooms
2. Three Bath Rooms
3. A telephone Line
4. Surrounded with a garden
5. An independent House for servants.

Interested persons, please call Tel: 206483



TeleYemen Mobile

Reliable Telecommunications
An Ingredient for Success.



For more details, please contact our customer services:

Sanaa 7915000, Aden 7920106, Taiz 7924000, Hodeidah 7910142, Mukalla 7951000

Great Times, Geat Taste...



National Beverages Co.
CANADA DRY SANAA
Tel: 340-371 Fax: 340-376

Business:
The Achievements of Canadian Occidental Petroleum in Masila.

Legal Affairs:
Debates on Constitutional Amendments.

Politics:
Election Fever: Parliament Works to Nominate Members of the Presidential Council.

Taiz:
Cry Oh Forgotten City!

Regional:
The Transformation of Marib.

International Relations:
UK-Yemeni Relations Grow More and Deeper.

**"AL-KOD SOMALI REFUGEE CAMP"
A Response from the UNHCR Representative in Yemen**

Yemen Times, in response to its article last week, received the following letter. We print it in full and without any change.

Quote:

Yemen Times article "Al Koud Somali Refugee Camp: Gearing Up For Trouble!" of 05 September 1993, vol. III, issue No. 35, page 16, in which a rather "gloomy" picture of the Somali refugees in Yemen was painted, has been rather surprising to me, my colleagues and all those who are familiar with the refugee affairs. Although trying to be objective, this article was based on limited information sources, on one hand, to a selected few in the refugee camp and, on the other - non of UNHCR staff in Aden or Sana'a were consulted, and in fact, non of UNHCR operational partners were contacted (MSF, CARE and RADDA BARNEN). In fact although I was personally out of Yemen during August, UNHCR was fully operational under the supervision of a competent Officer in Charge. Briefly, for the records, I would like you to correct some of the hard facts, for the sake of fair and just reporting for which Yemen Times is known and respected. Firstly, since the beginning of the influx of Somali refugees into Yemen during emergency and dramatic circumstances, UNHCR fully aware of the socio-economic difficulties in Yemen, and thankful to the Yemeni humanitarian policy, pledge full support in

order to avoid that the Somali refugees constitute a burden on the Yemeni society. Having this as our principle, we embarked on an ambitious program in order to provide refugees with food, shelter, medical care and education. Apart from the regular internationally known World Food Programme (WFP) 5 basic food commodities, refugees at Al Koud have been given additional food items. For example, tea has been included in the August 1993 general distribution. A milk project was introduced where the elderly, pregnant women, lactating women, and children collect milk from the distribution center. No malnutrition exists at Al-Koud camp, at present (As a matter of fact, the photos shown in the noted issue of the Yemen Times reflect the good health of the refugees including the man who carries a sign saying "I am hungry", even eye glasses - aside from health care, are issued to refugees including those of the man with the sign). Food received by the refugees at Al-Koud is more than the international WFP's standard rations and some items are even doubled, like sugar and vegetable oil (Statistics shown in the article's table do not reflect an accurate picture). Besides food, non-food items such as towels, bedsheets, blankets, plastic sheetings and toilet soap have been distributed. Distribution of the cooking material, cooking stoves and kerosene

is also part of the relief assistance. Despite the adverse environmental elements, what you call a "wretched" place was turned into a "haven". Three wells were dug with 3.8 kilometer of pipe connections, booster water pumps, generators and 210,000 liters of water storage capacity were installed. 450 latrines were built alongwith 1000 cubic meters storage facilities, and most importantly, 3 kilometers of paved asphalt roads were also built. UNHCR with the help of the international donors has spent large sums of money for the infrastructure in Al Koud refugee camp - not wretched!

Furthermore, an independent report written by a member of the Yemeni parliament reviewing UNHCR activities and the conditions of the refugees in Al Koud dated as recently as 08/8/1993 shows positive and objective findings and reflecting good standards of assistance. Return, or more accurately "voluntary repatriation" is being planned by UNHCR. UNHCR is keen and committed to an orderly "voluntary" repatriation of Somalis back to their respective areas of origin, when conditions of dignity and security are assured. Refugees will benefit from financial as well as food and non-food items for their re-integration in their home areas.

In all fairness, looking at refugees situation in other parts of the world, the Somali refugees in Yemen are enjoying exceptional treatment that UNHCR has tried to justify and defend when comparing camps in Africa and other places in the developing world.

For the information of your readers, I wish to point out that UNHCR action in Yemen has been and is quoted as a model. This has been recognized by Yemeni and international quarters. This is a source of pride for UNHCR and Yemen as well. T. Ouanes, Representative - UNHCR - Yemen.

Unquote.

Yemen Times Note:
1. Everybody appreciates the efforts of the UNHCR and the international voluntary organizations.
2. We have tried to reach the

UNHCR representative and camp officer, but to no avail. The international organizations said they could not talk to the media unless cleared by the UNHCR.

3. We wish the above letter specified when and how much the non-food supplies are distributed.

4. We wish the UNHCR letter specified the correct food quantities that are being distributed.

In final analysis, we like to think we all are on the same side, even as we emphasize different things.



NOTICE:

We have failed to get this paper out on time on Sundays, although we at Yemen Times do our part of the job promptly. The snag is at the printer's, because they don't work on Fridays, when most preparations must be done. Therefore, we Yemen Times are forced to come out on Mondays, instead of Sundays. We hope our readers will understand!

The Editor

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



Construction of Mechanical & Heavy Civil Projects

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

SANAA:

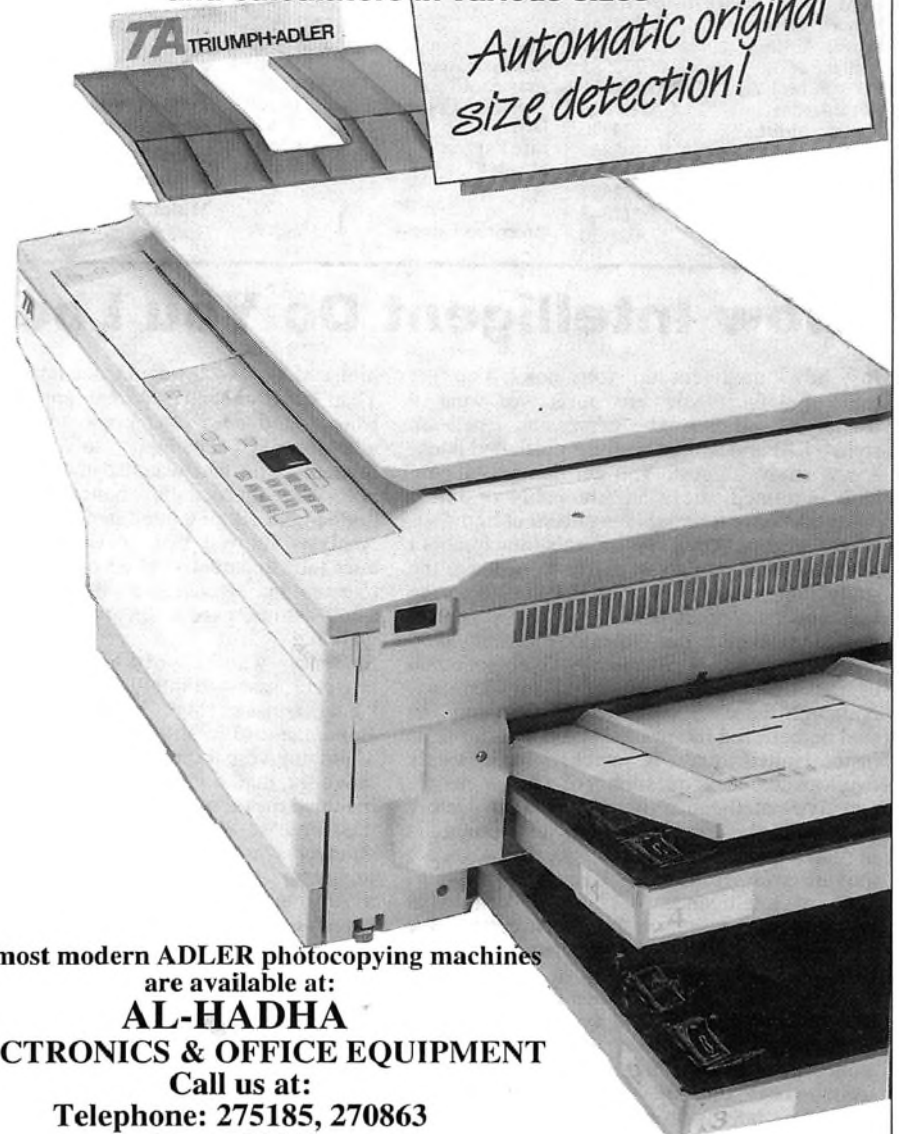
Phone: (967-1) 275.281
(967-1) 272676
Fax: (967-1) 272.713
Telex: 2720 CCICYE
P. O Box: 16110
Sana'a, Yemen

ADEN:

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

AL-HADHA ELECTRONICS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Agents for Germany's ADLER
We offer you all kinds of photocopying machines and calculators in various sizes



Automatic original size detection!

The most modern ADLER photocopying machines are available at:
AL-HADHA ELECTRONICS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Call us at:
Telephone: 275185, 270863
Fax: 275517,
P. O. Box 275, Sanaa.