

As More Yemeni Blood Is Unnecessarily Shed, Is It the Final Phase of the End?

OPEN WARFARE

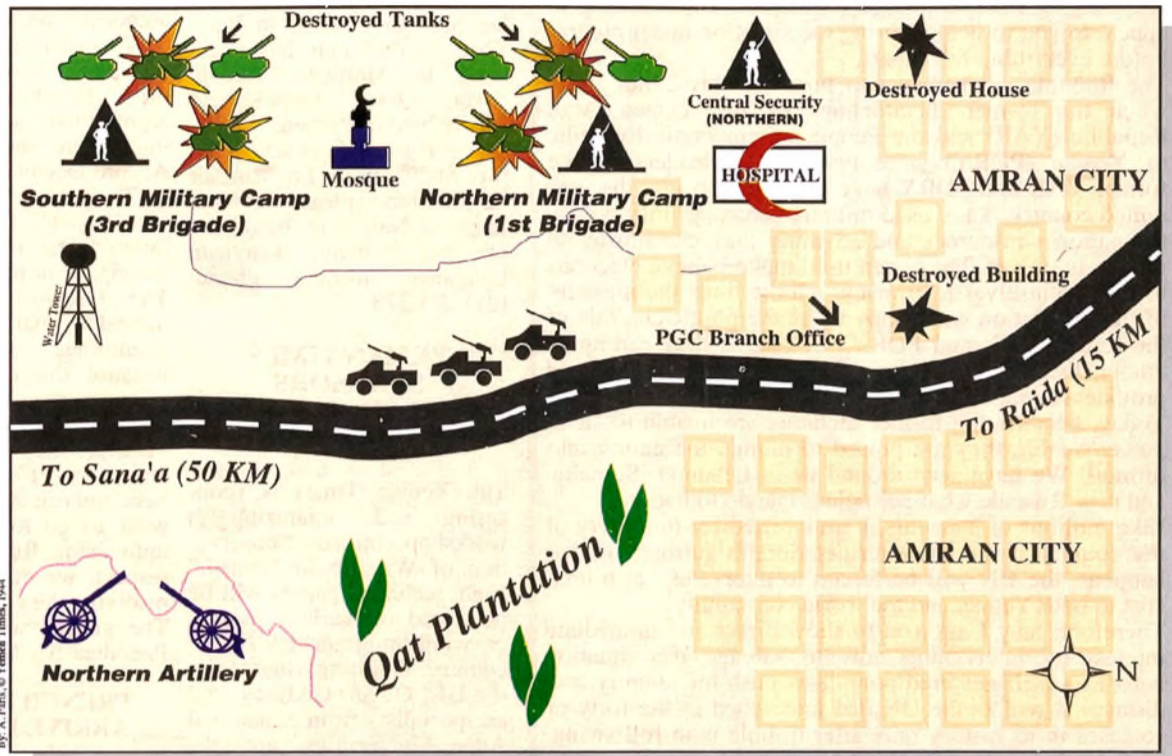
By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
 Chief Editor,
 Yemen Times.

The Amran Shoot-out:

There seemed to be no purpose to the mad shoot-out. The First Motorized Brigade (Northern force) and the Third Motorized Brigade (Southern force) had one mission during the 4-hour warfare against each other that started at 2:00 o'clock on Wednesday, April 27th -- to obliterate the other side. The shooting stopped simply because the soldiers ran out of ammunition and their hardware was destroyed.

The end result is a devastating. On the first day, 35 bodies were counted. By the end of the second day, 106 bodies. By now, there may be over 200 persons dead. On the first day, some one hundred injured persons were counted. By now, there are over 250 wounded. Some 22 armored cars and 80 tanks destroyed. The camps of the two brigades were ruined and dozens of homes in the neighborhood were affected. It was a major tragedy. (Please refer to the map).

Our Mohammed Abdulhamid and Yabia Yusuf Al-Hodeidi have filed the complete story as reported on page 18.



By: A. Fatt, © Yemen Times, 1994

Last week, Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice President and Secretary-General of the YSP, started off on Tuesday, April 26th, a war of words, only to be strongly answered by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Secretary-General of the PGC, on Wednesday, 27th April.

Attempt on Dr. Makki's Life:

In another development, Dr. Hassan Mohammed Makki, First Deputy Prime Minister and a leading figure in the PGC, was the target of an assassination attempt on Thursday morning (April 28th). His driver and 2 bodyguards were killed. He himself was wounded on the upper chest and leg, and was rushed to hospital. By the end of the day, Dr. Makki who has lost some blood, was flown out to Germany for treatment. His attackers were quickly identified. The Ministry of Interior says that it has arrested five tribesmen who work for Sheikh Abdulaziz Al-Shayif. Sheikh Al-Shayif, one of the leaders of the Bakeel tribes, is himself a close associate of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, for whom Dr. Makki works.

At a third level, a Yemen Times team could not find evidence to substantiate the rumor of a car-bomb that went off in front of the home of Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and President of the Islah Party, on Thursday afternoon, April 28th.

The tense situation is already reflected as anti-aircraft guns have been mounted at Sanaa

International airport as well as around the presidential palace. Meanwhile various Western embassies have instructed their citizens to prepare for evacuation. An American national in Sanaa confirmed to Yemen Times having received such instruction from the embassy. The Aden Yemen Times office reports that the situation in Aden is calm, and there are no signs of any military mobilization.

Opposition Mounts Criticism:

The Opposition Bloc expressed its anxiety over the deterioration in a press conference held yesterday, 30th April. The Bloc also pointed to the paralysis of the Dialogue Committee due to the inflexibility of the ruling coalition. Meanwhile, there is considerable tension among the tribes around Sanaa, especially in the areas of Khowlan, Arhab, and Bani Al-Harith. These Bakeel tribes have mounted their offensive against the Sanaa government which has accused the YSP of assisting their rebellion. The three Dutch hostages continue to be held by their kidnapers, albeit as government troops encircle the area. By the 1st of May, the three Dutchmen have spent five full weeks in captivity. The future looks dim because politicians push their interests at the expense of the nation. Already there are many flash-points in other parts of the country, especially at the former border between the YAR and PDRY. Unless new vision takes hold, civil war may not be averted.

In South Africa, A Whole Nation Is Free

It was an unprecedented change. The 26-28 April elections in South Africa represented a landmark in the modern history of that country. It represented the climax of a long personal struggle for Nelson Mandela, 75, ever tolerant and merciful, has called on all his countrymen to come together and work for the construction of a new nation. That was an assuring note to the whites, whom he called "decent people," and who never really trusted black politicians. Finally, a whole nation is free at last.



Read more details on page 8

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OUR VIEWPOINT

A Letter of Appeal to the UN Secretary-General

Dr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali,
Secretary-General of the UN,
New York.

Dear Dr. Ghali:

I send greetings from Yemen, a nation whose politicians are working hard to plunge into chaos. I am writing to appeal to you to help us bring the situation under control before everything falls apart.

The Republic of Yemen was born on May 22nd, 1990, when the former dictatorships of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) were united. The leaders of the former YAR and PDRY have continued to rule the new united country. They used military force, security police, the nation's resources and anything they can muster to remain in power. They even used make-believe elections to give themselves legitimacy. All the time, the majority of the population was happy to let the politicians rule of the former YAR and PDRY, as long as they can agree among themselves to share the power and wealth, and provide a certain minimum level of stability.

Today, because the former dictators are unable to share power/wealth, they are poised to plunge the nation into turmoil. We have seen around us in Lebanon, Somalia, and now Rwanda what politicians can do to nations.

Like millions of Yemenis, I am worried for the safety of my country if the situation deteriorates further. If that happens, the UN will be forced to intervene - at a high cost to both Yemen and the world community.

Therefore, may I ask you to show direct and immediate interest by intervening now to salvage the situation before our self-centered politicians push the country into disarray. I realize the UN had intervened in the forty or so cases in its history only after trouble is in full swing. May I ask you to consider intervening before the situation gets out of hand and the Yemeni people are forced again to undergo a new tragedy. Please!

Respectfully yours,

Professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Publisher/Editor of the Yemen Times.

The Publisher


BE-BOP IS COMING TO YEMEN

The Embassy of the United States, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, will present a Jazz concert by the Jon Metzger quartet, who specialize in Be-Bop Jazz. Bop is a style of Jazz that has complex rhythms, harmonies, and instrumental virtuosity.

Metzger, who plays the vibraphones, and his three accompanists (Bassist, Drummer and Pianist) have won numerous national and international awards playing in venues from the Kennedy Center in Washington D.C. to the Spoleto Festival in Italy. Their current tour has taken them to Morocco, Jordan, Syria, Qatar, Oman and finally here in Yemen.

The performance is scheduled for May 4th. For further information, please contact Eman or Nabeel in the library of the Yemeni American Language Institute. Phone: (01) 203-378.

YEMEN TIMES SPONSORS WORKSHOP ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The Yemen Times is sponsoring and organizing a workshop entitled "Conservation of Wildlife in Yemen." Eight technical papers will be presented on various aspects of wildlife protection in the country. Guest speakers from the UK, Oman, UAE, as well as specialists from Sanaa and Aden Universities, and the Environmental Protection Council will participate. Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Publisher of the Yemen Times, disclosed that the paper annually sponsors a major study on one important aspect of Yemeni life. "We are just finishing off a study on Yemeni children. Professors from Sanaa University and specialists from other related sectors are working hard to finally conclude the children's study. We have now taken up the theme of the environment," he pointed out.

A group of specialists, headed jointly by Dr. Ali Awadh Salim and Dr. Derek Harvey, have formed a team of experts to study the environment. "The workshop serves as a launching pad for the work of the team of experts," Saqqaf added.

Organizations and individuals interested in participating or co-sponsoring the study are kindly asked to contact the Yemen Times.

A MASSIVE RALLY IN SANAA ON THE 27TH OF APRIL

To mark the first anniversary of the April 27th 1993 elections day, a massive rally was organized by the People's General Congress. About eight thousand persons from all classes are estimated to have participated.

The banners raised and slogans chanted in the rally were all focussed on the need to preserve the unity and democracy of the country. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and many of the PGC members and sympathizers spoke at the rally. The president's speech was specially strong and critical of the Yemeni Socialist Party, in general, and of its secretary-general, Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh, in particular.

OPPOSITION BLOC CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT AND PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

The Opposition Bloc and the Members of the Dialogue Committee outside the Ruling Coalition issued a stiff statement following their press conference yesterday, Saturday, April 30th.

The statement calls for:

1) To refuse the conspiracy of forcing a military confrontation to side-step political solutions to the crisis.
2) To free and remove the executive and legislative authorities presently in power.
3) To insist on the formation of a new "Salvation Government" in which all sides are represented, and which will implement the Pledge and Accord Document.

4) To arrest all the criminals who have instigated and ordered the military clashes among the army.

The Opposition Bloc also indicated that the Dialogue Committee was paralyzed because the ruling coalition wants to marginalize the role of others.

Finally, they strongly criticized the efforts to bring in new intermediaries. "If they want to go to Cairo, that is up to them. But, with all due respect, we don't see that as resolving the crisis."

The group then went to see President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

FRENCH POETS TO ARRIVE IN YEMEN

A group of French literary persons, specially poets, will arrive in Yemen on May 7th. The program includes meetings with Yemeni literary persons. They will also offer their work for discussion.

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بالما

زيت الطبخ النباتي النقي

لجميع أغراض الطبخ



ماس للإعلان

إنتاج الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والمصابون

Dr. Al-Ani to Yemen Times on the 60th Anniversary of the Association of the UN and Yemen:

"Over 2000 Projects Valued at Several Thousand US Dollars Have Been Financed by the UN to Yemen."

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the association of the UN with Yemen. Well, at the time, in 1934, it was not really the UN, but its predecessor, the League of Nations that was involved with Yemen following the Yemeni-Saudi War.

Up to-date, the UN has financed over 2000 projects in Yemen at a total cost running into several billion dollars. To talk about the UN and its development efforts, as well as relations with Yemen, Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf of Yemen Times talked to H.E. Dr. Awni S. Al-Ani, Resident Representative of the UNDP and country coordinator of the UN bodies in Yemen.

Excerpts of the interview follow:

Q: The UN has been pushing for development of Third World Countries. You just had a major meeting to work out the strategies for UN assistance. Could you share with us some details on that meeting?

A: Let me start by pointing that 130 UNDP resident representatives, and senior officials from some 140 countries were present in that meeting. It was the first time for such a gathering. At the head of the list of attendants were the Secretary General of the United Nations, almost all the secretaries of the UN bodies.

It was an occasion to design and agree on the general approach and orientation of UNDP assistance to world development.

You know in the UN system, we have gone through three phases. Up to some 16 years ago, we were required to be cost effective, that is achieve the most with the resources we had. The next phase started was in the 1980s when we were required to do much more with less. We are now in the third phase. Now we have to do much more with almost nothing.

What this really means is that the UN system is being asked to become slim and trim. To be cost-conscious and reduce any waste or inefficiency. Unfortunately, it also means being able to do less.

Let me however, give you a broad guideline of our new approach.

First, we are now moving towards comprehensive plans and programs, rather than towards the traditional project-oriented approach.

Second, there will be more coordination among the projects of the UN bodies. You will note that in the past, the coordination was there, but not strong enough.

Third, working closely with native experts, even if they are not part of the government apparatus. This is coupled with making more use of volunteers within the UN system and worldwide.

Finally, and more important of all, we are going to promote those ideas and investments that achieve a sustainable growth. This means that the UN should not be seen as a financing agency. We will only be a helping hand, not the main factor in the national development.

Q: There is also a shift from working just with governments to working with people. I read, for example, that you



can now deal directly with Non-Governmental Organizations. Could you tell us more?

A: What you say is true, and that is because of two reasons. First, because of the democratization of the donor countries, and their insistence to index UN assistance to supporting grassroots level development. There is a lot of money mandated for human charities and operations which we didn't exist 5 or 6 years ago.

Yes, we are now able to work directly with NGOs and other voluntary groups.

Q: Let us come to Yemen. Could you tell our readers about your vision for assistance to Yemen?

A: As you can see from the allocations of the various UN organizations for projects in Yemen, there is some US\$150 million available. I have to caution that we under pressure to cut back on such allocations, by about 30%. Our efforts in Yemen, based on the UN's new approach, we have five general areas of concentration:

- Poverty Eradication,
- Fighting Unemployment,
- Women in Development,
- Environment,
- Sustainable Development.

To achieve those objectives, we concentrated on two main issues. First, we are pushing management development, bearing in mind the united country has to tackle first its own management abilities.

Second, we are pushing the concept of sustainable development. That means our efforts will concentrate on these sectors which will continue to run smoothly even after our contribution is terminated.

There are many other issues we are working on, but I would like to especially refer to the environment. We are also concerned with women in development because you can't develop half of the people and leave the other half out.

We also have projects on development of natural resources especially water. I believe water is a big issue in Yemen. All kinds of efforts should be concentrated on development of water resources and that is where we start.

And now we are about to undertake a review of the whole country's problems. This is a normal procedure. If what we have going is wrong, we have to change it. If it is right, we will continue it. However, the review also coincides with the change of vision of the Yemeni people and their own perception of themselves.

The UNDP cannot do everything, everywhere, all the time. That we have to focus on something like specific. For example, mother and children or agriculture. The UNDP decided to focus on sustainable human development. That means whatever we do, must have a good chance of continued service after we leave.

The third issue is focusing on women. We have no jobs for them. If you help women you help the whole country. All countries in the world must share in these problems. We cannot scatter the projects, one here and one there. There has to be a program between now and existing programs.

Q: How well is the coordination of projects sponsored by various UN bodies going?

A: Coordination was rather minimal in the 1980s. But we are now improving on this. You might not know but I am very proud of having, for the first time, a joint office in Aden. In one building we have UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, WHO. This reduces the cost of overheads tremendously, and in strengthens coordination among the UN bodies.

It was not easy, but we have achieved this. We are now working on closer coordination and cooperation in Sanaa.

Q: What are the main problems you face in your work in Yemen?

A: I have already touched on two of the major problems in our work. These are the lack of sustainable development, which means that as soon as our contribution to a project is withdrawn, it fall apart. The second is the inadequate coordination among UN bodies in their efforts in Yemen. Both have been addressed and I hope more will be done in the future.

Allocations of UN Bodies for Projects in Yemen

Responsible Organization	Time Frame	Amount Available
WFP	1992-96	US\$ 60.0 million
UNDP	1992-96	US\$ 50.0 million
UNFPA	1992-96	US\$ 15.0 million
UNICEF	1994-98	US\$ 12.5 million
WHO	1994-95	US\$ 6.0 million
FAO	1990-94	US\$ 3.0 million
UNHCR	Annual	US\$ 2.0 million

Source: UNDP, Sanaa.

Let me mention here a third problem. This is government bureaucracy. We are trying to reduce the time gap between the date of project formulation and presentation to the date of decision to implement following approval to only six months. This will require a more efficient bureaucracy in government.

Q: How has the political crisis affected your work?

A: We have been, like everybody else, affected by the crisis. Let me give you an example. Many of our projects and financial decision require government approval. Since the Yemeni government is partially paralyzed, such decisions are not forthcoming. So we incur delays in obtaining Yemeni approval. You will note that several ministers and other senior officials in certain line ministries are not available at their work. We have also been affected in other ways.

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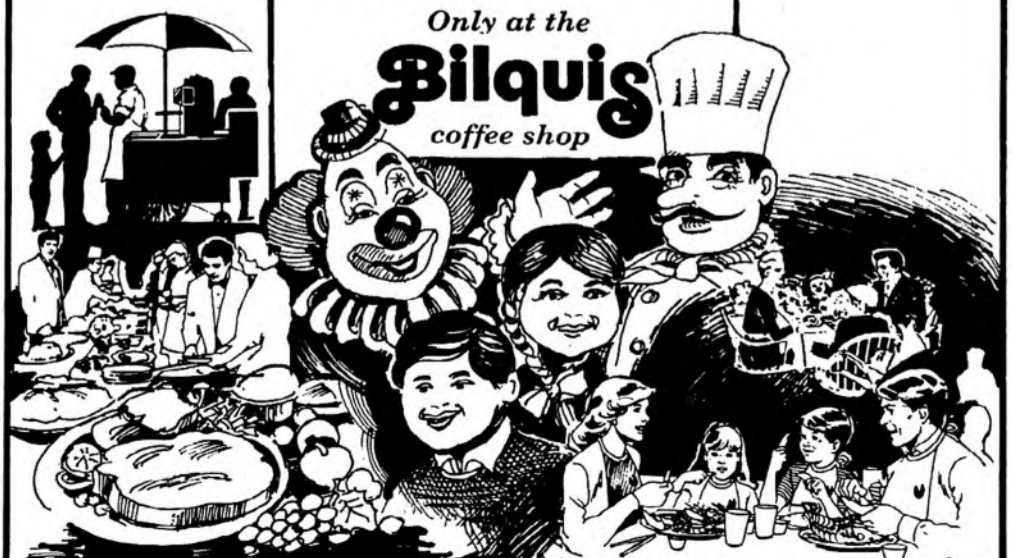


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A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO SATELLITE BROADCASTING

Satellite Dishes Dot the Sanaa City Skyline

By: Al-Izzy Asselwi,
Yemen Times.

Background on the Technology: With most parts of the world now served by satellite, hundreds of additional television and radio stations are available to those who wish to receive them. If you are toying with the idea of buying a dish of your own, as an increasing number of Yemenis do, you need to seriously study your options.

It was the Soviets who kicked off the communication space age back in 1957, though followed swiftly by the USA. Today, more than 100 telecommunication satellites are orbiting Earth, providing us with instantaneous global contacts.

Satellites cost up to \$100 million each (not including the launch). So, it is inter-governmental organizations which operate such systems as Arabsat, Intelsat, Eutelsat, AsiaSat, etc.

A satellite can be seen as a mirror in the sky. It sits in geostationary orbit, which follows the Earth's rotation, effectively keeping it in the same position over the Equator. Signals are beamed up to satellites which are amplified on board and then beamed back to Earth. The advantage of satellites over transmitters is that they allow signals to be received across enormous areas, known as footprints.

Satellites not only provide reception for large parts of the Earth's surface, but they offer high quality and many different channels. The consumer benefits from a large choice of stations which can be received without interference, all for an initial capital outlay (plus subscriptions to certain channels). The Satellite revolution has made possible an explosion in broadcasting. Many people believe satellite TV is a cocktail of sex, soaps and smut - but there is much more. Satellites not only provide reception for large parts of the Earth's surface, but they offer high quality and many different channels. The consumer benefits from a large choice of stations which can be received without interference, all for an initial capital outlay (plus subscriptions to certain channels).

There are disadvantages. Many people find the satellite receiving antenna or dish aesthetically displeasing, particularly if you need a large sized dish because of your location.

The majority of the world is now served by satellites which carry broadcast signals, although it is still illegal in certain countries. Surprisingly, perhaps, one region not yet covered by satellite broadcasts in Australia but that too is likely to have a number of satellites carrying TV and radio for the domestic market within the next two or three years.

A report published by wall Street Journal lately confirms that the size of this industry will reach up to 120 billion dollars annually in America alone and the program of Information Services of the industry will attain a dividend estimated at 9 billion dollars annually whereas the share of domestic video will reach 12 Billion Dollars. This new telecom. and computer system will be able to broadcast information from 500 televised network stations to any house receiving electricity.

Before acquiring a receiver, it is worth seeking the advice of a reputable satellite installer. In Yemen, there are about two dozen companies that import and install these dishes. Check them out thoroughly before you decide which size, which type, and which system to buy. One trip to one of these dealers will usually elicit plenty of information.

Since we live in the Northern Hemisphere, we are in a better position than if we were in the southern hemisphere. All we need to check is that you have a clear, southerly line of sight to the sky. You will not be able to pick up satellite signals if there is a building or high trees between you and the sky. Your satellite dealer will be



able to tell you the best position for your dish.

Most people install them on top of their roofs although some have them in their gardens and backyard.

Then comes the dish itself, and here size is important. We are not lucky enough to benefit from having relatively high-powered satellites; the higher the power of the satellite the smaller the receiving dish can be. People here can receive To receive Astra or Eutelsat II, Arabsat, and numerous other systems which use the high frequency Ku-band, you will need a dish of around 60 to 90 cm in diameter. The dominant dish-size ranges from around 2 to 5 meters depending on the satellites you want to receive and where you are. Most of the signals are at the lower frequency C-band.

There are two types of dish: fixed systems which receive signals from just one satellite (popular in Europe) and motorized systems which swing the dish antenna so that it can look at different satellites.

Motorized systems are far more expensive than the fixed type, so decide what you want a satellite

Mounted on an arm in front of the dish is the low noise block (LNB). This converts the signal received from the satellite to a frequency which a receiver can work with, because different satellites transmit their signals to Earth in different frequency ranges. These are: S-band between 1700 and 3000 MHz; C-band between 3700 and 4200 MHz; and Ku-band from 10.0 to 12.75 GHz. Generally an LNB will be designed to operate in

ized dish.

The receiver should be able to tune in all the audio subcarriers.

These are where you find the audio track which accompanies the TV picture and the radio stations which are broadcast via satellite. A number of early receivers sold in Europe did not, which means you could miss out on numerous radio stations. The receiver will have connectors at the back to plug into your TV set or video recorder and



just one of the frequency ranges but more expensive LNBS will work across different frequencies so can be used in motorized systems.

hi-fi; if you want to listen to radio by satellite, just switch on the hi-fi.

If your TV set is old, it might not work well with the satellite

need not be. Seek professional advice and get two or three quotations to ensure the price you pay is competitive. Prices will vary according to what dish size you buy and what facilities it offers.

Dishes in Yemen:

The technology of satellite transmissions represents one of the most threatening elements to the socio-cultural fabric of Yemeni society, according to the traditional elders of the country. That is why some people call for more stringent supervision over the importation and use of dishes "in order to protect the national identity and to safeguard social harmony." But that kind of worry, of course, reflects a mentality of the past. Today, the world is increasingly becoming a small village, and its culture is a mesh of all the regional identities, albeit in different doses. This has given new rise, and new meaning, to the cries of cultural invasion.

Whether we like it or not, there are over five thousand dishes scattered all over the country, mainly in urban centers.

Mr. Ahmad Al-Soufi, Director of Information at the Prime Minister's Office, sheds light on this point.

"The influx of dishes is part of the opening-up of the country. We should resist the xenophobic attitude towards things from abroad," he said. Mr. Al-Soufi stressed that our society actually needs to reach out to the world and interact fully with it. "The communications system is but one of the channels for such interaction."

In reality the dish is a revolution in itself. It re-organizes the Yemeni human being who was isolated for years and allows him/her to join

the present time. According to Al-Soufi, it could be used by planners to achieve a remarkable transformation in a rather short time.

Understandably, it has been the well-to-do who have been able to purchase the dishes. Most of them opt for the fixed antenna system, basically oriented towards the Arabsat programs. These receive eleven television stations - Abu-Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia 1 & 2, plus MBC, CNN and CFI.

The impact of the dish is still minimal, given that only some 5,000 families from among the almost 2.2 million families of Yemen have it. Still, those who have the satellite dishes are those who exercise disproportionate influence in society. That is the effect is bound to increase.

At the moment, any individual or company which wishes to obtain a dish has to file with the Ministry of Information for a permit. This is a bureaucratic (and a moneysaving) procedure. The dealer who installs the dish can arrange this.

The political repercussions of the dish are beginning to make themselves felt as the local television stations feel they are not the only source of information to the public. It has become customary for people to gather around news broadcasts from MBC, CNN, or other national TV stations.

Debates on whether it is in Yemen's interests to have a widespread system of dishes in the country. The eyesore the dishes represent is an additional complication.

Yemen Times will interview for next week intellectuals, businessmen, and others on the subject.



system for. If you live in a part of the world where there is only one major satellite carrying broadcast signals then it would make sense to have a fixed dish.

In the Middle East, you can tune into the programs carried on ArabSat, AsiaSat, Gorizont and Intelsat, so will benefit from a motorized system. As satellites are constantly being launched, carrying ever-increasing numbers of channels, it is worth considering making that extra investment for a motorized system to try to make your satellite system future-proof. Installing a satellite antenna is not a job for the faint-hearted. Unless you are certain you can do a good job, hire a professional. The alignment of the dish is crucial. Some people are asking what the little silver-grey flecks are that appear in red colors on the picture. These are called sparklies, caused either by slight misalignment or through using too small a dish antenna.

It should take an experienced installer half a day to mount, align and set up a fixed satellite dish - a little bit longer for a motorized system.

The final link between satellite and your TV set and hi-fi is the receiver. You can not just plug in an existing television set or short wave radio to your dish and expect to pick up satellite signals. You need a satellite receiver, which is rather like the tuner you find in a hi-fi system, except that it can supply pictures as well as sound and works at the far higher frequencies on which satellites transmit.

The receiver, which can sit on top of the TV, needs to tune in all the frequency ranges at which the satellites which you want to receive operate and should have enough memory to store all the channels. Some receivers offer less than 99 memory positions and these could soon be filled if you have a motor-

receiver. There are three television systems in the world: all incompatible. The Americans, Japanese and Chinese use a system known as NTSC; most European and many Africa and Asian countries use PAL; the rest of the world has SECAM. To be able to pick up TV pictures successfully from a TV system different to that used in your country, you should think about buying a multi-standard set which can switch automatically between the different systems.

Finally, if you have opted for a motorized system you will need another box to control the dish. This can be programmed with all the East/West positions of the satellites with which your dish can be aligned. At the touch of a button, the motor will start swinging the dish slowly until it finds the satellite you have selected. Then just select the correct memory on your satellite receiver.

It all sounds rather daunting but it

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Establishment of Yemeni-Italian Friendship Association

On Sunday, April 24th, about a hundred Yemenis got together to form the Yemeni-Italian Friendship Association (YITA). Most of the attendants already had connections with Italy, in more than one way. Some of them have commercial business rela-



tions. Others are graduates from Italian universities. Still others have intellectual and academic ties. Whatever the excuse, as Mr. Ahmed Al-Waisi, Deputy Minister of Social Affairs, who attended the meeting in his official capacity to supervise the elections, clearly noted, "Yemen and Italy have relations that go back deep in the history books."

The charter of the association states that its objective and purpose is to promote more understanding and better cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries. Since the YITA represents a voluntary effort, the association is not involved in official affairs, but it will definitely play a major role in smoothing the official relations, as well as initiating contact at the people's level. Among the major activities envisioned are seminars, lectures, and distribution of circulars explaining Italy and the Italian history and its relations with Yemen.

The elections were held as scheduled, and the winners formed the executive board of the association as follows:

1. Abdullah Ali Al-Sunaidar, Chairman
2. Dr. Abbas Ali Zabarab, Vice Chairman,
3. Abdullah H. Al-Rubaidi,

4. Mahfooz Shammakh, Financial Officer,
5. Mohammed Al-Zubairi, Economic Officer,
6. Mohammed Ali Mohammad, Public Relations/Coordination Officer,
7. International Relations Officer,
8. Tawfeeq Abdul-Samad Mutahar, Social Relations Officer,
9. Dr. Abdul-Majid Al-Khulaidi, Scientific Relations Officer.



In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Abdullah Al-Sunaidar, the YITA Chairman, said that the executive board has already met once to discuss the details of establishing an office, mobilizing membership, and charting out the course of its activities.

"We will need the cooperation of all people - Yemenis, Italians, and all others who believe in the objectives of this association," he said.

I use this opportunity to call on all - individuals, associations, companies and educational institutions - to help us make this association a success," he added.

"I use this occasion to salute the Yemen Times for its assistance, and for being there. It has become a common sight to see Yemen Times in activities of the people, not only those of officials," he concluded.

Continued from page 20:

Yemeni Unity Falls Apart

Finally, on February 20, Saleh and Beidh who had not seen each other in months, signed a reconciliation accord. That they had to sign it in Amman rather than some where in Yemen is a sign of the depth of suspicion between the two leaders. The accord was drawn up by the ruling parties in conjunction with a mediating group of opposition parties and a conference of religious ulama.

But while Saleh and Beidh were signing the agreement in Amman, their troops back home were fighting. A northern brigade, the Amaliqa (Giants) engaged in several days of open battle with the southern Wahada brigade. The southerners sent troops into the oil fields on their side of the border, and the quarrel also put on hold a major natural gas export agreement. Since Yemen's oil fields straddle the old border, with the Marib fields on the northern side and the Shabwa fields on the southern, a civil war could shatter Yemen's dreams of oil wealth.

Al-Beidh, in conjunction with his trip to Amman to sign the reconciliation agreement, visited several peninsula states, including Saudi Arabia. When the Saudis, who had long excoriated him as a Communist and atheist, welcomed him with vice presidential honors, the northerners complained that since he still had not taken the vice presidential oath, Saudi Arabia's welcome visit was rekindling an internal dispute.

The Amman agreement is not, in fact, just a fig leaf to cover over differences. It spells out a real formula for unification and genuinely addresses southern concerns. But it has yet to be implemented in a country that has heard far too many words and witnessed too many sig-

natures on papers, while seeking to create an equitable union. The two sides have agreed to establish a military committee of northern and southern officers, with Jordanian and Omani military advisers along with the U.S. and French military attache's. At this writing, however, the committee has failed to separate the opposing forces. Instead, Aden and Sana's each continue to charge that the other is plotting against unity. The death early in March of Yemen's first president, Abdullah Sallal, provided a brief decrease in propaganda and an increase in pledges of unity, but the respite may be temporary.

Yemen's troubles have many roots. Tribal, religious and cultural divisions run deep. But Saudi and other external involvement also is real. Nearly all Yemenis seem to believe that there is only one homeland, and strongly oppose any form of secession. But every faction has its own vision of what a unified Yemen should be, and some external forces seem eager to stir the pot and prevent the emergence of a strong, unified state on the brink of collapse, it has teetered there for months, with alternating progress and regression. The Yemenis may therefore yet find a way to save their fragile unity. If they can overcome their present differences, they will have earned the strong and unified state they all claim to desire.

By: Michael Collins Dunn,
Reprinted from:
The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs,
April/May Issue,
pp. 52+87.

Parliament Moves to Enact a RACIST Law

The House of Representatives is discussing these days enacting a law for recruitment in the army. The House has been discussing ways and means to obstruct the recruitment of Yemenis born of foreign mothers - the so-called "muwalladeen." This Yemeni complex regard "muwalladeen" has allowed grave atrocities to be inflicted against this group of people. The Yemeni society is still unable to come to grips with this problem. The children of Yemeni immigrants in the Horn of Africa have especially suffered much abuse.

Yemenis have always been a nation of immigrants, starting from the time of the breakdown of the great Marib Dam. Immigrants have enriched Yemeni life by channelling back ideas, cultures, knowledge, languages, and above all, money.

Children of immigrants played a decisive role in the success of the revolution by fighting for it, while the traditional elements have been against the revolution. Yet, today, the latter reap its benefits and work to discriminate against the very people who sacrificed for it.

One Yemeni citizen who is born of a Sudanese mother exclaimed, "This society is still unable to grant us the status of full citizenship. We don't enjoy equal rights, and

there is flagrant discrimination against us." Another Yemeni citizen, born in Kenya jokingly said, "One is just amused to hear Yemenis, especially those with strong tribal and traditional backgrounds, complaining of Western discrimination against Muslims as they point to Bosnia. But what the hell are they doing against us - their fellow Yemenis. What moral force do their complaints carry. They are just a bunch of hypocrites," he concluded.

It is estimated that there are some 1.3 million Yemenis born of foreign mothers. Existing laws of the land already prohibit any Yemeni who is not of full Yemeni parents to occupy any senior positions in the state such as the Presidential Council.

The parliamentary debates have triggered a reaction among the "muwalladeen." They have finally seen the need to come together and organize themselves to protect their rights and block such abuse and discrimination. "We are not going to stand by idly as some of these racists enact stupid laws," explained one Yemeni citizen born in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, human rights groups worldwide are studying the actions to be taken in case the House does enact a racist law.

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This Week's Major Headlines

Aden newspaper, 19/4/1994

* The Military Committee Presents a Plan for Moving the Military Units.
* Abdullah Abdul-Aalem:- The Sit-in Protests and the Importance of Spreading them to include all Citizens.

Al-Shararah newspaper, 20/4/1994

* Sheikhan Al-Hibshi:- Nothing Wrong to Review your Policies. The Document Should have been Achieved before Unification.

Al-Ayyam newspaper, 20/4/1994

* The Government Offices are behind this Electricity cut off.
* Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Iryani Confirms that those who are Accused of Acts of Terrorism are only Nine Persons and that most of them are under Arrest.

Sout Al-Ommal newspaper, 21/4/1994

* Dr. Yasseen Saeed Noman: "The YSP point of view is based on implementation of the Document of Pledge And Accord and the other view points are personal and have nothing to do with the YSP."
* The Yemeni writers reject separation and discard fighting.

Al-Sahwa newspaper, 21/4/1994

* Abdul Majeed Alzindani:- During his visit to the Ministry of Industry, he called for establishing an Islamic Bank to absorb the currency and savings.
* The political Editor:- Marshal Abdullah Alsala will remain a living symbol in the conscience of the generations for honesty and concern during his march.

Hadhramaut newspaper, 24/4/1994

*The Statement of Hadhramaut's Ulema Re-Affirms Yemeni unification and the Necessity of Eliminating Centralization.
* Hadhramaut is Worried about a Setback. If the YSP Doesn't Lead, it will lose Hadhramaut.
* A Sudden Strike Paralyzes the Port of Mukalla. The Strikers Demand an Increase in their Wages.

Taiz newspaper, 21/4/1994

*The President during his Meeting with Al-Beidha delegates: "It is time for all to stand up to those who prolong the crisis and impede the implementation of the Document."
* Al-Attas Orders the Exemption of 190 Vehicles from Customs Duties.

Al-Shoura newspaper, 24/4/1994

* Zaid Al-Wazeer: "Federation is required for the state of unity and not for the state of division."
* The Two Ali's will be in Cairo soon, and El-Islah will be back in the Opposition.

Al-Haq newspaper, 23/4/1994

* The Rabitah and the YSP in a joint Meeting in Aden Working to Resolve the Crisis.
* Completion of Aden Water Supply Project will be in May. The Cause of the Postponement of the Project for Two Years was due to the Gulf War.

Al-Mithak newspaper, 25/4/1994

* A Dialogue between the PGC and the Yemeni Unitarian Congregation to Reach Common Viewpoints on the Political Parties
* The Yemeni Organization for Human Rights Affirms that there are 19 Cases of Violations in the Prisons of Aden.

Al-Wahdawi newspaper, 26/4/1994

* Corruption and Illegal Activities in Ministry of Health
* Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhelafi: the Collision Government Failed and a National Unity Government is needed
* Al Iryani Resigned because of the wide difference in views

Al-Thawra 26/4/1994

* Parliament approves Loan Agreement to Finance Yemen Oman Agreement.
* Presidential Council forms a committee to for National Day Celebrations.
* Ethiopian Government Appreciates Wisdom of Yemen in dealing with the Hijacker of Ethiopian Airliner

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DRAFT OF A FEDERATION OR CONFEDERATION

A number of Arab and foreign observers expect that the Egyptian mediation might be the last chance in an attempt to find a solution to the current political crisis in Yemen. This last mediation has the support of the Arab and Western/American media.

Adding to the expectations is also the confirmation that Cairo is ready to put a new initiative for discussion so as to restore trust among the major actors in the crisis. The initiative will be based on the Document of Pledge and Accord which were signed by the Yemeni parties in Amman and will push for mutual concessions taking into consideration the differences which arose on the efforts towards implementation.

Though it is difficult to speculate about the draft being prepared in Cairo, all the statements and declarations that accompanied the delegates on their shuttling between Sanaa, Aden and a number of Arab capitals indicate that it is difficult to go back to the scenario of merger unity of the past four years, which proved to be a failure.

Observers also point to the fact that the Egyptian and UAE initiative is supported by Syria and the Arab League. They say it might be crowned by announcing a federal state or confederation within the coming few days. At the moment, the mediators are awaiting the approval of all side, according to informed Yemeni sources. The draft does preserve a unified flag, a unified anthem, and a unified passport, but calls for the establishment of two governments enjoying independence.

There are also stipulations on foreign policy, monetary and fiscal policy and the distribution of revenues. It seems that the new document hopes to eliminate possible confrontation.

Front Page Editorial,
Al-Shararah, Hadhramaut,
20/4/1994

LET THE CARAVAN MARCH

In May, 1990, Yemen marched forward towards national merger and reconciliation starting a new page in its history. It is something natural for the new march to clash with those corrupt powers whose sole aim is to expand their personal interests. There is a national consensus to take sound measures to eliminate the sources of threat if the situation of the crisis persists.

It seems that those powers of corruption still don't realize that any deterioration in the situation, liquidation of others, and playing with fire might lead to a catastrophe. It is certain that the situation won't endure any rash behavior which might result in lawlessness, chaos and the prevalence of tribalism on all the affairs of the country.

They should understand that unity doesn't mean domination and confiscating the wealth of the nation. Let the caravan march peacefully towards constructing a new Yemen leaving behind all calls for fighting.

Front Page Editorial,
Aden, Aden
19/4/1994

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THE UNION AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN STATE

Let us assume that the crisis is inherent, but the Document (of Pledge and Accord) has put an end to it by tackling all the points on contention. The Document also came to give the labor movement and its unions the right to exercise the democratic freedoms without any interference, dominance or patronage of any political party.

Under the newly unified Yemeni Republic, we expected a lot to happen particularly in the sphere of unions.

Since the Document represents progress and development building a modern state, a state of order and system, the role of the unions and the laborers lie in working seriously with adherence to the Document.

We think it is significant to start implementing the Document step by step and the process will lead to construction of the state. It is within our right to improve the standard of the labors living on all levels since the laborers are the backbone of society.

We urgently insist as a right on security stabilization in society and having a role in drawing / planning the country's policy on all the levels.

They have a right to be within any political organization working for progress and prosperity of the homeland. It is also a right to disclose any party aiming to violate the laws or hinder the march of development. We have began our work through our paper, Sout Al-Ommal since 1986 defending the rights of the laborers despite the difficulties put on its way.

Front Page Editorial,
Sawt Al-Ommal, Aden,
21/4/1994.

A STANDPOINT: THE FIRE OF MUTINY WILL BURN ITS INSTIGATORS BEFORE THE OTHERS.

It is worth mentioning that the states pursuing democracy and pluralism might face some crisis now and then due to differences of the political parties' programs. Such crises are something normal and might help in enriching the political practices with new vision and corrective measures in society's affairs.

In the advanced world, no one thinks of splitting the country into pieces by the politicians by manipulating the public. That is a coalition government of many parties or even from the minority parties can be formed.

Since we agreed on the principle of pluralism, voting, peaceful transfer of authority and refusal of all the methods of the past, we should accept the shortcomings here and there.

It is clear that our people are patient despite the economic recession, hike in prices, falling of services and projects. What the people require is for the politicians to work their way out of this prolonged crisis. Unfortunately, there are some politicians who work to paralyze all the state bodies. Such an effort is but an abortion of our aspirations.

We thought that the Document of Pledge and Accord was a starting point to overcome all our problems. We thought it will breathe life into our institutions. What is happening now

is causing a lot of harm to our economy and brought more disorder and lawlessness.

We in the PGC endured the crisis and dealt with it in a spirit different from others. This slowness, procrastination and irresponsibility in implementing the Document violates all the commitments by all sides. The calls for federation violate with the constitution.

The Dialogue Committee also shouldered a heavy burden since taking this responsibility. We are destined to defend the unification.

By Abdul Hamid Saif Alhadi,
Al-Mithak, Sanaa
25/4/1994.

The Central Bank's Governor to Resign

Reliable sources close to the Central Bank of Yemen CPY disclosed yesterday to Al-Wihdawi that Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Gonaid the Governor of CPY will resign in two weeks time because of the ever deteriorating economic situation in the country while the CPY is helpless, unable to take any measures to tackle the situation as the current monetary policies of the bank are too unsuitable to face the situation.

Close sources to Mr. Al-Gonaid said that he is extremely frustrated to his failure to put and end to the continues retreating of Yemeni Riyal against foreign currencies, because he is not able to reach the who are causing these problems and hindering the monetary policies of the CPY and violating the regulation and laws systematically, as they well protected by influential politicians.

Many economists expressed concern that the resignation of the governor of the CPY will have a bad and negative effects on the already devalued Yemeni Riyal which now hitting as high as 72 YR for one dollar, the national economy will deteriorate more specially if the monetary reserves of the government which is at its ever lowest taken into consideration, while the un justified government expenditure and transfers are burdening the economy only for the benefit of influence center within the government

Front Page
Al-Wahdawi
April 26, 1994

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SERBS AVERT NATO STRIKES

The United Nations said that Serb forces have pulled out from the area around Gorazde and to the 20-kilometers distance demanded by the UN, thus averting imminent Nato air strikes.

"The Serbs have retreated completely, though they have done much intentional damage in a process of doing that," UN protection force spokesman Major Yvon Desjardins said in Zagreb. "There is no need for air strikes at this time," he said. The UNPROFOR (UN Protection Force) has immediately mounted a large-scale airlift of scores of wounded persons from Gorazde's shattered hospital. Long caravans of food and medical supplies also arrived in Gorazde.

Shooting around Gorazde has now almost completely died down and UN troops were deploying along the front line, UNPROFOR spokesman in Sarajevo Major Dacre Holloway said.

Nato sources in Brussels said they were not pressing the UN to authorize bombing despite the fact that the Serbs have not fully complied with all the terms of the ultimatum. The sources said Nato recognized that the fighting had stopped and was waiting for further assessments by UN troops in Gorazde. As a result, the alliance had not asked the UN

troops in Gorazde. As a result, the alliance had not asked the UN for permission to send in attack planes.

Holloway said earlier the Serbs were holding their positions around Gorazde, albeit at the 20-km. distance, kept away only by the Nato ultimatum. For now, the Gorazde enclave was quite.

Group of UN military observers have also made it into Gorazde after being briefly delayed at the town of Ustipraca.

The United States is not pressing for air strikes for the moment against Serbs forces. A senior US official said, "We're not pressing for air strikes at this point."

The American position was criticized by the UN special envoy to Bosnia, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, as "vacillating and unreliable." This has invited harsh and arrogant criticism from Ms. Madeline Albright, US representative to the UN Security Council, who said, "UN officials must remember who is paying their salaries. UN people should not criticize the policies of member-countries, especially those who pay for their upkeep," she said.

Even if the UN is to serve the countries which pay for its upkeep, the US has not paid up its dues over the last three years. That does not leave much room for Ms. Albright to brag about.

SOUTH AFRICA'S ELECTIONS: ABOUT FREEDOM MORE THAN ISSUES

Anyone who is not black and South African, who has not suffered a lifetime of degradation and humiliation, will never fully appreciate the significance of last week's elections.

In Giyani, an impoverished hamlet in the rough far north, a group of boys and young men wearing pressed white shirts tried to explain.

"Just imagine, the children here are learning under a tree, sitting on top of stones and bricks," said an 18-year-old who gave only the name Aubrey.

"We don't understand what is the reason for that."

Speaking to reporters who had descended on his remote town to cover the election campaign, Aubrey said his father and mother had toiled a lifetime as farm laborers for a monthly wage of \$18 each.

"My parents have nothing," he said. "I don't want to suffer like my parents."

Hope for a better life, a hunger for dignity long suppressed and the desire to become full citizens in their own land will propel millions of black South Africans to the polls for the first time last week.

South Africa's first non-racial elections was the crowning achievement in the struggle of the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid groups to dismantle the laws that allowed five million whites to dominate 35 million blacks, browns and Asians. Nelson

Rolihlahla Mandela, the 75-year-old patriarch of the struggle, who spent 27 years in prison, has become the new president. His partner in achieving this transition is former President F. W. de Klerk, scion of an Afrikaner family who began surrendering white supremacy the day he freed Mandela in 1990, has stepped down to the vice presidency.

The elections are applauded worldwide, and reaching it has been a scary ride for the participants: four years of negotiations punctuated by killings, walkouts, boycotts, threats of civil war and uprisings in black homelands, then the surprise decisions of Zulu nationalist leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi ending his election embargo in the final week, and then calling for extension of the elections.

Still on the sideline is the far right-wing, whose pro-apartheid Afrikaner resistance movement fighters have tried to sabotage and thwart the elections.

The ultra-right, a fringe involving no more than one per cent of the 40 million South Africans, clings to the apartheid notion that God intended to keep races separate.

At the other extreme, militant blacks saw the election as a sellout and embrace the slogan "one settler, one bullet." They argue that whites or settlers whose ancestors arrived on the southern tip of Africa more than three centuries ago, must go back where they came from.

Despite the centrifugal forces tugging at national consensus, support for the elections was widespread. Placards promising "peace, freedom, jobs" have sprouted on every lamppost. The entry of Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party on April 19 deflated predictions of rampant violence and brought a flush of euphoria.

"It is kind of a miracle rally... the goodwill is so high," said Robert Mauvis, a restaurateur in Durban. "Some-how, the South African elections have brought people together in a common goal. I hope this will be an example to the world of how people of different races, religions and cultures can come together."

In many ways, it has been a boring campaign. Everybody knew, more or less, who's going to come in first: Even though the final elections outcome is not

available, the initial results point to the following: The ANC, which got about 55% of the vote, evidently came first. De Klerk's National Party came second with about 20%.

Third place went to the nationalist Zulus of Inkatha; followed by the Conservative Freedom Front of retired General Constand Viljoen, seeking a white homeland Viljoen; the Democratic Party, bastion of English-Speaking liberals, trying to change a namby-pamby image; and finally the militant Pan Africanist Congress, which wants to take the land from whites.

Under the proportional representation system South Africa has adopted, any party that wins five per cent of the vote gets a cabinet post in a new government of national unity, where decisions will be taken by consensus. This compromise worked out by the ANC and the National Party, allows blacks to take power under one person, one-vote system while ensuring the white minority a veto power and a role in government.

Indeed, South Africa's elections have been about freedom!

A Moment of Candor: Eritrea & the Sudan

The present rulers of Eritrea say that they have probably been most helped by the present rulers in the Sudan in their victorious march to independence. Yet, the guys in Asmara are most worried today about the intentions of the guys in Khartoum.

So a high level Eritrean delegation concluded a three-day visit to Khartoum to discuss the new worries in Asmara. The Eritrean delegation was headed by the Interior Minister and included the Foreign Minister and a number of other officials. They negotiated with a similarly high-level Sudanese team.

The problem has to do with the Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ) which was formed in 1989 with Sudanese assistance. The National Islamic Front was the mentor and sponsor of the EIJ, which played a positive role in the liberation of Eritrea from Ethiopian domination. But now that Eritrea is independent, the guys in Asmara fail to see the purpose of the EIJ. Hence the visit and the negotiations.

To add insult to injury, Asmara contends that "the EIJ has escalated its destructive activities inside Eritrea launching its activities from inside Sudan." Asmara also complains that the EIJ has enlisted "volunteers" from outside the region.

The Eritreans have told the Sudanese that the EIJ has engaged in a rising number of "missions" inside Eritrea since the second half of 1993. They are asking the Sudanese to reign in the EIJ, and preferably get rid of it.

The Sudanese government is saying two things. First, it is not involved in financing, training, arming or in anyway. That is actually true. It is not the Sudanese government, but certain quarters in the Sudan that are helping. In fact, the Sudanese government may be unable to fully reign in the elements in the Sudan who are "helping".

Second, there is a large crowd of Eritrean refugees in the Sudan. It is from among these refugees that the EIJ recruits its basic force. So, the sooner the Sudan and Eritrea can repatriate the refugees home, the easier it will be to tackle the problem. Asmara and Khartoum agree on this point and there is an ambitious repatriation program underway. Assistance from the UNHCR and other international bodies and friendly countries could help speed up the process.

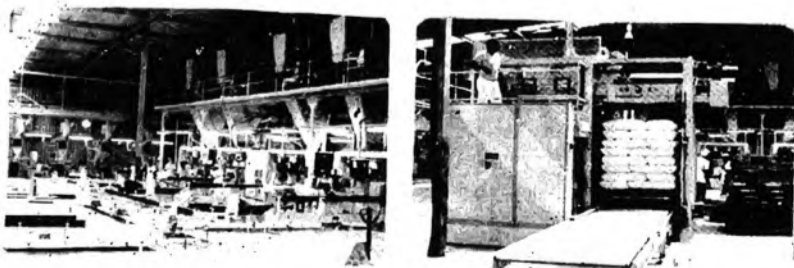
In a communique issued by the Eritrean Foreign Ministry on 23rd April, it insisted that stopping the EIJ actions would effectively remove any reason for a crisis in the relations between the two neighboring countries. A communique issued by the two sides from Khartoum on 22nd April was more optimistic and positive. It reads "Issues relating to security and refugees were discussed, and the two delegations arrived at a common vision to deal with all their derivatives."

The two sides agreed to meet again on June 15th in Asmara to review progress as well as to discuss establishing a permanent mechanism for cooperation.



THE MOHAMED ABDO RABO GROUP A GIANT CORPORATION GROWS FURTHER

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Port Sudan: Phone: 2630, 2979, 4465; Telex: 70071; Address: P.O.Box 160.



صنعا ء ت : ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ : فاكس : ٢٦٣٠٨٦ : ص ب : ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة ت : ٣٢٢٤٦٠ / ٣ : فاكس : ٢١١٥٥١ : ص ب : ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت : ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ : فاكس : ٧٤٥٦١ : ص ب : ١٩٢٦
بورسودان ت : ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ : فاكس : ٧٠٠٧١ : ص ب : ١٦٠

HAPPY BIRTHDAY SWAPNA

Friends, relatives and neighbors gathered on Thursday, April 28th, to celebrate the 13th birthdate of:

Swapna Raju



Best wishes and congratulations from:

Dr. Chalpathi (Sabeen Hospital), M.S. Naudu (T.C.I.L), Teki Prasad (Indian Embassy), M.V. Reddy (Sheraton Health Club Manager), and the entire Indian community in Yemen, as well as from:

The Horizons Printing & Publishing family.

The Yemen Times family, and the ADA Diwan (Yemen) family,

IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT IN TAIZ PROVINCE

Industrial development in Yemen, unlike in other parts of the world, has began to affect Yemen recently. This first seed of industrial development in Yemen was sown in 1963 by Mr. Mohamed Abdu Mohamed, by starting up an aluminium factory for utensils. Henceforth, the number of factories, industries and workshops started coming up like mushrooms. At present, there are about 81 industries in Taiz province alone. Out of them, 33 are large-scale industries and out of these 33 plants, 6 are plastic industries. To safeguard the environment from the adverse effects of this industrial development, health and environmental planning is indispensable. Hence, in 1983, the preliminary laws were announced, but these laws were not implemented properly due to inadequate supervision of the concerned authorities. As a result of this, a large number of industries are being established without giving any thought to the methods to be adopted for disposal of their solid and liquid wastes. Even the internal safety measures industries. This report will try to highlight, in general, the adverse effects of industrial development on the environment in Taiz as an example for the whole country. This is, also, to be considered as an invitation give to the specialists to conduct researches vertically on these adverse effects.

TYPE OF INDUSTRIES:

Except the cement factory which was stated in Taiz in 1993 all the other factories are small-scale industries for the following:

1. Food and confectionery,
2. Cigarette,
3. Automobile spare parts,
4. Household utensils,
5. Plastic and sponge,
6. Garments,
7. Packing materials, like plastic, papers and metal sheets,
8. Oil and detergents,
9. Chemical agents, perfumes and aerosol.

KINDS OF WASTE:

We can divide wastes of all these factories in to 3 kinds :

- a) Solid wastes
 - b) Liquid wastes
 - c) Gas wastes
1. Plastic wastes: These are from the factories producing plastic goods. The most dangerous ones are the factories producing shopping bags. The risk of these undecomposed wastes is its wide distribution all over the country, in the fields, near the houses and almost everywhere. They stay there neglected for years collecting dust. Add to that the hideous look it gives to the environment and the consequent deterioration of the quality of soil.
 2. Metal remnants: This includes remnants of metal sheets used for making tins for preservation of food and the used tins themselves.
 3. Paper remnants: This refers to the remnants of the paper used for packing and wrapping.
 4. Glass remnants: This is produced by breaking of the bottles used in soft drinks factories.
 5. Expired canned foods: This is composed of food and juices. Factories used to discard these

expired food into their garbage pit. The danger of this expired food is that children would collect them again from the garbage pit to use it as food for animals and even for human beings.

b) Liquid disposals:

1. Non-chemicals:
 - i) Human waste disposal (of the employees in the factories)
 - ii) Water used in industrial processing
 - iii) Juice and dairy products which are not fit for processing and sale.
2. Chemicals:
 - i) All the liquids used in the machinery and vehicles like oil and lubricants
 - ii) Caustic soda especially from the factories of oil, ghee, detergents and soft drinks.
 - iii) Various dangerous chemical liquids especially the ones used in the production of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, preservatives and liquids used in the hatcheries for prevention of IDs used in the hatcheries for prevention of infection.

3. Gas remnants:

- i) The exhausted gas coming out as a result of burning of the energy producing material to run the machines of the factories. is considered to be the main polluter of the environment.
 - ii) The small particles of the dust coming up with the air as a result of the machinery used in earth mobilization and breaking down of the stones into small bits especially in cement factories.
 - iii) Chemical gas resulting from different industrial processing especially freon gas used in the refrigerator, Fluorinated carbons used in manufacturing of aerosol.
- These are the special dangers that contribute to the destruction of the ozone layer as these gases will never undergo decomposition. It is also to be noted that till now Yemen has not signed the Montreal protocol on Substances that Deplete the ozone layer as which was adopted in 1987.

DISPOSING METHODS OF WASTE:

- a) Solid waste disposal: Various methods are adopted by the factories for disposing solid wastes:
 1. Burning of the waste in a special kind of incinerator within the premises of the factory. This method is adopted by the factories with small amount of wastes.
 2. Transferring of the wastes to the municipality dumping area by special trucks belonging to the factories which by itself considered as a great hazard to the environment.
 3. Burning of the wastes in special dumping areas, either near to the factories or near to the populated areas which are owned by the factories themselves. In these vast dumping areas, tons of garbage are burnt daily all through the year. Excluding the municipality dumping area, the most dangerous one is the vast dumping area near Hoban, a densely populated area 10 kms. to the north of Taiz city.
 4. The small factories and the workshops dispose their garbage in big dust bins kept in

the streets for public use.

b) Liquid waste disposal:

All the factories and workshops dispose their liquid wastes by transferring it through the pipes into the areas which are not far from these factories. We can see small to huge pools near some of these factories especially in Hathran, Hoban and Al-Haseb near to the factories of Mr. Al-Sheibani.

ADVERSE EFFECTS:

The nature of adverse effects will depend on the individual methods used and different mechanisms adopted for the disposal, which are summarized as follows:

a) Liquid wastes:

1. Direct adverse effects:

- i) Collection of the plastic material, especially the shopping bags in the fertile area, in the green areas and on the top of trees, decreases the fertility of the land and creates an eye-sore, and ruins the scenery and environment.
- ii) Direct effect of the chemicals on the ground especially the waste of the factories of soap, oil, ghee, soft-drinks which has spoiled the underground water of agricultural lands, especially in Al-Hasab, Hatharan and Al-Janad.
- iii) Direct effect of the petroleum products which does not decompose, infiltrating deeply into soil and spoiling the ground.

2. Indirect adverse effects

- i) Collection of the drainage water in big and small pools which serves as a breeding place for flies and mosquitoes with their role in transmission of contagious diseases of respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and allergies.

b) Solid wastes:

1) Direct adverse effects:

- i) Gathering of the discarded food and eaten both by animals and human beings results in food poisoning.
- ii) The discarded food serves as a good medium for the multiplication of different kinds of bacteria in an open space, later, which will be transferred by different insects, flies and wind into the nearby crop fields and even houses.

2) Indirect adverse effects:

Burning of the solid wastes results in huge smoke which serves as one of the main causes of air pollution.

CONCLUSION:

Though the factory owners are aware of the adverse effects on environment due to the adaptation of wrong and cheaper methods for disposing the wastes, they are not ready to face the consequences. They are trying to be innocent towards the fact that these environmental impacts on health results in causing serious diseases of respiratory, gastrointestinal systems, neoplastic diseases and allergic diseases. The price paid for the negligence of these factory owners, is human lives. The cost paid by the Ministry of Health and the victims of these diseases, for medical investigations, hospitalization and drugs, must be evaluated and compensated by the factory owners who are not strictly following the rules laid by the concerned authorities.

By:
Dr. Yasseen A. Al-Qubati,
Taiz.

TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODS OF YEMEN

A Reading Check-List

By: Antonius van Harten and Barbara Wagener, Yemeni-German Plant Protection Project, Sana'a

There is an increasing awareness of the need to preserve biological diversity in the world. Since the greatest diversity exists in the tropical areas, a large part of this responsibility lies with the developing countries. At the opening of a National Forum on Bio-Diversity, held in Washington in 1986, the well-known biologist Dr. E.O. Wilson noted: The knowledge of biological diversity will mean little to the vast bulk of humanity unless the motivation exists to use it. Fortunately both scientists and environmental policy makers have established a solid linkage between economic development and conservation. The problems of human beings in the tropics are primarily biological in origin: Overpopulation, habitat destruction,

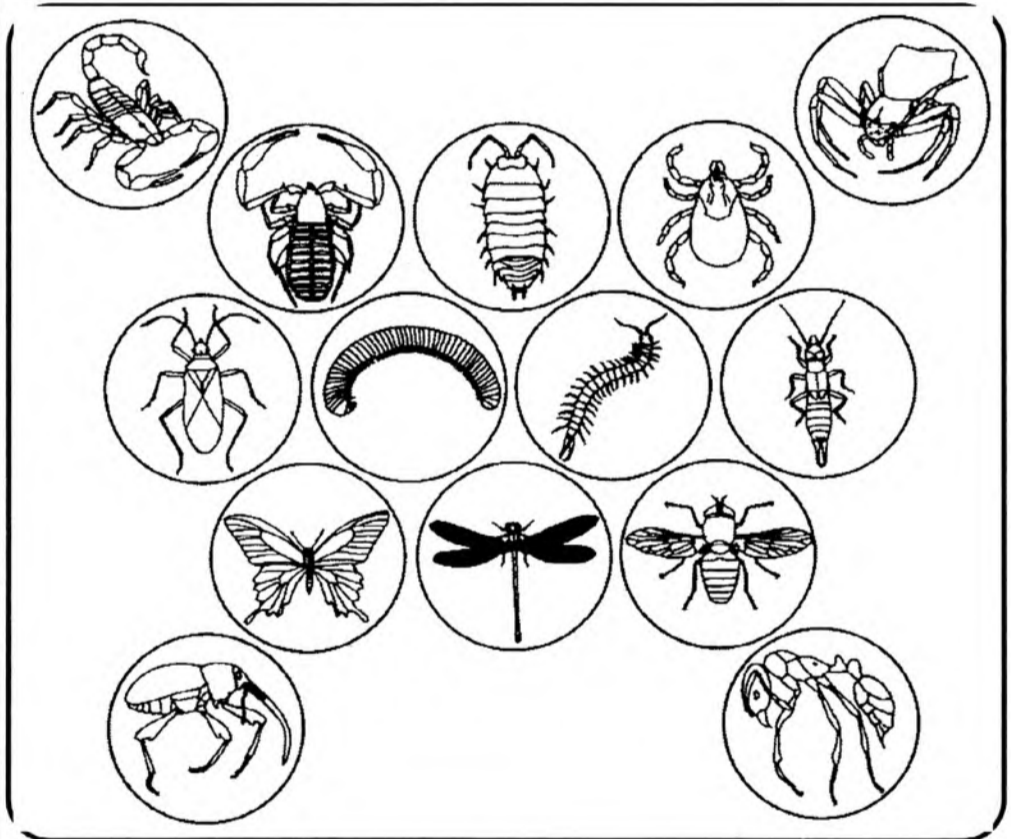
It is commonly assumed that the documentation of Yemen's fauna is limited. In fact, quite a lot of information is available but access to the sources is often difficult as almost all the studies have been made and written by expatriates and published mainly in European journals. The situation in relation to the southern part of the country is clearly better in relation to the northern part. During colonial rule, British naturalists made collections in Aden and surroundings over long periods. An important expedition to collect arthropods in southern Yemen and Socotra took place in 1898-1899, organized by the Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften of Vienna. During the same years, 1898-1899, a combined expedition of the British and Liverpool Museums collected on Socotra and Abd el Kuir.

In the northern part, the visits by naturalists were much more irregular, the outstanding

uralist, have collected and published about the arthropods fauna of Yemen. The regular appearance of the Fauna of Saudi Arabia series (14 volumes published so far) with in numerous records from Yemen is also considerably increasing our knowledge our knowledge.

The present publication is an analysis of a 3-year survey of the literature dealing with insects, arachnids, isopods, centipedes and millipedes recorded to occur in continental Yemen and the neighboring Kamaran Islands, Perim Island, Socotra, Abd el Kuri, Dersi and Semha. The Check-List is exclusively a list of published names and by no means can serve for identification purposes.

It is obvious that many of the species-names listed are now considered synonyms of other appraisal was made about latest synonymy, all synonyms encountered being merely listed under the name last used to



soil deterioration, malnutrition, disease, and even the uncertainty of food and shelter from one day to the next. These problems can be solved in part by making biological diversity a source of economic wealth. The problem of tropical conservation is exacerbated by the lack of knowledge and the paucity of ongoing research. In order to make precise assessments and recommendations, it is necessary to know which species are present (recall that the great majority have not even received a scientific name) as well as their geographical ranges, biological properties, and possible vulnerability to environmental change. (Wilson, 1988).

Yemen, being situated at the conjunction of the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afro tropical biogeographical zones, possesses a great diversity of plants and animals. The country, with a size of more than half million km², displays ecological habitats as diverse as dry sand desert, high mountains, humid mountain scarps, hot littoral tropics and volcanic ocean islands.

ones being Forskal's visit together with Karsten Niebuhr and Von Wissmann's expeditions, 1928 and 1932, and the expedition organized by the British Museum (Natural History) and led by Scott and Britton, 1937-38. Forskal, a botanist, actually died (of malaria) during the trip, but the results of his study were published posthumously by Neibhur (Forskal, 1775-1776. Their expedition had been launched by the Danish King Frederik V. Rathjens and Von Wissmann who were not entomologists, collected a large number of insects, especially butterflies. Scott and Britton were both professional entomologists and their expedition, concentrating on the highest parts of the Yemen mountains, was highly successful. Scott's popular account of the expedition, in the high Yemen (Scott, 1947, probably was the book that most contributed to create an image of Yemen in the ousted world. In recent years, no large-scale expeditions have taken place, but many individual visitors, expatriate residents and also a growing number of Yemeni nat-

record distribution of the species in Yemen. In addition, quite a number of the names are, sometimes very obvious, wrong identifications. It is also very clear, that the Check-List is far from complete, as even a considerable number of the papers listed in the bibliography could not be handed over to the printer and consequently the species mentioned in those papers do not occur in it. The time-limitation was imposed by departure from Yemen of the senior author, after having worked for 3 1/2 years with the Yemeni-German Plant Protection Project. Computer files with all information of the Check-List will be handed over to the Agricultural Research & Extension Authority (A.R.E.A.), to the Environmental Protection Council (E.P.C) and to the Universities of Sana'a and Aden. It is hoped that (one of) these institutions will continue this compilation of published information, so that the work of entomologists and ecologists may be facilitated in the future and the Check-List be a tool for the monitoring and protection of biodiversity in Yemen.

تتقدم شركة

إنرون

لعمال الجمهورية اليمنية بأطيب وأرق التهاني والتبريكات

بمناسبة العيد العالمي للعمال - الأول من مايو

نحذتدق بمستقبل اليمن، ونسنددحه أجلكنجاحه

ENRON

**presents its best wishes and felicitations
to the workers and people of Yemen
on the International Labor Day (May 1st).
We have confidence in Yemen's Future,
and invest to make it better.**

EDUCATION & ILLITERACY

By: Fatah Al Aleem Al Qadi

Access to education is a basic human right recognized in many international collective treaties and charters, not only that but it is also a key factor for social progress and in reducing the gaps between social economic groups and between the sexes. In many countries women and girls are at a remarkable disadvantage. This constitutes a serious initial handicap for them as individuals and for their future position in society. It also seriously impedes the effectiveness of their contribution to development programs and the development process itself.

In many countries illiteracy is much more widespread among women than men and the rates are generally higher in rural than urban areas. Illiteracy and lack of education and training in basic skills are considered to be the basic causes of the vicious cycle of underdevelopment and backwardness, low productivity and poor conditions of health and welfare.

In most countries female enrollment at all levels of education is considerably below that of men.

Girls tend to drop out of school much more earlier than boys who usually given precedence over girls when parents have to make a choice if education burdened by the expenses. There is also often discrimination in the nature and content of the education provided and the options offered. Girls choice of areas of study are dominated by conventional attitudes, concepts and notions concerning the roles of men and women in a society.

As long as women remain illiterate and are

subject to discriminations in education and training, motivations for change are badly needed to improve the quality of life.

For in most societies it is the mother who is responsible for the training of her children during the formative years of their lives.

To avoid possible misinterpretation of my words, I will be using proverbs to ventilate my speech. Nothing, succeeds like success. A striking proverb having much relevancy to education, is the one high-lighted above.

Drawing on this proverb, I'll concentrate about teachers in general and those who teach Arabic to non-Arabic speakers in particular, for this is my main target behind the title.

A language teacher, in general, is a two-way street for a four-wheel drive, as I can say.

Before justifying what that means, I would like to mention that I have been involved up to my ears with the subject for almost seven-teen years. How can a teacher be a two-way street?

The answer to this question is as easy as ABC. Teachers can apply different methods of instruction to help their students to better understanding, sometimes by breaking the norms of the learning process. For instance, using Arabic in an English classroom and vice-versa, or by applying what we call code-switching. There are several options for a teacher to follow in keeping up with the types of students they have. How can a teaching process become a WD?

The answer to this is simple, but not as simple as that of the ABC's, because excellence in this process is judgmental and needs teachers that are knowledgeable in different ways in order to help the student learn to

learn. Now let me conclude by mentioning the importance of the role displayed by the teacher who teaches Arabic to non-Arabic speakers. One of the criteria is, for the teacher to be aware that he/she is teaching grown-ups and not primary grade children.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. Some times it seems that I talk to my dear readers like a Dutch Uncle who is getting hallucinations, but sometimes it is useful although it creates a tense atmosphere with my counterparts.

For the last two years, some of the schools I started talking about have been neglecting basic educational concepts and dedicating all their time for accumulating money from the parents of students, who blindly think that their students are the cream of the crop. Regarding the requirements in these schools, they have been admitting every Jack and Jill to teach them how to earn a living, without a follow-up for good performance, though the heads of these schools know very well that these teachers can't swim up-stream. The conceptualization of the educational process is perfect, but how can designers reach perfection, in applying them? Early to bed and early to rise makes a student healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Anyone who thinks that routine is fatal in this concern, will be in the true sense of the proverb, will be characterized as being an extremist. I am passing on a piece of advice to those students who think that it is far from reality to keep fit and healthy through this formula. As an Islamic doctrine, this proverb was high-lighted by the Prophet, May Allah peace and blessings be upon him.

As a social phenomenon, it arouses the spirit of free competition among the students, by having well-organized scheduled programs.

Eventually, as a reminder to my dear students, I kindly ask them to try to practice what I am preaching for I have been doing so, since I was a student at the junior secondary school and also because practice makes perfect.

As a reminder to my fellow teachers, I also address them through this pep talk hoping that they enrich their language heritage by adopting the most sophisticated teaching techniques. Because they cannot be choosers they have either to be competent or combatant. I know that I am being a little bit sarcastic in this pep talk to my dear counterparts, but he who searches for pearls must dive deep.

Let me come back, to the gist of what I meant by using the proverb If you want a thing to be done right, then do it yourself. I also want to address the issue of how the teachers and institutions can improve.

1 - to avoid discussing money rather than improving their style of teaching.

2 - to avoid over-crowded classrooms.

3 - select staff according to seniority and competency

4 - considering a pro bono publicor policy

5 - getting rid of old syllabuses of teaching English as a second language

I am not saying that these educational institutions have to bring heaven to earth to please their students, but simply to make better decisions in their selection criteria of their teaching staff.

When Sabri, my oldest was about to celebrate his first birthday, one of my friends informed me that children his age should have at least a six word vocabulary.

I stewed about this for several days, until finally at two o'clock in the morning, I woke my husband to inquire if he though bye-bye could count as two words! By the time I had mastered the language learning curve.

Speech and language development are, in many ways, wonderful mysteries. Some children seem to be born talking incomplete sentences; others simply watch the action with little comment. But learning to talk, like learning to sit up, crawl or walk, varies widely from child to child.

Let us look at some of the most common myths about kids and their development:

MYTH #1: Language Development Begins at a Year:

FACT: Long before your baby says his first world, he is learning to communicate in many different ways. Babies don't have to spell it out when they are tired or hungry or just plain lonely, for example parents quickly figure out what those different cries mean.

Interestingly, when your child does begin babbling, the sounds he makes will be fragments of your family's primary language.

MYTH #2: Girls Learn to Talk before Boys:

FACT: This popular old wives' tale can send mothers of little girls into a tailspin when their daughters don't start speaking in full sentences at 18 months. It's simply not true. Speech development is really an individual trait and not related to gender.

MYTH #3: Baby Talk is Undesirable. Correct it Immediately to Avoid Problems Later.

FACT: Saying wabbit or paghetti is normal. The letter sounds l, this and s are difficult to make, and young children compensate as best as they can.

Just repeat the tricky word in response, so they can hear how it is normally pronounced. Of course, some mispronunciations become

ingrained in a family's vocabulary. One mom I know still calls macroni and cheese mookie mookie, much to her now-seven-year-old daughter's embarrassment!

MYTH #4: Younger Siblings Talk earlier than Firstborns:

FACT: Younger children in a family may or may not start talking at an earlier age, but

they do learn language differently than first-borns do. They are growing up in a richer, fuller language environment than their older siblings because they usually hang on the words and actions of their brothers and sister and pick up the idea of conversation before learning the actual words.

When my daughter Maggie was about a year and a half, she would chime in at the dinner

table when everyone was talking. Even though she didn't have a large vocabulary, she would use different tones and stresses in her babbling, just as she heard her big brother change pitch and intonation in describing an exciting afternoon on the soccer field.

MYTH #5: Speaking Two Languages in the Home will Confuse and Slow your Child's Speech

FACT: Kids are like sponges, quickly absorbing language, especially in the pre-school years. My friend Hanaa, who was born in Ethiopia, speaks Amharic to her three sons, while her husband, Ahmed, always speaks Arabic to them. The children's first words were an assortment from both languages, and they can converse easily in either Arabic or Amharic.

MYTH #6: English is a Tough Language to Master at any Age:

FACT: Every language has its quirky rules and idioms. When three-year-old Eileen declares, I have two feet, it is cute, but it is also an important language concept. Little Eileen knew to add and to make the word plural; it will take a little longer to learn that feet is already plural. Don't over-correct, but model the appropriate word. (You're right. You do have two feet.)

Similarly, kids often use inverted phrases only parents can decipher. Mommy no go for Mommy, don't M go are valuable exchanges with your little ones, however weird they might sound to an outsider. All too soon, your days of hearing Unca Scwooge instead of Uncle Scrooge will be over.

Myths and Facts: KIDS & LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Quick Tips that Encourage Quips

* Talk to your Child:

A young child's comprehension is always more developed than his/her speech. Parents of babies and toddlers often find themselves lapsing into a running commentary of everyday events. Now we are going to go downstars to have some cereal – and that's good! Children soak in your words and tone of voice, often parroting them in their own conversations with toys.

* Sing a Song:

Songs and rhymes that have repetitive choruses are not only entertaining for little ones, they also build vocabulary in a fun and easy way.

* Little Ear Infections Can Mean Big Problems.

Always seek immediate treatment for ear infections, administer medication completely and have ears rechecked following treatment to be sure the infection is cleared. Residual fluid can create a temporary hearing loss, which, if prolonged, can affect a young child's speech development.

* Keep a Record.

Take time to write down your child's seetest, funniest phrases. A year from now you may forget that your son announced, Kitty is machine, the first time he sat next to a purring cat.

تعزية

نتقدم بأحر التعازي للمهندس طيار

منصور درهم مكرم البصلي

وذلك بوفاة والده المفضول له راجين من الله

العلي التقدير أن يلهمه وأهله وذويه الصبر

والسلوان والله وإنا إليه راجعون

عبد العزيز السقاف نبيل هائل سعيد

أمين نويصر بشر عبد الحق



The French Pages

ARTHUR RIMBAUD

L'homme aux semelles de vent

"Poète maudit", Arthur Rimbaud (1854-1891) a encore beaucoup d'admirateurs aujourd'hui. Au prix d'un "dérèglement de tous les sens", il a tenté de "changer la vie". Sans y parvenir....



Portrait d'Arthur Rimbaud dessiné par Paul Verlaine, juin 1872.

Age d'or

Quelqu'une des voix
Toujours angélique
- Il s'agit de moi,
Vertement s'explique:

Ces mille questions
Qui se ramifient
N'amènent, au fond,
Qu'ivresse et folie;

Reconnais ce tour
Si gai, si facile:
Ce n'est qu'onde, flore,
Et c'est ta famille!

Puis elle chante. O
Si gai, si facile,
Et visible à l'oeil nu...
- Je chante avec elle, -

Reconnais ce tour
Si gai, si facile,
Ce n'est qu'onde, flore,
Et c'est ta famille!...etc...

Et puis une voix
- Est-elle angélique! -
Il s'agit de moi,
Vertement s'explique

Et chante à l'instant
En soeur des haleines:
D'un ton Allemand,
Mais ardente et pleine:

Le monde est vicieux;
Si cela t'étonne!
Vis et laisse au feu
L'obscur infortuné.

O! joli château!
Que ta vie est claire!
De quel Age es-tu,
Natu, princière
De notre grand Jre...? etc...

Je chante aussi, moi:
Multiples soeurs! Voix
Pas du tout publiques!
Environnez-moi
De gloire pudique...etc...

Poème écrit en 1872
par Arthur Rimbaud

Dossier réalisé
par Jérôme BERNARD

Né en 1854 à Charleville, dans les Ardennes (France), Arthur Rimbaud a peu connu son père, un officier. Sa mère très tôt séparée de son mari, n'a vécu qu'en de brefs moments avec lui. Enfant précoce, Arthur compose dès treize ans des vers latins qui le distinguent dans son académie.

En automne 1870, il entre en classe de rhétorique. Il est encore l'écolier "un peu guindé, sage et doucêtre, aux ongles propres, aux cahiers sans tâches", selon son professeur Georges Izambart, qui sera pour Arthur une sorte de providence. Izambart va en effet hâter la maturation, l'intelligence, affermir les croyances, durcir les choix de l'adolescent. Dès le collège, où il se montra à la fois brillant et révolté, Rimbaud sentit s'éveiller sa vocation poétique. Ses premiers poèmes s'ils révèlent encore manifestement l'influence de Victor Hugo et des parnassiens montrent l'adolescent décidé à

"monter sur tout comme sur un cheval", à "déporter les honnêtetés tyranniques" qu'il stigmatisait avec une extrême violence. Bouleversé par la déclaration de guerre en 1870, puis par l'échec de la Commune, Rimbaud tente différentes fugues vers Paris. Ce ne sont alors que cris de révolte, contre la guerre (*Le Dormeur du val*, 1870, *Les Corbeaux*, 1872), contre la religion chrétienne (*Les Premières Communions*, 1871), contre "la vie effroyable".

"Voleur de feu"

Écrit en 1871, *Le Bateau ivre* se présente comme une allégorie superbe des aspirations du poète aux "nuits sans fond" de l'inconnu, dangereux voyage intérieur dont il attend les "aubes navrantes". Dès la *Lettre du voyant* (mai 1871), Rimbaud avait affirmé son ambition de vivre, mieux que Baudelaire, une expérience prométhéenne de "voleur de feu":

il écrit alors: "la première étude de l'homme qui veut être poète est sa propre connaissance entière. Or "Je est un autre" et c'est au prix d'un "long, immense et raisonné dérèglement de tous les sens" qu'on peut, au-delà de la conscience individuelle rejoindre le moi profond et l'unité cosmique.

Un de ses camarades lui suggère d'envoyer ses poèmes à Paul Verlaine, qui lui répondit: "Venez, chère grande âme". Celui-ci contribua à tisser la légende de "poète maudit" autour d'Arthur. Rimbaud rédige alors les *Illuminations*, où il explore l'univers imaginaire. Les sensations auditives, visuelles, olfactives, gustatives s'imbriquent, se superposent. Le choix des mots favorisent l'hallucination. L'amitié de Paul Verlaine devient très vite un attachement érotique. Verlaine choisit de suivre Rimbaud dans son redoutable dérèglement. Il l'admire et avec lui recommence à boire. Arthur a vécu

leur passion homosexuelle comme une révolte et ne l'a jamais tenue comme une faute morale. Leur liaison se terminera dans le drame à Bruxelles, Verlaine blessant d'un coup de revolver Arthur le 10 juillet 1873.

Dans *Une Saison en enfer*, autobiographie en prose achevée après la rupture dramatique avec Verlaine, Rimbaud rejette la poésie dont il dénonce l'impuissance à "changer la vie". Le jeune poète a voulu être un voleur de feu mais ce projet ne l'a conduit qu'à l'échec. A partir de 1873, il cesse d'écrire. Il n'a que dix-neuf ans et toute la vie devant lui.

L'oeuvre de Rimbaud a été saluée par les surréalistes comme l'élément précurseur de leur "révolution" permanente de l'esprit. Son oeuvre demeure l'une des sources majeures de la mutation poétique moderne.

Source: *Rimbaud* par Yves Bonnefoy, Editions du Seuil, 1961, Paris.

Arthur Rimbaud.

.... A dix-neuf ans, Arthur Rimbaud arrête d'écrire, déçu par la poésie. Il mène alors une vie d'aventurier. Errant à travers le monde, il est commerçant en mer Rouge et passe plusieurs mois de sa vie à Aden et en Abyssinie, ignoré de tous.

A 19 ans, Arthur Rimbaud a décidé d'arrêter d'écrire. Commence alors une longue errance à travers le monde. A partir de 1880, il cherche un travail dans tous les ports de la mer Rouge. A Hoddeidah, il fait la connaissance d'un Français, Armand Trébuchet. Celui-ci le recommande à l'ex-colonel Dubar, qui s'occupe de l'Agence Bardey, un comptoir de café à Aden. De 1880 à 1891, le poète aventurier partagera son temps entre l'Abyssinie et ce port, "roc affreux sans un seul brin d'herbe ni une goutte d'eau bonne à boire". Comme avant sa ville natale Charleville, "supérieurement idiote entre les petites villes de province", il est très sévère à l'égard d'Aden: "c'est un endroit où l'on ne séjourne que par nécessité" (Lettre écrite le 16 novembre 1882). Un sentiment qui ne variera pas avec le temps: "On n'y voit et on n'y touche absolument que des laves et du sable", écrit-il à propos de la ville en 1885.

Une connivence avec Aden

Selon le poète Serge Sautreau, Aden fut, comme Charleville naguère, une base de repli stratégique pour Rimbaud: "Lors même de ses séjours en Abyssinie, à Harar, c'est à Aden qu'il reçoit commande, c'est vers Aden qu'il achemine ses marchandises et c'est à Aden qu'il revient sans cesse pour tramer de nouvelles expéditions. Certes, ceci n'implique pas nécessairement un amour de cette ville, mais trahit déjà une familiarité, une connivence profondes" (1).

Rimbaud travaille quelques mois au Comptoir Bardey, installé à Crater. Il connaît suf-

fisamment l'arabe pour pouvoir donner des ordres dans cette langue, ce qui lui vaut le respect du personnel indigène. Alfred Bardey, commerçant aventurier et humaniste, s'entend bien avec Arthur, qui a le même âge que lui. Dans ses Mémoires, il le présente comme un "grand et sympathique garçon qui parle peu et accompagne ses courtes explications de petits gestes coupants, de la main droite et à contretemps".

En décembre 1880, il l'envoie en Abyssinie pour tenir le comptoir ouvert à Harar. Il le charge d'y acheter la variété de moka, appelée berberah, mais aussi de l'ivoire, de l'or, des parfums, des peaux. Rimbaud y reste un an. Il s'intègre bien. Tout au long de sa vie d'aventurier, il se fera accepter par les différentes populations de la région grâce à sa connaissance progressive de leurs langues, à son respect de leurs coutumes et à sa constante volonté d'adaptation à leurs cultures et à leurs moeurs.

De décembre 1881 à mars 1883, durant 15 mois, Rimbaud est de nouveau à Aden. Il se fait alors livrer de France un appareil photo. Il forme en effet le projet d'un ouvrage de géographie sur le Harar et sa région voisine, les Gallas. De toute évidence, c'est l'exploration qui lui permet de déjouer l'ennui du travail et des responsabilités qu'on lui donne à l'agence de Harar. De simple employé, il est en effet devenu l'homme de confiance du patron de la maison, Alfred Bardey.

Rimbaud est de retour à Aden en avril 1884, pour 18 mois, jusqu'en novembre 1885. L'agence Bardey connaît alors de grandes difficultés dans ses affaires dans d'autres pays, les

agences d'Aden, de Zeila et de Harar sont mises en liquidation au début de 1884. A ce moment, Rimbaud se fâche avec Bardey, "ignoble pignouf", qui croyait "l'asservir". Il part s'installer dans le quartier de Steamer Point, au Grand Hôtel de l'Univers. En juin 1884, Alfred Bardey, ayant trouvé de l'argent en France, fonde, sous le nom de "Maison Bardey", une nouvelle société, où il réengage Rimbaud.

Traffiquant d'armes

En septembre 1885, Arthur rencontre Pierre Labatut, avec lequel, à l'insu de Bardey, il prépare sa célèbre expédition de fusils à Ménélik II, roi du Choa, futur empereur d'Ethiopie. Cette expédition fut un échec et il rentra à peine dans ses frais. Le trafic d'armes l'occupe tout de même pendant deux ans. Le 8 octobre 1887, il est de retour à Aden pour six mois jusqu'en mars 1888. C'est son dernier long séjour dans la ville. Après

il travaille à Harar, toujours en relation avec Aden et Bardey. Il en repart sur une civière, la jambe gagnée par le mal. Il débarque à Aden le 19 avril 1891, le médecin anglais n'ose pas pratiquer l'amputation nécessaire. Il meurt à Marseille le 10 novembre de la même année.

Annonçant la mort de Rimbaud dans une lettre bizarrement datée du 24 octobre 1891, adressée à la Société de Géographie de Paris, dont il est un membre correspondant, Alfred Bardey décrit cette "attraction particulière qui fait que ceux qui vont dans les pays nouveaux y retournent, souvent jusqu'à ce que mort s'ensuive".

(1) Article de Serge Sautreau "Aden ou l'impossible Eden de Rimbaud", Arabies, février 1994.

Source: "Arthur Rimbaud, Je suis ici dans les Gallas", par Alain Jouffroy, Editions du Rocher, 1991.

Rimbaud aventurier vu par les autres

Lettre du Consul de Massouah au consul d'Aden

Massouah, le 5 août 1887,

Monsieur le Consul,

Un sieur Rimbaud, se disant négociant à Harar et à Aden, est arrivé hier à Massouah à bord du courrier hebdomadaire d'Aden.

Ce Français, qui est grand, sec, yeux gris, moustaches presque blondes, mais petites, m'a été amené par les carabinières.

M. Rimbaud n'a pas de passeport et n'a pu me prouver une identité. Les pièces qu'il a exhibées sont des procurations passées devant vous avec un sieur Labatut, dont l'intéressé aurait été le fondé de pouvoirs.

Je vous serais obligé, Monsieur le Consul, de vouloir bien me renseigner sur cet individu dont les allures sont quelque peu louches. (...)

Alexandre (Merciniez)

Poète...

20 octobre 1854: Naissance d'Arthur Rimbaud à Charleville, Ardennes.

1869: Il remporte le premier prix de vers latins au Concours académique (avec Jugurtha).

29 août 1870: Première fugue, Rimbaud est arrêté le 31 août à la gare du Nord. Dix jours après, le 7 octobre, seconde fugue, à pied, par Fumay, Charleroi, Bruxelles, jusqu'à Douai. Il écrit en chemin *La Maline, Au Cabaret vert, Ma Bohème...* Il est reconduit chez sa mère par la gendarmerie.

25 février 1871: Troisième fugue, par le train, jusqu'à Paris; Rimbaud y reste une quinzaine de jours.

15 mai 1871: Dans l'été, il écrit à Paul Verlaine et à la fin de septembre il le rejoint à Paris. Ses oeuvres principales depuis mai sont *Le Bateau ivre, Ce qu'on dit au poète à propos des fleurs*.

1872: Au cours du printemps, il compose ses plus beaux poèmes: *Mémoire, Age d'or, Bannières de mai, Michel et Christine...* En juillet, il quitte Paris avec Verlaine pour la Belgique. En septembre les deux amis gagnent Londres, mais Rimbaud rentre à Charleville aux approches de la Noël. Il rédige les *Illuminations*.

1873: Il est à Londres jusqu'en avril. Puis à Roche, où il commence la rédaction d'*Une Saison en enfer*.

27 mai 1873: Rimbaud retourne à Londres avec Verlaine. Le 3 juillet, ce dernier part pour Bruxelles, où Rimbaud le rejoint le 7 juillet.

10 juillet 1873: Verlaine blesse Rimbaud d'un coup de revolver, à Bruxelles. Emprisonnement de Verlaine. Rimbaud retourne à Roche où il achève d'écrire *Une Saison en enfer* qui est imprimée à Bruxelles. A l'automne Rimbaud s'installe à Paris.

... et aventurier

1874: Rimbaud à Londres avec le poète Germain Nouveau. Il y reste presque une année.

1875: En janvier, à Stuttgart, dans un poste de précepteur. Verlaine vient le voir au début de mars. En mai, il gagne à pied l'Italie. Séjour à Milan. De retour à l'automne à Charleville, Rimbaud continue l'étude des langues (espagnol, arabe, italien...).

1876: Rimbaud s'engage dans l'armée coloniale hollandaise, est conduit à Batavia, puis déserte et revient en France.

1878-1879: Rimbaud est à Chypre, chef de chantier près de Larnaca.

1880: Nouveau passage à Chypre. Plus tard, il cherche du travail "dans tous les ports de la mer Rouge". **Contrat à Aden, en novembre avec Vianney et Bardey.** 13 décembre, arrivée à l'agence de Harar.

1881-1890: Commerce et explorations au Harar.

8 juin 1891: Rimbaud rentre d'Afrique et se fait admettre à l'hôpital de la Conception à Marseille, sa jambe droite malade. Amputation. De la fin de juillet au 23 août, dernier séjour en Ardenne.

10 novembre 1891: Mort de Rimbaud à Marseille, à l'hôpital de la Conception.

ADEN

La Maison du poète

Située à Crater, au coeur d'Aden, la Maison Rimbaud va accueillir du 9 au 12 mai un séminaire réunissant poètes et hommes de lettres arabes et français autour du thème de la modernité chez Rimbaud. Après deux années d'incertitude, "l'éléphant blanc" est devenu une réalité. Depuis janvier, la Maison accueille également l'agence consulaire et le centre culturel français.

La Maison Rimbaud a été découverte il y a quatre ans. En mars 1990, à l'initiative de l'Institut du monde arabe à Paris et du gouvernement de ce qui était encore le Yémen du Sud, des poètes français et arabes s'étaient retrouvés à Aden, dans la ville où Rimbaud par haltes successives a séjourné quarante-cinq mois entre 1880 et 1891.

Un bail de dix ans

Alain Borer, Chawki Abdelamir, Charles Dobzynski, Alain Jouffroy, Mohamed Kacimi, Marc Le Bot, Bernard Noël, Serge Sautreau et André Velter partirent à la découverte du poète. Sa présence fut recherchée à travers la ville, avec pour boussole quelques photographies d'époque ainsi que les Mémoires d'Alfred Bardey (1), l'employeur d'Arthur Rimbaud. Ils localisèrent la maison Bardey et le Grand Hôtel de l'Univers et une plaque fut inaugurée signalant le passage du poète. La joie fut d'autant plus grande qu'à Harar, en Ethiopie, la maison qu'on présente là-bas comme celle où vécut Rimbaud, ne l'a jamais accueilli.

Un an plus tard, deux ministres français, Roland Dumas et Jack Lang y inauguraient

l'"Espace culturel et poétique franco-yéménite". C'était à l'occasion du centenaire de la mort du poète en novembre 1891. La Maison a été louée depuis pour un bail de dix ans par le gouvernement yéménite qui l'a gracieusement mise à la disposition de la France pour 20 ans afin qu'elle devienne un lieu de rencontre culturel. Elle appartient en effet à la famille No'man, qui au moment de l'unification a récupéré son bien nationalisé après l'indépendance en 1967. Aujourd'hui, le rez-de-chaussée de la Maison abrite l'agence consulaire française et le Centre culturel français qui ont ouvert les portes de leur nouveaux locaux en janvier dernier. Et du 9 au 12 mai prochains, pour la première fois, la Maison Rimbaud accueillera un séminaire du Centre de poésie Arthur Rimbaud.

"Merveilleusement réel"

La restauration du bâtiment a commencé en avril 1993 et a été confiée à José-Marie Bel après des mois d'incertitude concernant son avenir. Un million de francs a été débouqué par le ministère français des Affaires étrangères pour assurer les travaux. Pour l'instant, seul le rez-de-chaussée et la façade ont été rénovés, les étages supérieurs étant toujours occupés par la Chambre de commerce d'Aden, difficile à déloger.

Construite dans les années 1860, cette maison est selon José-Marie Bel "l'une des plus belles de style colonial dans Aden". Le comptoir Bardey a le même style architectural que les maisons de négoce dans les régions côtières de la mer



La Maison Rimbaud rénovée.

Rouge, dans les Antilles ou en Amérique du sud. Témoignages de son activité, des grains de café ont été retrouvés intacts dans le mur au cours des travaux de restauration.

Le bâtiment, construit en pierres de basalte noir, est composé de trois étages. Du balcon, on peut voir le minaret blanc décrit par Alfred Bardey dans ses Mémoires. "Ce n'est pas du bel ouvrage. A but utilitaire, il été construit assez vite par les Anglais", explique José-Marie Bel. Les murs sont faits d'un mélange de briques et de pierres. Il a fallu d'abord dégager le rez-de-chaussée des couches successives accumulées par le temps, cinq couches de carrelage, de ciment, de plaques de marbre italien, pour atteindre

la pierre de basalte noire. Les pierres ont été descellées une à une afin de poser une chape composée d'un mélange de ciment et de produits isolants pour assainir et supprimer l'humidité. Pour laisser circuler l'air et la lumière, José-Marie Bel a fait réaliser des panneaux en bois ajourés. Il a également tenu à rendre aux portes et aux boiseries leur couleur originelle, bleu ciel, et à refaire des vitraux, avec un jeu de trois couleurs, dans le style adeni.

La Maison Rimbaud, cet "éléphant blanc", est donc devenue réalité. Une réalité qu'Alain Jouffroy avait ressentie en 1990 lors de sa visite à Aden: "Soudain, le 'mythe Rimbaud', fabriqué dans les officines littéraires et universitaires

françaises, tombait silencieusement en poussière sur les tièdes carreaux fendus de cette terrasse, à la lumière du crépuscule yéménite. Tout devenait, soudainement, merveilleusement réel (...). Soudain, chaque phrase de la correspondance de Rimbaud à Aden et à Harar, si décriée par quelqu'un de nos plus grands penseurs, résonnait dans un autre espace, plus chargé de sens" (2).

(1) Barr Adjam, souvenirs d'Afrique orientale, 1880-1887, Editions du CNRS.

(2) Introduction à son livre sur Arthur Rimbaud aventurier "Je suis ici dans les Gallas", 1991, Editions du Rocher.

CENTRE CULTUREL

Ciné-club

Programme du mois de mai. Les séances ont lieu tous les mardi à 19h30. Il n'y aura pas de film mardi 24 mai en raison de la fête Aïd Al-Kabir.

Mardi 3 mai

Le Genou de Claire
Un film d'Eric Rohmer (1970) avec Jean-Claude Brialy et Aurore Cornu.

Jérôme, diplomate et écrivain, vit en Suède et est à la veille de se marier. Il a décidé de faire seul un voyage en France, dans la région d'Annecy. Il rencontre une adolescente, Claire.

Mardi 10 mai

Ce soir ou jamais
Un film de Michel Deville (1961) avec Anna Karina et Claude Rich.

Laurent, dessinateur d'affiches, monte une comédie musicale. Ce soir-là, il réunit dans son appartement ses jeunes collaborateurs qui seront les témoins des disputes et de la brouille entre lui et sa maîtresse Valérie. Comédie sentimentale de caractère très français.

Mardi 17 mai

La Guerre est finie
Un film de Georges Semprun (1966) avec Yves Montand et Ingrid Thulin.

1965. De retour d'une périlleuse mission, Diego, un militant du PC espagnol, connaît le scepticisme: ses luttes ne sont plus adaptées à la réalité espagnole.

Mardi 31 mai

Le Boucher
Un film de Claude Chabrol (1969) avec Jean Yanne et Stéphane Audran.

Lors d'un repas de noces, à la campagne, Mlle Hélène sympathise avec Popaul le boucher, un ancien des guerres coloniales. Des jeunes femmes sont assassinées et elle se rend compte que Popaul est le coupable. L'éternelle histoire de la belle et la bête.

Livre

Un ouvrage collectif sur Arthur Rimbaud vient d'être publié, *Livre caravane sur les traces d'Arthur Rimbaud* (Editions Bleu Outremer, 140 p., 240 F). Une trentaine d'auteurs européens et arabes y retracent à leur manière l'itinéraire du poète voyageur de Chypre, à Aden en passant par l'Abysinie.

ECONOMIE

Jebel Ali, le succès d'une zone franche

La zone franche d'Aden a de sérieuses concurrentes dans la région, notamment Jebel Ali à Dubaï.

"Si Aden réussit à développer sa zone franche, Jebel Ali souffrira", reconnaît le Britannique Tony Restall. Débauché en 1991 par les responsables de la zone franche de l'émirat de Charjah, il a été l'un des cadres qui ont fait le succès de la zone franche de Jebel Ali, dans l'émirat de Dubaï. Selon lui, le port yéménite a l'avantage d'être idéalement situé. Et pourtant, le succès de Jebel Ali fait des envieux, notamment chez les autorités yéménites, qui voudraient renouveler une telle réussite à Aden.

1,1 milliards de dollars investis à Jebel Ali

Dubaï a lancé sa zone en 1985 sur 100 km² de terrains désertiques autour du port de Jebel Ali, "le plus grand port jamais créé de main d'homme" inauguré six ans auparavant. Fin mars, plus de 630 compagnies de 58 pays y avaient investi 1,1 milliards de dollars et travaillé. Des émirats voisins ont aussi créé des zones franches, principalement Charjah et Foujeirah, ainsi que d'autres pays de la région, tels Oman, l'Iran. Mais pour l'instant, aucune ne concurrence véritablement Jebel Ali.

Pourtant, selon un industriel les tracas administratifs croissants et les coûts élevés ont poussé des sociétés à partir de Jebel Ali pour Charjah, à 50 km plus à l'est, "où tout est de 30 à 50 % moins cher". Contrairement à Jebel Ali, où beaucoup de sociétés n'ont que des bureaux et où 40 % des sociétés font de la redistribution, "nous cherchons à développer un véritable investissement industriel et offrons une base plus souple pour travailler directement avec le reste du Golfe", explique Tony Restall. Charjah compte 466 usines, soit 45 % de la base industrielle des Emirats. Outre Port Khalid sur le Golfe, l'émirat dispose d'un port sur la mer d'Arabie.

Dubaï bénéficie cependant d'une sérieuse longueur d'avance et consacre depuis longtemps d'importants budgets pour vanter sa situation à mi-chemin de l'Asie et de l'Europe. Surtout, la zone offre des services et une infrastructure hors pair. Les ports de Jebel Ali et de Port Rachid, à Dubaï, se classent dans les 15 premiers ports mondiaux. L'exemption de taxes est garantie pour 30 ans sur la zone de Jebel Ali et les entreprises sont libres d'employer la main d'oeuvre qu'elles souhaitent. La tâche d'Aden sera rude.

(AFP)

CRISE POLITIQUE

Apathie politique

La séparation entre le nord et le sud s'installe de plus en plus dans les têtes et dans les faits. Les dirigeants des deux côtés semblent s'accommoder de cette situation.

Après les invectives, les dirigeants nordistes et sudistes sont entrés dans une phase d'indifférence. Dans les faits, le pays est séparé, dirigé par deux pouvoirs antagonistes à Sanaa et à Aden. Les dirigeants semblent s'accommoder de cette situation, poursuivant un dialogue sans conviction. Les nordistes ont tout de même organisé une manifestation mercredi 27 avril à Sanaa pour défendre l'unité et stigmatiser les socialistes. C'était à l'occasion du premier anniversaire des élections législatives.

Emissaire d'Al-Bid en Tunisie, Algérie, Libye

L'activité diplomatique est le reflet de la division du pays, les uns venant contredire les autres et donner leur propre version de la crise yéménite. Nordistes et sudistes agissent désormais comme si le Yémen avait deux diplomates. Ainsi, Abdelaziz Aldali, ministre des Affaires étrangères du Yémen du Sud avant l'unification, a été envoyé par Ali Salem Al-Bid dans les pays du Maghreb quelques jours après l'émission nordiste. Après la Tunisie, il a été reçu dimanche

dernier par le Président algérien Liamine Zéroual. Le lendemain il était accueilli par le dirigeant libyen Mouammar Al-Kadhafi. Les Jordaniens, quant à eux, ont laissé tomber, après avoir été très actifs. Les Egyptiens ont pris le relais. Le Président Hosni Moubarak a effectué une tournée dans les pays du Golfe la semaine dernière (Bahrein, Arabie saoudite, Emirats arabes unis). Les discussions ont notamment porté sur la crise yéménite.

Sur le terrain, les adversaires n'arrivent toujours pas à s'entendre pour retirer leurs troupes qui se font face de part et d'autre de l'ancienne frontière. Aden a récemment accusé l'armée nordiste d'avoir envoyé des renforts dans le gouvernorat sudiste d'Abyan. Selon les socialistes, sept hélicoptères chargés d'armes et de soldats ont atterri sur la base de la brigade nordiste d'Al-Amaliqah, déployée à Zinjibar et à Lawdar. Les nordistes ont démenti: "des avions transportent actuellement des vivres et des médicaments à la brigade Al-Amaliqah après que des unités sudistes eurent coupé la route d'approvisionnement terrestre".

J.B.

En Bref

Détournement d'un Boeing éthiopien sur Sanaa: Un avion de la compagnie aérienne éthiopienne, qui assurait une liaison entre Djeddah, en Arabie saoudite, et Addis Abeba avec 148 passagers à bord, a été détourné lundi dernier, à l'aube, sur Sanaa. Le pirate de l'air, Blaya Machacha, s'était introduit dans la cabine de l'appareil, un Boeing 727, aussitôt après son décollage de Djeddah et avait exigé du commandant de bord de mettre le cap sur Londres. L'appareil qui s'est vu refuser l'atterrissage à Djeddah ainsi qu'à Djibouti, a été autorisé après deux heures de survol de la région, à atterrir à l'aéroport de Sanaa, son carburant risquant de s'épuiser. Le pirate de l'air s'est rendu à 13h. On ne connaît pas les motifs du détournement.

Report d'une réunion d'experts saoudiens et yéménites:

Les autorités saoudienne et yéménite ont convenu de reporter à la fin mai la huitième réunion d'experts sur leur différend frontalier, qui était prévue lundi 25 avril à Ryad. Cette réunion aura lieu après les fêtes de l'Aïd Al-Kabir (fête musulmane du sacrifice), qui seront célébrées cette année vers le 20 mai. Le report doit permettre aux experts des deux pays de "formuler de nouvelles idées" sur les moyens de résoudre ce différend. Depuis le début des rencontres d'experts il y a plus d'un an, aucun progrès dans les discussions n'a été annoncé. Les sept premières sessions ont été consacrées à des questions de procédure.

Ossama Ben Laden lance un mouvement d'opposition: Ossama Ben Laden, opposant d'origine saoudienne accusé par le Yémen de soutenir le Djihad islamique, a annoncé à Khartoum au Soudan la création d'un mouvement d'opposition en exil au régime saoudien. Déchu en avril de sa nationalité par les autorités de Ryad, cet ardent partisan des moudjahidine d'Afghanistan vit depuis 1992 en exil au Soudan. Dans un message au roi Fahd d'Arabie saoudite et au "peuple musulman de la péninsule arabique", Ossama Ben Laden affirme que son mouvement, "l'organisation pour le Conseil et la Défense des droits légitimes", a pour objet d'imposer des réformes dans le royaume saoudien. Le Yémen l'accuse de soutenir financièrement le Djihad islamique, incriminé dans plusieurs attentats contre des cadres du parti socialiste ainsi que des attentats contre deux hôtels à Aden.

Egypte, le numéro un de la Jamaa Islamiya abattu: Talaat Yassine Hammam, numéro un de la Jamaa Islamiya a été abattu lundi dernier au Caire par la police égyptienne. Ancien vétéran de la guerre d'Afghanistan, Hammam a été abattu en même temps que six autres militants du groupe clandestin au cours "d'un accrochage avec la police", selon la version officielle. La Jamaa Islamiya, auteur d'attentats de plus en plus audacieux, risque d'être désorganisée temporairement, mais elle bénéficie d'un large réservoir de militants.

The Legacy of DOS (Disk Operating System)

By Adel Ben Harhara,
Science Editor,
Yemen Times.

An "operating system" is the computer's "central controlling system". It manages the entry, flow, and display of software and data, as it moves to and from, in and out, each piece of "hardware" in the computer. Before attempting to use any "program", the "operating system" must be run. While there are many "operating systems" on the market, "*Disc Operating System*" (DOS), which was originally marketed by the company "Microsoft" (MS), is the operating system most widely used in personal computers ("PCs") today. Your computer is made up of many "parts" called "hardware". Hard-ware runs "software" (Programs that translate the instructions you send to your computer into a "language" that the computer can understand). Software is a set of programs, procedures, and related documentation associated with a computer system. A program is a coded set of instructions that interpret the information you give to the computer, via the "keyboard" or a "mouse", then direct your computer to carry out a task.

Dos remains essential to an estimated 75 million personal computer users around the world. Eleven years after its debut, first-timers still struggle alongside professional programmers to master the cryptic

operating system's commands. Likewise, the need for clear explanations of DOS fundamentals remains as strong as ever.

Different kinds of software performs different kinds of tasks. Examples of two kinds of software are an "operating system", such as MS-DOS, and "programs", such as Excel and Lotus 1-2-3. There are many different types of software programs, each of which has been designed for a specific purpose. These including "word processors" for creating written documents, "accounting packages" to keep track of financial transactions, "graphics" to manipulate images, and "games". Most programs are used, in one way or another, to create "data", like the "letter" created with the word processor program. When a program is first started, the screen displays information such as "menus" and "commands". As long as the program is running, the "operating system" is controlling the computer's activities. It moves instructions and files from one part of your computer system to another, as different commands are chosen, and as information is "input".

Computing's "old-timers" remember 1981 as the year in which "DOS" hit the market, along with the introduction of the IBM PC. The DOS version 2.0 came two years later, to support the newly-introduced "hard drives". This version

added the bulk of what are consider today as DOS's "core commands", including CD (change directory), MD (make directory), RD (remove directory) and the CONFIG.SYS command. The IBM "PC JUNIOR" brought with it DOS 2.1 which could support the computer's half-height disk drive.

IBM's "PC/AT", also known as the "80286", was given DOS 3.0 on it's birthday in 1984. The introduction of network hardware and software, "laptop" computers, and a wide assortment of disk drives, heralded the arrival of DOS versions 3.1, 3.2, and, eventually, 3.3. For a while, DOS remained unchanged.

In late 1988, version 4.0 was released. It was remarkable in that it served no special purpose of specific PC models, no new disk drive format. Users were underwhelmed by its much-ballyhooed graphical shell and dismayed by its many bugs, thus few bothered to upgrade from version 3.3.

In the years the followed, Microsoft concentrated its efforts on enhancing Windows and developing OS/2 with IBM. Eventually, the OS/2 deal fell apart, and Microsoft soon realized it would need a stronger, more "powerful" (and faster) DOS "platform" on which to run windows. The growing popularity of 80386 PCs meant that DOS would have to address the "massive" amount of memory available.

The solution was DOS 5.0, introduced in 1991. It brought memory management to the forefront and, most importantly, got the "computer world" interested in DOS again. Version 5.0 sold well beyond Microsoft's expectations, becoming the best-selling single program for nearly two straight years. Which brings us to DOS 6. Its arrival in early 1993, included very little fanfare. In fact, versions 5.0 and 6.0 are very similar. What is new are first, the "utilities" that are "bundled" with 6.0, secondly, its enhanced CONFIG.SYS, and thirdly, the addition of a few handy new commands and options, like having the ability to double the available disk space (with slightly reduced "speed", unfortunately).

DOS 6.0 is an *evolutionary*, rather than *revolutionary*, upgrades.

Like most DOS editions, it addresses some shortcomings in previous versions and, generally speaking, makes life a bit easier for most computer users. It clearly marks another major milestone for this amazingly successful operating system. DOS, like any other operating systems, manages the flow of information to and from the various parts of your computer system. It also manages files and directories, maintains disks, configure hardware, optimizes the use of memory, speeds up programs, and customizes itself within the machine it resides.

Rabies in Yemen

By: Christine Clark,

This article is long overdue and is an issue that needs to be addressed. Recently I had to have the "best-dog-in-the-world" get a rabies booster. Through friends we contacted Dr. Haddad who is a veterinarian here in Sana'a (he actually makes house-calls).

When he came to our house, I asked him if there is a rabies problem in Yemen, especially since there are so many packs of stray dogs roaming around in Sana'a. He said that although there are few deaths per year from rabies, there is a problem. Three friends of mine have been bitten by strays. Just to be on the safe side, they got treatment.



Another source that could help in this matter is the British Vet Group. I spoke with Dr. Tony Williams who is the Project Manager for the Group, and has been in Yemen for 11 years. He told me that the people in Yemen in general are highly aware of diseases that can infect animals and humans.

The Group works under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, and is mainly concerned with diseases that affect livestock. They ask livestock owners to report to the Ministry of Agriculture any diseases that affect their animals.

Williams said that according to Ministry of Health's statistics, there is probably only 25-30 deaths per year and "that a person is more likely to die from a car accident on the way to the clinic than from rabies."

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On the Occasion of the International Labor Day

HUNT HONORS ITS EMPLOYEES ON LABOR DAY



By: Sarra Ginedabi and Christine Clark, Yemen Times.

At noon on Thursday, April 28, 1994, Yemen Hunt Oil Company (YHOC) held an outstanding Achievement Awards Luncheon at the Golden Peacock Restaurant of the Taj Sheba Hotel. The occasion of the International Labor Day - May 1st, was used to honor the YHOC workers. YHOC recognized 15 employees who demonstrated outstanding performance and achievement during the past year. This special recognition program consisted of two awards, an Outstanding Achievement Award and a General Manager's Special Recognition Award. Both awards were open to all YHOC Yemeni employees. Employees were nominated for the Outstanding Achievement Award by their respective department manager and selected by the General Manager and an Awards committee. Performance categories taken into consideration for this award were as follows:

- Contribution to overall success of YHOC
- Leadership abilities
- initiative / Creativity
- Peer development
- Dependability / Reliability

A total of 15 Outstanding Achievement Awards were presented, with each recipient receiving a cash bonus and a certificate recognizing their selection.

The Recipients of the 1994 Outstanding Achievement Awards are:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Abdul-Baki Abdulla | KPU Plant Operations |
| Nabeel Al-Ramah | CPU Plant Operations |
| Abdulla Shalamesh | Reservoir Engineering |
| Abdulla-Latif Solan | Alif Production |
| Menna Nasser | Drilling |
| Abdul-Hakim Ahmed | Pipeline |
| Mohammed Abdulgaith | Communications |
| Ahmed Kulaib | Marine |
| Saleh Mohammed | Pipeline |
| Abdulla Nagi | Administration |
| Abdulla Sanhani | Industrial Relations |
| Talaat Al-Jabaly | Accounting |
| Abdul-Jalil Al-Arami | Purchasing |
| Faisal Arman | Training |
| Mohammed Al-Muraisi | Construction |

Of the Outstanding Achievement Award recipients, one was chosen by YHOC's Executive Vice President and General Manager, George Slaughter, to receive the General Manager's Special Recognition Award. This award was given to recognize the employee who best exemplifies the performance criteria mentioned above. The recipient given an additional cash award and a special certificate recognizing his selection.

The recipient of the 1994 General Manager's Special Recognition Award is -

Abdul-Baki Abdulla KPU Plant Operations

YHOC is very pleased to recognize these exemplary employees for their outstanding performance and contributions to the success of the Company.



MODERN YEMENI STATUES: An Adeni Model

**By: Awadh Barium,
Artist and Art Critic,
Aden.**

Sculpture is the oldest kind of visual arts man had ever practiced. Modeling was said to be the first action of making three-dimensional shapes using clay, both of living figures and pottery making. Going back into history shows that our ancient civ-

ilization provides evidence that sculpture had widely flourished in Old Yemen. The old Orient has left us great archaeological traces of wonderful sculptural works of ancient Egypt, as well as great arts of Babylonian, Assyrian and Sumerian civilizations. Aesthetically, sculpture of the ancient orient is quite different from that of ancient Greece.

With the coming of Islam, not only sculpture, but all kinds of figurative visual arts subsided. But in our modern history, visual arts have taken prominence again. Painting, sculpture, drawing and print-making abound. Mahmoud Mukhtar of Egypt is regarded as the pioneer of modern Arab sculpture with his famous huge monumental statue "The Renaissance of Egypt", which was erected in

Cairo in 1928. Another sculpture artist is Jawad Saleem of Iraq, with his great monumental "Statue of Liberty." There are many other modern creative artists. Here in Yemen, a few sculptors are trying to do something meaningful. One of those is Abukaker Mahfouz, a young sculptor with an excellent academic experience, who holds a Master degree from the Repin Academy of Fine Arts, in Russia. He executed some admirable small scale works with various materials, such as bronze, plaster, wood, etc.

Mahfouz's works reflect his aesthetic preoccupations, and provide vivid depiction of his skills. They remind us of the great Western sculpture works of Greece and their renaissance, but with the application of unique local features depicting various aspects of daily life of his native Yemen. He is very interested in portraits. Originality and uniqueness are clearly shown in the faces of simple people, men, women and children he depicts.

Like many sculptors, he is also preoccupied with the superficial plastic anatomy of the female body as a subject matter. "I found a strong relationship between the female body and the bird of the flamingo;" he once he told



me: Now, he is busy proving this idea. He spends long hours at the Aden harbor observing this bird, and making sketches. At this moment, Mahfouz is preparing for his third exhibition in Aden. He plans to show all his works of sculpture and some of his graphic sketches.

"Unfortunately, people in our country are still not fully appreciative of statues, so the idea of erecting a monumental statue is still out of the question." He concludes in a positive note, "I hope one day in the near future, our people will appreciate sculptures."



Yemeni Population Growing at Threatening Rate !

**By: Mohamed Abdulhamid,
Managing Editor,
Yemen Times**

As a part of its preparation activities for the international conference of population and Development, The National Population Committee NPC and the United Nation Development Program(UNDP) Population Activities jointly organized a successful seminar for a number of journalist to enhance the media and eventually the public awareness on population issues.

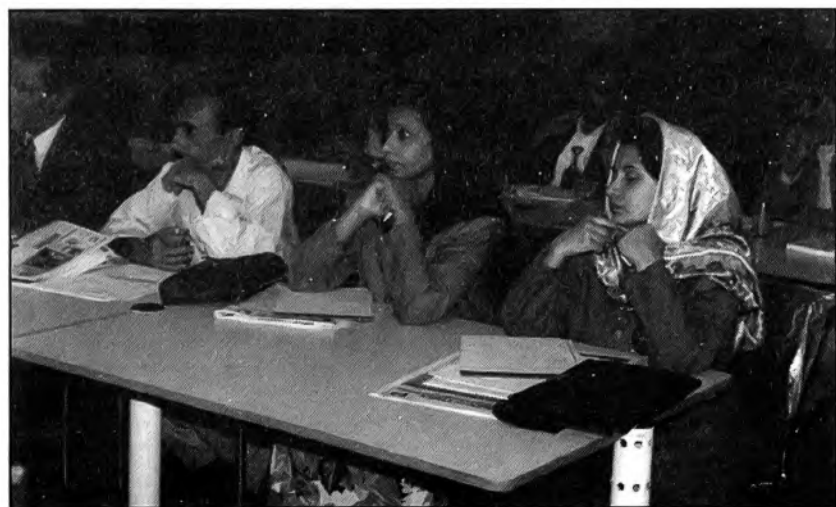
Four papers were presented in the seminar which was on Monday April 25 at the Central Statistics Organization, the

resources, environment and development. The first speaker Dr. Abdulbari Al-Shargabi revealed that Yemen has retained negative growth rate for the last two years as the average rate national growth product has increased by 16% while the inflation rate was 46% and the most moderate estimation of population growth is around 3.1%. Dr. Al-Shargabi explained that this regretful figure indicates that the actual standard of living of people is deteriorating, while the nation is consuming much more than it produce, this bewildering disarray between population and resources on one hand and production consump-

massive anti illiteracy campaign must be a national priority a long with a qualitative leap in public and higher education with special attention to the technical education, the up grading of health and population services and awareness, and paralleled development of material resource and rational utilization of the natural resources especially the water resource which is obviously far shorter than the future needs

Dr. Mohammed Al-Maitami focused on the population growth as the most uncontrollable factor in endeavor to achieve sustainable development which he defined as the positive relationship between population and resources in a way that increases the actual standard of living while preserving and developing resource, and added that Yemen population increased only one million during the two decades of 1950 to 1970 from five millions to six millions while

it has almost doubled to 12 millions during the two following decades and projections put the figure to 17 millions by the year 2000, this remarkable growth of the two last decades



papers covered the issues of enhancing development, Tackling the issue of population growth, more active role for women in development and the coherence of population,

tion on the other hand can not be adjusted without a comprehensive plan of human resources development and rationalization of resources utilization. According to Dr. Al-Shargabi, a



is related to the decrease in mortality rate and increase of the life expectancy attributed relative improvement of medical care and standard of living while keeping the same old fertility rate, he noticed that the natural tendency of population growth in the whole world tends to show drop in fertility rate as the mortality rate decreases and life expectancy increases but it seems that Yemen needs long time to achieve balance and stability in population growth because the improvement in the medical care and standard of living have taken place in a relatively short time.

The available statistics and projections shows 52% of the Yemeni population is younger a high economic dependency ratio. In the advanced countries, this figure is 1.6 (meaning each working person supports 1.6 persons). In Yemen, the figure is 4.6 (meaning each working

person supports 4.6 persons). The implications of this on the per capita GNP, and on the savings rate are readily visible. In addition, the services and infrastructure are strained. For example, only 50% of the school-age children go to schools now. Dr. Al-Maitami added that working for the target of 6 children per family - down from the current figure of 8.6 - by the year 2000, will be a great achievement. To realize this target will require changing the attitude of the people towards many things. "It is a matter of culture and value system which needs generations to change," he concluded.

Dr. Nouria Hommad discussed the difficult situation of Yemeni women extensively and expressed concern over the lack of sufficient progress in this field. "Even the slightest progress in promoting more equality between women to

men will go a long way to help the situation," she said. is not being executed properly in reality and that immense efforts is needed to implement, and said that no effort in development would have any fruitful results without the active participation of women, let alone the population matters which depends almost totally on the reasonable response of women, neverthe-less, Nouria was keen to point out that at least on the legal theoretical level Yemen women are privileged compared to the legal rights of women in a number of neighboring country.

Dr. Nouria indicated that four major factors should be taken into consideration to generate and activate women participation in development, the starting step is to the full implementation, of legal equality of women the second step is to include women.

“THERE IS NO GREATER SORROW ON EARTH THAN THE LOSS OF ONE'S NATIVE LAND.”

By: Sarra Ginedabi,
Yemen Times.

UNHCR helps those forced into flight to save their lives or liberty. Sometimes these means helping the people fleeing en masse from civil conflict or any other man-made or natural disasters. Over the years, UNHCR has also been asked by the UN Secretary-General to assist people internally displaced in their own lands.



Refugees of all races

First, refugees must be protected, against physical harm and against being forcibly returned to countries where they would be in danger. UNHCR also provides assistance like food, water and shelter and medical care. And, always, UNHCR seeks durable, long-term solutions for the plight of refugees. There are three possible solutions for refugees: voluntary repatriation back to their original homes, integration in the countries where they first sought asylum, or resettlement to a third country. Voluntary repatriation is the best solution because the right to return to one's homeland is as sacred as the right to seek asylum. But return is not always possible because usually it requires elimination of the conditions which sent the refugees into exile in the first place. So, UNHCR helps some refugees build new lives in the countries where they first sought asylum. When necessary, UNHCR assists refugees resettle in third countries. Because of the huge sacrifices involved, most people become refugees only after a long and agonizing appraisal. So the first step toward helping refugees is to understand that they are not a threat to you. Rather, they are themselves threatened. Indeed most refugees dream of the day they can return home in dignity and safety to resume life in their own land.

As an apolitical hand and humanitarian organization, it is UNHCR's job to see that this dream comes true for as many refugees as possible. Backed by voluntary contributions from governments, other organizations and individuals, UNHCR has already helped millions of refugees pick up the pieces of their lives. But millions of others still need help and understanding. Today, there are some 18.2 million refugees worldwide. UNHCR's most important function is known as "international protection." This means that UNHCR strives to ensure that no refugee is returned involuntarily to a country where he or she has reason to fear persecution. It also promotes adherence to international agreements on refugees and monitors the behavior of individual states to ensure that they respect those agreements. When refugees are mistreated or forcibly repatriated, UNHCR protests to governments at the highest level. Here in Yemen, where there are some 100,000 refugees, mainly from the Horn of Africa, UNHCR supports about 16,000 persons. The person who is in charge of the UNHCR- Yemen is a man with extensive experience. He is Rolf Guldberg of Norway. Today, May 1st, will mark the passage of exactly two months since the arrival of Mr. Guldberg to take over his post in Yemen.

Already, he has travelled extensively all over the country to get a first-hand feel of the situation of refugees.



His main problem is the money. "We only have some US\$ 2 million annually to use to serve the refugees. That is why we have to constantly explain to refugees that we can only serve them with the resources at our disposal." The majority of the UNHCR-served refugees are Somalis in Al-Kod camp, in Abyan. There are some 13,500 refugees there. There are a few

more here and there. Then there are the some 2,000 in Sanaa who are treated on a case by case basis," Guldberg said. The UNHCR official used the occasion to thank the donor countries, mainly the EEC. He also expressed appreciation for the Yemeni government and people for their generosity and support. "You will note that refugees and host government are both bound by international laws which govern their relationship and their interaction with UNHCR," he added. Answering complaints of refugees about the inadequacy of the UNHCR support, he referred to the financial constraints. He then indicated that the Al-Kod camp is considered a model by world standards. "The UNHCR and the voluntary organizations working at the camp have done a good job," he insisted. About the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea, Mr. Guldberg was of the opinion that these countries have taken remarkable steps towards full observation of human rights and political rights of their citizens. But in Somalia, the situation is different. "We only organize repatriation on a very small scale of some individuals who had expressed their wish to go back to northwest Somalia," he concluded.



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Hell Broke Loose in Amran

By: Mohamed Abdulhamid,
and Yahia Yusuf Al-Hodeidi,
Yemen Times.

In the hospital of Amran the tragedy of the in-fighting between the First brigade (Northern) and Third brigade (Southern) was clearly visible. The Yemen Times team saw four dead people, given their dress, they must have been Southerners. They were lying on the floor at the out-patient section. All of them are shot in the head and chest - most probably at close range. The on-duty doctor aggressively chased us out and ordered us to leave the hospital at once.

Near the camp, we were prevented, at gun-point, from taking photos of the burned tanks by both qabilies (tribesmen) and soldiers.

Witnesses told Yemen Times that a small artillery garrison stationed on a hill at the other side of Sana'a Amran road fiercely shelled the Southern brigade. Colonel Ali Selah, head of the Military Committee, refuted the story, and said that it would be near impossible to differentiate between the two warring parties.

Yemen Times asked him about the possibilities of resumption of the fighting, he nervously replied, "Is any fighting power left with either side!" Yet, he added, "We have taken the necessary precautions to prevent any resumption of fighting."

Yes, by the end of the second day of fighting - 28th April - the southern section of the camp was fully obliterated. Among the southern soldiers, some 62 surrendered, after taking refuge in the mosque - which in better days brought the southern and northern soldiers together under better circumstances. Many of the southern soldiers, including their commander, have fled to the neighboring mountains which Bakeeli tribesmen took them in.

There is a nasty feeling in the air. No one ruled out a revenge attack from Southern forces against northern forces stationed in the former PDRY. The Amaliqa brigade stationed in Abyan was mentioned several times. The YSP (Yemeni Socialist Party) leadership issued an ominous statement, which, though not openly mentioning actions of revenge, did mention complications. Colonel Ali Selah stressed again that "relief to the whole situation remains in the hands of politicians."

He called upon them to evaluate the situation properly and shoulder their responsibilities fully.

The shoot-out continued for almost a full day, with reinforcements to the northern forces coming throughout the night of April 27th. The southern camp was cornered by shelling from different sides, as the map on page one indicates.

The casualty level was high because of the inadequate emergency medical treatment system. Many of the wounded bled to death, and the absence of proper medical treatment led to more deaths.

On the morning and through-out the afternoon of April 28th, there was a continued massive attack of hundreds of qabilies (tribesmen) to loot the camp. The remaining forces of the site opened fire on them. While the Yemen Times team was on site for about two hours, four qabilies were shot dead. Small numbers of qabilies were still roaming around the camp, in the afternoon. A qabili who was carrying a bed and a mattress on his head,



told the Yemen Times that he was too late and that those who invaded the camp early in the morning, "Itfawaddu" (meaning have looted the precious booty). Hundreds of armed pieces were taken peacefully from those (Southern) soldiers who retreated to the mountains.

At 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, as the Yemen Times team was leaving Amran, several tank carriers and other army transport vehicles and trailers were still coming in. At the same time, ambulances were taking out the dead and injured soldiers.

An officer who asked not to be identified lamented the savagery and lack of professionalism. He was not happy that most of the soldiers - including the two commanders of the two sides - fled the battle leaving tens of injured fellows. Not evacuated in times, many of the wounded perished.

As for the civilians of Amran, the casualties were relatively minimal. We could count only two civilians killed as a result of shelling of their homes. Two more were injured, one of them posed for our camera. Another one guided us to his home. The upper of his window was shattered. (Picture below). A third civilian brought the shell of the tank bullet (Picture below). All in all, civilian casualty was very low. But casualty among the soldiers was very high.

The best building in the city was penetrated by an anti tank shell. More than 200 persons died, and several hundred were injured in the Amran fighting, some 50 kilometers north of Sanaa.

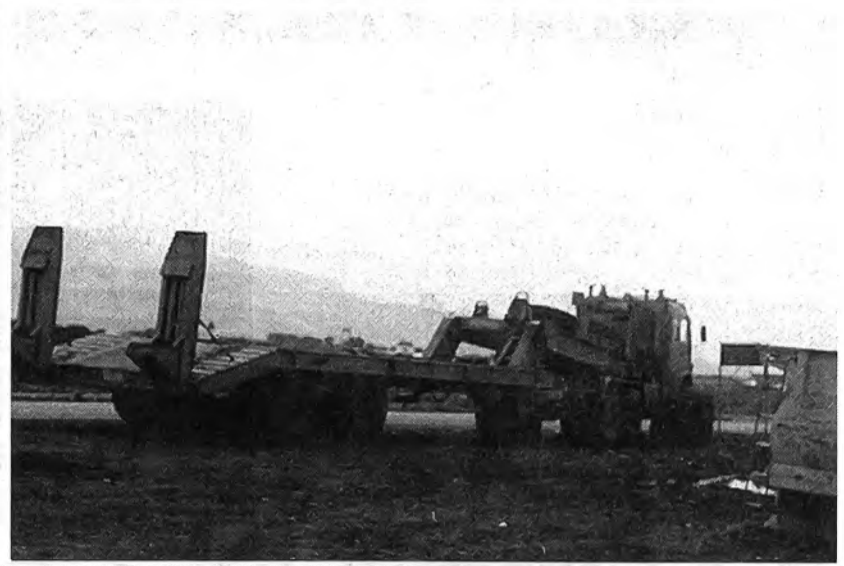
The government has yet to issue a death toll. But the hospitals of Al-Thawrah, Military, Kuwait were all full with the bodies of dead soldiers. The facilities of the Medical College at Sanaa

University were also filled up. The injured and wounded also filled up those hospitals. The guns finally fell silent, by Friday, May 29th.

The fighting started as gunfire - most probably from an unidentified kalashnikov - served as the straw that broke the camel's back. The Military Committee and the commanders and senior officers from both camps were having lunch. All of a sudden, rows of tanks - facing each other with less than 200 meters separating them, opened fire at each other. Then hell broke loose.

The Military Committee fled the scene, and its members were scattered. Many of them spent the night with locals, and were re-united only the morning of the next day.

Everybody was tired, frustrated, and disgusted. Everybody was also frightened of a repetition of what happened in Amran.



تهازينا

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Condolences

The Yemen-American Friendship Association (YAFA) presents its deep condolences to the American Community and Embassy in Sanaa, and to the American people on the passing away of Mr. Richard Nixon, former US President.

May his soul rest in peace.

for YAFA:

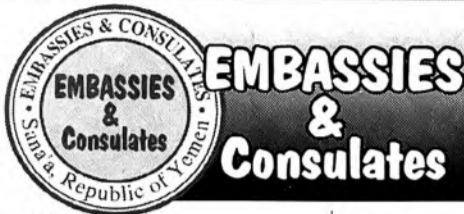
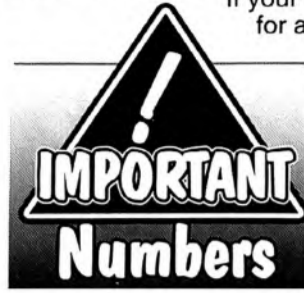
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Emergency Police	199
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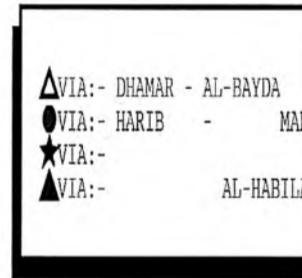
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Yemeni Union in Danger Things Fall Apart

The 1990 unification of former North and south Yemen is undergoing a severe test, with northern and southern troops looked in confrontation, and a painfully negotiated reconciliation agreement still not being implemented. Still, many Yemenis are trying hard to hold the country together.

Unlike failed efforts at Arab unity between Egypt and Syria in the 1960s, or Libya and most of its neighbors throughout the 1970s and the 1980s, the two Yemens had a common history and culture prior to the colonial period, and all Yemenis think of themselves as one people. But they also have major differences. North Yemen was only a remote dependency of the Ottoman Turks and was never colonized at all by Europe. The Zaydi tribes of North Yemen's mountains (adherents of a sect which may technically be called Shi'i but which has little in common with the "twelver" Shi'ism of Iran and Lebanon) dominated the Sunnis of South Yemen's coast, and the country remains essentially tribal outside the major cities. South Yemen-the former Aden Colony and Aden Protectorate of the British Empire-has had a more cosmopolitan existence. Both countries experienced bloodshed in the 1960s: a long civil war in the north and a bloody war against the British in the South.

At the end of the struggles, the north had abolished in monarchy and was still dominated by the traditional Zaydi tribes. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the South had become the Arab world's only officially Marxist-Leninist state. Subsequently, North Yemen underwent a series of coups, and the south a violent internal party dispute. The north remained conservative, tribal, and

with the central government controlled by the army. The south was secularist and vigorously revolutionary. Although the army ruled the north as the Yemen Arab Republic, the important Zaydi tribes drew close to Saudi Arabia and become an instrument to weaken or dominate the central government in Sana'a.

In the wake of glasnost in the former Soviet Union, however, the two Yemens united in 1990, with both Sana'a and Aden committed to multi-party systems. The two parties agreed to a two-and-a-half-year transitional period during which each would share equally in the government. The period, beginning in May of 1990 and ending (theoretically) in November 1992, was challenging. Less than three months after unification, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Despite its proclaimed neutrality, Yemen supported Iraq with some of its votes as the rotating Arab member of the U.N. Security Council at the time. In retaliation, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states expelled hundreds of thousands of their Yemeni guest workers. Yemen, never a rich country, suddenly had a million returned expatriates to house and feed. Newly discovered oil and gas fields ignited Yemeni hopes of dealing with the refugee crisis without major sacrifices, and then dropping world oil prices dampened them. Meanwhile Saudi Arabia and many of the other Arab coalition states remained openly suspicious of Yemen.

Yemen still resents the loss of the provinces of Jizan and Najran to Saudi Arabia in 1934, and often has border disputes with Saudi Arabia. The bitterness from the Gulf war exacerbated these feelings. Nor is Saudi Arabia fond of the Marxist southerners or unaware of the fact that unity

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makes Yemen, with some 13 million people, the most populous country on the Arabian peninsula and a potential challenger to the Kingdom.

All of this has made the first years of union extremely difficult. Northerners and southerners managed to hold things together, however, so long as they divided power (and wealth) equally. But there are far more northerners than southerners, and both sides are committing themselves to democratization. Disputes over how to move toward this goal, and about the nature of the union, delayed promised elections by six months, until April of 1993.

When they took place, however, dozens of parties participated and produced a three-way, instead of a two-way, coalition. The Islah (Reform) Party, representing the conservative tribes and their allies, the urban Islamists, became a major force, winning just a few seats less than the southern Socialist Party. (Actually Islah won a few seats more, but some independents then joined the Socialists, giving them the edge.) The General People's Congress (GPC), a northern party associated

with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, became the overwhelming power in the new parliament, and its two coalition partners, an Islamist/tribal alliance and a grouping of ex-Marxists, were strange bedfellows indeed.

The southerners were not happy. The campaign had seen numerous assassinations of Socialist Party figures-Yemene is a heavily armed society - and no prosecutions. After three years the former northern and southern armies remained separate bodies, even though northern troops were stationed in the south and vice versa. The loss of former South Yemen's 50% share in government offices was another blow.

Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) leader Ali Salim Al-Beidh, who had been Saleh's vice president during the transitional period, again was named vice president and Islah leader Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar became speaker of parliament. Last summer, however, Al-Beidh refused to leave Aden for Sana'a to take the oath of office. The political system essentially ground to a halt. Protracted negotiations led to the southerners issuing 18 demands, including decentralized government, prosecution of the assassins, unification of the armed forces, withdrawal of troops from the cities, and many more. This year began with tensions growing. Saleh offered to accept the southern demands, but did little to implement his accep-

tance. Some southern leaders, including the number two YSP official, began talking of federation or confederation to protect the autonomous rights of the south.

This the notherners rejected. Threats increased, roadblocks went up, and northern troops in the south found themselves in delicate circumstances, as did southern troops in the north. At one point the prime minister, a southerner, was stopped by northern troops and briefly held as he headed for meetings in Sana'a his own supposed capitol.

Continues on page 5



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