



# YEMEN TIMES

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• SANAA • November 13th thru 19th, 1995

Volume V, Issue No. 46 • Price 10 Riyals

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Aden University's Rector Reflects on First 2 Decades. Page 3.

Female Education. A base for development. Page 7.

The Experience of Walking Through Hadhramaut. Page 10.

An interview with the president. Page 15.

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## President Saleh Outlines Future Policies and Actions !

In an interview with the Egyptian daily newspapers - Al-Ahram and Al-Jumhuriyah - President Ali Abdullah Saleh gave vivid details of his views on the main internal, regional, and international issues. Given below is the full text of the interview:

**Q: Mr. President. Many factors affected Yemeni-Egyptian relations. How do assess the bilateral relations at this time?**

**A:** Actually, the Yemeni-Egyptian relations are special and historic. They are not really affected by any (transient) factors.

**Q: For example, are you satisfied with the commercial exchange which does not reflect the special political relations?**

**A:** I believe there is room for improvement in the bilateral trade exchange. I also believe that the potential is there for growth in this field. We have to work together so that the trade volume reflects the historic ties between the two countries.

**Q: What do you think stands in the way of such growth?**

**A:** The joint ministerial meeting to be held in Cairo shortly can see what the obstacle are. We will help in overcoming any obstacles.

**Q: There has been much talk on the bilateral relations regarding differences in signing the bilateral security agreement which calls for exchange of criminals. What is the truth?**

**A:** There are no differences between Yemen and

Egypt. Yemen proposed a security agreement that would serve both countries, and our brothers in Egypt are still studying it. Actually, we have just received word of a preliminary approval by President Hosni Mubarak and the other officials in Egypt. I believe that such an agreement will be signed during the coming joint ministerial meeting.

**Q: How true is the report that you had demanded the hand-over of Yemeni political refugees in Egypt?**

**A:** That is not true. We are still considering this. The security agreement will outline this possibility.

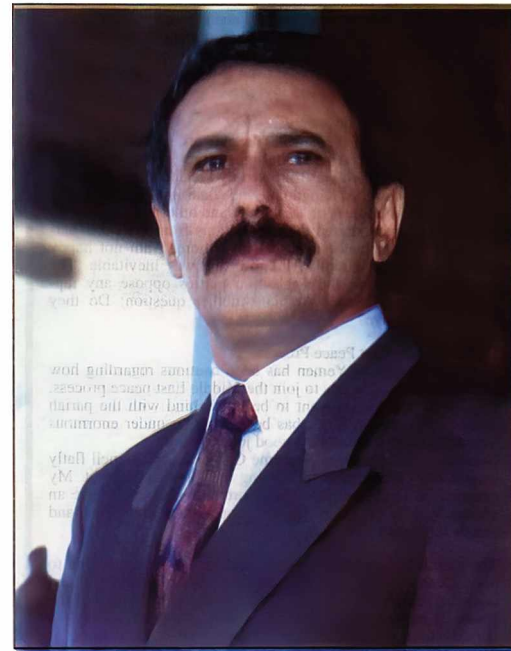
**Q: There are reports of ideologic and political differences between the coalition partners running the country. How will this affect the orientation of government?**

**A:** There are no differences, but there are different points of views at times. This does not threaten the coalition of the system of government. There is a joint committee made up of the leaderships of the coalition partners to contain any fall-out from such different viewpoints. It is also responsible for finding solutions, as well as hedging against any future differences.

**Q: What are the points of difference? Is it that their share (in power) is less than that of the YSP? Do they demand the post of Vice President?**

**A:** That is not true. Their share in power is based on their representation in parliament.

Continues on page 15



## Seminar on Promoting Independent & Pluralist Arab Media

Preparations for the UN/UNESCO-sponsored seminar on "Promoting Independent and Pluralist Arab Media" are well underway. Last week witnessed the mailing out of official nomination of the speakers and panelists for the seminar scheduled for 7-11 January, 1996 in Sanaa.

Mr. Allain Modoux, Director of the Communication Division at the UNESCO, and the dynamo behind the organization of the seminar, explained that most of the logistical and other arrangements have been completed. "We are now preparing an agreement to be signed with the Yemeni authorities according to which the conference participants will be covered by diplomatic rights and immunity," he indicated.

Some 200 media personalities from the world, including at least three representatives from each Arab country will attend the seminar. In addition, organizations concerned with freedom of the press such as the Committee to Protect Journalists (New York), Article 19 (London), FIEJ (Paris), and others will be attending. Also planning to attend are Mr. Henrikas Yushkiavitchus, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, and Mr. Samir Sanbar, UN's Assistant Sec-General for Information.

The Sanaa Seminar is a sequel to the regional conferences held in Windhoek (Namibia) in 1991 for the African Region, in Almaty (Kazakhstan) in 1992 for the (Central) Asian Region, and in Santiago (Chile) in 1994 for the Latin American and Caribbean Region. "The fact that Sanaa was chosen as a meeting place for the Arab Region comes in recognition of the Yemeni efforts to push ahead with freedom of the press," stated Mr. Nejib Friji, UNIC Director in Sanaa, who has been named as official spokesman for the seminar.

The principal objectives of the Seminar is to examine within the Arab region the conditions that would favor independence and pluralism of the media, and to reflect collectively on the principles of freedom of expression and the free flow of ideas in the context of the Arab society.

The specific themes to be addressed include the legal, cultural and political framework for free and pluralist media, the issue of censorship and self-censorship, public service media, and training of media professionals.

The participants will hopefully conclude by identifying areas where priority assistance should be provided. A final report and recommendations, to be dubbed the Sanaa Declarations, will be issued.

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# OUR VIEWPOINT

## The Supreme Coordination Council of the Opposition: Blurred Vision & Negative Role!

It does sound big, but unfortunately the Supreme Coordination Council of the Opposition is more name than substance. It is a collection of some fifty individuals from seven parties - Hizbul Haq, Al-Hizb Al-Wahdawi Al-Sha'abi Annasser, Itihad Al-Qiwa Al-Sha'abiyah, Attagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yemeni, Hizbul-Ahrah Addastori, Hizbul Baath Al-Arabi Al-Ishtraki, and the Itihad Al-Qiwa Al-Wataniyyah. Since its birth three months ago, the Council issued four communiques on issues relating to Yemen's internal politics and external relations. I would like to take issue with the four communiques. To me, it looks like that the Council is ready to oppose just about anything the government does, even if it were right. I will use two specific points to explain myself:

### A: Relations with Saudi Arabia:

The Government of Yemen has been working hard to mend fences with Saudi Arabia. It signed the Memorandum of Understanding, which was followed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh's visit to the Kingdom, and then by a number of meetings of committees on the border and other issues. No doubt, Yemen started the negotiations from a weaker bargaining position, hence it has to give more. I am not happy with this. But as a realist, I know this was inevitable. The question is, why do the opposition parties oppose any rapprochement with Saudi Arabia. Another question: Do they have an alternative?

### B: The Middle East Peace Process:

The Government of Yemen has been cautious regarding how far and how fast it wants to join the Middle East peace process. It is clear, it does not want to be left behind with the pariah states of the region. So, it has been working under enormous limitations, and it has done a good job. Recently, the Opposition Supreme Coordination Council flatly blasted the Government for joining the Amman Summit. My question is: Does the Supreme Coordination Council have an alternative plan of action? Or is it simply stuck in the past, and unable to move on?

The political evolution of Yemen requires of the opposition to play a constructive role. The Supreme Coordination Council does not sound like it is ready to help build the Yemen of the future. It requires much wisdom, vision and courage to fulfill our ambitions. The Opposition does not have those qualities. This very unfortunate. It is also more unfortunate that the leaders of the Supreme Opposition Council are individuals who are beholden to some of the most notorious military dictators of the region, who through their misguided policies and whimsical decisions destroyed the countries they rule. I don't think they have much to offer to Yemen. It is in our best interest to distance ourselves from them.

The Publisher  


## London Conference Has Become a Problem for the Yemeni Government !

Will the government move to physically and/or officially ban participation in the upcoming conference on Yemen at the University of London? The escalation is already clear as the PSO last week called up potential participants and told them, "You can go if you want, but then we classify you as Al-Jifri's gang." The ruling political parties have decided they will not participate in the conference. It is their right to do so, although any of their members has the right to participate in his/her personal capacity. It is unlikely, however, that any senior member of either party will attend. Then the government decided it will have nothing to do with the conference. Thus no senior

member of this government is likely to participate. Another escalation came in President Saleh's interview carried by Egyptian newspapers, in which he described any Yemeni who participates in the conference as "definitely among those who contributed to and supported the secession and war". That kind of position puts a near-total ban on participation and amounts to a boycott of the conference. The position of the government is in itself unfortunate, since it will allow only one side to prevail in the conference. But issuing a blanket statement that whoever goes to the conference is a supporter of secession and war is incorrect. Moreover, the pressure such statement entails is illegal.

Meanwhile, preparations for the conference to be held at the Brunei Gallery Lecture Theater of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London are nearly complete. The list of participants has already risen to over 100 persons, including 42 persons going from Yemen itself. The organizers, according to Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani have committed a blunder. "I know that the money - some US\$ 200,000 - has come from Abdul-Rahman Al-Jifri through Mr. Nuri Hassan Abdelrazzaq of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization. Among the key international experts participating are: George Joffe, Fred Halliday,

Gerd Nonnemann, Brian Whitaker, Vitaly Naumkin, Robert Burrowes, Renaud Detalle, Eric Hussain, Hassan Abu Taleb, Nuri Hassan Abdelrazzaq, Michael Hudson, Alexander Dzatsokhov, Abdelkarim Muraqa, Amir Abdullah, Amin Houaidi, Fakhri Karim, Helen Lackner, Richard Lawless, Joseph Kostiner, Richard Schofield, Liesl Graz, John Roberts, Alexi Vasiliev, and many more. Most of these individuals are distinguished university professors, scholars, and researchers. In addition, there will be some thirty journalists attending. It is sad that the Sanaa Government has decided that all those specialists are bad guys conspiring against it.

## SHEIKH AL-AHMAR INTERVENES IN MP'S TRIAL

The trial of Mr. Mohammed Saeed Nagi (MP of the YSP Bloc) in Al-Dhale' (his home town) has been postponed for the second time in one week. The formal reason for the postponement is a peculiar one - none of the claimants or defendants have showed up in court for trial. Not even the representative of the Attorney General came. A reliable source told the Yemen Times that the trial was actually postponed at the request (read, orders) from Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar, the Speaker of the Parliament, who is trying to find an out-of-court solution. Rec-

onciling the two parties and arriving at an amicable solution according to the tribal traditions usually means payment of the *Dia* (blood money) to the legal heirs of the deceased. The source said that the defendant, MP Saeed Nagi, is now in Sheikh Al-Ahmar's custody in Sanaa negotiating and waiting for the good offices of the House Speaker to bear fruit. This case is the first trial of an MP in the history of the infant Yemeni democracy. While no news on the results of Sheikh Al-Ahmar's mediation is yet available, some of his political opponents are already sceptical about his intervention, arguing that The House Speaker is trying to get himself out the



problem he himself created in taking premature actions against an MP for political reasons. On the contrary, other observers expressed high appreciation for Sheikh Al-Ahmar's initiative and commented that it is a genuine attempt to peacefully end one of the disputes which may lead to a disastrous series of tribal revenge killings, in addition to ominous political consequences. They expressed hope that Sheikh Al-Ahmar will succeed in resolving this problem.

By: Shaher Musa'abain, Aden Bureau Chief, Yemen Times.

### Qatari Education Minister Visits Yemen

H. E. Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulla Turki, Minister of Education in the State of Qatar, arrives in Sanaa on November 18th. During the three-day official visit, which comes in response to a formal invitation by Mr. Abdo Qubati, Minister of Education, the two sides will discuss bilateral cooperation. The State of Qatar is already involved in a number of educational projects, including scholarships for Yemeni university and post-university students.

### British Visitors to Sanaa

Later this month, a senior delegation from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office is scheduled to visit Yemen. The team will discuss with Yemeni authorities. Yemeni-British relations are in an upswing and are expected to further grow in the future.

### Progress on Border Demarcation

The Yemeni and Saudi sides have formed subcommittees to proceed with field work in demarcating the border posts and signs along the frontier between the two countries. This step comes in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding which is based on the Tayif Agreement of 1934. Although progress on this matter is slow, the perseverance and genuine interest of the two governments are allowing some movement on the issues.



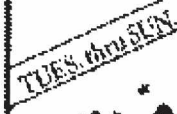
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## Aden University

# A Future Burdened with the Past

Aden University which celebrated its twentieth anniversary last week seems to be the spearhead of the city's efforts to heal its acute and chronic wounds and look forward to a better future. Many real changes are taking place at Aden University at both academic and administrative levels.

When Shaher Mosabein, Chief of the Yemen Times Aden Bureau, met and interviewed Dr. Salih Ba-Surra, the Chancellor (Rector) of Aden University last week, he found him busy finalizing moving the University administration to its new premises (the old headquarters of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party) on Abyan beach in Aden.

Donating the YSP Central Committee's building to Aden University was one of the few non-controversial decisions made by President Ali Abdulla Saleh at the end of the civil war last year, argues Shaher Mosabain. Most residents of Aden as well as all Yemenis, including YSP members and sympathizers, felt that this large and beautiful building has gone to a deserving institution. Yet, many people would love to see the building used as lecture rooms and other educational facilities, rather than offices to the chancellor and his assistants. Excerpts:

**A: Aden University is 20 years old this week. Looking back, how do you assess the growth of the school? What is the most important development took place as it is celebrating its Twentieth anniversary?**

**A:** The most recent and important development in University of Aden is the starting of post graduate studies in ten departments of the university.

Gynecology, Paediatrics, and Public Hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine, Philosophy, Geography, History, Sociology and Physics in the Faculty of Education, Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Crop Protection in the Faculty of Agriculture. The number of admitted students to the university has been doubled this year up to 12 thousand student.

Although this big number of student will be a heavy burden on our limited resources we feel happy that Aden University is providing a much needed services to the additionally admitted

students in particular and the whole society in general. We will spare no efforts to overcome the difficulties and problems which will normally emerge as a result of admitting more students.

**Don't you think that admitting more students against the same old infrastructure facilities, and teaching staff will undermine the main goal of higher education which is to graduate adequately qualified graduates?**

It is true that more admitted students means more burden on the university and that more facilities and money is now needed for Aden University. But, it is not fair to say that our human and material resources did not develop substantially.

**What has been done to train and develop teaching staff?**  
We have been recruiting 30 to 40 teaching staff members annually, for the last few years. We are sending 40 persons abroad annually for post graduate studies to West Europe, Egypt, Jordan,



Iraq, Sudan, and Tunisia. I think that diversification of academic training sources is also an enriching process and entrenches new and different experiences to the university.

We are facing many problems pertaining to teaching staff, first, some departments of the university are over staffed because recruitment was on political basis for long time, while other departments do not have the minimum number of lecturers.

There is also the problem of those who have been transferred to the university from Bazeeb Institute (which was the Yemen Socialist Party cadre training institute), when the whole institute amalgamated to the university, we were obliged to accept lecturers with specialities which are not taught in the university. The university was in

need of the Bazeeb Institute buildings, library and other facilities and we started the Faculty of Arts in it.

We have a plan to re-train some of the big number of lecturers in the over staffed departments but the problem is that we can't send abroad for higher studies more advanced training Those who are above certain age. I am afraid that we will have no alternative but to cut our over staffed teaching personnel in some departments to recruit other for the needy departments, and young demonstrators.

**What is the financial situation of the university?**

The new building donated to the university was a real good step forward for the university in all aspects, along with the one hundred million YR donated by president Ali Abdulla salih to the

university to help in maintenance, furnishing and preparation of the new building. The old administration building will be allotted to the faculty of Agriculture. But, still the official budget of the university falls far short from fulfilling the basic needs of the university, let alone its ambitions plans to develop and expand and to train teaching staff and renovation of of administration personnel and system.

We are trying to start some income generating activities at the university, we will soon start part-time studying programs in engineering, economic and some other department for reasonable tuition. Yemeni expatriates sons are required to pay relatively high tuition and fees \$1500 for Faculties of Medicine and engineering and \$1000 for the rest of the faculties while the non Yemenis are required to pay the double of that. Yet, Aden University is the lowest costing higher education institution in the country compared even to its sister Sanaa University.

The Computer Center of the university (located in the former offices of Ali Salim Al-Bidh and his deputy) which will be inaugurated soon is also expected to be another income generating source for the university in addition to its teaching, educational and administrative utilization.

The computer center will also be used as a Continous Education Center in an investment program to help the university generate its own funds for its development plans.

**Libraries are one of the main components of university education, Are you satisfied with Aden University libraries?**

Unfortunately, our libraries conditions and contents are miserable, there have never seen a serious interest on libraries or any attempt to be renovated, updated and developed.

For more than a decade we were

obliged to have books from only one ideologically biased source, for political reasons. We are now trying to establish links and collaboration with other foreign universities and research centers to renew our library and research centers. Aden University has recently signed cooperation agreements with many foreign universities, UNESCO, British Council and World health organization which donated \$ 100,000 to the university to recover its losses during the war. I hope that all those new connections will help to develop the whole university not only its libraries.

**Students are complaining that a good percentage of The teaching staff are working for other private universities?**

That is a new phenomenon brought in by the so called private universities. No doubt that the university staff member who is working on part-time base for the any other private collage is doing that on the expense of his students at the university and his research and other academic activities.

We have to work seriously to find out a solution to this problem which will severely affect the output of our national universities. I am not advocating any measures or to prevent university staff members from private business or part time work, but we have to reconsider the experiment of the private educational institutions. It is not tolerable to allow any group of people who are able to rent a ten room building to start a university this will undermine our national educational system. After twenty years Aden university is still suffering loads of problems, how can all these private universities operate? and are they really capable of graduating reasonably qualified students to participate in national development?

## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR AT ADEN UNIVERSITY

The Economics Department of the College of Agriculture at Aden University, plans to organize a seminar on integrated rural development in the Republic of Yemen, during the period 5-7 December, 1995.

The seminar is to focus on rural development in the Republic of Yemen. "we are looking at the issues from a macro approach. We are also interested in the linkage factors and the forces affecting rural development. Therefore, specialists from diverse fields such as agriculture, economics, sociology, education, etc., will have a say in the outcome and recommendations of the seminar," explained a committee member.

However, there are four general themes under which all other issues will be grouped. These are: 1- Agricultural development. 2- Improvement of rural life. 3- Local administration and the public contribution.

4- Preservation of natural resources and environmental balance.

Therefore, the seminar will discuss studies and papers in the fields of agricultural economics extension systems, agribusiness, and other other aspects. "We will then analyze how and to what extent has development projects can come together to contribute in improving the standard of living among the rural population," the source said.

One issue that will receive a special focus is job-generation. "Everybody recognizes that unemployment and

and the consequent rural-to-urban migration are major problems. The seminar is most interested in these issues and how to address them."

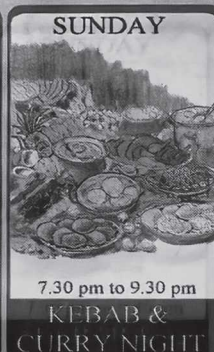
Another issue is related to socio-cultural values in village life. "One of our main concerns is to ensure justice in distribution of resources and real income and the contribution of people who benefit from the development process. It is vital that we create the environment that is most conducive for people to produce their utmost," a professor at Aden University added.

The discussions will also focus on the most suitable institutional systems and framework for rural development. "It is clear that the old institutions are no longer adequate to cope with the kind of hope and vision we have. We need to evolve new institutions that will carry us into the next century. This dimension is critical for an integrated rural development package to succeed."

The seminar has one more focal point - women: their rights, their role and their contribution. "We cannot talk of rural development, without incorporating women," said one of the organizers of the seminar. The importance to the development of rural women and the nature of their role, the factors which can increase of this role, the chances given to women, etc., are all issues to be discussed in the seminar.

By: Shaher Mossa'abain,  
YT Aden Bureau Chief.

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In a first step of its kind, a Philippines Embassy team from Riyadh spent last week in Sana'a, during which time it rendered consular, welfare and labor services to Filipino nationals in Yemen. The team was composed of Consul General Jesus N. Maravilla, Political Attache Antonio Baldovino, Assistant Labor Attache and Welfare Officer Ferlinda G. Arabejo, and Interpreter/Translator Salem Moner.

Part of the team's mission was to introduce and stress to Filipino overseas contract workers in Yemen the importance of the Kabuhayan 2000 program of the Philippine government. This program, aptly entitled, "SA PAG-BABALIK NG PINOY" (The return of Filipinos) is a network of programs and services involving various government and non-government agencies. It sets up the best possible mechanisms for the re-integration of returning overseas workers back home. It hopes to achieve a sustained income for the returnees either through enterprise/project establishment, investment of savings and better self-employment.

As a first step, the team conducted a comprehensive registration of Filipino nationals in Yemen. "This is part of the (Philippines) Government's effort to develop an integrated data base for those residing/working-overseas," said Maravilla.

The team then conducted information/seminar/video shows on Kubuhayan 2000, and held long discussions and dialogue with community leaders. The issues raised were:

- Existing mechanisms/laws for the protection of Filipino workers in Yemen;
  - Mechanisms to resolve labor-related problems in Yemen;
  - Possibility of establishing Philippines consulate or honorary consul in Yemen.
- Finally, the team updated/renewed/issued passports and other official documents.

Consul General J. N. Maravilla and the team paid calls on Yemeni officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, and other members of Government. The issues discussed were possibilities for boosting trade relations between Yemen and the Philippines, the opening of a Philippines consulate or honorary consul in Yemen, and the general status



of the Filipino workers in Yemen. According to the team's estimates, there are 1,500 Filipino workers in Yemen, although the Deputy Minister of Labor indicated there are just 1,143 Filipino contract workers registered with him. His figure is based on the number of working permits issued as of Sept. 1995.

"We foresee the need for additional manpower in Yemen considering its on-going rehabilitation and development program. Filipinos can aptly fill this need, especially in the skilled category such as engineers," said a member of the team. "It is our suggestion, however, that only skilled workers be allowed to come and work in Yemen," he added.

"The deputy minister of labor assured us that any (Filipino) worker who happens to have problems with his/her employer (i.e., unpaid salaries, changes in the contract, etc.), may approach his office for assistance," said Maravilla.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri,  
Yemen Times, Sanaa.

## YAFA Plays by the Book

The Yemen American Friendship Association (YAFA) held its general assembly meeting on Thursday November 9th in Sanaa. The purpose: to accept the resignation of the old board of directors, discuss the financial report, and elect a new board. The effort, which was supervised by representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs, went smoothly, notwithstanding the heated debates and cries of foul which have become an integral part of any elections process.

General of Associations, Unions and Syndicates at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

US Ambassador David Newton who attended the 26th October and the 9th November meetings had this to say:

"I was very happy to have the chance to attend the elections of YAFA. I was particularly gratified to observe such a well-organized exercise of democracy. The meeting was well-attended, the members were active participants and showed great

interest, while the elections were conducted in an organized and proper fashion.

"I wish to thank the outgoing board for their great efforts during the past three years. I also wish the new board much success for the future.

"We in the American Embassy look forward to continued cooperation with the association in promoting continued friendship between our two countries."

On November 11th, the new board met and distributed tasks as



"We are proud we went by the book. Exactly three years after our election - as our term in office expired - we resigned and called for fresh elections. I think this a good role model," said Abdul-Wassa Hayel Saeed, their dynamo behind the YAFA.

Elections had been postponed twice before. Once due to procedural issues, and then the second time on 26th October, when a quorum was not secured to hold the elections.

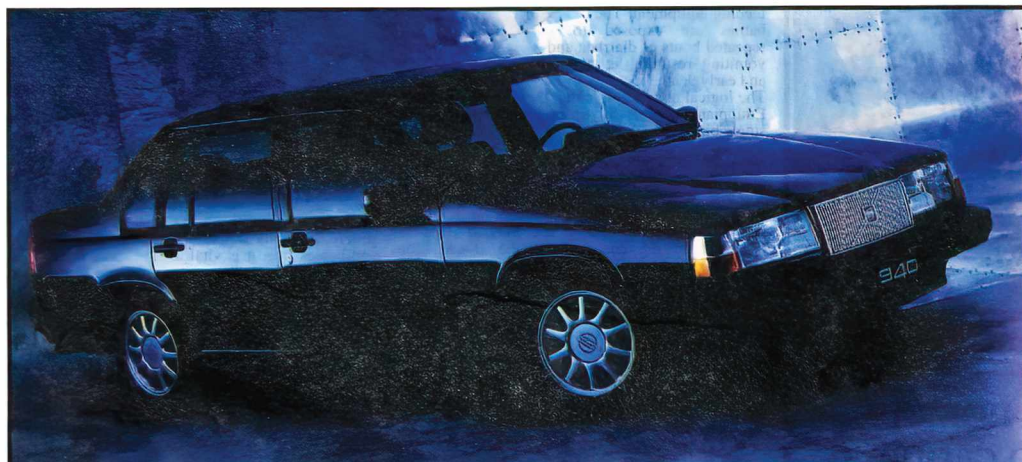
"According to the law, a new date had to be fixed. This date was announced over the media. The 162 members who attended today's elections are enough to give legitimacy to this process," said Ali Al-Sha'er, Director-

### New Administrative Body of YAFA

1. Abdul-Wassa Hayel Said, Chairman, \*
2. Mohammed Abdo Saeed, Chairman, Advisory Committee,\*\*
3. Mahfooz Shammakh, Vice Chairman - Projects, \*\*
4. Alwan Al-Shaibani, Vice Chairman - Relations, \*
5. Mohammed Nasser Sanabani, Vice Chairman - Finance, \*\*
6. Abdulaziz Al-Saqaf, Secretary-General, \*\*
7. Abdullah Ali Al-Sunaider, Asst. Secretary-General, \*
8. Farooq Al-Herwi, Financial Officer, \*
9. Hana Al-Yusufi, Social Affairs Officer, \*\*\*
10. Ali Saleh Abdullah, Public Relations Officer, \*\*\*
11. Mohammed Ali Haitham, Youth and Sports Officer, \*\*\*

Notes:

- \* = old member, old post;
- \*\* = old member, new post;
- \*\*\* = new member, new post.



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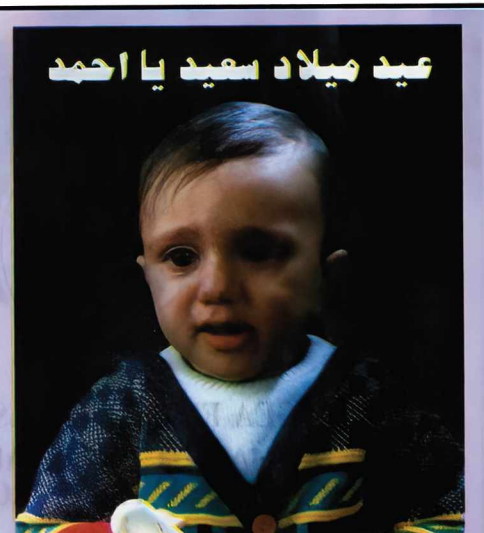
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# Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## THE MIDDLE EAST: The Absence of the Intelligentsia

In trying to evaluate the situation in the Middle East at the present, time, one comes across many paradoxes. Thus, it becomes impossible to come up with a general observation that is descriptive of the mood or the situation. Not much has changed in terms of geography or political make up on the whole, but without a doubt, the Middle East has been subjected to so many traumatic changes, that one wonders if the people in the region do really have a say as to the course which their respective countries should follow.

One reason for that is that the leaders of most of the countries in the region have long deprived their people of any say in the course which their countries pursue. All forms of autocratic regimes exist in the region from absolute monarchies to totalitarian military dictatorships. Even worse, we have systems that show contempt for law and order and peace of mind for their respective people, and for the world.

It is not known whether the people of the region fail to realize the importance of political involvement in their countries or whether the cult of the personality is still the overriding consideration in political developments.

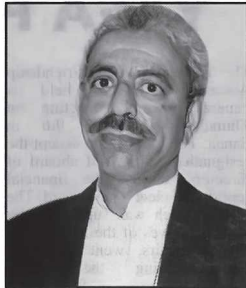
All in all, the observer quickly realizes that as time goes on, it seems that the people of the region move further away from the affairs of their respective

countries. This becomes an issue of serious concern for the intelligentsia in the majority of the countries that make up the region. Even worse, there is a growing feeling that the region is now run by remote control - a sort of neo-colonialism, but more frightening because the lines of authority were clearly visible under colonialism.

At the present time, we have a number of sovereign states that exist in the region, but do these states really enjoy full sovereignty as understood by modern political thinkers.

The importance of the Middle East is perhaps realized by "foreigners" more than the indigenous people of the area. In fact, to the industrial giants of the world, the region is vital to their economies and their livelihood. Yet, the people of the region are the last to know about how their resources are being exploited or why the lives of their sons were wasted in so many petty wars, which have never lead to any fruitful results to any of the combatants and brought on continuous sufferings to the general populations.

In the politics of the Arab World, the issue of sovereignty is regarded as something best left to the whims of the rulers, many of whom are direct descendants of the vassals of the colonial times or the Cold War. Thus, public involvement in national issues is almost negligent, if not totally absent. It appears that



most of the rulers regard themselves divinely ordained with the wisdom needed to reach any decision required, even those decisions which have to do with matters of serious national concern.

The lack of a unified approach to political activity in the Middle East is a serious handicap to any analyst trying to arrive to a clear assessment of the region. Moreover it leads to difficulties in trying to come up with an outlook on the scenarios of the future scene. Autocratic systems have always been difficult to analyze. Part of the reason is that autocratic regimes' existence requires continued instability as a raison d'être for these regimes. But with so many types of autocracies existing in the region, the difficulties for the observer are multiplied.

Thus, the development of democratic political trends becomes essential. Without the commitment to real progress in the political involvement of all members of society, it becomes unthinkable that any stability can be hoped for or that any lasting peace can be realized in the area, no matter what kind of papers and documents the leaders of these autocratic regimes sign.

The role of the intelligentsia in the Middle East leaves a lot to be desired in terms of contributing to the achievement of political maturity. The truth of the matter is that the role of the intellectuals

in the political developments in the region has actually declined as time went by, and as the autocratic regimes in the area developed very effective tools and systems of oppression to block any kind of involvement in politics.

A look at the efforts of the intelligentsia to interact with politics reveals that the intelligentsia has relied on the wrong methods, strategies and tactics. The major characteristic of the efforts has been that the intelligentsia tries to work from the top downwards. This comes from the hope that fostering political culture through such an approach is easier than the hard grass-roots type of political activity. Thus, they prefer to serve the rulers rather than going into the streets and activating the "silent majority".

By thus seeking political weight, through participation in authority or through influence gained with existing autocratic regimes, these intellectuals have neglected an important element of genuine democratic practice: effective power can only be meaningful with mass public support, no matter what the cause is that the intellectuals promote.

It is important that a new line of

thinking starts to sink in the minds and hearts of the intellectuals of the Middle East. This line should be based on involving the masses. The past experience of this century in the Middle East has clearly proved that intellectuals grabbing power, through foreign support mostly, or gained influence with autocratic rulers have actually worked negatively in terms of promoting political culture or the national interest of their countries. Without a solid popular base, any regime is bound to be controlled by narrow interests. Thus the system would lack effective controls that act as a deterrent to excesses dictated by a sick ego or opportunistic tendencies. The intelligentsia must therefore wrest themselves from the contempt that many of the intellectual community members tend to have or display towards the general public, especially the uneducated majority of the populations. This elitist mentality which the intelligentsia fall into, has worked against developing political culture among the people. If the masses are indeed ill-informed, then it is up to the intellectuals to propagate knowl-

edge within the masses to make sure that the people become aware that they are endowed with inalienable rights that no regime should be allowed to take away. The fact that the masses are not fully cognizant of their rights is no excuse for the intelligentsia to remain aloof from the majority of their people. Moreover, intellectuals should come down from their elitist pedestal, and should remember that most of them have roots that come from the lower strata of their people.

Thus, the Middle East societies must go through many changes to achieve the status of modern societies. Expectations of achieving this under the existing ruling regimes are unrealistic. Most of these regimes know that their continuation in power is based on preventing such results. Therefore, these regimes are not expected to encourage such developments. Thus, it becomes necessary, if not obligatory, for the intelligentsia to start working from the bottom up, with the goal of promoting political awareness among their people. This is the only hope if the Middle East is to be free of oppression and economic misery.

## An NGO Makes a Dent Ethiopia's Gemini Trust

By: Afrah Mohammed,  
Yemen Times, Addis Ababa.

It is hard work bringing up twins or triplets. No one knows that better than the parents themselves. Twins and triplets are usually born prematurely and are often of low birth weight which is one of the factors affecting survival in the first year.

For poor families in Ethiopia, raising twins/triplets can mean severe hardship for the mother, especially when she is hungry

cannot produce sufficient milk to feed her babies.

As a result, families resort to bottle feeding. But mother milk formula is expensive, and mothers dilute the powder thinly to make it last longer.

This in itself is problematic process. But more problematic is the fact that mothers don't have access to clean water and clean feeding equipment. The babies are exposed to repeated bouts of diarrhea and vomiting resulting in malnutrition and early death.

The logical conclusion is that the death rate among Ethiopian twins is 80 times higher than among single births, which is itself high.

The Ethiopian Gemini Trust was established in 1983 by Dr. Carmela Green Abate to meet the needs of these especially vulnerable groups of children. With a contribution of US\$ 600 from Mrs. Edith Bleasley, a long time resident in Ethiopia, Gemini started its work in a converted shipping container in the car park of the Black Lion Hospital, where an emergency feeding program for 10 families was started. Since then the trust has found many donors who have assisted it in realizing its objectives.

Most donors are from overseas, and they fund the different projects incorporated in Gemini's program either in monetary terms or in kind. Others aid Gemini through the sponsorship program whereby donors from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland and Sweden sponsor a number of families. Presently there are about 150 families who are assisted through the sponsorship program.

With such assistance from donors, Gemini has grown and the range of services offered have expanded. There are now 680 families or over 4,800 people who are assisted by Gemini. However, there are about 130 families on the waiting list.

Gemini sees food assistance as an essential first step because to breast-feed, mothers have to eat adequately. This means helping the entire family with food because a mother always feeds her children before herself. Besides food assistance Gemini offers free healthcare for all family members which is crucial in a country where there is just one doctor for every 100,000 people. Family planning and counseling services are also offered to the mothers.

School registration fees for all twins and siblings are paid by the trust to promote better future for the

children. Child care is provided for the younger children whose mothers are employed by the trust or elsewhere and don't have anyone to look after their babies. House upgrading is also one of the activities under taken when roofs need repairing or walls have collapsed. The mothers of twins are also organized into a communal fund through which families are able to pay back rents they owed.

The Ethiopian Gemini Trust believes that the key to self sufficiency is economic independence and thus strives to this end. Thus, it has set up income generating projects for the parents of twins/triplets in basket making, spice processing and jewelry making.

The products are sold both locally and abroad. In this way, the Trust has created 100 jobs for its beneficiaries and at the same time has been able to generate 30% of its running costs.

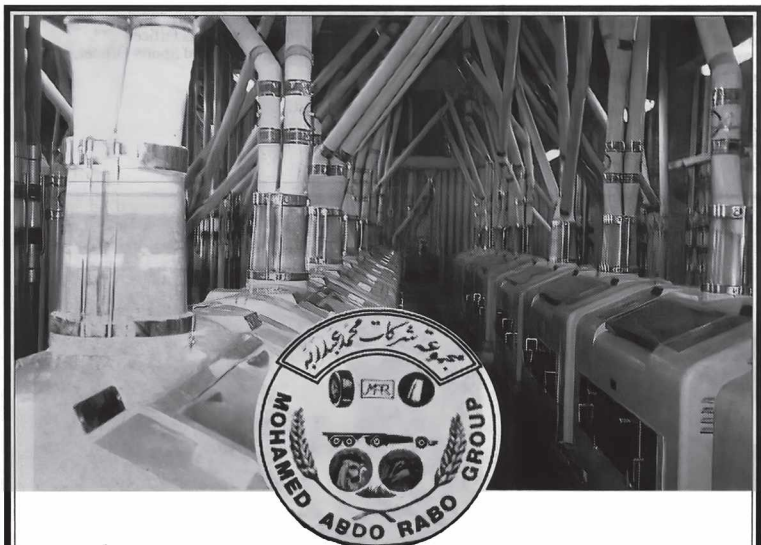
To bring the rest of Gemini's beneficiaries to self sufficiency, it has adopted a credit and saving scheme in its program. According to this program, parents of twins/triplets are given loans

as working capital to start their own businesses and thus earn a stable source of income for themselves. Since the establishment of the Ethiopian Gemini Trust, there has been a 20% decline in infant mortality among the twins/triplets supported by the project. There is also a markedly improved health and nutrition status for both mother and children. Thus, in this respect the Trust has made a great stride forward. But as the Trust is dependent on the generosity of its supporters to help more mothers and babies live, it is vital to find more funds. The Ethiopian Gemini Trust is a registered charity and any support to it is welcomed.

Beletshachew, now 21 years old, had her twin boys when she was 16. during her pregnancy, she had a quarrel with her family and thus had to live on her own working as a daily laborer even when she had the twins. Beletshachew confesses that in her dark hours of hardship, she was thinking of abandoning her babies. But then she heard of the Trust and came to the organization seeking its help. The twins were only 7 days old.

The twins were immediately admitted to the program and were supplied with milk, clothing and dry ration food for herself. Beletshachew did not have to work for a period of 6 months until she gained back her strength. Then she started washing clothes for her neighbors whenever the twins were on their naps. When the twins were 9 months old, she started selling eggs and continued doing so until she was trained as a health educator by the Trust and started working as one. While she worked, her twins were taken care of at the Trust's daycare center. Steadily employed, she now resumed her studies to a night school. She is in the 8th grade.

Looking back, Beletshachew says that she is much happier with her present life because the twins have grown up to be healthy boys and the entire family has a brighter future ahead of them.



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# Female Education, Desired Fertility and Unmet Needs in the Arab Region

By Ismail Sirageldin

The link between education and development needs no emphasis. Education forms the basis for the development of human capital required for the production of competitive output in the face of ever-changing technologies and an increasingly integrated world system in the present era of high international mobility of both capital and labor.

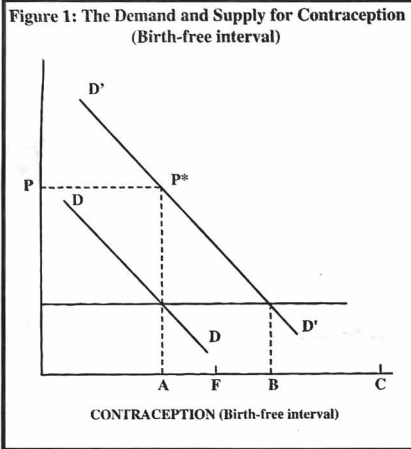
comparative advantage is measured by the quality of human resources and the degree of its integration in the world economic system. In a recent World Bank Symposium on Development (1994), the quality of basic education, especially female, was highlighted as the key ingredient for long-term growth and sustained development in the developing countries. Lagging female education either in quality is viewed as a major obstacle to development. Female education has important consequences to development, both intra- and inter-generational. It provides the foundation for gender equality in rights and obligations. It also provides the basis for a sustainable equilibrium between population change and resources. Population change includes the dynamics of reproduction, including mortality, population mobility and fertility behavior. In this article, the focus is on this last nexus: female education and fertility behavior. With some of the highest levels of fertility in the world, all the countries of the Arab region are in the midst of a fundamental demographic transition that is viewed as necessary for sustained development. This

demographic transition should be facilitated by increased female education. Over the past two decades, female education has increased significantly in the region. It is a puzzle why the level and tempo of fertility change did not respond significantly to that important element of social change, recent evidence from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) shows

through the calculus of optimizing behavior. Female education introduces changes in the choice parameters, mainly economic, and the optimal outcome away from large family size. Social explanations regard choices as being constrained by non-economic societal factors that inhibit or delay individual response. Individuals, in this social view, are not only faced by the economic cost of

controlling fertility but also by an additional social cost rooted in the rigidity of the role structure of society. The social cost could be much larger than the economic cost, according to the social explanation. In that view, the social cost should not be part of the black box of 'preferences' among the economist's gadgets. The issue is important for theory and policy. We view the two frames as complementary and present a brief discussion of a more general framework with an empirical illustration for the case of Egypt. For more details, see Bhusan and Sirageldin (1995), Bhusan

(1995), Zaky, Wong and Sirageldin (1993), and references cited therein.



that a substantial proportion of Arab women want to avoid the birth of their next child, either temporarily or permanently, but do not use contraceptives. As illustrated in Table 1, women's education does not appear to be related to that behavior. This is also consistent with the findings that the recent fertility decline in some of the Arab countries, e.g., Jordan, Syria, and Kuwait, was mainly a result of increased age at marriage as opposed to decreased fertility within marriage.

Conventional social or economic explanations do not seem to provide a consistent or convincing answer. Economic analyses view the response

Figure 1 presents a convenient reference for the discussion. The Figure illustrates a simple supply-demand relationship for contraceptives behavior. The demand for contraception, DD, is derived from the demand for avoiding a birth, i.e., a pregnancy-free interval. That demand is based on the economic framework that balances expected returns of having an additional child with the associated costs, given preferences, family resources, available technology, the biological supply potential of reproduction, and prices. The supply of contra-

ception, PP\*, is given as a horizontal line indicating infinite elasticity for illustrative purposes. The equilibrium point P illustrates the 'optimal economic' solution for the representative couple. The question is whether the solution is indeed optimal. Evidence abounds that couples in the Arab countries have shorter birth intervals than they actually desire. This gap between desires and behavior is labeled in the literature as 'unmet needs' or 'excess fertility'. For a recent review on the evidence of unmet needs, see

Bongaart and Bruce (1994). This 'gap' is illustrated by AB in the figure. The economic explanation and its associated policy prescriptions are relatively straightforward: lower the prices of contraception or shift demand by increasing the opportunity cost of child bearing, female education is a clear candidate to achieve such an outcome: it increases the opportunity cost of mothers' time and increases the efficiency of fertility control. There are winners and losers in the transition from lower to higher levels of education. The returns to education are not uniform. Women may not necessarily get the full benefit. Gender equality in education quality and labor market opportunities should reduce the revealed gap, the necessary shift in demand is illustrated by D'D'.

The social explanation is different. It starts from the premise that the true demand is the higher one, D'D'. It is the supply curve that is misleading. At point A, couples are not faced with the economic price of contraception P, but rather with a higher price of contraception P\*, but rather with a higher price that includes the perceived social cost as with a higher price that includes the perceived social cost as well, P\*. It is the gap between P and P\* that needs to be reduced by policy. That gap is endogenous and needs to be incorporated into the framework. Information, increasing the socioeconomic status of women, and a better understanding of the diffusion processor value endogeneity in a given society are essential to reduce the gap between P\* and P. It is evident that the two views should be complementary. The social explanation, for example, could explain why the effect of female education on fertility is not as strong as it should be in given context.

not simple. An empirical attempt was made for the case of Egypt and we present a brief summary of the findings. For more details, see Bhusan and Sirageldin (1995). The analysis employs a system of structural equations that views the perceived cost of contraception as endogenous, in the context of household production framework.

There is a Figure(Graph) here.

The results show that the perceived cost of contraception is significantly affected by the level of diffusion of contraceptive practices, exposure to family planning, messages in the mass media, cultural factors, and the level of education. The effect of education is not independent of these contextual factors.

However, the implied policy question is more fundamental. Education and its utilization in the marketplace set more emphasis on the optimization of private rather than social returns. The private optimum, point B in Figure 1, may differ from the social optimum. The social optimum may be higher or lower than B. In the case of the Arab countries, where population pressure is evident, the social optimum may be at C. A more active population policy is required to shift D'D' further to the right. By contrast, in countries where fertility is below replacement levels, say France, Germany or Singapore, the social optimum is to the left of B, say F. An active population policy needs to shift D'D' to the left. In this last case, non-economic costs may also exist, epitomized in the social value of individual rights and freedoms. It seems that an active population policy is required as long as there is no automatic mechanism that links individual welfare to social welfare. This is clearly an eternal challenge.

The empirical verification of the propositions discussed above is

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<b>Warm-Up Time</b>	Max. 3 min. (20)
<b>Paper supply (S)</b>	2 cassettes (500x2)
<b>Auto Duplexing</b>	yes
<b>Dimensions (WxDxH)</b>	760x665x623mm
<b>Weight</b>	89.1kg

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- \* mem and to do diractiones \*Daily alarm
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- \* Size: 125x78x11mm (Closed), 125x154x9mm (Open)

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- \* Weight: 258g

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مؤسسة عبدالواحد محمد نعمان وأولاده

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آلات تصوير المستندات ، أجهزة الفاكس على الورق الحراري وعلى الورق العادي بالليزر والمداد النفاث ، آلات طباعة الكترونية ، آلات طباعة للكمبيوتر ليزرية ونفاثة ، آلات حاسبة الكترونية ، أجهزة تصوير فوتوغرافية وفيديوية .  
 المركز الرئيسي (عدن) : مركز كانون التجاري ، شارع الهلال بالتواهي-عدن ، تلفون : ٢٤٣٦-٢٠٢٠٠٧ ، فاكس : ٢٠٢٠٢٠٠٧ .  
 فروع صنعاء : محلات كانون ، شارع علي عبدالمنفي ، تلفون : ١٧١٦٥٢-٠١ ، فاكس : ١٧٠٧٣٥-٠١ .  
 فرع المستودع المشهور : شارع القيادة ، تلفون : ٢٧٠٧٠٣-٠١ ، فاكس : ٢٧٠٧٣٥-٠١ .  
 فرع تعز : المستودع المشهور ، شارع جمال ، الشقة ، تلفون : ٢٢١٥٥١-٤ .  
 فرع عدن : المستودع المشهور ، ساحة البيضا امام المسرح الوطني بالتواهي المستودع المشهور : شارع النهضة رقم (١) بالتواهي

**NP 6650**



Copy Speed (A4) 50 cpm  
 Max. Original Size A3  
 Copy Size B5 to A3  
 Zoom 50% - 200%  
 First Copy (Standard Mode) Max. 3.6 sec  
 Warm-Up Time Max. 4 min. (20 sec)  
 Paper supply (Sheets) 2 cassettes (500x2)  
 1PD(2000), 1 multi-Stack(50)

Auto Duplexing yes  
 Dimensions (WxDxH) 760x665x623mm  
 Weight 89.1kg

**COPIERS**

**IP 1215**



15 cpm  
 A3  
 B5 to A3  
 50% - 200%  
 10 sec.  
 60 sec.  
 1 cassettes(250)  
 no  
 610x574x344mm  
 47kg

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**AP8000**

- 25 cps printing, 17" paper capacity \*Quiet Gentle Impact printing system \*Beam Marker \*Micro Index, Reverse Index \*Quick and simple Auto Address Typing \*Optional Spell Checker \*Phrase, page format and stop position format memories

**AP8100**

- 80-character, 2-line liquid crystal display \*31KB text memory, expandable to 287KB \*Background Printing \*Automatic Label Printing \*Selective Mail Merge \*Block editing and attribute change function \*Automatic Headers and Footers \*Unlimited page and stop position formats \*A variety of optional Spell Corrector cards

**DM 4000**



18 digits, 3-line display \*Telephone directory for up to 1000 items \*Memo pad stores up to 1000 items \*Schedule function holds up to 1000 items \*World time for 23 cities, clock \*10 digits calculator \*Fold-over, handheld design \*QWERTY Keyboard, hard plastic keys \*Battery powered, auto-power off \* Size: 148x83x18.2 mm (closed); 148x126.4x9 mm (Open) \* Weight: 170g

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## WALKING WADI HADHRAMAUT

By: Anwar Al-Sayyadi,  
Yemen Times.

A few weeks ago, the Yemen Times ran an article about the trek Mr. Chris Bradley, the British adventurer, was planning to be undertake. His plan was to walk the full length of Wadi Hadramaut/Wadi Maseela from Henin to Seyhut on the Indian Ocean, during which he would also record a documentary for BBC radio. Last week he passed through Sana'a and we managed to talk to him before he returned to London.

"For the first few days, I could not get myself going at all," he said. "It seemed to be taking ages to walk through Al-Qatn, Shibam and Seyyun - and my feet were soon pretty sore. But there were plenty of well-wishers along the road, as news of my journey spread up the wadi. He spent two of the nights in

to have so little real information," he noted.

The small trading settlement of Sena was the decision point. Once past, he had little choice but to continue to the coast. "I felt good and wanted to complete the journey, even though I still had doubts about the waterless section."

One of the highlights was when he came across a bedouin wedding celebration at a place called Sad, mentioned by the Ingrams' in 1934 as a site of ancient rock paintings. "The paintings were lines of old South Arabian script in red, possibly dragon's blood from Socotra. I stayed all day at the wedding and was fascinated by the singing and dancing, the food was excellent as well. My goodness they now have a lot of new 4x4 vehicles!" The waterless part of the wadi turned out to be over 79 kms, for which he had to hire a camel and guide. "My main problem was

less than a week to finish."

Chris described the small settlements in Wadi Maseela as very poor isolated collections of huts, where people somehow made a living from minor cultivation and goat trading. "The further I went, the more people thought that I must be working for one of the oil companies, but they could not understand why I did not have a vehicle. Whenever I asked how far it was to the next village by foot, the answer was always the same "Ba-eed" (far), but never at any time did I feel as though I was in any danger".

One of his biggest problems was something that he had never even thought about - the river crossings. "At first I enjoyed sloshing through the river, but when it happened every 15 minutes, I started to have problems walking with wet feet in wet boots across sand and dust as fine as talcum powder," he indicated.

In all, he made 129 river crossings in the four and a half days it took him to walk from Maseela to Seyhut, a distance of 163 kms. He said that the sea had never looked so good, after all the dust and dryness of most of the trek. At final count, he calculated that he walked 558 kms in 20 days.

"It was a great, but tiring, way to see such a remote region. An area that is so rich in history, religion and culture, but one that has yet to come to terms with the rapid changes of the modern world."

As the author of the new guidebook on Yemen DISCOVERY GUIDE TO YEMEN, Chris is well aware of his responsibilities to visitors to the country. "This was a one-off adventure for myself, in order to make a radio documentary for the BBC, to show that even the remote areas in the Yemen are safe. I am not suggesting that groups of tourists do what I have just done, the area is not ready for it, but there are plenty of places all around the country where tourists can have similar thrills."

Through the winter he will be giving many slide lectures about the Yemen throughout Britain, and promoting the book. "Slowly people are learning more about the country, but it takes time." His next appointment is at the World Travel Market in London, to promote tourism into Yemen.

getting the camel in the first place - I had to walk an extra 80 kms just to bring it to where I wanted to start. "With the camel carrying water and food, we walked 72 kms in 11 hours after which I was pretty tired. It was a strange sight to see so much fresh water, flowing as a river where it reappears at the place known simply to the locals as Maseela."

So far he had walked for 16 days and covered almost 400 kms, but ahead was the remote Al-Mahara region, with no shops and few villages until the coast.

"I had always prepared for the worst conditions and so had carried a small supply of food with me, the water I drank was straight from the river. I was starting to suffer some muscle loss in my legs, because of using up too much energy and not replacing it. But if I could keep the pace up, I knew it would take



village houses as friendly locals offered food and accommodation - the famous Yemeni traditional hospitality. In Seyyun, he decided to cut down his equipment to the bare minimum and to leave it in store at the Seyyun Hotel. "It then took me a day a half to walk to Tarim, where I started to get better information about the dry section beyond Sena, from traders who knew the region," the adventurer said.

Three long walking days - each day seven hours (four hours in the early morning, and three in the late afternoon) and he reached the famous pilgrimage site of Qabr Hud. "I am still amazed at the strength of the stories of the prophet Hud in the Quran (probably Eber of the Bible) and yet we actually know very little about who he was or when he lived. The Hadramaut contains so much history, it is very frustrating

## MUSEUMS OF YEMEN

Last month, at the Louvre Auditorium, the lecture hall was packed to capacity by scholars, diplomats, French citizens with an interest in Yemeni archeology and history, Yemenis in Paris. They had come to listen to a lecture about "Museums of Yemen".

Yemen was a culturally advanced in ancient times. The majority of the Yemenis consider themselves as the decedents of Qahtan, Noah's grandson and the eldest son of Sam (Shem). "Archeological research is still very much needed to understand and document the history of this magnificent country and its cultural heritage to enable it to write its own history. The museums of Sana'a, Aden, Seyyun,



' habwa, Mukalla are located in the heart of towns. They are places of knowledge," explained the lecturer Mr. Remy Audouin.

"The rich historic period, and about which we know most is the one called South Arabian Kingdoms which covers a time span from 1500 BC till the 7th century AD. The Kingdoms of Saba, Awsan, Maeen, Qataban, Hadhramaut and Himyar.

The lecturer used slides depicting the exhibition rooms of the museums showing large collections of small alabaster, marble and bronze statues, incense burners and altars, inscriptions which have come from archeological digs, carried out in many locations along the "Incense Trail".

UNESCO is now undertaking an emergency program for the restoration of the Aden, Shabwa and Mukalla museums destroyed during the events of 1994. "The mission

consists by reinforcing the structures and the renovation of the old buildings."

Remy is not only a good scholar, he is also an entertaining speaker who has an air of grace and confidence sparkling as he speaks. He also throws a few jokes here and there, though hardly at the expense of the subject matter. In one of his many light moments, he retold the story of finding an ancient naked bronze statue of a male. "The Sana'a museum curators were a little embarrassed and they were at a loss how to exhibit the little beauty. Then they casually to store it in the back," he said.

Remy AUDOUIN is finally a first-class archeologist, who spent twenty years in Yemen, particularly in Shabwa, Al-Jawf, Hadhramaut. He is now a consultant with the UNESCO.

By: Sumaya Ali Raja,  
Paris.

## Great Lady of the Mountains. To my mother-in-law

By: Samira Ali Bin Daair,  
Sanaa.

I have been sitting here thinking of days gone by as we used to sit on the terrace of life's many splendored sagas, as your eyes used to sparkle with your bubbling love for life. I have seen you run up these mountains, challenging the rigors of nature . . . your spirit like the blazing Sun breathing life into dead spirits and beckoning nature's bounty before harvesting time. . . . The village people called it old age . . . doctors called it many uncertain names but I knew you were dying of a broken heart . . . a spirit overshadowed by changing times and its own decay. . . . I have lived your sadness as I have often seen the wounded perplexity in your eyes behind the hazy smoke as we smoked the last cigarette for the day. . . . on the time-worn terrace. . . the lines of history peeping at us from every little crack.

The spirit is like a silent language that defies sound barriers. . . . You and I come from different worlds. . . . but the moment I saw you on those mountains sizing me up with your penetrating gaze. . . . I knew we were kindred spirits. . . . How often we walked down these valleys as you held my hand like a mother guiding her ignorant daughter as to discovery of the secrets of the earth. How many sunsets we watched together as you pointed out to me the wonders of this land. . . bearing fruit of life. . . with its mixed joys tinged with suffering. . . the land that you so cherished. . . and I learned to love. None around you saw you and understood as well as I did, as you often hid your sorrow behind a sharp tongue and flippant words. They never felt the throbs of life and the fountains of joy and love in your big, warm heart. . . nor understood your need to rise with the mountains. They only saw a broken, old lady struggling with her cane not to need

anyone as the creature comforts of life are nobody's birthright in the grinding toil of village life. They could never rise to your heights. . . they could never follow your gaze to faraway galaxies and shining stars with their strange tales.

I have often seen you gazing yonder. . . across the mountains and the valleys. . . into empty spaces beyond. . . into the mysteries of life and death. You would pat my cheek fondly, as you read the fear in my eyes. With an unearthly smile you said wanted to go beyond and join him in heaven. So many times you fell but I have seen you rise again like a brave warrior from a victorious battlefield. . . a fresh twinkle in your eye. . . fighting for life with the last vestige of your dwindling strength.

Dear brave lady. . . daughter of the mountains and the rising sun. . . The majesty of your spirit will light every stone on these mountains for posterity. How could I ever tread them alone again? I will see your small lithe form walking in this valley before your fall. . . I will see you sitting under the Acacia tree eating berries as you shade your eyes from the scorching summer sun. I will hear your voice teasing and laughing with the village girls near the old Well.

I will feel your spirit in the WADI . . . the spirit that brought sunshine to many a gloomy heart on rainy days and nay. I will not walk alone even as my heart will break to see you go beyond. Yes, time waits not as a neat list of life for Man. . . fleeting moments of joy and sorrow like shooting stars that dazzle and disappear. Old lady, will you rise? Don't break my heart . . . my mother . . . my friend . . . my dear dear friend of the mountains and the elements. Rise so that we smoke our last cigarette together before the evening chill put the fire of life . . . before we bid each other a final farewell.

## التنهاني القلبية

نهديتها ونزفها مع أجمل الأمانى وأخلص الدعوات

للشباب (( محمد عبدالعزيز عبدالفضلي ))

وعروسه (( سلوى عبدالرحمن محمد علي عثمان ))

وكذا للشباب (( محمد عبدالرحمن محمد علي عثمان ))

وعروسه (( لمياء عبدالوهاب محمود ))

بمناسبة قرب الزفاف الميمون، وبالرفاه والبنين وأدام الله السرور

المهزون :

الاستاذ/ سعيد الحكيمي، عبدالواسع هائل سعيد، د/ عبدالعزيز السقاف،

محمد علي هيثم، محمد عبده سعيد، عبده حكيمي،

مهندس/ احمد عبده علي نعمان، الأستاذ مهدي الأموي،

المهندس احمد محمد علي عثمان، يحي عبدالرقيب الجبيحي .







## Politique française

## Juppé, bis

Démission du premier gouvernement Juppé. Celui-ci en recompose un nouveau. Sans les femmes.



Alain Juppé. Son nouveau gouvernement, plus cohérent, va appliquer une politique de rigueur.

Paris. — On prend les mêmes, moins les gêneurs (gêneuses), et on recommence. Le gouvernement reformé mardi par le même Premier Ministre, Alain Juppé, n'a rien de bien nouveau. Au con-

traire, ce coup de balais ressemble beaucoup à un coup de vieux. Et à un regain de la traditionnelle mysoïnie du monde politique français.

Car les premières victimes de

ce remaniement sont les femmes, elles qui avaient fait une arrivée remarquée dans le premier gouvernement Juppé. Il n'en reste plus que quatre dans la nouvelle équipe, contre douze dans la pré-

## 7 qui

## Les principaux ministres reconduits

Jacques Toubon (RPR), Garde des Sceaux, ministre de la Justice  
François Bayrou (UDF-CDS) à l'Éducation, le Supérieur, et la Recherche.  
Charles Millon (UDF-AD) à la défense.  
Bernard Pons (RPR) : Equipement, Logement, Transport et Tourisme.  
Hervé de Charette (UDF-PPDF) aux Affaires Étrangères.  
Jean-Louis Debré (RPR) à l'Intérieur.  
Jean Arthuis (UDF-CDS) à l'Économie et aux Finances.

## Les nouveaux venus

Franck Borotra (RPR), à l'Industrie, la Poste, les Télécommunications.  
Jean-Claude Gaudin (UDF-PR), à l'Aménagement du territoire, la Ville, et l'Intégration.  
Dominique Perben (RPR), pour la Fonction Publique, la réforme de l'Etat et la Décentralisation.  
Alain Lamassoure (UDF-PR), au budget et porte-parole du gouvernement.

## Les déchu(e)s

Elisabeth Hubert, Colette Codaccioni, Françoise de Panaffieu, Elisabeth Dufourcq, Françoise Hostalter, Françoise de Veyrinas, Nicole Ameline, Christine Chauvet ; Claude Goasguen, Jean Puech, François Baroin, Jean de Boishue, Raymond-Max Aubert.

cédente — ce qui en faisait le gouvernement le plus féministe de la Vème République.

Six mois après l'élection de Jacques Chirac à la Présidence de la République, le remaniement semblait s'imposer. Le fameux "état de grâce" que connaissent traditionnellement les nouveaux gouvernements n'a cette fois jamais existé. Or les couacs — déclarations impetives, politique à contre-courant, franc-parler... — sont souvent venus de ces ministres aujourd'hui remercié(e)s. Et l'effet espéré dans l'opinion publique par l'arrivée massive de femmes ne s'étant jamais fait sentir, le tandem Juppé-Chirac n'avait pas de raison de ne pas former une équipe plus cohérente.

D'où le retour à une formule de gouvernement plus classique, avec pour objectif l'application d'une politique de rigueur. On est loin, très loin, des promesses électorales.

Entre les balladuriers, de plus en plus critiques à l'Assemblée, la gauche qui commence à se réveiller, les promesses électorales qui s'éloignent et les Français toujours plus mécontents, le gouvernement "Juppé bis" se prépare de nouveaux mois difficiles. Que le veuille ou non ce politologue et son commentaire avisé au soir du remaniement : selon lui, la disparition des femmes de ce gouvernement "laisse la place à de vrais professionnels". Merci pour elles.

François Petitemangé

## en bref

**RECENSEMENT** — Les Emirats Arabes Unis viennent d'entamer le recensement de leur population. Cela faisait dix ans qu'une telle opération n'avait pas eu lieu. Selon de récentes estimations, la population des Emirats devrait atteindre 2,4 millions à la fin de l'année. Les deux-tiers de la population sont formés d'expatriés, principalement des Asiatiques.

**DE GAULLE** — Cela fait 25 ans que le Général de Gaulle s'est éteint. Le 9 novembre 1970, précisément. Cet anniversaire a été célébré avec faste cette semaine en France. Il faut dire que 25 ans après, le Général influence encore profondément la politique française.

**ALCOOL** — 1300 bouteilles de whisky, 880 canettes de bière, et d'autres bouteilles de liqueurs diverses ont été ensevelies dans le sable, puis écrasées par des bulldozers. Ça se passe aux Emirats Arabes Unis, et c'est la police qui a détruit ces stocks saisis au cours de l'année écoulée.

**TRANSSEXUALITÉ** — Sept ans après avoir renvoyé un étudiant qui avait changé de sexe, Al-Azhar, la plus haute instance de l'islam sunnite en Égypte, vient de publier une fatwa autorisant la transsexualité, sous conditions. Selon cette fatwa, "un homme peut se faire opérer pour devenir une femme et une femme peut faire l'inverse si un médecin digne de confiance constate qu'une intervention est nécessaire pour faire apparaître des signes de féminité ou de masculinité déjà existants mais occultés".

**LÂCHE** — Six jours avant les élections présidentielles en Algérie, une religieuse française a été tuée et une autre grièvement blessée dans un attentat, à Alger. Il resterait en Algérie plusieurs milliers de Français, malgré les appels de Paris au retour général. (Brevés : AFP)

Cherchez à acheter 4x4, type Toyota Land Cruiser (les anciens), dont le prix n'excéderait pas 3 ou 4000 Dollars US.  
Contact :  
François Petitemangé, Yemen Times.  
Tél : 268.6612.  
Fax : 268.663.  
P.O. Box : 2579, Sana'a, R. of Yemen.

## Géologie

## "Un océan qui commence à s'ouvrir"

Au Yemen, on trouve : une dorsale émergée, un océan en formation depuis peu (quelques millions d'années seulement), et même du pétrole. Un vrai paradis pour les géologues.

**INTERVIEW.** — La tectonique, ça les connaît. Philippe Huchon et Isabelle Manighetti sont spécialistes en la matière (voir ci-contre). Profitant de leur participation à la récente conférence portant sur la tectonique et la sédimentation en Mer Rouge et dans le Golfe d'Aden, les deux scientifiques français expliquent aux lecteurs francophones du Yemen Times l'intérêt de leurs recherches, et pourquoi le Yemen est-il le paradis, aussi, des géologues.

«Notre travail, c'est d'étudier le dynamisme de la planète. Le Yemen est à ce titre une région fascinante. Vous avez entendu parler de la tectonique des plaques : la terre est formée de plaques plus ou moins rigides, qui soit s'écartent, soit convergent l'une vers l'autre. Ici, c'est la plaque arabique, qui part vers le Nord-Est par rapport à l'Afrique. Il n'y a qu'en deux endroits de la planète que l'on peut voir ça : un océan qui vient de commencer à s'ouvrir — "commencer", à l'échelle géologique, c'est-à-dire il y a une dizaine de millions d'années ! Ce que l'on étudie nous, ce sont les mécanismes de cette ouverture. Mécanismes très lents à l'échelle humaine, puisque ça bouge, pour donner un ordre de grandeur, de 2 centimètres par an.

Qu'est ce qui fait l'intérêt du Yemen ?

C'est une situation assez unique, il y a peu d'endroits dans le monde où l'on peut observer un océan qui commence à s'ouvrir. On observe les tout premiers stades de l'ouverture, avant que l'érosion fasse son oeuvre destructrice, et fasse ce que l'on observe de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, qui s'est ouvert il y a 160 à 110 millions d'années.

Toutes les strates du début de l'ouverture sont beaucoup plus difficiles à déchiffrer là-bas que dans un système qui est jeune. Première chose, donc : ici, c'est un système actif et jeune.

Deuxième point : il y a une bonne partie du système qui est émergé. On voit l'endroit où l'océan va se séparer, la dorsale océanique, passer à terre, alors que d'habitude, c'est toujours sous l'eau. Le Yemen est un laboratoire naturel, un endroit où l'on peut observer les choses à pied sec ; en plus, le climat évite une végétation tropicale où il est difficile de pénétrer.

Troisième chose intéressante, ici se forme ce qu'on appelle une jonction triple.

Le Yemen a donc plusieurs raretés : un système jeune, triple, émergé en partie.

S'ajoute à cela ce qu'on appelle les "points chauds", qui viennent vraiment des profondeurs de la terre, plusieurs milliers de kilomètres. Ce sont des sortes de bulles de magma, des anomalies qui remontent chaudes en surface. Et qui donnent lieu à des sortes d'éruptions, pas vraiment des éruptions volcaniques, mais des épanchements de lave sur des surfaces très importantes. Sur tous les hauts plateaux, à part l'Est, qui est formé de roches sédimentaires, et le Nord / Nord-Est, qui est formé de désert de sable, sur tous les hauts plateaux il y a des kilomètres de laves, qui ont été mises en place il y a

quelques millions d'années, sous l'effet de ce point chaud.

Il y a donc ici une conjonction de phénomènes assez unique. On trouve peu d'endroits équivalents dans le monde.

Quel est le but de vos recherches ?

C'est de comprendre le fonctionnement, comment l'écorce terrestre casse, du premier stade jusqu'aux situations actuelles. Remonter l'évolution dans le passé.

Résultat : comment se casse-t-elle ?

D'une manière simple, on peut dire qu'un séisme, c'est une rupture sur une longueur de quelques kilomètres à quelques dizaines de kilomètres. C'est une fracture dans l'écorce terrestre,

les tremblements de terre, leurs traces. Ce sont des traces de séismes anciens. Les grandes failles qui existent du côté d'Hodeida, où l'on descend de mille mètres tout d'un coup, n'existent pas telles quelles au départ. En fait, il y a eu des failles normales, qui ont cassé la croûte, et qui ont fait descendre des panneaux vers la Mer Rouge. Un tremblement de terre normal, c'est un mètre de rupture. Pour les plus gros, 3 ou 4 mètres. Donc pour faire ces escarpements de 1000 mètres, faites le calcul...

Ce qui est important, c'est que l'on observe actuellement des reliefs, des morphologies, des topographies, qui se sont construits au cours du temps par l'accumulation de plusieurs tremblements de terre.

Chacun des reliefs que vous voyez sont construits de cette façon-là, *grassomodo*. Nous, nous sommes obligés de décrypter ce témoignage dans le relief, pour retrouver quelles ont été les failles actives, comment elles ont bougé,

voir la succession dans le temps, et remonter le temps, à partir de ce que l'on voit : une image finie (provisoirement) à un temps actuel.

Aujourd'hui, y'a-t-il encore une activité sismique au Yemen ?

Les magnitudes ne sont pas très importantes, mais le risque sismique est fort. Le dernier séisme a eu lieu fin 91, il a atteint 4,5 sur l'échelle de Richter (1000

fois moins fort que celui de Kobé). Nous ne sommes pas dans une des régions les plus sismiques au monde : ce sont de petits tremblements de terre superficiels, qui peuvent quand même être dangereux (en 1982, un séisme a fait quelque 900 morts, à l'Ouest de Dhamar).

Le risque volcanique existe aussi : dans certaines zones, il y a des fumaroles. Dans la région de Sana'a, pour nous géologues, il s'agit de volcans actifs, même s'il n'y a pas eu d'éruptions depuis plusieurs milliers d'années. Les morphologies sont extrêmement fraîches, le risque volcanique n'est pas nul. Disons qu'il n'est pas plus importants que dans la chaîne du Puy, en France.

Lors de la récente conférence, on a vu beaucoup de représentants des compagnies pétrolières. En quoi votre travail les concerne-t-il ?

Le type de recherche que l'on mène généralement intéresse les pétroliers, mais se situe très, très en amont. Notre métier, ce n'est pas de trouver du pétrole. Les gens qui travaillent dans l'industrie pétrolière ont des services d'exploration. Mais on s'intéresse à des phénomènes qui sont importants pour les pétroliers. Ce sont les mécanismes qui conduisent à la formation du pétrole. Et c'est l'un des domaines où la recherche fondamentale et les industries sont en liaison.

Le problème, justement, c'est qu'il n'y a pas assez de recherche : il faut donc développer la recherche fondamentale pour aller vers le pétrole. Le colloque est un début, une impulsion. Même si c'est du long terme. A court terme, il faut former les cadres, ce dont a le plus besoin un pays qui se développe. »

## 7 qui

Philippe Huchon, directeur de recherche au CNRS. Travaille régulièrement au Yemen. Isabelle Manighetti, chercheur en tectonique active (tremblement de terre) à l'Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris. Travaille principalement en Ethiopie. C'est sa première visite au Yemen — "Fascinant" !





# Yemenization in Progress in Hunt

## Ahmed Mohammed Kulaib Named Marine Terminal Manager



Kulaib he has a masters degree in Sea Transport technology from I.H.S. Fuer Seefahrt maritime academy in Germany. After graduation, he served as "officer of the Watch" on ocean-going vessels and as a marine pilot at the Port of Hodeidah.

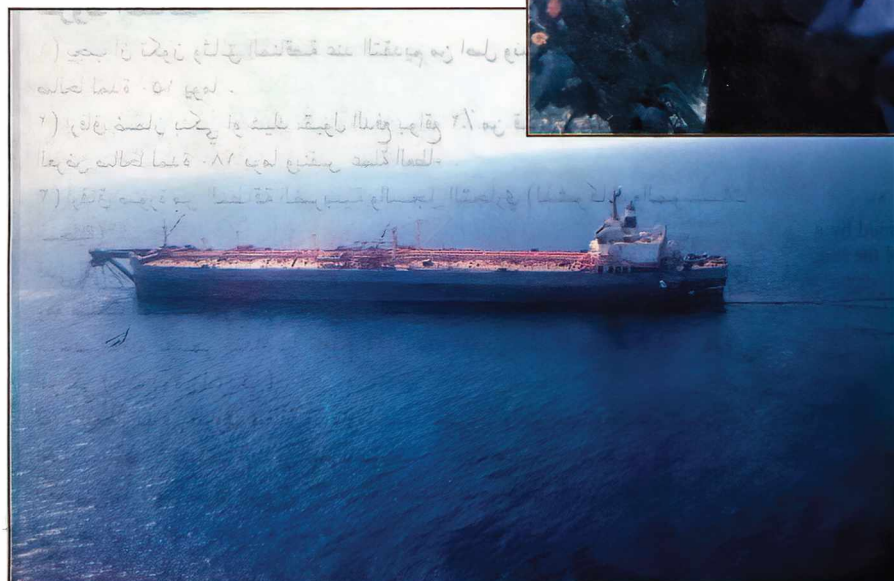
Marine Superintendent were he directly supervised nine YHOC employees in the Marine Office in Hodeidah, and was liaison with more than 100 employees on the FSO "Safer". He oversaw performance monitoring of the Tugboats, Helicopter and other services at Ras Issa.

Kulaib joined YHOC on August 1,1988, as a loading master aboard the FSO "Safer". Training with YHOC

Kulaib also has attended various training courses including the SCG course on



**As** part of Yemen Hunt Oil Company (YHOC) Continuing Ymenization effort, Captain **Ahmed Mohammed Ali Kulaib** has been promoted to Marine Terminal Manager, effective September 1, 1995. Kulaib's responsibilities as a marine terminal manager include the largest floating Storage Off-loading facility in the world, the FSO "SAFER". "I appreciate that it is a big responsibility" Kulaib said, "but I am able to live up to this responsibility." All the crude oil produced by YHOC in Yemen is stored and exported from the FSO Safer, situated five miles or eight Kilometers offshore at Ras Issa.



on the FSO "Safer" certainly prepared him for his new position. As a loading master, his responsibilities included receiving/storage of the crude oil and the loading crude oil to export tankers. In addition, Kulaib has served YHOC as the marine safety officer with responsibility for safety training and drill sand maintenance of safety equipment. After four years of hands on experience, Kulaib was promoted to the position of

petroleum measurement in Bahrain, courses at the oil spill center in the United Kingdom dealing with the oil spill clearance and oil spill management. He also participated in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) seminars on oil spill response contingency planning in Bahrain and Djibouti. In 1994, Kulaib was one of the recipients of the Outstanding Performance Award from YHOC.





Press Review V/46  
By: Hassan Al-Haifi

**AL-AYYAM: Aden (Weekly) 8-11-95  
(Independent)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Exchange of Declarations Between PGC and YCR (ISLAH) Raises The Worry of The Citizens
- 2) Organizational By-Laws And Opening of Tenders For Its Management
- 3) The Killer of Yitzhak Rabin Is Of Yemeni (Jewish) Origin

**Article Summary:**

**The General Prosecutor Releases Several Prisoners and Minors**

The General Prosecutor has recently done a lot of field work, making surprise spot checks on prosecution offices in Sana'a, where he starts by visiting the contingency detention rooms. He looks at all the cases, one by one and discusses each case with the concerned prosecutor and the other members of the prosecution offices, whereby a decision is made as to the propriety of keeping the accused detained or not. By this procedure the General Prosecutor was able to release several of the detained and all the minors and to come up with solutions to several outstanding cases which was to the amazement of the lawyers and was greeted with acclaim by promoters of human rights in the country.

**AL-TAJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) : 6-11-95  
(Yemeni Unionist Congregation)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Al-Mawarid's Response To Minister of Fisheries: Fraud, Decisions and Rulings Lacking In Caution And A Demand For An Official Apology.
- 2) Aden . . . A Free Port?: Between The Decrees And Reality (Or The Truth)
- 3) Narcotics Is Taken Over By Political Security (In Aden)

**Article Summary:**

**Al-Jawi's Weekly  
The Timid Opposition**

Taking note of the previous role that the Opposition Bloc played before the hated civil war, which climaxed in coming out with the Document for Pledge and Accord, signed by the leadership of all the political factions and leading social dignitaries of the country, Omar Al-Jawi lauds the rather ineffective role that the opposition is now playing. Even the weekly meetings of opposition have stopped. Mr. Al-Jawi thinks it is time for the opposition to start by issuing action plans with target dates. This is the only way for the opposition to



## Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al-Haifi

come out of its freeze. (The Editor: See Common Sense Issue No. 1V/47 *The Ruling Coalition & the Opposition*)

**DEVELOPMENT: Sana'a (Bi-Weekly) : 5-11-95  
(Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) Arab Migrant Capital put at \$ 4,000,000,000,000!
- 2) The Prime Minister Meets With The Federation of Chambers of Commerce Chairman and Members.
- 3) At This Stage, The Initiative Must Come From The Private Sector
- 4) Economic Surprises Are Coming!

**Article Summary:**

**Between Parenthesis**

The article points out that all the lately imported goods (coming from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states) are not being tested for quality and specifications. The reason for this is the confusion as to who bears responsibility for this, the Ministry of Provisions and Trade, the Ministry of Health or the Environmental Protection Agency.

There are locally produced goods of a high quality that are competitive to imports, but there is the complex existing for favoring anything foreign to local goods which prevails in the country. The article suggests (No author) that it is time for local industry to shape up and correct the faults of their products, whether these faults are technical or related to product composition, and to improve the quality of their products if they really want to face up to competitive imports. They should not just rely on protection from the government or import bans.

**AL-WAHDAMI: Sana'a (Weekly) 7-11-95  
(Nasserite Unionist Party)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) The Dispute In The Coalition As a Result of The Amman Summit
- 2) Security Disruptions In Abyan Province
- 3) The Prosecution (of the Press) Rejects The Suit

Against AL-WAHDAMI (By the Minister of Health)

**Article Summary:**

**Why Do They Hate Him?**

Referring to the efforts by many local dignitaries of the Hatharem - Adeem Area, where Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf comes from, to discredit him and disrupt his many deeds of good will for the area, the article sheds light on the evil intentions of those behind such efforts. These people, despite their wealth and influence, have not done a fraction of what Al-Saqqaf has done for the area in question, which include improving and equipping schools, bringing electricity and water to the area and other important contributions to the improvement of life in the area. They are therefore acting out of jealousy, in view of the success of Al-Saqqaf in becoming popular. Whereas these people have large means and claim to be important dignitaries in the area, their positions are really not justified by any work towards improving the lot of the areas of their origin. The elements that have turned against Al-Saqqaf have used every method conceivable to abstract and discredit the latter, including the killing of one of his relatives. The only logical reasoning that could be construed from all this antagonism is blind hate!

**AL-WAHDAMI: Sana'a (Weekly) : 8-11-95  
(Official)**

**Main Headlines:**

- 1) While Joint Yemeni-Saudi Committee Concludes Its Third Round of Talks, Field Teams Begin to Re-View The Yemeni Saudi Border Markings at the Head Of The Mouth
- 2) Joint Meeting Between IMF and ROY.
- 3) Soon: The Trial Of The First Batch of Those Accused of Disrupting Security

**Article Summary:**

**Men without Ends**

The Deputy Editor In Chief of the paper, Mohammed Al-Assar, in his regular column recalls how he perchance attended a lecture by the French philosopher Roger Jaroudy on Islam (The famous philosopher has long since converted to Islam), and

he was impressed by his frankness and knowledge. He relates how he commented that Islam is not merely a question of what a Muslim looks like or wears. Islam is an attitude that goes far beyond that. Islam entails that men are freed from rigid forms and sanctions that clog the mind. Moslem should be open to all forms of knowledge, other religions and other philosophers. These statements were inspired by the appearance of some of the rigid "fundamentalists" who were also present in the lecture whom he sees as reflecting an improper image and viewpoint of Islam.

It is worth noting that the Editor In Chief of the paper (Islah) is not assuming his duties at present, because it is said that the government refused to give him a car, whereas the Deputy Editor (PGC) is pointing the article against extremists in the Islah Party, or so it seems from the article.

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## "INVITATION FOR BIDS"

1. The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) - Aden Branch invites eligible Bidders to participate in Tender No. 11/95 for the "Supply and Installation of Computer Equipment" financed by the Arab Fun for Economical and Social Development (AFESD) under Credit No. 218/88.

2. A complete set of Tender Document may be purchased by interested eligible Bidders upon payment of non-refundable fee of US\$ 100 (One Hundred US Dollar) from the following address:

The Department of Purchasing And Stores  
PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION  
HEDJUFF, MALLA-ADEN  
TEL: 00 967 2 242973  
FAX: 00 967 2 221133

3. All Bids shall be valid for a period of 150 days and shall be accompanied by a security of not less than 2% of the total bid value, in the same currency of the bid, in the form of a bank guarantee or payable cheque valid for a period of 180 days.

4. All bids must be submitted in an "original" and "Two copies" in sealed envelopes and can be mailed by courier or handed over to the Secretary of Tendering Committee at the managing Director Office in Hedjuff, Malla not later than 11:00 am local time on 18/12/1995.

5. Bid will be opened at 11:00 am local time on 18/12/1995 at PEC - Aden Branch Managing Director Office.

Any Bids received after the above closing time and date will not be considered.

**المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء - فرع عدن  
اعلان عن انزال مناقصة  
مناقصة رقم ٩٥/١١ لتوريد وتركيب  
اجهزة حاسب آلي (كمبيوتر) وتوابعها**

تعلن المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء - فرع عدن عن رغبتها في انزال مناقصة رقم ٩٥/١١ لتوريد وتركيب اجهزة حاسوب آلي (كمبيوتر) وتوابعها بتمويل من الصندوق العربي للانماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي (قرض رقم ٨٨/٢١٨).

### شروط المناقصة :-

١) يجب ان تكون وثائق المناقصة عند التقديم من اصل ونسختين ، وان يكون العرض صالحا لمدة ١٥٠ يوما .

٢) ارفاق ضمان بنكي أو شيك مقبول الدفع بواقع ٢٪ من قيمة العطاء ، على أن يكون العرض صالحا لمدة ١٨٠ يوما بنفس عملة العطاء .

٣) ارفاق صورة من البطاقة الضريبية والسجل التجاري (للشركات والمؤسسات المحلية) .

فعلى الراغبين من الشركات المحلية والاجنبية في المشاركة يمكنهم الحصول على وثائق ومواصفات المناقصة من ادارة المخازن والمشتريات بالمؤسسة بمنطقة جحيف اثناء ساعات الدوام الرسمي ابتداء من تاريخ ٩٥/١١/٤ مقابل رسم لا يرد قدره ١٠٠ دولار امريكي (مائة دولار امريكي) .

تقدم العطاءات في ظروف مغلقة ومختومة طبقا للشروط والتوجيهات وتسلم لسكرتير لجنة المناقصات بمكتب المدير العام للمؤسسة بمنطقة جحيف - المعلا في موعد اقضاه الحادية عشرة صباحا من يوم ٩٥/١٢/١٨ المحدد لفتح المظاريف .

لن ينظر في اي عطاء يصل بعد الموعد المحدد لفتح المظاريف . والله الموفق



Continued from page 1:

## President Saleh's Interview

**Q: The Yemeni authorities have recently arrested an extremist terrorist leader who is an Algerian national. He used to live here and engaged in violent terrorist acts with the support of certain Yemeni elements. What do you think the impact of this on the situation in Yemen will be?**

**A:** This individual entered into the country as an ordinary Arab citizen. You know Yemen does not require a prior entry visa from the nationals of many Arab countries, including Algeria and Egypt. This person came to Yemen as a teacher in one of our governorates. Then he engaged in inciting disorder in Al-Dhale' district. He has been arrested, and he and five Yemenis are now being questioned by the prosecutor's office in preparation for their trial.

**Q: Is there any relationship between this Algerian extremist and the fourteen Egyptian extremists presently in Yemeni prisons?**

**A:** I don't know exactly. But I can say he was one of the extremist elements that were present in Yemen. The Yemeni Government has taken a decision to deport all extremist elements - whatever their nationalities - that harm Yemen's interests, and its relations with the fraternal Arab and Islamic countries, as well as its relations with the world.

In protection of its interests, and in order not to harm its relations with its friends, Yemen will not harbor extremist elements and it has taken a decision to deport any person who had come in earlier. These individuals had come into Yemen during the days of the crisis prior to the war of secession.

**Q: Are there any specific nationalities that you are deporting?**

**A:** It doesn't matter. Irrespective of the Arab or Islamic country an extremist comes from, he is deported.

**Q: How do you explain that Yemen has become a transfer point for extremists between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and Sudan, Egypt, Algeria and Libya?**

**A:** This information is incorrect, and maybe this is a disinformation effort by the (Yemeni) secessionist elements that live in Cairo. This disinformation was also circulated by secessionist elements of the YSP prior to the war, and they still do it. It is simply untrue, and we are against all forms of extremism.

**Q: What is your opinion on the conference that will discuss the future of Yemen, and which is being planned by one of the specialized centers in London? It was announced that representatives of the government and opposition will attend, including your personal advisor, Dr. Hassan Makki.**

**A:** I do not believe that the opposition inside Yemen will attend. But the so-called opposition which resides out of Yemen, they are actually the secessionists and those wanted for trial in Yemen, and they may attend. But that will have no impact - just like their media effort, which has no effect internally or externally. It will have no impact because these individuals are well-known to all for the crimes of secession and war they committed. The opposition inside Yemen will not attend. If someone (from inside Yemen) attends on a personal capacity, then they are definitely among the elements that contributed to the support for the secession and war.  
Dr. Hassan Makki will not attend.

**Q: Is it true that you are preparing to close the file of the war and secession in the south through partial changes in the system of government which will allow major southern politicians - like Ali Nasser Mohammed - to participate in power. And what is your relationship with him?**

**A:** The file of the war has been completely closed. What is left is the file of those wanted for trial. All politicians - whether in the former North or South - are now after unity politicians of the Republic of Yemen. The system is based on the legitimacy of its elected parliament and the constitution and all Yemeni people - north and south, east and west. The presidency and government represent all the Yemeni people, without discrimination.

**Q: Are there any expected changes?**

**A:** No. There are no changes coming up, and we have recently amended the constitution, which was approved by the parliament.

**Q: Where is the Yemeni Socialist Party today?**

**A:** It is present in the opposition.

**Q: Why doesn't it participate in power?**

**A:** It is natural in a democracy for parties to be in power, and others to be in the opposition. In the coming elections, if the YSP wins enough seats in parliament, then it can participate in power, just like any other political organization.

**Q: Will it share power in the future?**

**A:** That will depend on the outcome of the elections which will determine who will join in power.

**Q: But today, the YSP has 36 seats in parliament?**

**A:** I think even more, but some of its members are those among the YSP leaders who participated in the secessionist elements, and who have fled out of the country.

**Q: Is there any reason why the YSP cannot participate in government now?**

**A:** The YSP was in the coalition government and it has gone out because its (then) leadership committed the crime of secession and war. They are now in the opposition. The country is now preparing for parliamentary elections, and if the YSP or any other political party wins, then they can participate in forming the government.

**Q: What about Ali Nasser Mohammed?**

**A:** He is like any other Yemeni politician. He has the right to participate in the process of building the nation, and there is nothing against that.

**Q: There is an item in the coalition agreement which gives (your partner) the Islah the right to withdraw. Is this true?**

**A:** Yes, the coalition agreement states that either partner has the right to withdraw from the coalition, provided it announces that at least one year prior to the (parliamentary) elections date.

**Q: Do you see that happening?**

**A:** I don't think so.

**Q: Mr. President. How do you see the Yemeni unity experience. Is it a model that can be used in achieving Arab unity?**

**A:** The Yemeni unity was carried out not as a model or project for Arab unity. But if one day, the Arabs decide they want to study it as one of the options for Arab unity, that is up to them. Please note that Yemeni unity was not a unity between two nations, but between two parts of the same nation, and it can serve as a model in this context.

**Q: What was the role of the war in the unity, and what have benefited from this unity?**

**A:** This is the job of historians and intellectuals who will assess conditions of Yemen during the days of partition, and after unity. We have benefited a lot from unity. First we have put an end to the struggle between the two parts of Yemen. Then we achieved stability and general peace for the Yemeni people. We now have one army, one security apparatus.

In general, we now have by-passed internal struggle and are working to build the new Yemen.

**Q: But Yemeni unity has become a source of worry for your neighbors. Are these worries over?**

**A:** Yemeni unity concerns only Yemenis, and it does not represent any danger to any country. We don't envisage to export it, and it is not targeted against anybody. It is a stability factor in the region.

**Q: Is it true that some secessionist elements are causing disturbances in some parts of the south?**

**A:** This is not true. The southern and eastern governorates are probably more stable than the other governorates. The secessionist elements live outside Yemen after they fled from justice.

**Q: You have succeeded in reconciling with your adversaries. How far have you come in this?**

**A:** We have no adversaries. But regarding the elements that participated in the secession and war, we have reconciled with them and they have

resumed all their rights under the general amnesty law. Most have returned to Yemen.

But those who have decided to stay outside, they are, no doubt, traitors and secessionists who have passed on themselves the crime of treason.

In general, we have welcomed back all, except those sixteen on the list (of the prosecutor general) who war wanted for trial. We will respect the verdict against them whatever it is once they undergo trial.

**Q: Is the general amnesty law still in effect?**

**A:** Those who contacted us and expressed interest to return, we have not blocked anyone.

**Q: What of the border problems between Yemen and its neighbors?**

**A:** We have amicably resolved the border

problem with the Sul-

tanate of Oman. Both sides are happy and satisfied with this.

Regarding our border with the brothers in Saudi Arabia, there are joint committees which meet regularly to discuss the issues. Since my visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, things are moving positively and both sides are satisfied.

**Q: How soon do you anticipate finishing that?**

**A:** We hope results will be achieved as soon as possible, but we cannot specify a time framework. It is up to the committees.

**Q: Are you still prepared to enter into joint ventures with your Saudi neighbors, especially regarding the construction of a pipeline to carry the Saudi oil to the Arabian Sea?**

**A:** In principle we are ready to enter into joint projects with our brothers in Saudi Arabia. Regarding the pipeline project, we are ready for such a project under the same conditions as stipulated in projects between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, or Syria and Iraq, or Turkey and Iraq or any other neighboring states, and for the mutual benefit.

**Q: Have there been discussions on this matter?**

**A:** There were old talks.

**Q: Yemen participated in the Amman Economic Summit. How do you assess your role and the results of the conference?**

**A:** We participated in the Amman Summit on the basis of an invitation from Jordan. I believe the Summit did not break any new grounds, and it is like the previous conference in Morocco. I believe the on-going preparations for the conference in Cairo will similarly not achieve anything new. This is due to the realities and nature of the conditions in the region, and due to the peace process itself.

People cannot be calm and proceed to normalize with the Zionist entity so long as this entity does not fulfill its commitments and does not show credibility in abiding by the peace process.

Let me say that many of the Arabs agreed to participate as a gesture of courtesy or in response to pressure from the American Administration or the Europeans. But I tell you, the Arab soul resists and refuses this because the Zionist entity is not serious about real peace which guarantees for the region stability, peaceful coexistence, and cooperation among the peoples of the region.

**Q: What is the exact Yemeni position on the peace process?**

**A:** We are with the full, just and comprehensive peace which guarantees the return of the legitimate Arab rights, first and foremost of which is the occupied Arab lands in Palestine, Golan and South Lebanon.

Maybe many Arabs agree now to normalize and cooperate with Israel as a practical matter. But they are not convinced, especially since the Islamic ulema (clergymen) disagree with us as politicians regarding normalization with Israel.

**Q: Has the leader of your delegation met with**

**any of the Israeli officials during the Amman Summit?**

**A:** The Israelis requested a meeting with the head of our delegation, Mr. Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development, but he refused.

**Q: Why?**

**A:** Because there is no need for that, and we have nothing to discuss with Israel. We have no relations with it, and we are not an adjacent country.

**Q: Aren't there contacts with Israel?**

**A:** No.

**Q: Is it true that there is an immigration of Yemeni Jews to Israel?**

**A:** There is no immigration of Yemeni Jews to Israel. The only time that happened was in 1948. However, the Yemeni constitution guarantees freedom of travel and movement from and to Yemen for all Yemenis, including Yemeni Jews. They exercise this right like any others.

**Q: Arab reconciliation: How can it be achieved and what are your views and ideas to restore Arab solidarity?**

**A:** Yemen supports the efforts of any Arab state towards Arab reconciliation. But it is clear that those who do not want inter-Arab solidarity have succeeded in making inter-Arab differences prevail, and to marginalize the role of the Arab League, and maintaining a divided Arab World. They have only calculated their (narrow) interests. We called on all to by-pass differences and the restoration of Arab solidarity. We also called for frank and candid talks, which cannot be achieved unless we meet.

**Q: How do you assess your relations with your GCC neighbors, specially Kuwait?**

**A:** Our relations with all are excellent. Our relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is excellent once we overcame the misunderstanding and clouds in our relations. Our relations with Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates are excellent. Even our relations with Kuwait are excellent from our side. They hold a grudge, but we have no problem in restoring the relations. Diplomatic relations are not back, but they will be, one day.

**Q: You are now in Aden, and so are the main components of the government. What is the idea behind moving the capital to the south?**

**A:** Aden's climate is very comfortable in the winter. It is a strategic city, and there is nothing wrong in the president and government residing here. There is nothing wrong with the president and government being present in Saadah, Hadhramaut, Hodeidah or Taiz or any other governorate. The presence of the top officials helps in speeding decisions and overcoming any obstacles in the development process.

**Q: But the attention you give to Aden and the southern governorates is visible?**

**A:** Yes, we do give Aden and the southern governorates major attention to compensate for the time lost during the rule of the Marxist totalitarian regime which did nothing for the people. It actually side-tracked them and lied to them. You can poll the public to see what the Communists have done here. All their achievements are destruction, conspiracy, and spending time of meaningless arguments.

Since unity, you must have witnessed the construction boom, and other aspects of growth, which will them to catch up with the northern governorates.

**Q: What about the Aden Free Zone?**

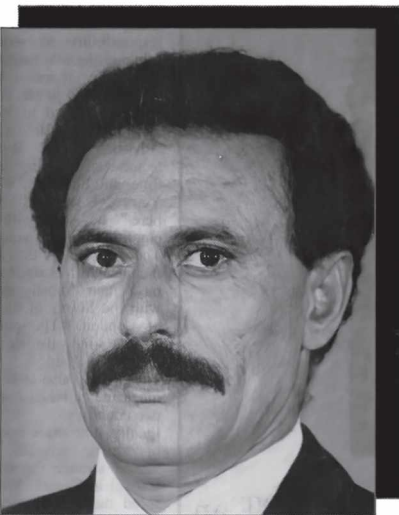
**A:** There are ambitious projects in the Aden Free Zone, especially after the seaport has been freed. The airport and harbor will be connected by an industrial zone. There will be an independent management with its own system and laws for the Free Zone. On the 25th of November, this effort will be inaugurated. We also have many offers which will be decided upon in the coming days?

**Q: Are there offers by foreign companies?**

**A:** Yes, we have offers from investment companies from the USA, Britain, the Gulf countries, other Arab countries, as well as local investors.

**Q: Do you support (UAE President) Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Aal Nahyan's call to lift the economic embargo against the Iraqi people?**

**A:** Yes, we fully support the call of Sheikh Zayed which reflects his feeling of responsibility, wisdom and patriotism. It also shows his human feelings for the suffering of the Iraqi people, and we should all join hands in bringing an end to this suffering.





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## Strengthening Yemeni-British Links

Over the last few weeks, there have been quite a few cultural events linking Yemen and Britain. The last of these was the visit of a high level team from the British-Yemeni Society (BYS), headed by its chairman, Bill Heber Percy.

At the end of a three-week visit, he told the Yemen Times that he is going home burdened with greater responsibility to work towards bringing the two nations together. "We have an awful lot to offer each other," said Mr. Percy.

Percy had lived in Yemen from 1959 till 1967. He was the Senior Advisor of the Western Protectorates, spending most of his time in Baihan. "When I left Yemen, I left half of my heart here," he said with a lot of emotion filling his voice.

The BYS, with some 170 members, offers six lectures a year on Yemen - mostly in association with the SOAS of the University of London. "The purpose is to educate the British public on Yemen," he said.

The Society also issues an annual magazine on issues concerning the two countries.

Finally, it arranges exchange visits of artists, scholars, etc. "We helped arrange the recent Welsh festival in Yemen. We also sponsored the trip of Yemeni singer Hamoud Al-Gunaid to Britain."

When asked what most he remembers of the Yemeni character, he quickly answered, "The individualism and the generosity."

After some a quarter of a century, the most striking thing he noticed was the excellent road network, and the bustling life, especially in Mukallah.

Dr. Abdullah Abdul-Wali Nasher, Chairman of the Yemeni-British Friendship Association, was also



in an upbeat mood. "We are happy with the visit, and we are gratified with the cooperation and response of the Yemeni officials. The visiting British team has been received by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abdulhanni, Foreign Minister Al-

Iryani, and many more officials," he said. "I want to announce here that the new premises of the YBFA at the end of this month. I would like to thank all, specially the Hayel Saeed Anam Group and the British Embassy in Sanaa for their generous support."

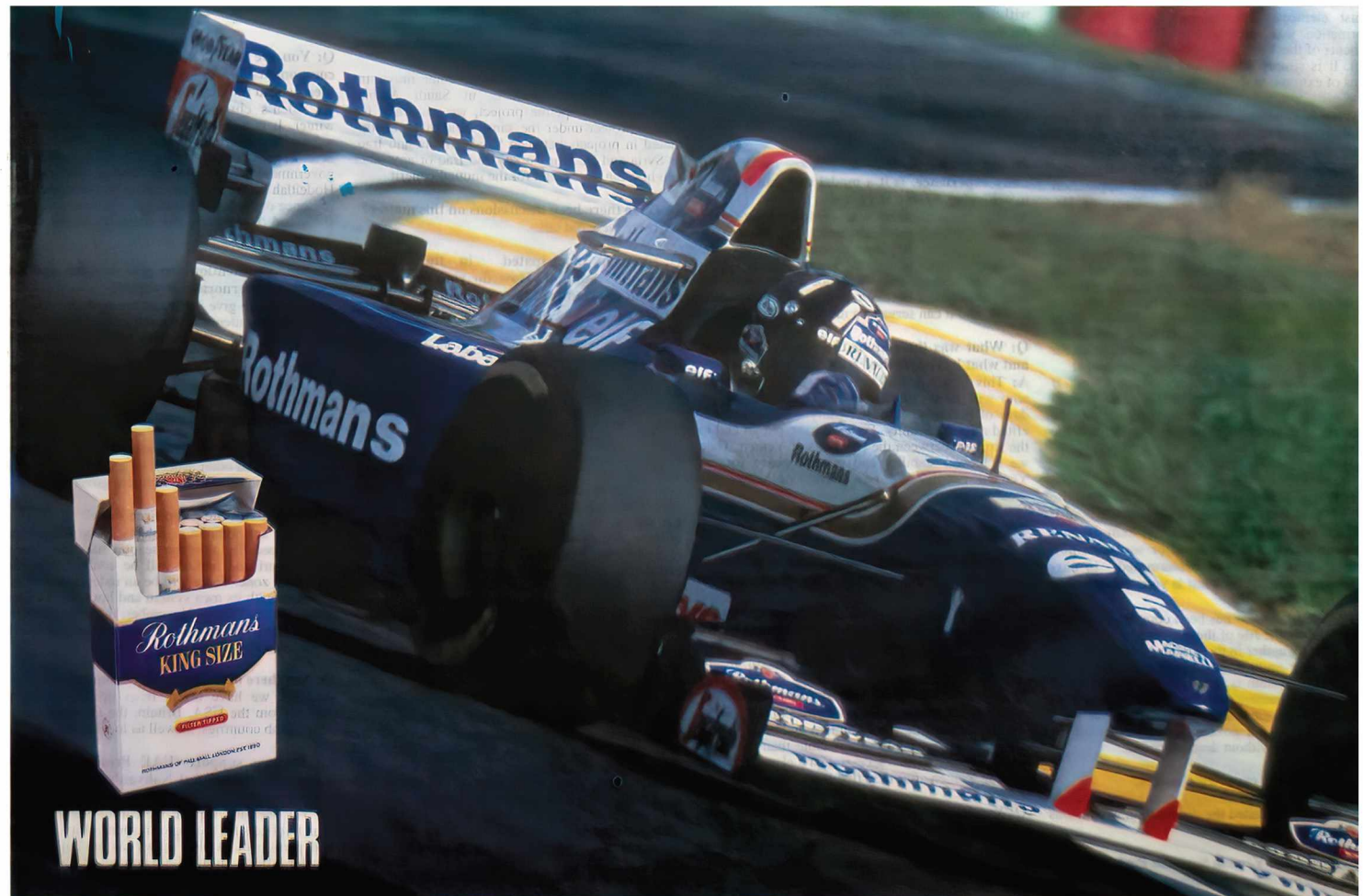
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