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YEMEN TIMES

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OUR VIEWPOINT

WHISPERING IN THE EAR!

One of the major problems of government in developing countries is the absence of a good communications system between the ruler and people, according to which the right people are chosen to manage the affairs of government. No good system evolves because rulers, as well as their entourages, block it.

Third World rulers do not like clear-cut systems for the same reason that they do not like law and order - it makes their decisions accountable to a set of guidelines. Members of the rulers' entourages do not like such systems because they would lose their importance in acting as 'intermediaries.'

The entourages of rulers, work out an interesting alternative - "the Whispering in the Ear System" (WES). According to the WES, the entourage tells the ruler about the "virtues" of this individual, and the "vices" of that one. We have refined this system to perfection in Yemen, specially since the WES has been application for some time.

As a result, the entourage has gathered prestige and influence. People who vie for the attention of the ruler approach the entourage with 'gifts' just to pass on the "right message" to the big guy. People who need to be heard, and who want to explain themselves and their viewpoints end up beseeching the entourage to whisper kind words in the ruler's ears."

If you are lucky and you have "friends" or relatives who have access to the Man and they are willing to whisper the right words, then you have it made. If you don't have that kind of connection, and can't buy the favor, then forget it. You can't hope for much, because everything hinges on convincing that top man. You should not curse your luck; it could be a lot worse. The entourage could whisper the wrong words, and if that happens, you are in a lot of trouble without knowing it.

Yemen needs to evolve a rational and transparent mechanism for decision making and for choosing the right people to run its affairs. That means we have to fight to replace the WES system. It is a tough fight, but one from which we can't shy away.

The Publisher
عبدكريم

The New Government: Is the YSP Insisting on its Pre-election Share?

The debates over the shares of representation in the cabinet are becoming a bone of contention among the Big Three (PGC, Islah and YSP).

The Islah has contented itself with two slots (Education and Awqaf = Endowment), although it is still aspiring for the Ministry of Information. But that is it.

The big surprise is that the YSP wants to maintain its pre-election share in government. "It is as if the elections did not take place. What do they want?" demanded a puzzled and embittered senior PGC official.

The President has already given several concessions to the YSP. Already, they have the vice-presidency. In addition, the whole National Assembly apparatus (the House of Representatives plus the proposed Al-Shura Council) will be linked to the vice president's office. Either house will also be chaired by a YSP person, the other going to the Islah. In addition, six of the 19 ministerial portfolios will be assigned to YSP people.

But the YSP wants to take the post of prime minister for itself. The PGC said "No!"

The PGC wants to keep the two top posts in executive authority - the presidency and the premiership. It also wants to bring in three independents into the cabinet - a group it refers to as technocrats. The PGC insists on full agreement on everything before the 15th of May, when the new parliament convenes. It wants the details regarding the formation of the office of president and vice president, the establishment of Majlis Al-Shura, and the government all to be agreed upon. "It is a package deal," it has told its two partners.

Big Question Marks!

The Supreme Electoral Committee has decided to nullify the candidacy of Mr. Sultan Ahmed Al-Sameyi, on what grounds - Nobody knows? Everybody knows that the regime had wanted Mr. Sameyi out of the parliamentary race and a docile SEC has obliged.

This case leaves us with a nasty precedent which says that the SEC can nullify the candidacy of any individual the regime does not like. Mr. Sameyi technically can revert to the judicial system, but he is being hunted by the security people, and the judicial system cannot stop them. Democracies do not operate like this.

Mr. Sultan Al-Sameyi got 4526 votes, and his competitor from the Islah who was declared winner, Mr. Al-Faqeh, got only 1724 votes. Who truly represents that constituency?

In the final analysis, we are an infant democracy and certain shortcomings are inevitable. But the flagrant abuse of power and the whimsical decisions that have become part and parcel of the recent elections are not acceptable. Can the SEC tell the Yemeni people what right it got to refuse the candidacy of Mr. Sameyi? Can the SEC tell us the legal base for such a decision? Can the SEC tell us why it can violate the constitution of this country?

Some people say that we should brood over the shortcomings of the elections and we should all glorify the experience, for the sake of Yemen and its democracy. They are wrong. For the sake of Yemen we should take a deep and thorough look at the elections and pin down the shortcomings in the hope of holding the violators accountable. We cannot shy away from our mistakes. We should look at them and straighten them out.



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David Mack in Sanaa Parliament Convenes

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, David Mack, is scheduled to arrive in Sanaa on Saturday May 8th on an official visit to Yemen. The three-day visit, which comes following a statement of support for the Yemeni democratization effort by the Clinton administration, is expected to boost the presently low-key US-Yemeni relations and cooperation. During the trip, Mr. Mack is scheduled to meet with senior Yemeni officials, including the President, give a talk at Sanaa University, meet with the executive board of the Yemen-American Friendship Association, and hold a press conference. He is also going to see several intellectuals and key opposition figures. It is worth noting that this is Ambassador Mack's third visit to Yemen. Mr. Mack is an Arabophone and a Yemenologist.

According to the Yemeni constitution, the Chairman of the Presidential Council has called on the new parliament to convene on Saturday, May 15th. Among the first items on the agenda of the meeting are amendments to the constitution to create the office of president and vice president, to establish a senate (Majlis Al-Shura), and to re-draw the lines between the branches of authority. Already, three blocs have evolved in parliament, each revolving around one of the three major parties - the PGC, Islah and YSP.

Sanaa University Awards Its First Doctorate

On Thursday, May 6th, Sanaa University awarded its first-ever PhD degree. Student Mohammad Abubakar Al-Haddad, successfully presented to the Sociology Department of the College of Arts his thesis on "The Structural Transformation of Yemeni Villages." This event marks the a landmark in the post-graduate program of the university. Other colleges, such as Law, Commerce, Education, etc., have already initiated master's programs. The Republic of Yemen has, at the moment two universities - one in Sanaa and the other in Aden. A third university is already operational in Taiz, while a fourth one in Mukallah, Hadhramaut, is expected to be launched in 1993/4.

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Third Year Secondary School English Language Trial Exams

Prepared by:
Jamal Shamekh,
English Language Teacher, Yarim.

LITERARY SECTION: Questions Based on Unit Six

A. Choose the correct answer:

- I would (rather, prefer, like) Athens to Amsterdam.
- One Yemeni Rial (worths, is worth, worthing) about 300 Liras.
- Is Yarim (as cold, colder, coldest) than Taiz.
- Would you rather (visit, visiting, to visit) Jordan or Paris?
- You should speak English (as much, more, most) as possible.
- My father is paying for all the tickets, (isn't, wasn't, doesn't) he?
- There are many restaurants (which, where, who) you can order Oriental dishes.
- The teacher was angry because (few, a few, little) students could answer the question.
- I (used to, need, must) play football, but I don't now.
- The students have the questions (copy, copying, copied).

B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

- If the pilot (be) well last week, he (fly) to Rome.
- He wishes to speak to his parents before (make) a final decision.
- The opens in the middle to let tall ships (pass).
- He would rather (stay) in bed.
- He (steal) it from you if he could.
- Many old buildings can still be (see) in Athens and Rome.
- As a result of (receive) an increase, he moved to the new house.
- I have my car (mend).
- Yemen used to be (rule) by an Imam.
- She offered to help me while (be) in Yarim.

C. Fill in the blank with the correct word: appointment, expensive, dry, destinations, population, decorated.

- Yemenia has seven ----- in Europe.
- It was impossible to keep ----- in the rain.
- Old coins are much more ----- than new ones.
- I live in a town with a ----- of 10,000.
- Before I came to the doctor, I had a -----.
- My house is well -----.

D: Complete the sentences below with reference to the table:

	Car A	Car B
Length	3.5 meters	3.4 meters
Width	1.98 meters	1.8 meters
Price	180,000	210,000
Year	1986	1988
Condition	Good	Excellent
No of Seats	5	5

- Car A is ----- car B.
- Car B is ----- than car A.
- Car A is ----- expensive ----- car B.
- Car B ----- better ----- car A.
- Car A is not ----- old ----- car B.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION: Questions Based on Unit Five:

A. choose the correct alternatives:

- A piano is (so, such, too) heavy for a child to lift.
- We saw the (different, similar, same) film as you did.
- I feel sorry for Arwa. She has (few, a few, a little) friends.
- I am from a country (which, whose, who) history goes back to thousands of years.
- The library has (so, such, too) many books that it is impossible to count them.
- The water in the bottle (is, has, have) purified.
- The weather was (such, too, so,) that I had to stay indoors all day.
- Evey boy in this town (has, is, have) a gun.
- The iron bar is (such a, such, so) strong metal that I can't bend it.
- There used to be very (a few, few, little) schools in Yemen.

B. Fill in the blank space with the correct word.

- transparent, dissolves, attached, germs, samples, weak.
- The nurse treated the wopund with a disinfectant to keep the ----- away.
 - The company gave away free ----- of the product.
 - The legs of the chair are too ----- to support the fat man.
 - Salt ----- in water.
 - The picture was ----- to the wall.
 - Look! If you can see everything through it, then it is -----.

C. By reading the sentences, complete the questions that follow.

- White blood cells change their shapes to swallow the germs.
Why -----?
- There are two types of germs.
How many -----?
- Yes, germs are so small.
Are -----?
- Plants help keep our air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.
How -----?

The answers are on page 15.

This is the final lot of the trial exams.

The best of luck to the students in their examinations.

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تلفون: ٢١٧-٠٤٠/١/٢/٣
فاكسيل: ٢١١-٨٨٣

ص ب رقم ٤٨٩٤ - الحديدة

ترقبوا فرووعنا في المكلا، عدن، تعز، إب

**THE NILE:
A SOURCE OF FUTURE CONFLICT**

In 1978, the late President, Anwar Sadat, of Egypt warned that if anyone, at any moment, thought to deprive Egypt of its "life" the country would not hesitate to go to war. He was referring to the Nile, the world's longest waterway, which provides Egypt with more than 90% of its water requirements. The country is now using every last drop of water available to it and prophecies of war still loom.

"In the next few years the demographic explosion in Egypt, Kenya and Uganda will lead all those countries to use more water; unless we can agree on the management of water resources we may have international or inter-African disputes," Mr. Boutros Ghali, former foreign minister of Egypt and now the Secretary General to the UN said recently.

The one existing treaty on the allocation of Nile waters - the Nile Waters Agreement - was signed in 1959 and binds only Egypt and Sudan. According to engineers in the region, both countries stick to its stipulations which allocate 55.5bn cubic meters of water to Egypt a year and 18.5bn cubic meters to Sudan, although Egypt regularly borrows water from Sudan. The official allocation is based on estimations of a mean annual discharge of 84bn cubic meters, with about 10bn reckoned to be lost in evaporation and seepage from Lake Nasser, in Upper Egypt.

Ironically, internal conflicts in the Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia have probably done a lot to forestall interstate conflicts over the Nile waters. Peter Moszynski of Africa Confidential, the respected African newsletter, says, "political settlements in these countries are likely to lead to much increased demands on the basin's water, especially in Ethiopia, and without a general regional agreement on water usage, conflict is almost certain to increase."

Civil war in Ethiopia meant that extensive irrigation and hydro-power generation plans, which could involve damming the Blue Nile, have gone back to the drawing board. Such plans require vast quantities of water and, if implemented, could threaten Egypt's well being.

Exacerbating tensions is the steady increase in the populations of the Nile basin states. The combined populations of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan alone are expected to be about 160million by the end of the century. This will necessitate increased food production and agricultural expansion, which in turn will require more water, but in Egypt the needs of the growing population are already damaging water quality. A plan to increase the output of the Nile has been on hold for almost 10 years, also as a result of civil war, this time in Sudan.

Completion of the Jonglei Canal, designed to drain the swamps of southern Sudan, has been prevented by political instability. The project would have lowered the large amount of water lost through evaporation, opened up the area for agriculture and released more water for irrigation in northern Sudan and Egypt. Yet, the settlement of the war will invariably lead to greater demand for water in Sudan.

Meanwhile, a shortage of water in Egypt would intensify the environmental problems the country faces as a result of the frequency with which the existing water supply, particularly groundwater, is reused. John Hennessey, president-elect of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, says the sustainability of recycling irrigation through the aquifer is questionable. "Water that gets into the ground has been through the irrigation system so it is laced with fertilizers and nitrates. There is very little rainfall which which would normally have a cleansing effect on the aquifer," he says

The sensitivity of water supply in the Nile basin is not an issue that is going to go away. Talk of war may, for the moment, be far-fetched, but as long as the populations of the Nile basin keep growing, the present accords governing the allocation of the Nile waters may not be sufficient to keep the peace. Therefore, it is urgently required that the existing agreements are improved and new ones be finalized between all the countries concerned.

**WORLD SHOCKED BY
THE BEREGOVYOY SUICIDE**

The whole world woke up to a shock last week by the suicide of defeated French prime minister, Pierre Berezgoy. French Socialist Party politicians said they could only explain his death as the result of depression.

Berezgoy, during a stroll along a canal in his hometown of Nevers on Saturday, May 1st, grabbed a gun from his bodyguard, put it to his head, and fired one shot. It was 6:20 p.m. local time according to reports from the authorities in Nevers. He died four hours later as a helicopter ambulance was rushing him to a Paris hospital.

Earlier in the day, a national holiday (labor day), Berezgoy had conferred with local union leaders and presided at the start of an amateur bicycle race.

French leaders were astounded that the upright Berezgoy, a man who both enemies and friends respected for his steely devotion to duty, could have altered so much as to take his own life.

The tragedy capped a lifetime in which Berezgoy, 67, despite his great achievements, remained perpetually overshadowed by his friend and boss, Francois Mitterrand. Before the fall of the socialists from favor in the March 28th parliamentary elections, Berezgoy had served for almost exactly one year as premier after replacing the controversial Edith Cresson.

Earlier, he had served two widely praised stints as finance minister 1984-86 and 1988-92, during his economic policy suprema saved the socialists from definite disaster.

In recent months, he was personally accused of corruption as his integrity and reputation were questioned. Newspaper reports, which he later confirmed, disclosed that he had received \$180,000 in interest-free loan in 1986 from a businessman, later jailed on corruption charges.

His closing months in office were marred by the collapse of the Socialist Party. He felt he was personally responsible for the Socialist defeat and was depressed that questions about his honesty may have affected his party.

Following a somber funeral ceremony, many senior French officials expressed frustration and anger at the media accusations. He had been "insulted, insulted, insulted without ceasing," flayed out Jack Lang angrily at the critics. In a later television interview, Lang repeated his anger by stating, "At no time in these recent months was a word spoken in honor of the exceptional things he did in guiding France's economy."

"He became the target of many unjust personal attacks. As a man of honor, he suffered a great deal," said Pierre Mauroy, himself a former Socialist premier. A third friend said, "He never deserved to end like that."

A lifelong socialist, Berezgoy chose May 1st, the international festival of labor, for his death.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEIGHBORS

This week, four of Yemen's immediate neighbors had good news to offer.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, six university professors have declared their intention to start a human rights organization in Saudi Arabia. "The purpose is to ensure proper due process of law and the full upholding of the rights of individuals taken in for interrogation by security," one of the founders announced. He added that the organization will seek to apply the full rights of individuals as guaranteed by Islamic Sharia. This is a milestone in the traditionally conservative Saudi Arabia where opposition is not tolerated.

In the Republic of Djibouti, on Friday May 7th, the people went to the polls to choose their next president. The five contenders to the post include current president Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Delegates from the UN, Arab League, Organization of African States, UN and various countries serve as observers.

In Eritrea, a new government is in place. The people of Eritrea had voted last month to fully separate from Ethiopia, a decision Ethiopia gracefully accepted.



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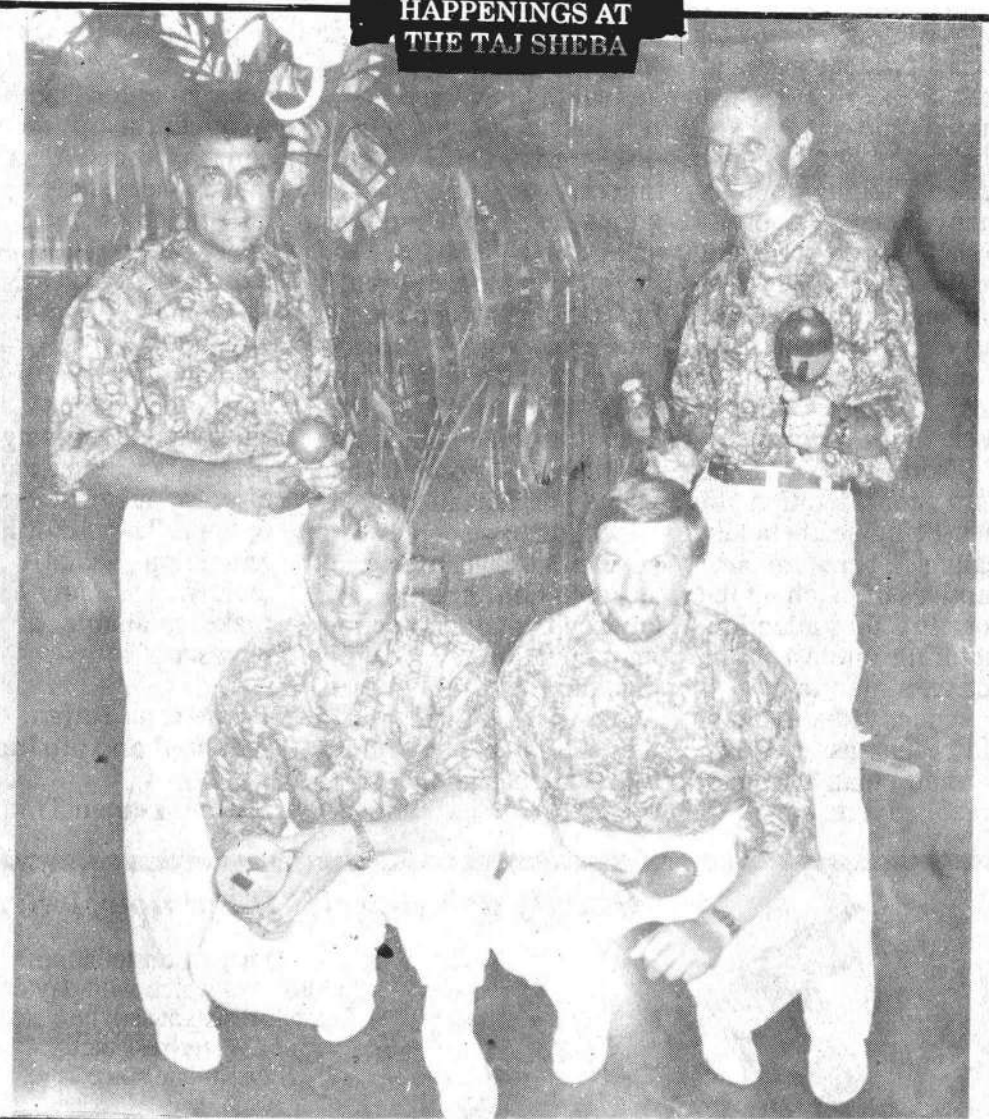


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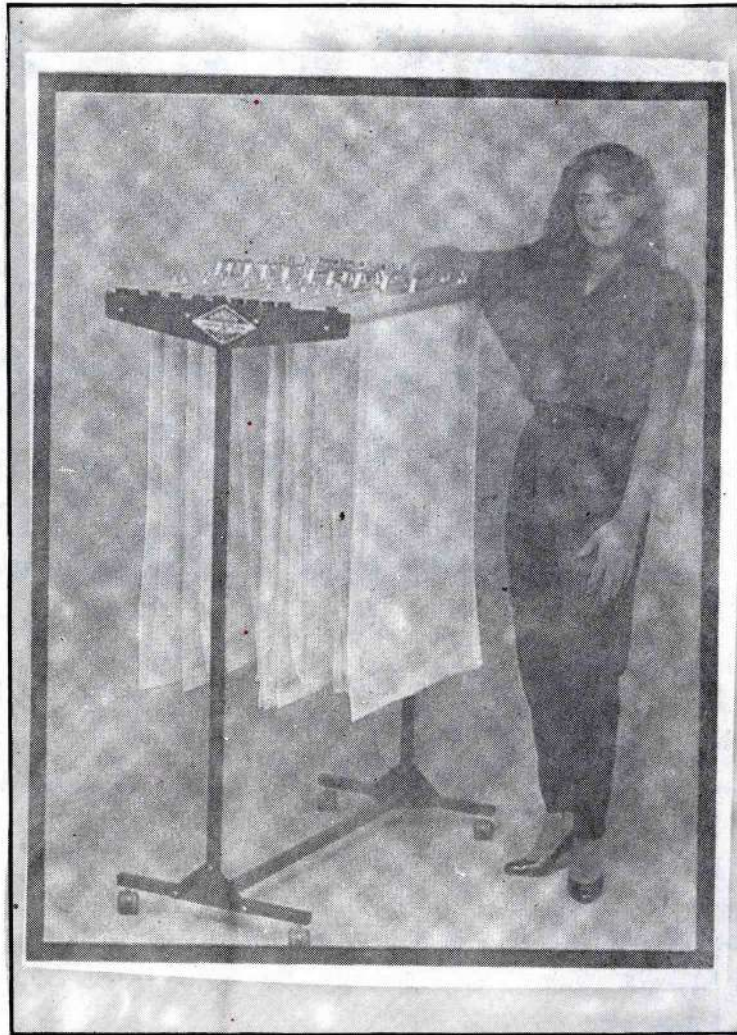


The Use of Women in Advertisements: STILL THE DUMB BELLE?

Women have surely come a long way. They live and work and have attained equality to men in many spheres. Today, they occupy pivotal positions in professional fields and have liberated lifestyles. If, however, advertising were to be any index it would tell a completely different story. The advertising industry is beset with traditional role models. If one were to believe them, the purpose of a woman's life would range from anything between washing clothes whiter than snow to sustaining her family health with a brand of malt beverage. She vies with her neighbors, cuts corners, pinches pennies towards the achievement of these extremely high priority goals. She is in most cases very slow on the uptake, easily impressed with fakes, falls for free offers and discounts, and seldom uses her brains if she is credited with any.

So there's the woman for you; when the family is buying paint, she is only concerned with the colors, while the wise husband has to bother about prices, durability, and other such considerations. She buys a new refrigerator and complains to an irate service engineer that what's wrong with it, is that it is noiseless. She's wonderstruck when her prudent husband invests in the right policy or mutual fund.

If she's so dumb, how come she's helping to push so many brands of products she has no apparent connection with. There is a woman in the ad of almost every product, even such things as after shave lotions, razors, men's apparel, tube lights or fans. There always is the creative consideration of women being aesthetically appealing. There are also the motives of catching the eye or attracting attention. If capturing interest is the objective, a man in a pressure cooker advertisement would be just as effective, if not more, than a woman in a razor advertisement.



Going back to portrayal of traditional roles, one wonders if the people behind these commercials ever stop to think what far-reaching effects such advertising has on viewers' or readers' minds. This is particularly distressing in the case of children who most often watch TV or Video in the absence of their parents. The messages that go home may be subtly packaged but are quite pithy in content. It is indeed easy to believe that advertising only mirrors existing social norms and contemporary values and lifestyles. But these advertisements really futher implant certain old (and wrong) concepts regarding the place and role of women in society. Today social marketing is gaining ground and many organizations are allocating resources to advertize for causes such as pollution control and environmental protection, immunization, family planning, etc. Why then, don't the producers of these commercials think twice about riding roughshod over women's

sensibilities? Why does the "ad world" insist on stereotyping women? Recent attempts to show women in situations close to the truth leave much to be desired. The modern woman slogs like a robot in an office and still cooks a perfect meal for her family and washes their clothes even whiter. She uses a brand of petroleum jelly to help her smile for a promotion, a special detergent for clothes to wear to board meetings, and a moisturizer that makes her students mistake her for their classmate. She smokes a cigarette specially created with a woman in mind and advertised as though smoking signified final emancipation. Today's advertising displays, more than anything else, a recourse to soft options. The use of humor, animation and other creative techniques would make available a whole new set of ideas.

By: Meena Rajan, Adapted and abridged by: Hayat, Yemen Times.

By: Meena Rajan, Adapted and abridged by: Hayat, Yemen Times.

Merger as the Answer to PGC-YSP Troubles

By: Mohammed Al-Nidhari, National Institute for Administrative Sciences

Merger is the solution! Regardless of the violations and shortcomings that accompanied the electoral process, the parliamentary elections are still regarded as a great step in our democratic march. It is true that a large number of peoples acquired their democratic pursue throughout long years of practice. The democracy we aim does not come to us all at once, but we can acquire and learn it through practice. This is our first experiment in democracy and it proved our potential and trustworthy in uprooting this experiment more and more in our march, particularly when all the parts agreed upon the outcomes despite the loopholes, excesses and violations. In view of the outcome of the elections, we expect the YSP to study and tackle seriously this issue of merger with the PGC for the following two reasons:

1) The results show a major retreat in some of the YSP positions and this is due to the continued adherence of some of the leaderships in the YSP. In other words, they continue on their old pursuit and methods in their ideology and application. The supreme interests of the homeland require this merger with the PGC regarding the

country's transformation process and as a viable solution to the problems which might come up and cause a split to the national unity.


The merger would also reduce the of potential for differences occurring between the Islah and the YSP despite the late amendments that the party has added to its program.

To the contrary there is no difference between the Islah and the Congress. Both possess a lot of common grounds and this obvious from the political program of the PGC (The national accord) where

the Islah has no objection about it.

Owing to the mentioned points, as I see the merger, accordingly, will lead to an elimination of all the ideological differences between Al-Islah and the new born party, so the difference in future will focus on issues about economic programs and development visions and other

ills. Certainly, the new emerging situation will move our homeland qualitatively closer to our aspirations, specially in achieving stability, progress and prosperity.



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	Yokohama	23/30		Port Klang	15/22
KOREA	Tokyo	24/31	MALAYSIA	Penang	20/27
	Pusan	22/29		Singapore	14/21
CHINA	Shanghai	32/39	SINGAPORE	Chittagong	22/29
	Xingang	27/34	B'DESH	Colombo	10/17
	Qingdao	31/38	SRI LANKA	Bombay	9/16
H'KONG	Hong Kong	20/27	INDIA	Cochin	11/18
	TAIWAN	Kaosiung	18/25	Madras	23/30
PHILIPPINES	Keelung	20/27	Calcutta	22/29	
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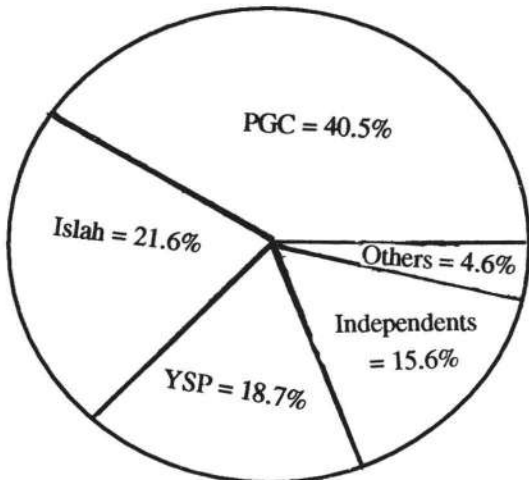
ELECTIONS STATISTICS

1. Comparison of Number of Candidates and Winners by Party

Name of Party	Number of Candidates Fielded	Number of Candidates After Withdrawals	Number of Seats Won	% of Seats Won to # of Candidates
People's General Congress	291	279	122	43.7%
Yemenis Socialist Party	225	217	56	25.8%
Yemeni Congregation for Islah	246	196	62	31.6%
Baath	166	160	7	4.4%
Nasserite Unionist	93	93	1	1.1%
Nasserite Tas-heeh	35	32	1	3.1%
Nasserite Democratic Party	25	21	1	4.8%
Al-Haq Party	67	66	2	3.0%
League of Sons of Yemen	90	86	0	0%
Itihad Al-Qiwa Asha'abiyah	27	24	0	0%
At-Tanzeem As-Septemberi	9	9	0	0%
Liberation Front	24	24	0	0%
Al-Tagammu' Al-Wahdawi	13	12	0	0%
National Front	26	22	0	0%
Others/Independents	2,284	1,488	49	2.0%
TOTAL	3,621	2,731	301	100%

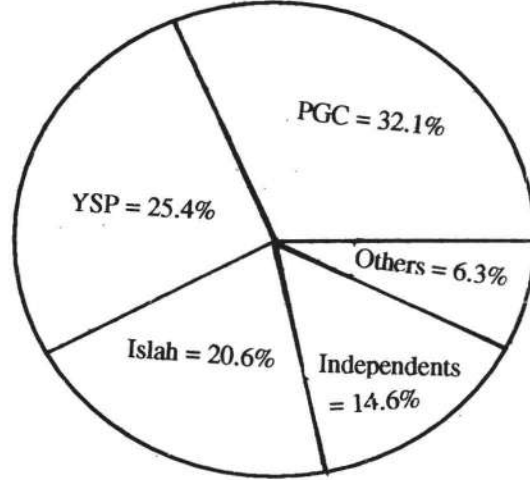
2. Comparison of Parties by Seats in Parliament:

Total = 301 seats



3. Comparison of Parties by Popular Votes:

Total = 2.2 million voters



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Tender documents are available at the Project Unit in the Ministry's premises located at AL-Boniah, Sanaa and may be obtained against payment of a non-refundable amount of US\$ 300 or the equivalent in Yemeni Rials, commencing from Tuesday 15/6/1993 through Wednesday 30/6/1993.

The bid envelopes will be opened by the committee in the presence of the contractors or their representatives at 12:00 noon on Monday 2/8/1993.

- 1- Contractor's first class category certificate.
- 2- Sticking to Specifications.
- 3- A bid bond at 2% of the contract price, valid for 90 days after the date of opening of the envelopes.
- 4- Tenders should be submitted in sealed/waxed envelopes.
- 5- Abiding by the dates mentioned in this advertisement.

The deadline for receiving the tenders is 1/8/1993. Those parties interested in bidding should submit to the mentioned address to obtain the bid documents by the above stated date

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Consolidating the Opposition!

Dr. Mohammad Abdul-Malik Al-Mutawakl, in a statement to Al-Haq newspaper, stated that the opposition's task for the next four years can be specified in the following: First: To accept the election results on a de facto basis and to continue to refuse the violations that accompanied the elections. At the same time, to expose the parties that violated the letter or the spirit of democratic values during the elections.

Second: To form a credible opposition front which focuses on the following:

A. Evaluating the past experiment with specific reference to the loopholes in the laws and regulations and laying down a clear alternative,

B. Evolving a practical program to prepare for the next parliamentary elections in order to reduce the ruling party's grip over the organs of:

1. local authority,
 2. official media,
 3. state's funds,
 4. public administration,
 5. security apparatus,
 6. the army,
 7. the educational system.
- All of these facets have contributed in making the elections unfair.

C. Working to rebuild the opposition parties on new ground-rules.

D. Encouraging the evolution of unions, societies, and associations in order to play a more active and influential role in the democratic pursuit.

E. Laying down a comprehensive program for reform, from the opposition's point of view, to be the base for its electoral program during the next elections.

These are just preliminary points which need to be crystallized by the opposition forces. The Yemeni organization for defending rights and democratic freedoms should also call for a meeting of this kind in collaboration with the Follow-up and Coordination Office of the National Conference.

By: Dr. Mohammed Al-Mutawakkil, Al-Haq, Sana'a, 5/2/1993.

Acceptance of the Outcome!

There were many violations which accompanied the elections process, from the formation of the Supreme Electoral Committee upto the balloting. In this connection, we would like to point to the following:

To start with, the SEC, through its division of the constituencies, condoned a lot of violations which the authorities practised; specifically those concerning the movement of military camps, whether during the first stages of registration or at the later stages close to election day.

The behavior of the SEC gave a sense that the committee had no intention of achieving the required

electoral decency. We have declared our point of view in our press interviews with the political parties and international supervisors, calling for a free and honest election. Our objective was to accept the outcome of the elections and the principle of the peaceful transfer of authority.

We have no choice but to accept democracy. Our goal is not to assume authority, because what we are after is building a nation state based on law and order.

Regardless of the outcome of the balloting, we are ready to be in the opposition to see that Yemen's interests are held above all other considerations.

By: Mohammad Rawih Saeed, Al-Thawra, Sana'a, 5/2/1993

An Address to the Ruling Parties!?

Now, you ruling parties have returned to authority, as we expected before the electoral process. And now, after the Congress and Al-Islah have won in the polls with a majority, many are waiting for you to do the great things you promised this nation.

As for the Congress, your national charter is one of the best and the most appealing, but it needs credibility through its application. We expect a move towards real change. As for Islah, who raises slogans in the guise of Islam and religion, you are asked to exert efforts for the implementation of justice and the welfare of the poor. It is evident that social justice must form the foundation for your credibility and adherence to Islam and its doctrines.

The application of the programs announced to the people before and during the elections should be implemented. The campaign slogans shouldn't be just propaganda, but the part seek to apply them.

We are addressing the PGC and Islah because of the majority you represent in the new parliament. Our people are waiting for your actions. Let us make good use of the state's fund, which is being plundered in different ways.

What is the practical plan which you are going to apply to stop the misuse of state funds? Our officials behave in an irresponsible way with state funds while the people suffer from the hike of prices. The question remains:- "How is the new majority going to solve this problem?"

The solution is clear in our religion. Education has strayed far from its real objective. Instead of producing an efficient generation of graduates with high morals and scientific abilities, the educational institutions produces only partially-educated youths. What is the solution? The official media is interested only in promoting the authorities using exaggerations, and

without any concern or service to religion or the homeland. Then, what is your program going to do about?

Security is of great concern to all, whether in authority or outside it. It is clear that factionalism, tribalism, and schisms have caused a lot of trouble for Yemen.

Are you (PGC + Islah) with it or against it? It is upto you to decide what to do and how to behave to rescue the people from their difficulties.

Islam as a doctrine, if applied honestly, is able to provide solutions to all our problems, but Islam will not resolve all these issues unless we have faithful and honest rulers. Finally, the people are eager to see what you are going to do for them regarding the promises of your electoral programs.

By: Ibraheem Mohammad Al-Wazir, Al-Belagh, Sana'a, 5/4/1993.

Pressure On the Independents!

The ruling parties are taking many measures to win over the independents who have won seats in parliament. Al-Wahdawi sources disclosed that the ruling parties began to exert their pressure on the independent members in order to annex them to their parliamentary bloc.

Remember, such pressures come after all the illegal practices of the authorities to win the elections.

Most of the independents who won their seats in parliament are already affiliated to political parties, despite their announcements to the contrary.

In addition, some of the independents, who are patriotic figures, resist to be linked with the promoters of corruption. The same sources state that the independents intend to form a new opposition group within the parliament.

Al-Wahdawi, Sana'a, 5/4/1993.

Time to Start Working!

At last, we have finished this difficult democratic experiment peacefully. With its finalization, the new parliament will take over the burdens and responsibilities of the next phase.

It is true that our people expressed their adherence to the democratic course. Their hope is to achieve tangible improvements in the citizens' standard of living by overcoming the economic crisis.

Hence, finding practical solutions for all the shortcomings, excesses, agonies, and problems to consolidate the democratic pursuit.

Democracy should not stop at the point of securing only political rights. It should tackle all the economic and social aspects for the welfare of the citizens. It is time to start working hard and

seriously in the field of economy. It is the duty of the new government to tackle the issues accumulated from the transitional period such as the spiralling of prices, the rise of unemployment, the devaluation of the local currency, numerous cases of corruption and other administrative chaos, and irresponsibility. These are all serious issues which require quick remedies. Hence, all the political forces are required to intensify their efforts in alleviating the agonies of the people.

Al-Mithaq, Sana'a, 5/3/1993.

What Is the Urgent National Task after the Elections?

Succeeding in great achievements is something of great importance, but what is more important is how to safeguard such achievements. The unification of Yemen is a case in point.

The unification brought with it new hopes: pluralism and democracy are the two most visible ones.

What is significant at this stage, is paving the way, through new legislations, towards a comprehensive social and economic reform effort. This is not difficult if all cooperate, each side bearing fully its

responsibilities. The issue cannot be resolved by resolutions and dreams.

It is necessary for all sides to understand and adjust to the wheel of progress in the world, in accordance with the basic tasks and local priorities.

Of course, the joint (PGC+YSP) program of action does not depend on mere hopes. Its basic premise is that such a process can't be attained by any one single party or another on its own.

To build a modern state, we are in need of all the parties to work together in implementing the country's general goals.

By: Ali Bin Thabit, Aden, Aden, 5/4/1993.

Who Deserves the Badge for April 27

Who is unqualified to practise democracy? Are they the citizens, political parties, the educated people?

To be specific, particularly after election day, without giving any justification, we will focus our concern on the needs of citizens from the rural regions who applied the laws and regulations with awareness that extracted the respect of the foreign observers.

Those citizens who went to exercise their rights deserve a badge for their role in the success of

democracy and Yemeni modernization.

Observers agreed that the Yemenis acted in an admirable way, but the crooked methods and blind political ambitions of the big parties distorted the positive aspects of our experience. The evidence of distortions and violations that kept on piling up reduced the glory of the elections, and left us with a negative impression.

By: Hamoud Munasser, Raay, Sana'a, 5/4/1993.

Prolonging the Agony

The deep meaning of the election results is a third extension of the transitional period. The main components of the pre-unification states have not yet been merged. The same mentality of partitioning the country among the politicians can be seen. The citizens do not expect any decency, integrity or honesty to prevail.

The parties have simply re-defined their positions and territorial zones of influence by using democracy as a guise. Everybody knows they have used state funds, the army and the establishment to remain in power. We have to recognize this cruel reality.

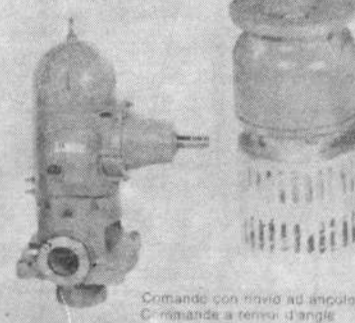
Al-Tagammu', Aden, 3/5/1993

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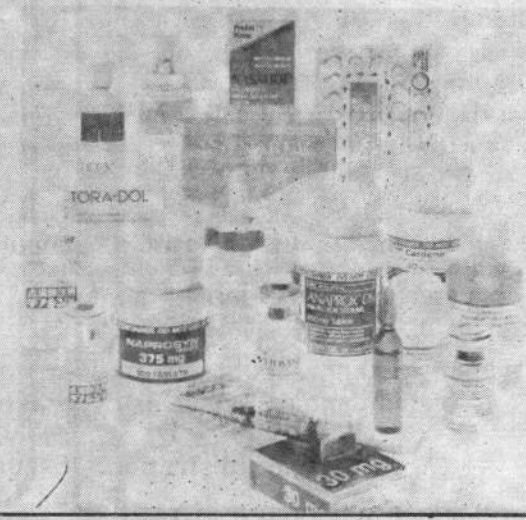


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The Rothmans darts competitions have generated YR 9670. The money, Martin Tomlinson says, is going to charity - the Mother Theresa sisters' efforts in Yemen.



WINNERS OF THE SUMMER AND WINTER DARTS LEAGUE:

from left to right:

**Martin Tomlinson,
Rothmans Sales Manager**

**THE ANIMAL HOUSE TEAM:
Jim Rix,
Jack Conley,
Eric Parsinnen**

Also part of the team,
but not pictured here are:
**John Davis
Karl Flahaven**

**Winter
Runner-ups:
The SSL Team**

from left:

**Tony Probert,
Chris Collis,
M. Tomlinson,
Andrew Gunn,
Andrew Morton**

Not Pictured:
**Shane Gunning,
Richard Quixley**



**Summer
Runner-ups:
The Clyde Team**

from left:

**M. Tomlinson,
Rick Schmitt,
Paul Alberow,
Ian Saika**

Not Pictured:
**John Taylor,
Dave Filler,
Pete Hackney,
Sue Saward.**



**Highest Finish:
Rick Schmitt**



**Highest Score:
Bill Bridges**



**Most Tons:
Rick Schmitt**



**Winners
of the Open
Tournament**

left to right:

**Jim Rix,
Tomlinson,
Tom Thomas**



**Winner
of Most
Scores
Under 10:**

Colin Kennedy




 Letters to the Editor


 Letters to the Editor


 Letters to the Editor
THE GREATEST CHALLENGE

Almost three years have passed since the unification of Yemen. The transitional period has come to an end and a new prosperous era is being promised.

This time, the Yemeni people will celebrate its greatest achievement, the third anniversary of the unification with confidence and pride. The 27th April, 1993 is another landmark in the history of Yemen. On this day, Yemenis were able to elevate themselves further. It was the day when the world witnessed the first democratic experiment of Yemen carried out successfully.

On the 27th April millions of Yemenis - both male and female - went willingly to the polling stations in order to cast their votes. They chose their representatives to the next parliament.

Now that the elections are over, we can now start the construction of a new and illustrious future. In a sense, the real challenge may have just begun. We not only do we have to build our country, but also to resist all those diabolic and cruel plans which try to destabilize and unravel our security and democracy.

We are proud of our country, and we plan to serve as good international citizens. We must work closely with all other nations who value highly the concepts of democracy, human rights, pluralism, freedom, etc.

Let us hope that our representatives in parliament will be visionary persons who will focus on the basic problems in order to lead our country out of its difficulties. But this is not enough, we as citizens must share in this national responsibility. We all should honestly dedicate our efforts for the purpose of rebuilding our "Happy Yemen" and strengthening our unified homeland. We should be optimistic and firm about our future peace and prosperity!

By:
Abdullah Hameed Morshid,
Sana'a University - English Department, Sanaa.

Personal View

THE STORY OF QAARUN: THE MAN SWALLOWED BY EARTH

From Ibn Katheer's book "Al-Bidayah Wal-Nihayah"

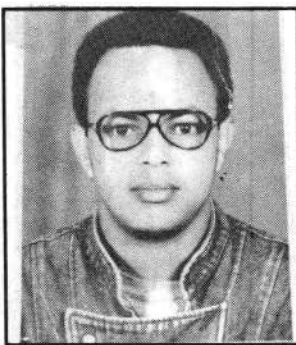
Qaarun was of the people of Israel. God had bestowed on him great treasures and riches. Though he was able to enjoy his fabulous wealth for a long time, the wealth proved to be a curse on him. On the strength of his wealth, Qaarun boasted and rose in rebellion against Prophets Mussa (Moses) and Haroun (Aaron). He acted insolently towards them showing rudeness and he came forth among his people in the pride of his worldly glitters. He was so arrogant that he proclaimed that his own merit, knowledge and skill were the source of his wealth. He also concluded that he was superior to everybody else.

The people of Israel could not resist the glitter of gold and envied him. They thought how happy they would be if they could share in his wealth. "We would like some of what Qaarun has, for he is truly a lord of this earth," they told Prophet Mussa.

However, in front of their very eyes, the fury of Almighty Allah hit Qaarun. The earth suddenly opened up, and swallowed Qaarun and his palace. Thus, he sank alive into the pit of the earth.

Then the people of Israel who had envied him realized they did not want to share in his fate, although they had wanted to share in his fortunes. They realized that God is the ultimate benefactor. What we learn from this story is that we should not be arrogant. Whatever has been bestowed on us by God should be properly spent in charity and good deeds.

By:
Sheikh Nur Qassim Al-Barawi,
College of Education,
Hodeidah.

**POST-ELECTION PROSPECTS
AND OUR PEOPLE'S DREAMS**

There is no doubt that our unified country is going through changes leading to prosperous days. We have just passed an important test of any democratic system - elections. This event has left a profound effect within the heart of each of us, and has won worldwide acclaim. Many countries from different parts of the world have kept their eyes fixed on Yemen - for a while. Some of them were intrigued by the bold steps of this tiny backward country, others were expecting the worst. There are countries that were worried about us and were full of anticipation.

We have the delightful news of telling all of them that the democratic process of our country is well and fine. The hundreds of foreign journalists and observers will testify to this. We are proud to say that we have given all countries of the region an example to follow, if they so wish to do, and we hope they do.

But, in spite of this, there are many questions, doubts and trouble spots in post-elections Yemen. The main problem is the economic one. This issue makes our vision of the future unclear, and our hopes of a democratic system untenable?

There are, of course, additional worries. You can hear from time to time talk of fear, insecurity and distrust. The people are overwhelmed with anxiety that kills any incentive to go about normal life. Part of the reason is the irresponsible behavior of our own officials.

In the final analysis, it doesn't matter who won or lost. It doesn't matter which party won or which lost, since we all have the same obligations and responsibilities towards our homeland. All what we need right now is to feel secure and safe, and to work for a better standard of living for all of Yemenis.

One first step in the right direction is to install a good administration so as to better manage our bureaucracy. Another step is to have an open heart and ear to the demands and feedback of the people.

Some have doubts about the elections process and the level of honesty? I am sure they have reason for their doubts as the process was far from perfect. But be that as it may, I call on all individuals and groups to look beyond the elections and to join hands in building the new Yemen.

By:
Mohammed Abdul-Ghani Shawkat
Al-Azhar University
Cairo, Egypt

**CONGRATULATIONS CITIZENS.
LEADERS WATCH OUT FOR INFLATION!**

My family and I wish more success and a prosperous future to all Yemeni citizens for accepting democracy peacefully during election. This is only the beginning as we have a long way to go. So keep it up!

I would also like to remind our future leaders to attend more carefully to the needs of the people than to their own needs. One thing - be on the alert against non-controllable inflation. On this occasion, I present the following short poem:

"INFLATION"

In rapid speed is rising Yemeni inflation,
We are walking to an unknown destination.
Promises and speeches are not what we need,
We have families and children to feed.
The price of rice is rising so is that of wheat,
Somebody control those sellers who cheat.
At every sunset we pray for a better tomorrow,
But alas it comes to increase our sorrow.
We want someone who hears us when we weep,
And can feel how much the grief is deep.

By:
Suzi A. Fakir
Crater - Aden.

IT IS TIME TO RETURN

The different factions which paralyzed the Somali state for the last two years have come to a peaceful conclusion in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, on 27th March, 1993. This political settlement now needs a careful consideration which means setting a solid political foundation based on efficiency and patriotism in order to create a modern Somali state.

During the civil war, the Somali fell into a state of anarchy. The economy was ruined and the infrastructure was totally destroyed. Most serious of all, the human resources have been uprooted.

However, there are now the beginnings of peace, and it may be time to return to our beloved Somali homeland. This is particularly crucial for the elites who have the ability to put a solid contribution to the reconstruction effort. This is also true of those of us sitting idly in neighboring countries.

The civil war was a learning process. We have suffered because we were unable to resolve our differences in a peaceful manner like other civilized nations. We have also come to discover friends and enemies of Somalia in the region.

In spite of everything, we should be thankful to the world community which undertook to help us resolve our problem. Exceptional thanks go to Ethiopian President Milies Zinawi who played a major role in the Somali peace reconciliation effort. We should also be thankful for countries - near and far - who helped us in these critical moments.

But it is time to go home.

By:
Ali Abdulle Hassan,
Hodeida.

WHERE ARE THE MUSLIM LEADERS?

The Somali population is nearly six million, almost all are Muslims. Unfortunately, the civil war and starvation have reduced the number dramatically. Many countries, besides UN organizations, have tried to help in some ways. The majority of those who helped are from the non-Muslim countries. Some groups and individuals have even visited war-torn Somalia to see what can be done.

Examples of prominent visitors include former president of USA, the presidents from Ireland, Uganda, the former prime minister of Australia, the UN general secretary, and many others non Muslims delegations.

Unfortunately we haven't heard any leader or official from Muslim countries who visited Somalia. Where are these Muslim leaders, and how much do they care about fellow Muslims?

By:
Saeed Ali Mohamed,
Taiz.

INVESTORS ARE WELCOME IN SUDAN

According to economic textbooks, there are four factors of production: land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship. These factors could act efficiently through good investment of resources. It was proved that free competition, higher productivity, and more exports ultimately improve the welfare of human beings.

The Sudan is liberalizing its economy and advanced steadily in the privatization process. Most of the unproductive public sector corporations were sold to the private sector investors.

The government introduced new economic policies to get rid of the distortions in the market. These include:

- It removed subsidies from the main consumer goods.
 - It floated the exchange rate of the Sudanese pound vis-a-vis foreign currencies.
 - It liberated prices of products to encourage producers.
- Capital is the factor of production the Sudan is trying to attract. Hence the general investment corporation in the Sudan has issued a memorandum regarding investment options in the Sudan. The potential is enormous, of which the following are prominent:
- * An agricultural land open for cultivation which is estimated at 200 million feddans.
 - * A huge livestock wealth estimated at 67 million heads of sheep, goats and camels.
 - * An extensive area of forest land and natural pastures estimated at 250 million feddans.
 - * Extensive water resources
 - * A wide diversity in the climate from the north of Sudan to the South.
 - * Massive unexploited mineral resources.
 - * Abundant skilled and semi-skilled labor.
 - * A population of 26.6 million which offers a sizeable internal market.

* Strategic location of the country for regional and international marketing to Africa, Middle East, Europe and South Asia.

* Specialized research centers.
* New administrative facilities that encourage investors and reduce bureaucratic headaches.

By:
Tarig Abdulgader Shukri,
P.O. Box 6310,
Taiz.

Abdul-Rahman Al-Mufaddal:

“The publishing industry reflects the level of Yemen’s modernization & democratization.”

The publishing industry is one of the important sectors of a modern economy, or even society. In addition, there is an important positive correlation between the growth of the publishing industry on the one hand, and freedom of the press and educational progress.

The publishing industry in Yemen is quite small and undeveloped. One of the persons who contributed towards the growth of this sector is Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Mufaddal, from Bani Hushaish in Sanaa Governorate and the General Manager of the Al-Mafaddel Printing House. To shed light on this sector, Yahia Yusuf Hodeidi met with Al-Mufaddal and filed the following interview.

Q: Could you tell us how you got involved in the publishing business?

A: Before my involvement in the publishing business I was a teacher at Al-Jami' Al-Kabeer, and later employed by the army warehousing department in Taiz. It was in 1982 that I finally started the Al-Mufaddal Publishing House. As the country was making steady progress, I saw the need for more printing facilities, and I concluded it was a viable business opportunity.

Q: What the size of the publishing industry in Yemen today?

A: I have no specific data on this, but I can tell you that more than half of the industry is in Sanaa. In Sanaa, there are several large printing houses and almost a dozen smaller ones. The larger ones are all government owned, such as the Al-Thawrah Publishing House, the Ministry of Education's Printing Unit, etc. These are by definition, far less efficient and productive. The private sector, with much less resources and at much less cost, produces a lot more and superior work.

In Taiz, there are two large units - one belongs to the Hayel Saeed Anam group and the other to the Al-Jumhuriyah newspaper. There are also a few small publishing houses. In Aden, the only viable printing house is the Al-Hamadani Publishing Unit which is associated with the October 14th Newspaper. In Hodeidah, there are two



small houses. I repeat that most of the publishing houses are in Sanaa, including ourselves.

Q: What is the quality of service and machines?

A: Let me start with the machines first. Most of the machines are German, and they are mainly from Heidelberg. The Japanese are now beginning to come in, but people prefer the German machines for inventory, maintenance and other purposes.

In general, Yemen has already moved from the traditional printing system to the modern off-set system. As you know, a publishing house has many components, starting with the camera department where the material is reproduced on transparencies and then onto plates. The plates are then used to run-off the material on paper. Then you have machines for folding, binding, collating, and cutting. Thus you could use machines at various stages of sophistication depending on your market demand.

The quality of service is closely connected with the type of machines as well as with how much the client is willing to pay. At the end, you get the quality of service that you have paid for.

Let me conclude that there are certain refined jobs that the local publishing industry cannot, as yet provide. We hope the future will bring more refinement to this business.

Q: What are the main problems the publishing business faces?

A: There are many problems and difficulties. The first has to do with trained manpower. Let me tell you that manpower turnover is very high. You pick up someone from the streets,

train him, and in a short while he quits to join a competitor. We at Al-Mufaddal must have trained over 250 persons who have later joined other enterprises.

Another problem is connected with maintenance and spare parts. This is a major problem which puts a serious limitation on our ability to live up to our commitments. This is specially problematic as we print newspapers, which cannot be delayed at our end.

There are the bureaucratic complications associated with the government. This is in connection with the importation of ink, paper, etc., for printing, spare parts and other needs. All in all, the difficulties are not insurmountable.

Q: The democratization process and freedom of the press have placed new demands on this sector. How do you see the association?

A: The publishing business is a growing business for two reasons.

One, as the educational level rises, there is more need for textbooks and other products. At the same time, and feeding this growth is the fact there will be more readers. So there is more demand on this count.

Second, modernization means more newspapers, journals, writers, etc. The democratization process, and the associated freedom of the press have created a boom in the number of newspapers and journals. Let me say that without a developed publishing industry, freedom of the press will be an empty shell.

The prosperity and development of any country is measured by its publishing industry. Therefore, a modern Yemen requires a highly advanced and sophisticated publishing sector.

Q: Recently, the election process has brought more business to the publishing business?

A: Yes, it has, and I am proud to say that our house played a visible role in printing a major part of the publicity material of the independent candidates from many parts of the country.

I can assure you of one thing. The publishing houses are for democracy, freedom of the press and elections because we have a stake in this system. I can tell you that we will work to assist this system to develop roots and we will play our role in this process.

Q: The government has recently decided to print all school textbooks locally. Are you involved in this process?

A: Yes, we are, along with other publishing houses. Of course, the main job is done by the publishing unit of the ministry of education, which was a donation from the Federal Republic of Germany.

With the current facilities, it will be hard to meet the textbook demand. Maybe if more printing facilities were made available, then this would be possible. We ourselves can handle about 1.5 million books per year. Other publishing houses can also print similar quantities.

Q: You print newspapers. How would you describe their products?

A: Yes, we print about ten newspapers on a regular basis. I tell you, the newspaper business is a thankless job.

The advertisement market is still limited, and since we are mentally in a transitional period, what they write is not welcomed.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I would like to urge the government to do all it can to encourage the evolution and growth of this sector. This sector, more than any other, is a reflection of the degree of modernization and democratization in Yemen.

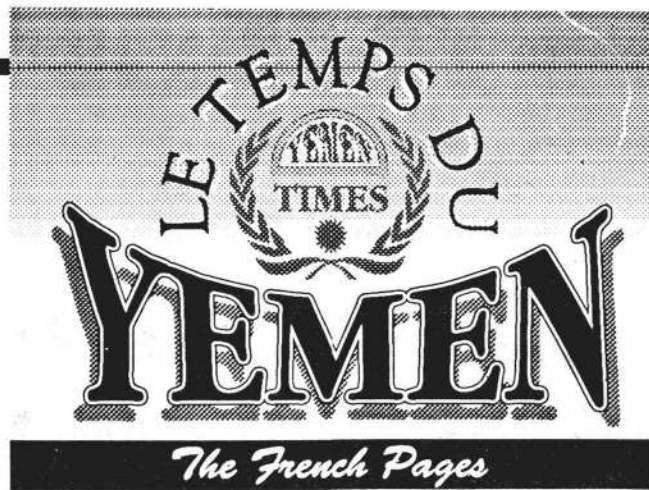
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L'APRES ELECTIONS

CPG, PSY, Islah l'entente à tout prix

Distaçant nettement ses concurrents, le parti d'Ali Abdallah Saleh sait qu'il doit compter avec eux pour préserver l'unité du pays.

Les résultats des élections législatives ont joué l'Arlésienne. Annoncés d'heure en heure, ils ont finalement été publiés samedi 1er mai par la Haute Commission Electorale, au-delà du délai fixé par la loi électorale, c'est-à-dire 72h après la clôture du scrutin. Une seule élection a été annulée dans un bureau de la circonscription d'Hodeidah, à la suite de la mort de deux des candidats.

Dee indépendants qu'on s'arrache

Le nombre élevé d'indépendants élus (47) ne doit pas faire illusion. Comme on s'en doutait avant les élections, la plupart sont des "faux indépendants". Ils ont fait acte d'allégeance à l'un des trois grands partis. Ces derniers se sont d'ailleurs empressés de les comptabiliser parmi leurs troupes.

Les plaintes exprimées par les partis au sujet des "irrégularités" commises dans plusieurs bureaux de vote du pays se sont d'abord concrétisées par une série de recours déposés

- CPG (Congrès populaire général)	123 sièges
- Islah	62 sièges
- PSY (Parti socialiste Yéménite)	56 sièges
- Indépendants	47 sièges
- Baath	7 sièges
- Haaq	2 sièges
- Bloc Unioniste Nassérien	1 siège
- Parti Démocratique Nassérien	1 siège
- Bloc Correctif Populaire Nassérien	1 siège
	300 sièges
- 1 élection a été annulée à Hodeidah	

auprès de la Cour Suprême. Mais selon l'hebdomadaire 26 Septembre, le CPG, le PSY et l'Islah ont décidé de retirer leurs réclamations les qualifiant d'injustifiées.

En apparence, le Président Saleh a aujourd'hui les cartes en main, le CPG distaçant nettement ses deux principaux rivaux, l'Islah et le PSY. Pour autant, il sait qu'il ne peut rien faire sans eux. Le cheikh Al-Ahmar, chef de file du parti islamiste, contrôle les tribus de la puissante confédération Hached. L'Islah avait par ailleurs montré sa bonne volonté avant les élections en retirant plus de 70 de ses candidats, se conformant à l'accord verbal de désistements conclu avec le CPG. Quant aux socialistes, l'armée du sud est toujours sous leurs ordres et ils ont remporté la quasi-totalité des sièges dans l'ancien Yémen du Sud. De quoi en faire un sanctuaire.

Les partis semblent donc prêts à s'entendre à tout prix pour préserver l'unité du pays. Dans un communiqué diffusé le 4 mai, le CPG joue l'apaisement. Il y exhorte "les

forces politiques et les différents mouvements au Yémen à coopérer avec le CPG, en vue de régler les conflits" existant entre les partis yéménites.

Le PSY de son côté a annoncé dimanche 2 mai qu'il acceptait les résultats des élections. La veille, les socialistes avaient pourtant violemment critiqué la Haute Commission Electorale, à laquelle ils reprochaient de diffuser de "fausses informations" sur le dépouillement du scrutin. Le PSY a d'autre part déclaré qu'il était prêt à participer à une coalition gouvernementale incluant l'Islah.

Le parlement se réunit le 15 mai

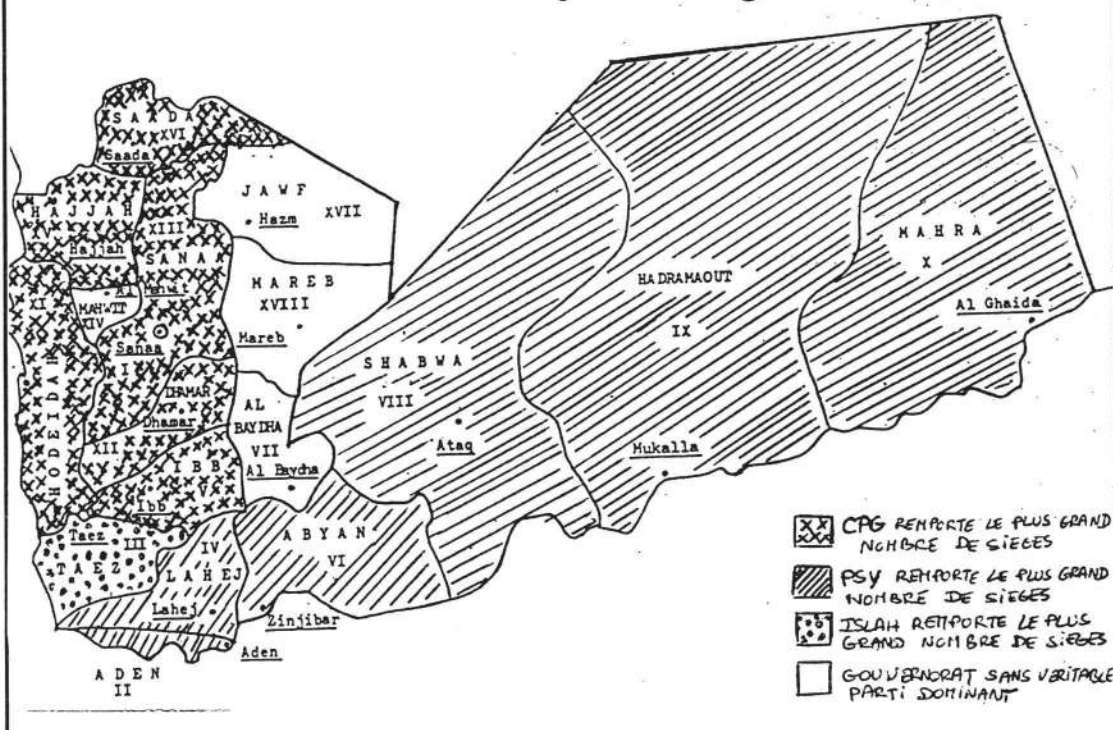
Le conseil présidentiel, réuni jeudi 6 mai, a appelé le parlement issu des élections à tenir sa première réunion le 15 mai. Les 300 députés devront désigner un comité de présidence qui supervisera l'élection d'un président et formera les commissions parlementaires. (avec AFP)

Jérôme BERNARD

Réaction de la France

Le porte-parole du Quai d'Orsay a fait la déclaration suivante le 3 mai à propos des élections yéménites: "Des élections se sont déroulées au Yémen mercredi dernier. La France se réjouit du bon déroulement des premières élections pluralistes du Yémen unifié. Les opérations électorales se sont déroulées dans le calme. La participation des électeurs a été massive et le pluralisme démocratique respecté. Cet événement constitue un pas important sur la voie de l'instauration d'un système démocratique représentatif au Yémen".

La carte électorale après les législatives



Les élections n'ont pas entraîné de bouleversements, le CPG et le PSY conservant leurs bastions traditionnels. L'Islah fait une percée dans Taéz la contestataire. Quant aux trois gouvernorats qui n'ont pas de parti dominant, seul celui d'Al-Baidha a véritablement diversifié son vote. L'indécision dans les gouvernorats d'Al-Jawf et celui de Mareb s'explique avant tout par le faible nombre de sièges à pourvoir (2 pour Al-Jawf et 3 pour Mareb).

FRANCE

Pierre Bérégovoy s'est suicidé

L'ancien Premier ministre socialiste s'est tiré une balle dans la tête samedi 1er mai.

L'homme politique a craqué. Pierre Bérégovoy, Premier ministre socialiste pendant onze mois, d'avril 1992 à mars 1993, s'est donné la mort samedi 1er mai. Il avait 67 ans.

Pierre Bérégovoy se trouvait à Nevers, la ville dont il était maire. Il a réussi à déjouer l'attention de son garde du corps, en s'emparant de son arme de service. Arrivé au bord d'un canal qu'il aimait particulièrement, il a demandé au policier et à son chauffeur de le laisser seul quelques instants. L'ancien Premier ministre s'est éloigné de quelques dizaines de mètres. Les deux hommes ont entendu un coup de feu et vu Pierre Bérégovoy s'effondrer.

L'ancien Premier ministre avait subi ces derniers mois plusieurs épreuves: la cuisante défaite des socialistes aux élections législatives de mars dernier, mais surtout l'affaire du prêt sans intérêt de 1 million de francs, accordé en 1986 par un industriel inculpé de délit d'initié, Roger-Patrice Pelat. Pierre Bérégovoy avait utilisé ce prêt à l'achat d'un appartement à Paris. Protestant de son honnêteté, il considérait cette affaire comme un "deshonneur".

Pierre Mauroy, lui-même ancien Premier ministre socialiste

de 1981 à 1984, soulignait de son côté qu'après la "pression considérable" que subissent les chefs de gouvernement, survient une "période de décompression" lorsqu'on quitte ses fonctions "qui se traduit par une certaine fragilité". (AFP)

Une carrière de self-made man

Pierre Bérégovoy est né en 1925 à Déville-lès-Rouen en Seine-Maritime. Titulaire d'un CAP d'ajusteur, il grimpe peu à peu les échelons au sein de Gaz de France.

Entré en politique aux côtés de Pierre Mendès-France, il adhère en 1969 au Parti socialiste, rénové deux ans plus tard par François Mitterrand au Congrès d'Epinay.

Avec l'arrivée de la gauche au pouvoir en 1981, il entre à l'Elysée comme secrétaire général de la Présidence de la République. Ministre des Affaires sociales et de la Solidarité nationale de 1982 à 1984, il se forge sa réputation d'"économiste" comme ministre de l'Economie et des Finances de 1984 à 1986. Il retrouve ce poste de 1988 à 1992, avant de devenir Premier ministre.

EN BREF

L'ONU prend le relais de "Restore Hope" en Somalie: La nouvelle opération de l'ONU en Somalie, ONU-SOM II, a officiellement pris le relais, mardi 4 mai, de "Restore Hope" (Rendre l'espoir), lancée il y a près de cinq mois par les Américains. Les premiers "Marines" avaient débarqué à Mogadiscio le 9 décembre dernier pour mettre un terme au chaos et à la famine qui ravageaient le pays.

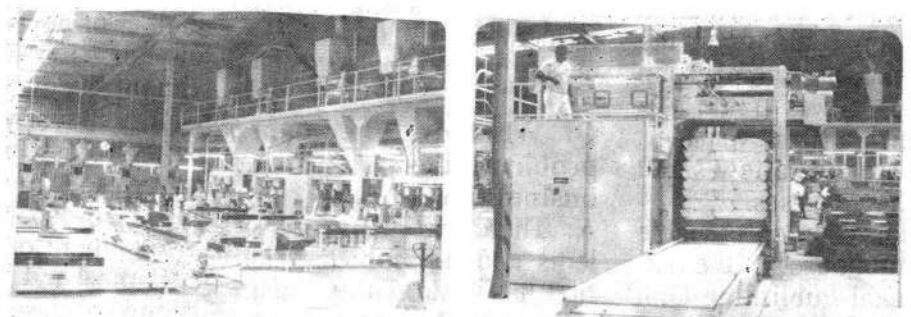
Israéliens et Palestiniens étudient le cadre territorial de la future autonomie: Les délégués israéliens et palestiniens aux négociations de paix ont commencé à étudier à Washington la question du cadre territorial dans lequel est appelée à s'exercer l'autonomie qu'Israël propose d'accorder aux habitants des territoires occupés.

RFI va installer trois émetteurs-relais à Djibouti: Le PDG de Radio-France Internationale (RFI), André Larqué, vient de signer à Djibouti le bail autorisant la radio française à installer trois émetteurs-relais à Djibouti. Le premier émetteur sera installé à l'automne 1995, les deux autres devraient être opérationnels à la fin 1995 ou au début 1996. Ces émetteurs ondes courtes doivent permettre à RFI d'étendre sa diffusion en direction notamment des pays du Golfe et du Proche-Orient.



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صنعا ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ تليكس: ٢٧٨٠ ناجيل يمن فاكسميل: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب: ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة ت: ٣٢٢٤٦٠/٣ تليكس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة يمن فاكسميل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ تليكس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكسميل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٢٦
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ تليكس: ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب: ١٦٠

VILLES

Les aléas de la planification urbaine

Depuis 1980, les Allemands de GTZ et de DED apportent une aide technique au Yémen dans le domaine de l'urbanisme. L'objectif est d'aider les villes secondaires à se développer.

Malgré la renommée de ses villes et de son architecture, le Yémen ne s'est intéressé à la planification urbaine que depuis quinze ans. Auparavant, Sanaa ne se sentait pas concernée par les problèmes des grandes métropoles mondiales. Aujourd'hui, avec une population qui double tous les cinq ans, la capitale prend conscience des risques d'un développement incontrôlé (voir article ci-contre).

Pour soulager Sanaa, les Allemands de GTZ (Agence allemande de coopération technique) et de DED (Service allemand de développement) se sont donnés pour objectif de développer les villes moyennes. Ils travaillent au Yémen depuis 1980 dans le cadre de leur assistance mondiale au développement des villes secondaires. GTZ a ainsi envoyé des équipes en Equateur, au Salvador, au Paraguay, en Egypte, au Kenya, au Népal et en Thaïlande. "Notre objectif est de faciliter la déconcentration vers ces villes", explique Guido Ast, qui coordonne cette

assistance de GTZ au Yémen.

Les Allemands ont choisi de travailler en commun avec les Yéménites, pour ne pas imposer des solutions irréalistes. Ensemble, ils ont réalisé les plans d'une quarantaine de villes, de Hajja à Saada en passant par Zabid et Amran. L'objectif est de guider le développement des ces villes grâce notamment à la construction d'infrastructures destinées à améliorer les conditions de vie des habitants et à plus long terme y encourager les investissements.

Une application difficile

Mais l'application des plans dessinés se fait attendre. "Dans la plupart des villes, peu de choses ont été faites, faute de moyens financiers ou de volonté politique", explique Guido Ast. Hajja et Al-Mahwit font exception à la règle: "Al-Mahwit a désormais un système de collecte d'ordures qui fonctionne", remarque-t-il.

Dans son étude parue en 1991,

"Implementing physical plans in Yemen - A case study of Sanaa", Abdulaziz Al-Kabab s'est intéressé au projet allemand. Selon lui, les urbanistes n'ont pas passé suffisamment de temps dans les villes. "Ils se sont trop appuyés sur l'information donnée par l'administration locale (...)." Abdulaziz Al-Kabab remarque que la population ayant été tenue à l'écart, la motivation pour appliquer ces plans a été d'autant plus faible. Il prend l'exemple du tracé des voies de communica-

tion: "La plupart des terrains dans ces villes sont agricoles et privés. Dans certains cas, des gens pouvaient perdre tout ce qu'ils avaient par l'établissement de ces routes".

Le projet allemand de développement des villes secondaires continue jusqu'en 1996. En attendant, les Allemands espèrent que les villes moyennes auront avancé dans la réalisation de leurs plans.

Jérôme BERNARD

Sanaa, une croissance anarchique

Sanaa explose sous le poids de sa population. En 1986, la capitale comptait un peu plus de 420 000 habitants. Aujourd'hui, elle dépasse allègrement le million. "Le plus inquiétant, c'est l'extension de la ville le long des routes principales", s'inquiète Guido Ast membre de GTZ, l'Agence allemande de coopération technique. Cette extension accroît les trajets et détruit la cohésion de la capitale. Les routes de l'aéroport, au nord, et de Taëz, au sud, attirent la majeure partie des investissements immobiliers.

La dernière poussée de fièvre de la capitale a suivi la crise du Golfe et le retour des émigrés d'Arabie Saoudite et du reste de la péninsule arabique. Sur le

million qui est revenu dans la mère patrie, 200 000 se sont installés à Sanaa.

Pour contrôler la croissance de la capitale, le Yémen avait pourtant fait appel en 1978 à une compagnie américaine, Berger/Kampsax, pour réaliser un schéma directeur de la ville jusqu'à l'an 2000. Quatre autres schémas directeurs avaient été tracés pour les villes de Taëz, Ibb, Dhamar et Hoddeidah. En réalité, ils n'ont jamais connu le moindre début d'application.

Espaces agricoles détruits

Aujourd'hui, ces schémas directeurs doivent être actualisés et le gouvernement yéménite a demandé aux Allemands de GTZ de l'aider à en réaliser un nouveau pour Sanaa. "En principe, nous avons refusé d'intervenir dans les grandes villes. Mais nous avons quand même donné des indications



L'extension de Sanaa le long des routes est frappant sur ce plan. La route de l'aéroport au nord et celle de Taëz au sud sont les plus prisées pour les investissements immobiliers.

pour le développement de Sanaa", déclare Guido Ast.

Dans un document rédigé l'an dernier, le Dr Muhammad Kadhim a rassemblé ces indications destinées à guider le développement de la capitale.

Selon cette étude, Sanaa connaît de gros problèmes d'infrastructures et de plus en plus de signes de congestion apparaissent sur les principales routes. Beaucoup de rues n'étant pas goudronnées, la circulation automobile est déviée sur les grandes artères.

Le Dr Kadhim s'inquiète également de l'importance des

espaces agricoles détruits. Il estime que la protection des espaces restant est une priorité. D'autre part, selon l'étude, les espaces les plus proches de la ville ne sont pas aptes à recevoir un développement industriel. Enfin, les zones de Sanaa nouvellement urbanisées ont souvent une faible densité. Dans ces zones, il existe une forte demande en infrastructures, notamment en routes. Pour le Dr Kadhim, il faut encourager la densification de la ville, qui permettra d'en assurer la cohésion.

J.B.

Croissance de la population de Sanaa

1962	35 000 habitants
1975	135 625 habitants
1981	211 150 habitants
1986	427 150 habitants
Aujourd'hui	Plus d'un million d'habitants

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ETHNOLOGIE

Deux chercheurs français étudient les céréales au Yémen

Marceau Gast et Dominique Champault sont arrivés il y a un mois et demi pour actualiser leurs recherches sur la production et la consommation de céréales au Yémen.

Le chiffre est éloquent: le Yémen a dépensé l'an dernier 500 millions de dollars en importations de céréales. Marceau Gast, directeur de recherche honoraire au CNRS (Centre national de recherche scientifique) en France s'insurge contre cette dépendance: "Avant l'introduction de la farine blanche dans la fabrication du pain, le Yémen était autosuffisant en céréales".

Pris en charge par le CFEY (Centre français d'études yéménites), il est arrivé au Yémen à la mi-mars avec Dominique Champault, elle-même directrice de recherche au CNRS, pour actualiser leurs recherches sur la production et la consommation de céréales dans le pays. Leur dernière mission au Yémen remonte en effet à 1984.

"J'ai fait réaliser en France une analyse du taux d'acides aminés dans le pain yéménite traditionnel. Ce taux est de très bonne qualité. On trouve également des fibres et des sels minéraux en grandes quantités. J'ai voulu montrer que ce pain composé d'un mélange de blé, de sorgho, d'orge, de lentilles, de fèves et de pois, était de bonne qualité et que les Yémé-

nites n'avaient pas de raisons de se nourrir de pain fait de farine blanche importée, qui se révèle moins nutritive".

Une farine appelée "Kennedy"

La farine blanche est apparue en 1962 au Yémen, sous la forme d'un don fait par le président John Kennedy. Depuis, les Yéménites appellent cette farine du nom du Président américain. En trente ans, la consommation de la farine blanche a connu une progression fulgurante. De nouvelles techniques de fabrication du pain ont été introduites. Les premières boulangeries sont apparues au début des années 1970. Jusque-là, le pain était exclusivement fabriqué à la maison.

"La farine blanche a été introduite sous la pression internationale. Les importations ont détruit le système de production locale. En conséquence, les céréales ont été remplacées par des plantations de qat qui assurent une plus-value spectaculaire au détriment de l'établissement de l'autosuffisance alimentaire", dénonce Marceau

Gast. Selon lui, si le Yémen veut conserver ses cultures en terrasses, il faut soutenir la production yéménite de céréales. "Il faut surtout développer la culture du sorgho, qui donne la ration alimentaire la plus équilibrée", ajoute-t-il.

Dominique Champault, qui pendant trente ans a dirigé le département d'Afrique blanche et du Levant au Musée de l'Homme à Paris, s'intéresse aux habitudes alimentaires des Yéménites. "Je travaille avec les femmes et assiste notamment à la préparation des repas", explique-t-elle. "Dans beaucoup de familles, on continue à fabriquer le pain à la maison. Dans les campagnes, vendre et acheter le pain est déconsidéré. Le pain, c'est l'hospitalité minimum, son commerce est laissé aux femmes répudiées ou aux veuves", ajoute-t-elle.

Les deux chercheurs sont repartis début mai. Avec les nouveaux éléments récoltés pendant leur séjour, Marceau Gast et Dominique Champault vont écrire un livre faisant le point sur leurs recherches. Il devrait paraître prochainement.

J.B.

de la planification urbaine Les aléas

Depuis 1980, les Allemands de GTX et de DED apportent une aide technique au Yémen dans le domaine de l'urbanisme. L'objectif est d'aider les villes secondaires à se développer.

Même si le rendement de ses villes et de son architecture, le Yémen ne s'est intéressé à la planification urbaine que depuis quelques années. Auparavant, dans ce pays, on se contentait de construire des habitations sans tenir compte des problèmes des grandes métropoles mondiales. Aujourd'hui, avec une population qui double tous les cinq ans, la capitale prend conscience des risques d'un développement incontrôlé (voir article en contre-page).

Pour souligner dans les Allemands de GTX (Agence allemande de coopération technique) et de DED (Service allemand de développement) sont devenus pour objectif de développer les villes moyennes du Yémen. Les investissements en Yémen depuis 1980 dans le cadre de leur coopération technique au développement sont estimés à plus de 100 millions de dollars.

En 1980, les Allemands de GTX ont commencé à travailler en Yémen. Ils ont formé des équipes en Égypte, en Israël, en Thaïlande, en Indonésie, en Thaïlande. Nous espérons que de telles équipes de coopération technique seront envoyées dans d'autres pays.

Le Dr. Kahlmann, directeur du développement de l'urbanisme des espaces agricoles dans le Yémen, déclare (voir article en page 12) que la planification urbaine est un défi pour le Yémen. Il faut trouver des solutions adaptées à la situation du pays. Les Allemands de GTX et de DED ont pour objectif de fournir une aide technique pour que le Yémen puisse développer ses villes secondaires.



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Croissance de la population de Sanaa

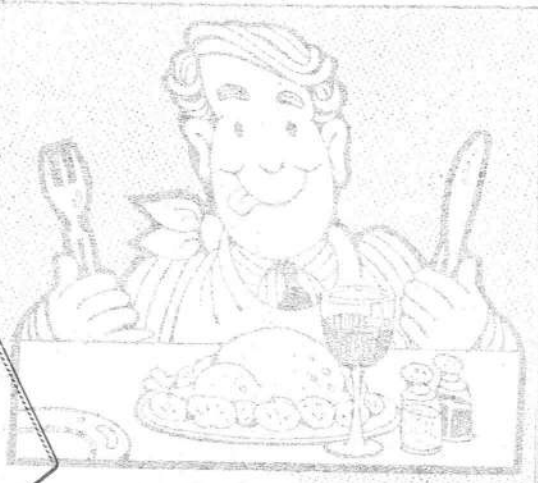
1982	35 000 habitants
1975	138 625 habitants
1981	217 150 habitants
1986	427 150 habitants

Aujourd'hui Plus d'un million d'habitants

Les chercheurs français les céréales au Yémen

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Al Pacino Comes Through:

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT PRIZE

Saab Salah Khalis,
Cultural Editor,
Yemen Times.

Despite the shocking choice of "Unforgiven" as the best film of the year - awarding it and its director two of the most important academy awards - the Oscar committee has compensated its difficult-to-understand decision by awarding the Oscar of the best actor award to a special kind of a star. Al Pacino was a candidate for the prize no less than six times in the past. A star that became a symbol of alienation and opposition in the American cinema Al Pacino has risen to prominence.

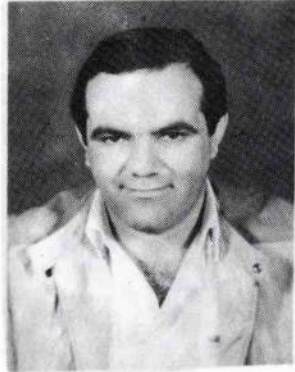
He is a specialist in playing the outsider, the rejected and the anarchist. He is also that lowly kind of hero who struggle to insure his identity in such an ever-evolving society as the American.

In "Serpico" (1973), "The Godfather I, II" (1974), "DOG DAY Afternoon" (1975), "Justice for All" (1979) passing through "Dick Tracy", "Frankie and Jonnie", "Sea of Love" and many other movies, Pacino stands to imprint his image of a hero driven to fame stardom in Hollywood.

This mysterious movie organ of Hollywood, with its giant wheel turning and crushing all competition all over the world given its superior technical, financial and artistic resources, had denied Pacino his worthy honor for nearly two decades despite his high quality performance. Yet, when less expected, Pacino is on that stage of glory, with the trophy in his hand, addressing young men and rising stars. Above, his acceptance message seems to have targetted the lowly classes of society - the immigrants from Sicily - calling them to keep on struggling for a better future with enthusiasm and hope.

Pacino's Oscar challenges all those who allege to understand the ways of Hollywood. Hollywood is a dream maker that has boggled the minds of millions over the years, creating heroes and foes, manipulating moral concepts and values, and despite everything, still - as ever - able to produce the finest masterpieces of the seventh art.

Back to our hero, Pacino was awarded this year's academy award for his performance in Martin Brest's "The Scent of a Woman," in which he plays the role of an old blind war veteran, a Lt. Col. Frank Slade. The veteran lost the gift of sight, and keeps in touch



with the world through the scent and fragrance of women. The film is based on two main characters, with full control of events to Lt-Col. Slade. The other is the scholarship student Charles Simms (played by young Chris O'Donnell) who brilliantly keeps up with the unpredictable paces of the old hero.

The film starts with two separate themes. In the first, we see Charlie as a poor scholarship student in a rich-oriented high school, claiming to be the factory of the future leaders. Circumstances push Charlie to witness a trap arranged by some naughty students who is an indirect conspirator with the person who executed the plan. The school dean investigates the incident and pressures the two students to tell who is responsible, threatening them with expulsion. He, of course, presses on the weaker of the two students - Charlie. The accident coincides with the weekend and the thanksgiving holidays. So the kids are given the chance to think things over and prepare their testimony to be given in front of school's council and all students.

The other theme starts in a typical country house, where the troublesome, never-satisfied Lt. Col. Salde lives with his daughter, her husband and children. Treating everybody as if they were soldiers in his battalion, he even refuses to allow his grand children into his quarter, specially built for him outside the house. The daughter decides to take a trip with her husband and children away from her father who never allowed this before.

As a solution, the family issues an advertisement in the nearby school asking for somebody to take care of the old man during the coming thanksgiving holiday. The school automatically selects Charlie Simms because of his need of money. The meeting is arranged, and Charlie gets thrown out after a harsh conversation with the old fighter. Just to return following assurances from Slade's daughter that the old man is not as mean as he looks and it will only take a little patience to get used to his mood. Of course, the need for money is a further

incentive for the young lad to try again. The boy takes on the job. On his first assignment, he finds the old man fully dressed with a limousine waiting outside and ready to go: destination - New York City; period of stay - unknown. For the embarrassed chap who has to be at school right after the holidays to attend the hearing, the complications have started.

The smartly arranged screenplay by Bo Goldman steadily drives us to climb up with through a very strange relationship that starts to develop between the two heroes. Col. Salde turns to be a frustrated old-timer with much more sense of humor than Charlie had imagined. The two hit out, and as it turns, the blind man can actually see far more than many normal people do. The old man opens a new life. Fancy hotels, clubs and restaurants were attended by the two, with Thomas Newman's music creating the right atmosphere. The old blind man performs a glorious Tango dance with young Donna (played by Gabrielle Anwar) to inspire young Charlie, still underaged, of the joys of life. Then, as the two become close friends, Charlie suddenly discovers that Col. Salde was planning suicide, and the whole trip was just a last goodbye to the cruel world. Suprising Salde in full uniform, gun in hand, Charlie makes his last sincere effort to stop the desperate man whose strong, cruel outlook was just a cork hiding a weak, and fragile entity. Charlie succeeds in preventing the man from killing himself after a beautiful show of the art of acting by the super star and the promising young



actor. They both return to their hometown, with Charlie to face the school council and the students as the punishment of losing his scholarship and being expelled from school loom over his head.

On interrogation day, we are surprised by Col. Salde breaking into the school hall alleging that he was sent by Charlie's parents to represent him in the hearing. Charlie refuses to tell who committed the crime, while the other witness spills the beans, leaving the former to facing expulsion. At this point, Slade interferes. Putting on a theatrical act, Salde succeeds in persuading the school council and the whole audience, that the real man, the future leader, is not the spoiled rich little brat that sold out his friends, no matter what they have done, just to stay in school. But the real man is Charlie, whose morality prevents him of being the one who sells anyone for material good, even if it costed him his scholarship. With Charlie off the hook, the moral message of the film comes across.

In terms of art, the film is a one-man show for Al Pacino despite the efforts of his colleagues. He once again proves that he is the actor that can build a whole film around his sole character. Getting the award after a fierce competition with Jack Nicolson and Clint Eastwood for their roles in "A few good men" and "Unforgiven", Al Pacino crosses visibly into the golden record of Hollywood, assuring him of a position as one of the classics in the history of cinema.

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Learning by Playing

Despite conclusive evidence by educational research on how children learn, many adults still find it difficult to accept that children can learn through play. "If they're having fun, surely that can't be educational?" Perhaps if play was referred to as "active learning" this conflict would not arise.

One of the very first places where "active learning" was encouraged was at the Launch Pad, at the Science Museum in London, which was Britain's first interactive gallery. The hands-on approach has proved not only very popular, but also informative, for children and adults alike. Active learning does not assume that children will learn all they need to know through experience. Adult explainers are on hand to ask children questions, prompt and encourage them.

Learning takes place at different stages in life, but, for a young child, the opportunity to interact with an exhibit is invaluable. The child gains experience, and possibly will store a mental image, which in later years can be related to a scientific concept in formal teaching.

Two elements are important here: that the interactive exhibits are powerful motivators, and that they are fun. They must generate enthusiasm for science and technology which text books are unable to rival and they often act as a source of inspiration for further scientific work at home or school. The recent introduction of paper making and structures' demonstrations at Launch Pad has opened up a new range of possibilities for parents and children... making use of items as basic as old newspapers at home.

New research, carried out by children's learning in the Science Research Group at the University of Leeds, in northern England, and the Space project at King's College, London, have shown that the informal notions about science which young children develop from their experiences of the everyday world are very strongly held. Indeed, it appears that these theories persist into adult life and very often dominate where they clash with formal science teaching.

For instance, many adults think it is hotter in the summer in the northern hemisphere because we are nearer the sun, or that heavier things will often fall faster, both of which are scientifically false. Because these ideas are how children make sense of the world, science teachers need to understand and address the common misconceptions in science before they can hope to impart formal scientific ideas.

This also has implications for formal education in science centers and museums; and exploring the common misconceptions in science forms an important part of "Explainer" training and in the designing and planning of new exhibitions at the Science Museum. For science educators, the important lesson is that nearly all children do have intuitive ideas about how the world works. Failing to challenge their common sense reasoning may run the risk that it is these theories, rather than scientific ones, that will stay with them into adulthood.

NOTICE

Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources Denies Reports by Some Newspapers

It has come to the attention of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources that some newspapers and magazines which special in news on oil activities in the Republic of Yemen have published reports stating that the Ministry has approved concessions and granted some exploration blocks to a number of new oil companies in the country.

Being the sole authority authorized to deal with such issues, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources completely denies such news and announces that they are baseless and false. Therefore, it emphasizes that it is not responsible for the declarations made by any other party.

The Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources shall, in time, announce availability of any open blocks.

Also the Ministry takes this opportunity to announce that it has not awarded any concession to the following companies:

1. Dominion Oil and Gas,
2. Consolidate Colonnade Resources,
3. Bin Khalifa Trading Estanlishment Group.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT THE PEACE CORPS

1. VOLUNTEER SUPPORT ASSISTANT

DUTIES:

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

CONDITIONS:

- * Two years of previous secretarial work,
- * Native speaker of Arabic and Level Three of English ability,
- * Minimum of 30 wpm typing ability in English,
- * Computer skills,
- * Excellent interpersonal skills,
- * Valid Yemeni driver's licence,
- * 48 Hours per week.



2. ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

DUTIES:

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

CONDITIONS:

- * Two years of previous secretarial work,
- * Native speaker of Arabic and Level Three of English ability,
- * Minimum of 30 wpm typing ability in English,
- * Computer skills,
- * Excellent interpersonal skills,
- * Valid Yemeni driver's licence,
- * 48 Hours per week.

3. RESOURCE CENTER MANAGER

DUTIES:

- * Prepares and maintains a database of IRC inventory,
- * Reviews/updates/orders materials,
- * Develops system for tracking in/out-flow of materials,
- * Maintains the IRC in proper order,
- * Develops a directory of locally available materials,
- * Assists Peace Corps Volunteers in locating materials in the IRC and elsewhere,
- * Assists in-service trainers with locating (and if necessary ordering) training materials.

CONDITIONS:

- * Demonstrated secretarial/organizational experience,
- * Library or resource center experience preferred,
- * Fluent English reading, writing and conversational ability. Native fluency in Arabic,
- * Minimum of 30 wpm typing ability in English,
- * Computer skills, experience with MacIntosh preferred,
- * Excellent interpersonal skills,
- * 20 hours per week.

APPLICANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS MUST BE YEMENI CITIZENS.

To apply, please submit an Employee Application Form to:
US Peace Corps,
Building # 8, Street # 29,
Near Kuwait Hospital in Sanaa



IMF: "Hesitant World Recovery."

"The world economic recovery is weaker than expected, and growth could remain sluggish for some time, particularly if agreement on global trading through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is not rapidly concluded," said the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its last report.

The IMF revised downwards its growth forecasts for the world economy during 1993, and warned that even these new figures may be reviewed if progress is not made in restructuring economies and curbing protectionism. "The recovery of global economic activity after the 1991 downturn remains hesitant and uneven," the IMF said in its semi-annual World Economic Outlook issued at the end of April, 1993.

The IMF is now predicting world economic growth at 2.2% for 1993, and 3.4% for 1994, after forecasting 3.1% for 1993 in the last report in October. "The outlook remains unusually uncertain," it warned.

"Notwithstanding the continued difficulties in many countries, recent positive developments offer hope for a cooperative growth strategy in the near term which could also permit strengthening of global economic performance over the medium term," the report states. But "to be successful, it is vital that these efforts are supported by an immediate conclusion of the Uruguay Round," the report adds.

"A failure to complete the round would deprive the world of the benefits of further liberalization and would risk aggravating protectionist pressures, which would seriously harm all countries," it concludes.

Already, many countries are at loggerheads threatening protectionist measures against each other. The Clinton administration, for example, issued last week, stiff warnings to the Japanese and Indian governments for unfair trade competition by blocking access of US companies to their markets. European farmers are also putting pressures on their governments not to open the local markets to foreign suppliers.

A grand idea is sometimes a collection of smaller ones. Ingenious little triumphs of design. Unseen but inspired solutions to vexing problems. A sudden insight that enables things to be done differently, Better. Combined, they can become a larger idea that adds to the ease and comfort of our lives.

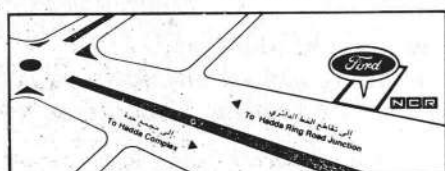
Mercury Topaz GS is like that. It's a car full of fresh, uncompromised, intelligent ideas.



M E R C U R Y

TOPAZ GS

A CAR THAT SIMPLY DOES EVERYTHING WELL



National Trading Company



ANSWERS to Trial Exams of Page 2:

LITERARY SECTION:

- A:**
 1. prefer, 2. is worth, 3. colder, 4. visit,
 5. as much, 6. isn't, 7. where, 8. few,
 9. used to, 10. copied.
- B:**
 1. had been, would have flown,
 2. giving, 3. pass, 4. stay,
 5. would steal, 6. seen,
 7. receiving, 8. mended,
 9. ruled, 10. being.
- C:**
 1. destinations, 2. dry,
 3. expensive, 4. population,
 5. appointment, 6. decorated.
- D:**
 1. as large as,
 2. wider,
 3. less than,
 4. is..... than,
 5. so..... as.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

- A:**
 1. too, 2. same,
 3. few, 4. whose,
 5. so, 6. is,
 7. so, 8. has,
 9. such a, 10. very.
- B:**
 1. germs,
 2. samples,
 3. weak,
 4. dissolves,
 5. attached,
 6. transparent.
- C:**
 1. Why does white blood cell change its shape?
 2. How many types of germs are there?
 3. Are germs so small?
 4. How do plants help keep our air clean?

Good bye and good luck!



**Negative Questions, part two
Usage with yes/no questions**

In last week's lesson we looked at the formation of negative questions. This week's lesson we'll continue with negative questions, this time addressing when to use them and what they mean.

Are you hungry? or Aren't you hungry?

Which one is correct? When? What is the difference between the two? The first, the affirmative question, is asking for the information; there is no particular bias in the structure of the question. The second question, the negative, also asks for that information, but in addition reveals the speaker's belief which underlies the question. The speaker believes that the person being questioned might be hungry, and wants to know whether or not his belief is true.

Negative questions are used less frequently than are affirmative ones and are used to show the speaker's idea (what he or she believes is or is not true) or attitude (surprise, annoyance, anger, shock). Like tag questions, negative questions show what answer is *expected* by the speaker.

EXAMPLES

Arwa returns home from the market in the morning to find her son, Ahmed, at home. She says, "Don't you have classes at the university this morning?"

Arwa believes that Ahmed has a class; she is surprised that he is home. The expected answer is **yes**.

Ali and Abdul-Latif are riding in a car. Ali is driving. He comes to an intersection where the traffic policeman signals him to stop. Ali drives right by without slowing down. Abdul-Latif says, "What's the matter? Didn't you see that cop?"

Abdul-Latif believes that Ali did not see the policeman and that is why he did not stop. He expects Ali's answer to be **no**.

Note: When the expected answer to a negative question is *yes*, the answer may be *yes* or *no*. When the expected answer is *no*, only *no* is possible. Look at the example of Ali and Abdul-Latif above. The expected answer from Ali is *no*. If he answers *yes*, there can be some confusion. Yes, he didn't see the cop (which is the questions that was asked) or yes, he did see the cop? Even native speakers can find situations like this confusing (they often compensate by adding further clarification after the yes). Compare this to French which has a separate word meaning yes when responding to a negative question.

Practice In the following dialogues, make negative questions from the words in () and complete with the expected response. Be careful of tenses when making the questions.

Model: A: Did you talk to Mahmoud this morning?

B: No, I didn't see him.

A: Oh? Wasn't he in class? (be in class)

B: No. He didn't come today.

- A: Do you see that man over there, the one in the purple jacket? _____
 B: _____ (be Dr. Ali Hakim)
 A: I thought so. I have an appointment with him on Tuesday.
- A: You haven't eaten all day. _____ (be hungry)
 B: _____, I'm starving. Let's eat.
- A: You look tired. _____ (sleep well last night)
 B: _____, I chewed too much gum.
- A: We'd better be going. _____ (be almost 8:00)
 B: _____, It's quarter to.
- A: You look pale. _____ (feel well)
 B: _____, I think I'm catching a cold.
- A: See that man over there?
 B: Yes. Who is he?
 A: _____ (recognize him)
 B: _____, I've never seen him before.
- A: Why didn't you come to my party yesterday?
 B: What party?
 A: _____ (Ameera/invite you)
 B: _____, I haven't talked to her since last week.

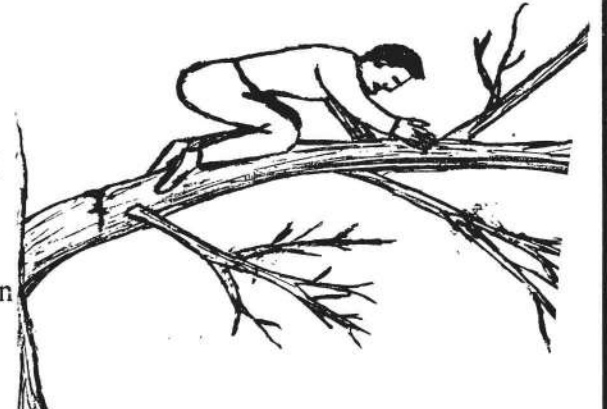
WEEKLY IDIOM

go out on a limb

This idiom means to take a risk, to put oneself in a vulnerable position.

My father went out on a limb and quit his job to open his own business.

The candidate went out on a limb by taking a position that was in opposition to that taken by his party.



ANSWERS 1. Isn't it Dr. Ali Hakim? Yes. 2. Aren't you hungry? Yes. 3. Didn't you sleep well last night? No. 4. Isn't it almost 8:00? Yes. 5. Don't you feel well (Aren't you feeling well)? No. 6. Don't you recognize him? No. 7. Didn't Ameera invite you? No.



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Interior Affairs	252701/7
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Radio Station	200060/61

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Marib Insurance	206112/14
Yemen Gen'l Insurance	265191
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EMBASSIES & Consulates

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ADEN

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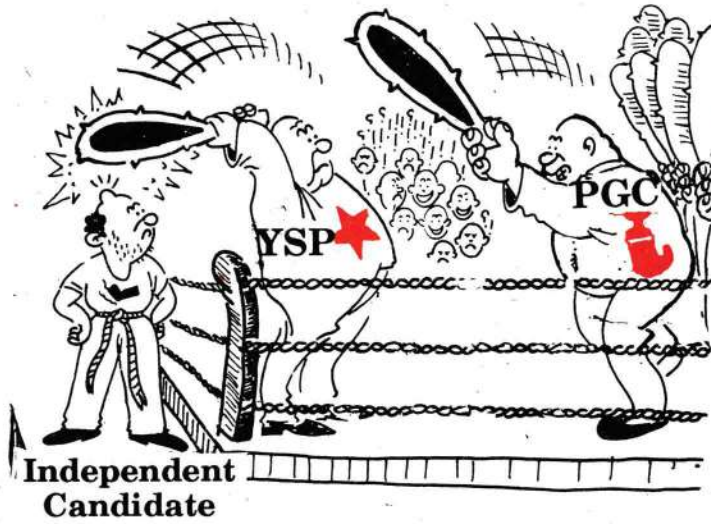
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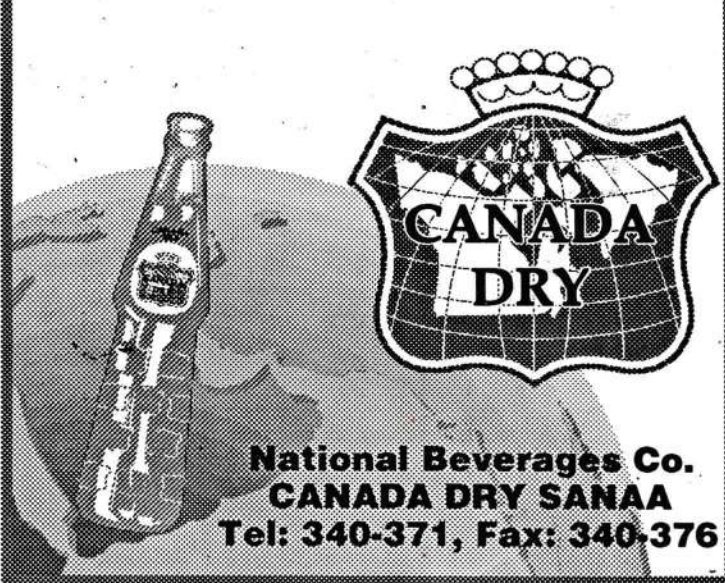
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• Analysis •

What is the Real Value of the Foreign Observers' 'Seal of Approval' on Yemeni Elections?

By: Professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, College of Economics, Sanaa University.



Foreign delegates, called observers, were generous in granting their seal of approval to the Yemeni elections, for whatever that is worth. These observers, about one hundred in number, paid a few day-trips to the country during which they visited several polling stations and 'studied' the laws and arrangements for holding the elections. Before their departure, they declared "they were satisfied with the process." The Yemeni regime needed a seal of approval from international circles for the rehabilitation of its image. It chose foreign observers to do the job. The more substantive and effective local observers, were vehemently opposed by the regime and the Supreme Electoral Committee. The local observers, who know the ins and outs of the system, would have been far more able to handle the observers' job than the foreigners. Yet, the foreigners were often used to marginalize the locals. A frustrated Ahmed As-Soufi, a former official of the National Committee for Free Elections (NCFE), consistently spoke of the need to establish a local institute to promote democracy and proper elections. He rightly demanded a clear definition of the role of foreign observers. For, as Dr. James Zoghby, President of the Washington-based Arab-American Institute, told the the political editor of the Yemen Times, Dr. Ahmed Al-Madhagy, "Democracy is not just one

election. It is a process." In real terms, what the regime wanted from the foreigners was to tell the world how good it was. In a very patronizing manner, the Yemeni leadership told the world, through meetings and press interviews, how committed to democracy it was. At the same time, everybody knew that the regime was doing all it could - legal or illegal - to remain in power. Whatever competition had taken place was not due to the commitment of the rulers to democracy, but due to their inability to overcome the other competing forces in 'traditional ways'. The regime's leadership offered foreign journalists interviews almost on a daily basis for the last two weeks. The idea was to impress the world with the success of our democracy. It is true, Yemenis are proud of this major accomplishment, but the fact that we are exposing the dirty linen of the game does not make us any less patriotic. In fact, it is undemocratic on the part of the leadership and the official media to brand those who expose the violations as less patriotic. Their inability to tolerate a dissenting view is, in itself, proof that the regime really doesn't comprehend what

democracy is all about. It wants everybody to follow its bandwagon. We would like to tell the world, "Yes, Yemen has accomplished something close to a miracle by Third World standards." But that does not stop us from taking measures to correct the shortcomings, specially the violations which were premeditated and planned. There is evidence that the big parties have engaged in illegal and immoral efforts to ensure the success of their candidates. The fact that the observers have given their seal of approval does not make these accusations any less important or credible. In the long run, Yemen needs two things in order for democracy to flourish: a- to develop among the people an independent group that helps evolve public opinion that will not be intimidated by the overwhelming majority's position or attitude. The country needs people who can stand up and face the dominant current and express their opinions freely. b- to enforce on the regime a higher level of tolerance towards those who do not see things its way. The regime is good at sending messages through friends who give advice. I have been approached many times by 'people of good intentions' who say, "You have your family to look after. You don't want them to suffer from any accident, do you?" It would have been far better for the regime, for the people's sovereignty, and for the integrity of the nation if the stamp of approval came from the

people of Yemen rather than from the foreigners. Unless, of course, the regime believes that it draws its legitimacy from outside. Where do we go from here? First, most Yemenis are reconciled with the election results and are willing to abide by them. Second, wherever there is definite proof of major violations, there must be corrective measures taken to show the viability of recourse to the judicial system. Even if, the major parties drop their petitions and accusations of violation as they have already done. Third, there must be open debates about the violations and what steps must be taken to improve the system for future elections. Finally, all of us must cooperate in informing the public of its rights and the proper procedures for the future. In the end, we can't accept the patronizing attitude of the foreigners who expect us to accept certain mistakes and violations which once existed in the early days of their own democratic evolution, some two or three hundred years ago. The point is that human experience is a cumulative process. We need not go through those mistakes, we must benefit from the experience of others. In other words, we need to start from the point where others have ended, not from the point where they began. I resent it when foreigners tell us we have to accept and live with the violations. These foreigners must help us get closer to the ideals of true democracy as much as possible. Keep your fingers crossed!

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YEMEN TIMES: A SUNDAY PAPER

Starting with issue 17/93 (last week), Yemen Times moves to become a Sunday newspaper. The change is due to many considerations. We hope this will not cause any major inconvenience to our readers, and we hope they will take note of it.

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