





May 23rd through 29th, 1993

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الأخوة/ أعضاء مجلس الرئاب السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته يسر مجلس النواب أن يهديكم تحياته ونود احاطدكم علماً بالاتي: بعد استساع المجلس الى الكلمة التي القاها الأخ/ رئيس مجلس الرئاسة في جلسته التعقدة صياح اليوم الحسيس ١٤١٢/١١/٢٩ هم الموافق ١٣/٥/٢٠م . . قلد تم التداول وأصدر المجلس القرار التالي:-نظراً لا تقصصيه المسلحة الوطنية من ضرورة اجراء إصلاحات دستم موضع اجماع وطني من حيث الميداً ، ولما سبق ان تضمنته البرامج الانتخابية لم الأحزاب والشخصيات الوطنيه مطالبة بقعديل الدستور ونظراً لأن تعديل الدستور لا يتم الأوثق أجرا ءات وستوزيه محدده وشرود معني قترة زمنيه للبت في أي طلبات للتعديل في حالة إقرار مجلس التراب لها من عيث المهدأ . وحيث أن هناك طلبات جادة أمام مجلس النواب والكتل البرلمانيه لتعا الدستور ، وحتى لاتتعرض البلاد لفراغ دستوري بالنسبة للسلطة التنفيلية قان النواب يقرر تكليف مجلس الرئاسة بالإستصرار وعارسة كمامل صلاه سطنوريه بتاءً على المواد (٨٨ ، ٨٩) من الدستنور . الطلبات المتملقة يتعديل الدستور -يرجى التكرم بالاحاطة والعمل بموجب قرار المجلس والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته Scanned Image of the letter directed to the Presidential Council by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament

Well, the party is over. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament, issued a letter (inset, above) to President Ali Abdullah Saleh telling him that the Parliament "hereby extends the term of Council (until such time that amendments to the constitution are completed which will take at least two months from the date the proposals are presented to parliament)." This is a flagrant violation of the con-

stitution which calls on the presidential council to resign within sixty days of the first session of the new parliament.

The president and his colleagues in the Presidential Council have decided they don't want to resign and the Speaker of the House has without sumcient recourse to the House itself.

Mr. Abubakar Haider Al-Attas has tendered his resignation with the explicit understanding that he will be re-assigned to head the new government. Well, he has just received his reassignment orders.

One PGC parliamentarian visibley shaken by the fall of his ideals expressed it this way: "Only one week in parliament, and I have been bombarded with endless instructions and guidelines from the party bosses. They tell me this is how 'it' works. I don't like what I have seen so far."

New faces? Forget it. The president naturally remains president. The vice president remains vice president. The other members of the presidential council will leave the council once the presidential office is re-

Three weeks back, seven men - lawyers

university professors, and public per-

sonalities - formed a committee for hu-

structured, but they will definitely be given high posts under various capacities. Qadhi Abdul-Kareem Al-Arashi will most probably head the Al-Shura Council. Salem Saleh Mohamed is lined up to become Vice Prime and Foreign Minister.

Prime Minister Al-Attas has returned as Prime Minister. Most members of the former government have returned in one capacity or another.

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, of course, is an old hand in politics, and

Mr. Clinton, Shall We Read Your Lips Too?

today he heads the parliament.

In Arab politics - even in democratizing so-called systems, once a senior official - always a senior official. There is no such thing as replacement, but there is recycling. Some have been at it for over three decades, and they are still kicking. Besides, with time, the guys have become close buddies who have arrived at clearcut profit-slicing arrangements.

Let us all pray for more patience for the citizens.

strongly stand up for human rights world-

wide in his elections campaign, has yet to

even denounce the Saudi action. To add



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man rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arainsult to injury, bia. Today, all these men are either in administration spoke last week of the "special Saudi-American relations." prison or under house arrest. US President Bill Clinton, who had said he would What a pity !

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In Honor of **Exceptional Yemenis**

Many countries have a tradition of honoring their exceptional citizens. We in Yemen do not have any system according to which we honor those exceptional men and women who build this country and help it prosper. For example, why don't we have a dozen or so citations a year to honor people outstanding in their professions. Why don't we choose one engineer, medical doctor, mason, architect, teacher, nurse, carpenter, plumber, soldier, officer, lawyer, journalist, etc., every year and honor them. It is these men and women, although unknown to most of us, who actually build the country - not the bunch of big-mouth egotistic politicians.

In Yemen, people can thrive without doing any real work, without exerting the least effort. This is ruinous and dangerous. We need a value system that places much respect on achievement. That is why I propose to initiate an honor system for our "Go-Getters!"

This country cannot make real progress unless the value system is such that hardworking people are honored. Our system today honors the lazy people.

I propose to initiate a system according to which those exceptional personsare chosen on the basis of clearly defined criteria - away from politics. I further propose to set up a department at the prime minister's office to take charge of this project. I finally propose that the president of the republic should grant these persons an audience, and personally awards them the honors.

If the government is unwilling or unable to carry out this project, I urge the private sector to do so. It becomes like Yemen's Nobel prize. Academicians could help by putting together a panel for each profession, which will receive applications and make evaluations.

Think about it!





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Chinese Press Team in Yemen

A Chinese Presse delegation headed by the Deputy Chairman of Press and Publishing which is affiliated to the Office of Head of State, is visiting the Republic of Yemen. The team has visited press and news offices in Sanaa, Hodeidan, Taiz, and Aden.

Violent Attack on a **Court of Law**

On May 15th, six men stormed the Tawahi Court in Aden while it was in session, and opened fire. Five persons three civilians and two soldiers - were killed and many more were wounded.

The attackers wanted to take revenge on criminals who were being tried. Apparently they were tired of the long procedures of the court system, and they were confident justice will prevail, even if at the end.

Judicial System Shelves the Challenge Cases

The Supreme Court, which has been sitting on the challenges against the election results for almost one month, has decided it has not found anything worth pursuing in the challenges.

It has also decided to refer the cases to the new parliament, against some members of whom the cases were filed.

WHO Survey Against Tropical Diseases in Yemen

A large World Health Organization (WHO) team is presently visiting the Republic of Yemen. The purpose, according to a Ministry of Health source, is to carry out field surveys in the governorates of Hajjah, Hodeidah, Sanaa, Ibb and Shabwah to testify whether the country is free tropical diseases or

Trouble in Parliament

Several independentminded parliamentarians approached the Yemen Times asking for advice regarding what can be done to "liberate" them from undue abuse and hegemony by "their" parties. Some of them are even willing to go ahead and break off from the parties to which they now belong, if they find a viable alternative.

On the other hand, chaos reigned in the sessions of parliament as Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar, the Speaker, lost control over an unruly parliament. As he tried to bring order to the session of Thursday, May 20th, he finally broke the gavel. While the staff quickly repaired the old one, there was talk that they will get him a new heavy-duty gavel for the next rounds.

Heavy Rains and Floods in Taiz

For two days in a row during May 18-19, it rained endlessly in Taiz. The damage done by the water that poured from the skies was not significant. But then, the floods came, sweeping anything in their path. The damage to infrastructure (notably roads), houses, cars, farm-lands, etc. was substantial.

12,000 Military Men **Patrol Sanaa Streets**

On May 16th, and again on May 20th, some 12,000 military in full gear and ready for combat manned many of the streets of Sanaa in small teams of four to six. The area covered by the mobilization extended from Al-Hasabah to Asir Road to the outer ring road all the way to Taiz Road some six square kilometers. This was the first time ever for such widescale mobilization. Also for the first time, the men in uniform brought out radar-carrying vans which detect anything within range.

The occasion both times was that President Ali Abdullah Saleh went to speak to the parliament. The mobilization, in addition to nervousness and feeling of insecurity among the people, also costed the country approximately YR 2.5 million each time.

National Conference Parties Make Structural Adjustment and **Create Unified Opposition Bloc**

Follow-Up Board of the National Conference, a loose gathering of opposition political parties and public personalities, held a series of meetings in the wake of the recent parliamentary elections. "Most disturbing of all has been the lack of respect for the constitution and the laws by the dominant parties," according to one senior member.

Talks continue regarding the means to create a viable opposition. One option on which agreement has been reached is the revamping and restructuring of the operational aspects of the Wal-Tawheed, and many National Conference in syndicates and unions.

The Coodrination and order to serve as a strong

opposition bloc.
"We are looking at the tools used by the ruling parties (the army, public funds, state bureaucracy and facilities, government media, etc.) in order to prolong their grip over power. We are working to make sure that they can't have that illegal advantage in future elections," explained one of the organizers.

The most active members of this new bloc are Rabitat Abnaa Al-Yemen, Attagammu' Al-Wahdawi Al-Yamani, Hizbul-Haq, Ittihad Al-Qiwa Al-Shaabiyyah, Harakat Al-Amal

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ص ب رقم ٤٨٩٤ – الحديدة

ترقبوا فروعنا في المكلا، عدن، تعز، إب



"LOOK, WE'RE ALL SINNERS"

Tired of always being on the defensive over its trade policies, Japan's government did a little fingerpointing of its own on last week, much of it directed at the U.S.

In its own version of the US trade representative's annual report of foreign trade barriers, Japan's trade ministry issued a 265-page analysis alleging unfair US practices in nine of the 12 areas studied.

The EC, the report said, acted unfairly in 6 areas, ranging from anti-dumping measures to subsidies to certification systems. Of ten trading partners examined, none came out with a completely clean record, although Hong Kong, Singapore, Canada and Australia were commended for being largely on the right track.

The report however did not analyse Japan's trade policies.

"In the world of trade, we are all sinners," said a trade ministry official, who briefed reporters.

The annual report, compiled by an advisory body to the trade ministry, expressed particular ire over the "results-based" approach to solving trade issues.

It specifically cited the United States for using the tactic, in which a country suffering a trade deficit might call on a trading partner to cut exports or increase imports by a certain percentage to help redress the imbalance. Tokyo had a surplus of almost \$50 billion with Washington last year. Japan's overall trade surplus was \$106.7 billion.

"By relying on resultbased criteria, as the U.S. does in a number of cases, a country sets itself up as both judge and prosecutor, thereby denying the possibility of due process," the report said.

It also described the U.S as an unfair trader in its antidumping measures, tarrifs, government procurement, rules of origin, protection of intellectual property rights and support of voluntary export restrictions. It alleged US misuse of national security or environmental concerns as excuses for blocking trade and accused Washington of a tendency to make unilateral judgements.

The US trade representative's report, released earlier this month, accused Japan of discriminating against US companies in government procurement contracts. Construction, architectural and engineering services were singled out as the most closed.

But unlike the USTR report, which requires that negotiations begin at once in the areas cited and holds out the possibility of sanctions should they fail, the Japanese report is not likely to result in specific steps. Officials said, however, that Japan may take up a US plan to reclassify Japanese multi-purpose vehicles as trucks under tariff laws with an international body supervising trade.

AFGHAN MUJAHEDEEN GANG LEADERS PLUNGE THE COUNTRY INTO WAR

Fatima Burhani lies curled up in a hospital bed with a broken leg, staring blankly at the floor. She has not eaten or said a world since a missile blasted the roof of her mud house, two weeks back, killing her husband and two children. Her husband, Amanullah, and 9 year-old daughter, Noor were killed immediately. Her 7-year-old son, Ali was thrown in a cab and rushed to a hospital with blood oozing from his cracked skull. Ali was dead by the time they found a doctor to attend to him.

In war-torn Kabul such tragedies are repeated so many times a day that they have become part of the daily rhythm of that city of 1.5 million people.

Last week alone about 80 missiles were hurled into the city by rival militias controlling the southern suburbs, Kabul television reported. It said 28 people were killed.

Muslim Muhahedeen factions, which ousted the Red Army in 1989 after nine years of war and overthrew the communist government last year, have been fighting among themselves for the past year. Tens of thousands of people have been killed and hundreds of thousands left homeless.

Kabul has been carved up among factions that comprise the government and by rival militias in the south.

Abdul Haq, commander of a strategic Shiite hillside position, barked orders at his men as they loaded a multiple rocket launcher and fired into the city with a deafening roar. "This is war and all the people of Kabul are at war,' Haq, sipping tea in his minutes bunker launching the rockets. "We were fighting the Russians for nine years against chemical bombs and helicopter gunships, when the people of Kabul didn't even know there was a war on. What are they screaming about now?'

Armin Kobel, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation, blames international indifference to the Afghan war for such callousness. "In every war, even in Bosnia, where the world is at least watching what is happening, the fighters can't continue to behave any way they want for fear of international condemnation," he said. "But here in Kabul, nobody is watching, nobody cares. So the fighters do whatever they want."

Afghanstan lost its importance with the collapse of the Soviet Union. In the last century it was wooed as a buffer between British

India and Czarist Russia. In the present century it was a bulwark against communist expansion, and therefore one of the largest recipients of American aid. Kobel and his team dodge bombs and bullets every day, trying to keep their hospitals open and stocked with medicines that have to be brought in weekly through areas controlled by different factions.

Despite the daily bombs, some of which have landed on Red Cross facilities, the International. Committee of the Red Cross is among a handful of international aid agencies that has pressed on in Kabul. Even the United Nations fled after the heavy fighting in February, leaving behind a skeleton staff of locals.

As the front line in the war has shifted over the past year, hundreds of thousands of people, mostly the poor, have abandoned their homes in search of safety.

Every day hundreds of people displaced by fighting roam the capital with their belonging piled on pushcarts, looking for new homes. They are hassled or robbed at every Mujahedeen checkpoint before ending up in the rubble of neighborhood already destroyed by fighting or on street corners.

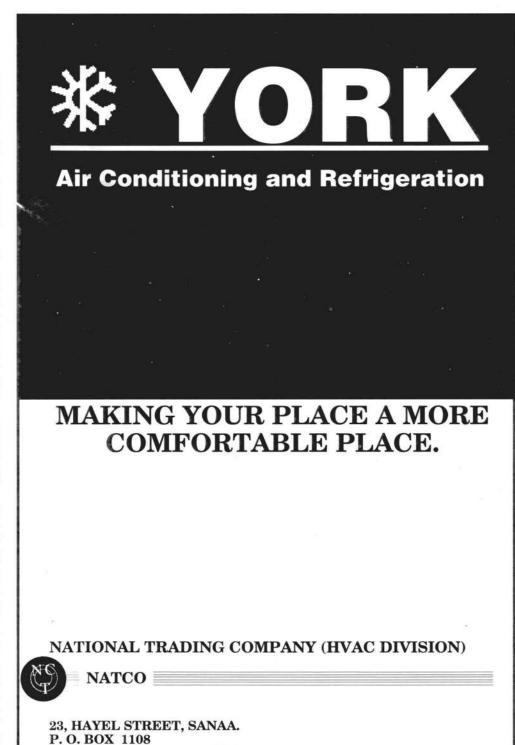
But nowhere in Kabul is safe from war. Chinese Russian-made 122 mm rockets used by the Mujahedeen are notoriously in accurate. Most miss whatever target they are intended for and fall on residential areas.

The pro-government factions have warned their rivals to stop firing rockets. But that is not reassuring to the people of Kabul, who fear that the daily skirmishes will escalate into full-scale war. The Mujahedeen leaders have signed many peace accords but none has brought peace. Even now, as the daily dose of rockets and gunfire rains on Kabul, the leaders are talking peace in the eastern city of Jalalabad. But out of the half dozen powerful gang leaders, none has a large enough backing to transcend Afghanistan's ethnic and religious divisions, and no leader is willing to compromise on his personal ambitions. Given these realities divisions, and no leader is willing to compromise on his personal ambitions. Given these realities, peace appears elusive. Amir Shah, a taxi driver, said most Afghans have lost all respect for the Mujahedeen, once regarded as liberators. When they haven't respected us, why should we respect them," he said.

To the UN Secretary-General: "Who is responsibility for blocking the Libyans from performing their religious pilgrimage?"

Given the UN Security Council's decision to ban air travel and other sanctions against Libya, most Libyans who would like to perform their religious pilgrimage (the Hajj) this year will be unable to do so.

Regardless of the original purpose of the sanctions, the UN should have made certain allowances to enable the Libyans to perform their religious rituals as the UN Charter calls for. Respect for religion and religious beliefs is an important corner stone in the UN system.



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Rashed Mohammed Thabit:

"There are no extremists in the YSP. Certain persons brand others as such as a form of blackmail and intimidation."

Yesterday, May 22nd, was the third anniversary of Yemen's National Day - Unification Day. The people of Yemen celebrated this occasion with a lot of fanfare. The two architects of the unification agreement were Mr. Yahia Al-Arashi (representing the former YAR), and Mr. Rashed Mohammed Thabit (representing the former PDRY).

Yemen Times took the occasion to intrview Mr. Thabit, and document his recollections and reflections. Mr. Thabit, 49, is a philospher, or at least that is what his BA is in. He had served in various capacities - Minister of Information, of Tourism and Culture, of Unity Affairs, and since unity, of Cabinet Affairs. Excerpts of the interview:

Q: You are one of two architects who worked for the unity of Yemen. On the third anniversary of unification day, what is your feeling?

A: Of course, I am one happy man on this occasion. On this day, the memories come back. I remember the long hours of debates, often over trivial matters, which at the time, sounded very important. The real beginning of the unification talks were after 1972 war between the YAR and PDRY. I chaired the culture, education and information committee, which tackled many sensitive issues.

We discussed every detail and we saw the other side as the opposing sides. Of course, all this has a funny side today. I would like to say that I am very happy with that experience, and I hold my counterpart, Mr. Yahia Al-Arashi in great esteem

Q: Could you pin down the highlights of the unification dialogue?

A: I already mentioned the talks were serious only in the aftermath of the 1972 war. We concluded the Cairo accord of 1972, followed by the Tripoli agreement, which specified the committees and deadlines for the

By 1979, and again following another war, we reached the Kuwait agreement between the two heads of states. This was followed by the Yemeni Council.

The main thrust of the arrangements for unity came following the 1986 civil war in the PDRY. The culmination point was the signing of the unity agreement in November

Q: What kind of problems did you face during the unity talks?

A: The problems were many, but most were surmountable. The main difficulty was the isolation of the two sides, which led to the rising level of suspicion. Border skirmishes from time to time also created many tense moments. There was also the question of system will overcome.

Q: What finally pushed the unificiation? A: Our citizens were getting fed up with the eternal talks. The people, by now, were quite aware of the wavering of the politicians with respect to unity. The real bankruptcy of the two systems, specially in economic aspects, gave a new impetus. Finally, the change in the international setup also helped the two countries to move closer to each other and overcome their own

O: Could you share with us an anecdote or funny situation in your talks? A: The unity agreement was signed on 30th November, 1989. Neither side was fully happy with it, but Yahia (Al-Arashi) and I were satisfied.

The next day, we went to bid President Saleh farewell at Keresh check-point. After having said good-bye, I was left alone at the checkpoint with nobody to give me a lift back to Aden. I had been brought there by officials.

Q: How do you evaluatehe unification process over the last three years?

A: Of course, merging the two systems is a difficult task. I am happy and proud with what has been done.

I would like to ask the leadership to rise up beyond the personal and narrow issues, and to tackle the main issues that touch on the lives of the people. Among these are the development process, the prosperity of the people, to construct a modern state in which

the laws are enforced in a full and equal manner.

O: These days, there are efforts to merge the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party. How far have these come?

A: From the Yemen Socialist Party's side, I am sorry to say that the party rank and file have not been fully consulted on this matter. For example, the general congress has not been called for, and even the meetings of the Central Committee have become scarce. What is happening is that a few individuals are deciding on behalf of the party. When the political par-

demand democracy in the country, they should practise such democracy within the

party structure, to start with. All persons should be able to express their views on this question, and I urge the party leaders to subordinate their personal ambitions and interests to those of the party and the nation.

Q: Mr. Thabit, you are counted as one of the moderates in the party.

To what extent are there extremists in the YSP?

A: First, I would like to assure you that there are no extremists in the YSP. But some people would like abide by the laws and agreements.

But it is a policy by some persons to brand

others as extremists or hardlines is a way of imitimidating these people. It is a form of blackmail by certain leading politicians who would like to silence others, and force them to tag along in their path of action, or else to brand them as extremists. This is wrong. Continues on page 15



It takes little en- relaxation helps reduce the ergy to look after negative effects of stress. yourself, and if you do, the results are glowing healthy looks. A sensible and regubeauty and health routine is the only way to ensure lifelong good looks. These are some simple which steps made a habit of serve you well in the long run.

Look at Your Diet:

Your diet should be balanced and rich in fibre. Eat skins of fruits and vitamins. The darker the colour more mineral and vitamin the vegetables contains. Include fresh fruit, milk and milk products along with salad in you diet everyday. Give yourself some time off: Everyday take half an hour to relax. You can listen to music, read, daydream. Regular

Walk Don't Run:

Well jog if you must but remember walking will get your cardiovascular system into shape just as well as running. It is

easier, more pleasant and the easiest form of exercise.

Make a Regular Exercise Program:

To say that you don't have time for exercise

or you don't need any, as you are slim enough or because of long working hours are all lame

excuses. Exercise is

required not only for those who leas a sedentary life, but for all, since its aimed at the proper toning of the muscles. In your daily routine you may not even be using all your muscles. So to keep them flexible and well-toned exercise must become a habit, even if is for as short as period as 15 minutes. Those 15 minutes

will reward you with better

output in the day, a more

alert mind and better looks.

·Take Hair Care:

Straight hair can become limp in humid weather and curly ones start looking dull and lifeless. Soap shampoo more

often in humid weather and don't be rigid about once-aweek shampoo. Do it as and and when your hair acquires a dull look. Never brush when hair is wet.

Though hair is dead matter the scalp needs nourishment. Nourish it with the right kind of oil and use as little chemical products as possible. They harm your hair. Go in more for natural and herbal products. Henna is popular these days for dying and conditioning. Even for shampooing you get gooseberry in the market or you ca even make it at home. Soak it overnight and boil it before washing your hair.

This will keep your hair from dandruff and slow greying.

· Put Extra Moisture on vour Skin: Skin reflects your inner

health and having a good

skin is half battle won. We

moisture is lost each day by washing and being out in the sun. So if you want a glowing complexion keep replenishing that moisture. Use a good moisturizer before going out and at night after a wash. Never go to bed with make-up on your

Hand Care:

Sometimes nails grow weak due to swimming in chlorinated water or due to exposure to sun. Plenty of vitamins A & D, calcium and zinc in your diet promotes the halthy growth of nails. Use nailpolish as it gives the nails a better appearance but it is necessary that give your nails a rest from nail-polish else they will turn yellow. if you have brittle nails they indicate that they are dry.

 Get Your Beauty Sleep: To look good an afternoon map is essential. Your body needs sleep to get rid of skin waste and to circulate minerals, vitamins and hormones. It is no myth that

not sufficient then the vitamins and minerals are not circulating as efficiently. Capillaries are contracted and e skin does not receive normal solutions that bathe the refresh it. Skin tissues will sag and retain fluids that will cause puffiness. Sleep needs may vary and you have had enough if you wake up feeling refreshed and rested without sluggishness. Quality of sleep is important. Develop your sleep routine by sleeping and getting up at the same time. Check your surroundings - too much light and disturbing sounds do not make for a peaceful night's sleep. Sleep on your back. You are bound to change your positions many times at night, but start on your back.

Your Posture:

Posture is another important factor in 'looking beautiful.' Good posture helps your look young and elegant. A slouch makes you look old and tired. While walking our spine

are all born with soft, sleep affects the way you should be straight, your smooth skin but the natural look. If your sleep time is hear should be held back and arms swinging at the sides. Good posture comes if we let our bones align in a natural manner.

· Eyes Right:

Sparkling eyes enhance your beauty just as silky hair and a soft flawless skin do. The fine skin under the eyes is the first to show signs of and even wrinkles begin to appear first around the eye. While massaging take special care to massage this delicate areas as well. Never go out in the sun without sun glasses. Go for an eye test when you find yourself peering or frowning to focus.

Your Voice:

Spend at least 10 minutes a day humming. Humming is an effective method of warming up. Some practice words help you exercise the vowels of your speech. Eg dialogue, apology etc. Allowing the voice to travel freely gives you better chance of finding your natural speaking range..



Yemen Times Publishes Its Translation of the text of the Alliance Agreement between the PGC and the YSP

Part II: **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:**

The legislative authority shall have three bodies as follows:

1. House of Representa-

2. The Al-Shura Council (House of Elders = Senate) 3. The General Assembly. 1. The House of Representatives:

- The House of Representatives is made up of 301 persons elected according the Laws organizing parliamen-tary elections.

The Presidium of the House shall be made up of three persons elected by the members - a chairman and two deputies.

The House shall also have a Secretary-General who heads the administrative/technical apparatus and he (she?) shall be elected/nominated from among the members of the presidium

2. The Al-Shura Council: The creation of Al-Shura Council aims to broaden the public participation in

making strategic and highlevel decisions. The members of Al-Shura Council will be made up as follows:

a) Elected persons, representing the governorates in equal number. Each governorate shall be deemed one constituency, and a law regulating the elections process shall be

b) An additional number, a third of the total, is to be named by the presidency.

- The Council elects its chairman and two deputy chairmen, in addition to a secretary-general to head the technical/administrative apparatus.

- The presidency shall specify the various tasks authorities of Al-Shura Council, which shall all be incorporated in the

3. The National Assembly

- The House of Representatives and Al-Shura Council together shall be the National Assembly, which shall be headed by the Vice President of the country.
- The National Assembly

shall address to the following matters:

a) Border treaties, peace agreement and alliances of Yemen with other nations. b) Amendments to the Constitution.

c) Approval of candidates for presidency, before these are presented to the people.

d) Any differences between Parliament and the government. e) Any other issues agreed

upon for referral to it and as stated in the constitu-

THE EXECUTIVE **AUTHORITY:**

1. The Presidency of the State:

- The presidency is madeup of the president and the vice president to be directly elected by the people.

The candidates for presidency are introduced in one unified ticket to the Chairman of the House of

Parliament.

A committee from the two houses of Parliament/ Al-Shoura is to be formed for checking the prescandidates idential ensure the required conditions are met.

The committee announces the list of candidates to Parliament and the candidature is conditional on securing the approval of at least 25% of the parliamentary votes.

Then the list of candidates is passed on to the National Assembly and after gaining an absolute majority of the members' votes, it is declared to the public via referendum.

The presidential and vice presidential candidates are said to have won in the referendum if their ticket has gained more than 50% of the votes. If it does not gain this majority, another list of nominees is introduced through the same previous procedures.

The maximum period of the presidency is two terms only, each five years 2. The Cabinet:

The president of the state, in coordination with

the majority party or the coalition of majority parties, charges a person to form the cabinet.

Then a republican decree is issued regarding the formation of the new government..

3. The Local Authority Apparati:

The local election shall proceed according to a law which will regulate the process of candidacy and elections together with the election of the governor and municipal officials.

THE JUDICIAL **AUTHORITY:**

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Republic.

Based on the programs of the two parties, steps will be taken for the further implementation of the urgent tasks. The starting point is the improvement of the citizens' standard of living, ensuring security and stability, combatting corruption and exploitation, improvement ofwater and sewage services, development of better educational programs, pursuing investment in the field of natural resource management and development in all regions of the country, bringing an end to partitioning of administrative posts and preparations for the local elections.

The two parties agree on the formation of the following committees to put these goals and principles into effect:

A committee for developing and stablilizing the constitutional and demfoundations ocratic form the basis of a modern Yemeni state.

- A committee for laying down the government's program of action

A committee for laying the regulations which govern the formation of the parliamentary bloc and specifying its tasks, and the mechanism organization. of coordination between them and the executive authority.

- A committee for laying down the foundation of the documents of unification between the PGC and the YSP into one political

- The General Committee and the Political Bureau will authorize, in a joint meeting, the two general secretaries of the two parties to tcarry out he formation of the previously

NOTICE FOR **Returned Participants Sponsored by USAID / YEMEN**

The U.S. Agency for International Develop ment Mission (USAID) to the Republic of Yemen is pleased to announce that in cooperation with the.Ministry of Planning and Development, an awards reception will b held to present certifi-cates of Recognition to returned participants at USAID's compound, Amran Road, in July 1993 (date to be determined later).

Participants who have completed either short term (technical) or degree training in the U.S. and/or Arab countries during the last five years, 1988-1993, which was financed by USAID / Yemen are cordially invited to the ceremony to receive their certificates.

All participants interested in receiving their certificates of Recognition should call or write to the Training office at USAID, Telephone: 231213/4/5, ext. 617/618, P. O. Box 1139, Sanaa, no later than 16th June, 1993, to allow for proper preparation for certificates; i.e., correct name spelling, name of course, degree and major and to provide USAID with current address.

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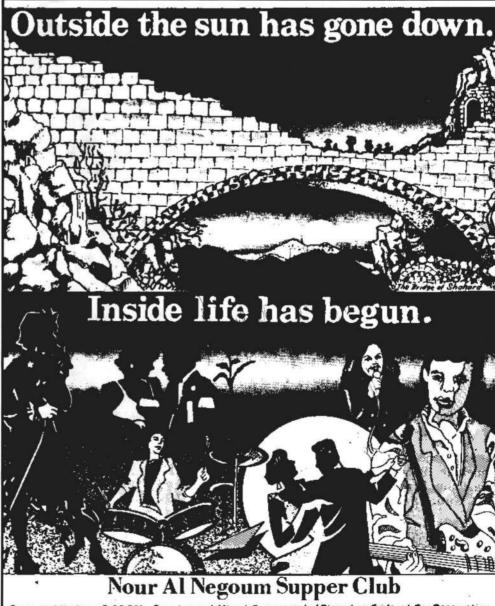
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RESPECT FOR THE STATE

Corruption which has increased tremendously lately has reached levels in which it can be classified as a social disease which threatens the very life and future of our citizens and the nation. Such a jeopardy will definitely threaten any meaningful prospects of our democratic process. Thus, it is the duty of all of us to fight corruption. It is up to us to combat it with any and all available means. The starting point is we should not be part of it.

But the real first step in the new Yemen is to affirm respect for the state and its decisions. Let me use an example. Prime Minister Al Attas issued an order on 12th of May suspending Mr. Mohamed Ahmad Al-Kubati, director general of Aden port, from his post in light of his misuse and exploitation of his position. Now we have to make sure this decision is respected. Naturally, the state's decisions does not mean Mr. Al-Kubati is guilty (or innocent). Investigations by the proper authorities are necessary to prove whether Kubati is innocent or not.

What I am saying is that the fight against corruption and the ambition of building a new Yemen does not come through tolerance of wrong doers. It comes through enforcing the law, and strictly.

By: Tammam Bashraheel, Al-Ayyam, Aden, 19/5/1993

THE UNITY GOVERNMENT AND LAZINESS?

When unification was achieved, we thought it will be an incentive for more work, each side to launch action based on its abilities; but what is happening these days is just the opposite.

The offices and bureaus are lacking in vitality and efficiency. Some of them even lack the presence of the officials and employees. The great majority of our officials are just like guests in their offices - very scarce. They come to the office for a few minutes to sign the attendance sheets, look at a few papers (including the newspapers) sip a couple of cups of tea, chat with colleagues about the last political developments, and then dash out. Until another day.

It is visible that there is irresponsibility and indifference and the administrators don't have the drive or motivation

to do anything. Even those who do remain in their offices, for lack of anything else to do, they do nothing except sit and chat. Even when citizens come and ask them to complete certain procedures, they are so lethargic and irritable that one feels that these employees have been taken away from something very important.

It is pure laziness and idleness. No one has done anything to assess the situation. The principle of reward and punishment- oh forget it! **By:**

Huda Fadhle, 14 October, Aden, 17/5/1993

THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT: DREAMS AND REALITY

From now and even before the parliament starting its tasks, I feel sympathy towards their members for the citizens who put their trust in them are waiting patiently for the leadership to address the corruption and install a new and

clean system.

I sympathize with the people for this, but I also know that the coming sessions of parliament are among the most difficult of all sessions. It is essential to note that the members (of parliament) are elected from among our people, so they belong to Yemen and did not come from another planet. In other words, they are a reflection of what is our country is - its dreams, strength, weaknesses. So how come we expect of them to achieve the dreams of change when we know the reality. Besides, they need to get the support and backing of the voters themselves.

It is self-evident that the homeland suffers a lot and the most serious complaint of all has to do with the absence of security and safety, the rise in prices and the recession which has rendered many persons unemployed.

The economic/security crisis is one of the most serious ones and it is high on the list of the problems to be tackled by the new parliament. It is with wisdom, awareness and honesty that we will be able to do something for the

citizens. It doesn't matter if the achievements come after one month or after two years. Everybody knows that the big problems can not be solved overnight, but the first steps in this direction need to be taken, or else the citizens will lose their hopes and dreams.

By: Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqalih, Al-Mithaq, Sana'a, 17/5/1993.

FIRST THINGS COME FIRST

Following our parliamentary elections, and now that our parliament is in place, our Yemeni masses aspire for many things to be achieved. But now we are overwhelmed with several constitutional amendments which become suddenly the talk of the official media.

The masses are agonized with the burdens of daily life. Yet, they cannot forget the electoral programs, slogans, rhetoric and many promises made to them. The citizens seek safety, stability and justice which are lost in the corridors of the courts and judicial apparatus. The citizens are not concerned with the official media's jar-

gon about constitutional amendments.

It is evident that the members should think first of all of finding solutions to the citizens' sufferings. We are all-waiting for a lot to be done by the new parliament, specially in the way of getting rid of corruption, the misuse of public funds and other social ills.

<u>Al-Shoura</u>, Sanaa, 16/5/1993

THE (3) ANGLES

I was reading an article

by Bob Hope in the British Guardian. The writer was talking about democracy in developing countries, and I focussed on what he had to say about Yemen. He stressed three angles: a historic, a geographic an economic. and At the historic level, he said nations with a civilizational depth can once again rise to give more to humanity. At the geographic level, he stressed the strategic location of Yemen. At the economic level he pointed to the enormous prospects of Yemen.

By: Dr. Ahmed Basardah, Annaba', Sanaa 20/5/1993





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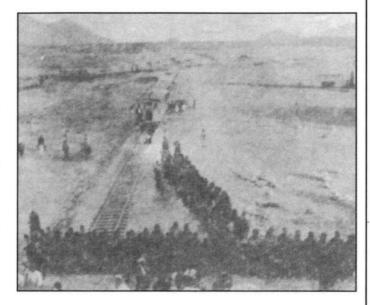
History of the Hedjaz Railroad

The Hamidiye Hedjaz railroad, one of the important achievements of the Ottoman Empire was built to assist Muslims of the Middle East on their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. With the construction of the line, the Hedjaz region was to be connected with a modern transportation system and millions of Muslims who visit the holy cities every year would not have to endure caravan voyages lasting many months in difficult conditions. The project began with a decree by the Ottoman Sultan Abdul-Hameed II on 1 May 1900. The railroad was planned to begin in Damascus and southwards extend Mecca and Medina.

A campaign was initiated to collect contributions from Muslims around the world to finance the railroad. Sultan Abdulhameed gave 50,000 gold liras himself to encourage others to do the same. From 1900 to 1908, a total of 150 - 200 million franks was collected fro the rail-Specially issued medals were awarded to those who contributed to the project.

The construction of the Hedjaz railroad started in autumn of 1901, with the 'Muzeyreb-Dera'a' section (14 kilometers) which was completed and opened on 1st September 1901.

Later on, the Dera'-Damascus section (128 kilometers) was built and extended to Haifa harbor. The line reached Ma'an on 1st September 1904.



There was considerable foreign and local opposition to the railroad. The British Empire tried to obstruct the construction of this line which could extend to Aden, the Gulf and India, thus threatening British colonial interests. The local Bedouin tribes, paid in gold by British agents, attacked the line and stone walls had to be built to protect the construction sites. In 1908 alone, Bedouins staged 128 attacks. They cut telegraph lines, destroyed railroad tracks and station buildings and robbed passengers. These political and security difficulties were aggravated by natural problems like the lack of water, difficult terrain and harsh weather conditions.

Despite all these obstacles, the line reached Dhat Al-Hadidi in 1906, El-Ula in 1907 and Medina on 1st September 1908. Later on,

the Dera'a-Haifa line was extended to Basra and Afule-Ludd, Vadi-El Sur-Avudja, El-Tin-Bayt Hanum branch lines were completed. With the extension of the line to Haifa, export through the city's harbor increased manifold. The Ottoman Empire spent 4.280,000 cold liras on the railroad until 1913. The 840 kilometer section of the Hedjaz railroad between Maan and Medina was destroyed during world war I, and has not been repaired since that time. Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia had reached agreement in 1958 to reconstruct the line but this project was never realized. As one can see from the history of the Hedjaz railroad, this spectacular project was hampered by foreign political forces and their local agents which prevent the integration of the countries in the region.

Complexity, Fractels and Chaos

During the last 20 years, physicists, biologists, astronnomers and economists have established a new way of understarding the prevailling complexity in nature. For a long time scientists have been concerned about problems at the atomic level and at astronomic level. They achieved miracles if one looks at what has been done during this century from spaceship to nuclear power plants to computer chips. But other laws of nature have suffered from ignorarce like understanding of the atmosphere which we are in touch with from our birth day ill the day we die. Another field that is ignored is the turbulent sea which covers 3/4 of earth's surface or the fluctuations in wildlife populations which furnish us with all our needs, or the earthquakes that destroy our cities unexpectedly.

Chaos is the new mathematical science that addresses all the above questions in addition to a long list of other issues about which every child wonders - why do clouds look the way they do, why does smoke begin to swirl as it goes up, why do birds fly in flocks beginning at the front with one bird leading to thousards of birds in such regular

patterns, etc.?

Newton has solved the problem of two bodies attracting each other but astronomers did achieve perfection and never would, not in a solar system tugged by the gravities of nine planets, scores of moons and thousards of asteroids. Nevertheless calculations of planetary motion were so accurate that some people don't know it is a forcast. But if the forecasts of planetary motions led to the determination to a good degree of accuracy for the courses of spececafts and missiles, then why not for winds and clouds? Traditionally, investigators have analyzed large irteractive systems in the same way as they have small orderly systems. They try to approximate the factors that could act on the system or they postulate it as isolated, which in both cases would jeopardize the orrectness of their solutions. They believed too that they could predict the behavior of a large interactive system, like for instance, the solar system or the economics of population, by studying its elements separately. In our case the elements are the planets and the individuals. They were fored to work out their problems in that way or else they would never get solutions for their spaceships to move, and the equations would be im-

possible to solve.
Unfortanately, to science and scientists, these scientific ways of understanding reality were masking another face of reality which they knew it was complexity. But until the turn of this certury, nobody knew that complexity could be inhibited by choos exept for a few peaple like the great French philosopher and mathematician Herri Pion-care' and his intellectual disciples during

World War I, the French mathematicians Julia and Fatou. They realized that if a system consisted of a few parts that interacted strongly it could exhibit unpredictable behavior. They invented the chaos theory, which was called Fractals by Beroit Mandelbrot, a Lithuanian born in Warsaw in 1924 and educeted in the highest mathematic irstitutes in France. This man has carved the name Fractals and wrote a book in 1977, The Fractal Geometry of Nature, which is considered until now the bible of chaos theory.

Mandelbrot laurched that revolution which the 20th century would be long remembered for, aspecially from the laboratories of IBM, the giant computor manufacturer. Indeed, for writhout computors, it would have been im-possible to explore the new science. As we have said, scientists used to simplify their calculations by adding a quantity called perturbation that is supposed to perturb the solvable equation. But by writing down the real unsolvable (nonlinear) unsolvable equations for the system, they discovered that these perturbations are not simply added in nature, but they could have long lasting effects.

The other important element in chaos theory is the notion that all systems tend to develop to a critical state. The critical state could be vizualized by pieces of domino organized in patterns one after the other. When the first one is given a small push (perturbation), big portions of the domino patterns would collapse

(the kingdom is lost). The idea that all systems reach a critical state before they collapse has been studied by using sandpiles monitored by computors. For when sand accumulates on a circular surface it starts to form a pile, but at certain times of the pile formation, a falling grain of sand could cause an avalanche. In the pile, the bigger the pile, the bigger the avalanches. Yet, the pile goes on growing until reaching the circular edge (the critical state). In this situation, the avalarches would increase and the pile will always returns to the same size which is the critical state. The above sinple model has served in the study of earthquakes and contributed to the understanding of the formation of critical states in the earth's crust

that precedes an earthquake. Scientists are now working on fractels and chaos which, during the last twerty years, have shown they follow a steady patterns.

Mandelbrot of IBM has analyzed indicators such as the Dow Jones index and found fluctuations that could be explaired by stating that the economic system reaches a critical state before avalanches would begin. Biologists are trying to find answers to the evolution/extinction of spieces via the critical states nature could reach Even traffic models are now being studied according to this new emerging giant science.

One might think of more exotic examples of chaos. throughout history, wars and peaceful interactions might have left the world in critical state in which conflicts and social unrest spread like avalanches.. Chaos could even explain how information propagetes through the brain, and it would be no surprise that an article like this one would trigger brainstorms of more and more examples showing the prevalance of master chaos (or probably it should be called master order after all). But even using these new complicated forms of equations (nonlinear) with the world's fasteest computors were incapable of accurately tracking a turblent flow of even a cubic centimeter of water for more than a few seconds. The blame for thos was certainly nature's complexity more than the the-

The great American quantum theorist Richard P. Feynman (Nobel Prize winner in 1965) has expressed the feeling that chaos is still evading complete discovery by saying, "It always bothers me that accordomg to the laws as we understand them today, it takes a computor an infinite number of logical operations to figure out what goes on in no matter how tiny a region of space, and no matter how tiry a fraction of time. How can all that be going on in that tiny space? Why should it take an infinite amount of logic to figure out what one tiny piece of space/ time is going to do?

By: Amjed Abdul-Hameed, Science Editor, Yemen Times.

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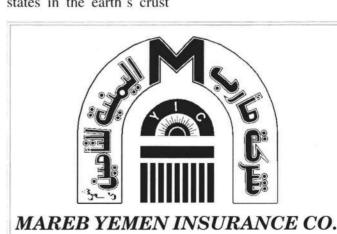
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Waiting For The Right Time

Ali Abdulle Hassan's article of homesickness in Yemen Times Issue No. 18 of 9th May, 1993 has been appreciative and was right. Yes, it is time to return.

Mr. Ali appears to be an emotional man who is extremely attached to his country, and interested in participating in the broad-based reconstruction of Somalia the break away territory.

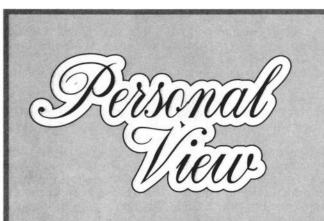
Moreover, let me thank your voracious reader Mr. Geelcade as he too is driven by emotionalism and patriotism. It is the case that whole Somali community's attitude and approach are colored by homesickness in the way it looks at the issues. We all hope to go back home, that is not the issue, but the question is that of timing. There continues to reign genocide and havoc in Somalia. As recently as 12th May, 1993, the USA government called upon the American armed forces in Somalia and the American citizens who work at the US Embassy in Mogadisho to be on the alert "because of continued threats from some Somali warlords who are intent on breaking off from the resolutions of the national reconciliation conference which was convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia."

As it is known, the U.S. forces succeeded in their battle against hunger in Somalia. People no longer die of starvation. International relief organizations have done a fantastic job

have done a fantastic job.

On the other hand, the U.S armed forces have not been fully successful in their job with the bandits and armed gangs. In my opinion, every Somali citizen who suffered much from the current Somali social commotion is waiting for the right time to return home. it is a hoping against hope.

By: Mohamed Ali Shidle, Taiz



PALESTINIANS AND BOSNIANS

I am hereby writing this letter in the name of God, the Almighty, to all those who fear God and know of His powers. I am pleading the case of the Palestinians and the Bosnians. It is not surprising that sooner or later, justice will be done, but why should innocent people suffer - even the aggressors' nations.

We would like to live peacefully, as all human beings are tied together in the bonds of frater-nity and humanity.

I hereby write this letter to those who can do something to kindly do so and quickly. Human life is too precious to destroy so randomly, and this world is too small for us to fight over it. What have the patrons of the new world order got against the poor Bosnians? Why do they watch by as the Serbians kill them daily by bombarding their homes with heavy artillery, and yet, the patrons order everybody not to supply the Bosnians with the arms with which they could defend themselves? What have the patrons of the new world order got against the poor Palestinians? How can they stand by and watch as their children are killed by professional killers daily? Oh God these are bad times and this is the time of temptations. I pray you do not let your wrath get us all.

The world needs stability and peace, but that must be based on justice and fairness to all. The world resources are sufficient to meet all our needs, provided it is justly distributed. The Middle East is the meeting point of East and West, it could be a symbol of coming together.

Concerned Yemeni, Sanaa



Serbian Atrocities in Bosia Are A Source of Shame to the New World Regime

The issue of the conflict between Bosnian Muslim citizens and Serbian troopscasts a shadow of doubt on the integrity of the New World Order. It hasn't just been limited to the Serbian troops slaughtering the Muslims, but it has the evil desire of one side humiliating and degrading the other through mass rapes and other atrocities.

The patrons of the new world order are still debating as to what to do and what not to do. If the children daily massacred, the women daily raped, the homers daily destroyed and the villages daily pillaged were Christians, I will bet you the reaction of the patrons of the new world order would have been different, very different.

The Serbs have openly challenged and defied the world community. They have told the UN Security Council to get lost. They have told the EC to get lost. They have told Vance and Owen to get lost. These neo-Nazis are being tolerated by the world because the victims 'are not one of us' just as the old Nazis were tolerated when they killed the Jews. The attitude of the Western politicians is pathetic, and that of the Muslim politicians is even more pathetic. Why should the Muslims abide by the UN Security Council decision to embargo any arms shipments when the Bosnian Serbs get all the hardware they want from Serbia and other neighbors?

The New World Order's attitude towards what is happening in Bosnia-Herzegovina cannot be explained except by referring to deeply-buried religious and ethnic racism. This attitude has, of course, its bearing on the Third World, especially on the Islamic World. If any Muslim people or nation believes the West is friendly to it and that it "loves" it, then that is the biggest fallacy of all times. The Christian West has a deep hate for the Muslims, and its ideals and beautiful words whither away when they are put to the test.

Is what Iraq did in Kuwait more dangerous or more appalling than what the Serbs are doing in Bosnia? Yet, how did the West react in the Gulf, and how is it reacting now? When the Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait, many European states and the USA felt great fear and anxiety about their interests and their own ambitions in Kuwait. So, immediately, 30 Western states with their full military gear including the most sophisticateol weapons on earth were asembled to repel the Iraqi invasion.

I believe that the West has kept its eyes on the resources of our region, as extra incentive given its crusader interest of the past. The Muslims should know the West has no love for us, irrespective of what it says or what it wants us to believe. The mask about human fellowship and world brotherhood falls with the very first test. Otherwise, how can we explain the onslaught on Bosnian Muslims under the very eyes of the world patrons, and yet the Muslim nations are "ordered" not to arm the Bosnian Muslims.

There is no doubt in my mind that what is happening in Bosnia-Herzegovina is exactly what the West wants, not just what the Serbs or Croats want. They want to clear Europe from any trace of Islam and Muslims. Remember the onslaught of 1492, when the last symbols of Islam were brought down? Now it is being done again.

Mark my words, once this Bosnian affair is finished, the West will find a pretext to haunt Albania, which, however it wants to distance itself from Islam in light of its Marxist system, it is still a Muslim nation. The West is not happy with that, and it will find a way to dislodge it.

Just have a general look at our Islamic world, and you will definitely be amazed. It is aching under many problems and most of them, if not all, are the doing of the West. The Palestinian problem, for instance, still hasn't been resolved. Why, the US administration doesn't like the Palestinians. Some day maybe it can tell us why it doesn't like them. The West, specially the Europeans, condemn the Israeli actions, but they continue to support Israel. Knowing all this, do we expect that the West is going to help us?

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



"Children of the Rising Sun"

It is raining... it is raining... it is....raining; The hope of childhood shall till the land, sweep away the dead locusts from... abandoned lands;

They shall plant the seeds of purity ... to grow, Flowers will once again bloom... fruits shall ripen; The birds will feed and sing ...in winter; It is the birth of a new spring...

childhood knows no fear; The autumn of Adulthood turns to ashes, we are a dying breed;

Dry twigs of hollow sound...too brittle.. for the rising Sun... the fire of life; Merely noisy echoes of lip-service... to centuries of might-have-beens; Come children...you need not cast your vote; Yoy need not dip your thumb ...into

ill-fathomed Wells; Your truth shines...like indelible ink... upon our creased foreheads;

The future is your birthright...childrenof Sheba; A body-guard against the murder of Truth; The hope of spring against the impotence of autumn; pebbles against might rocks;

can tiny raindrops match the cascades of... a strormy ocean?

The almighty created life but from a drop! Who knows...who knows... the mgic of spring the power of faith...can tumbel... ...mountains of falsehood;

The flickering candle...of civilisation will once again glow...like a Torchlight to guide faltering steps in the dark; and awaken History...from the dead; The Earth sharees its guarded secrets... with the children of the Rising Sun; they have a shiny key...we have the rusty lock; Enoughenough....floods of sacrifice... blood of Martyrs and tears of Orphans... cleanse the soiled earth;

The trees and breeze shall, in unison, sing; of these young unsung Heroes....who will barter not, Eternity ...for the changing seasons of earth; the fading shades of life;

Alas, we are like the setting sun..in our fading glory; children of Hopechildren of courage, go forth...
Your Sun just begins to rise...

Come sing with me....

"We are the Children of the Rising Sun"
the sun that set upon Sheba;
We loan you the Nation....do not bankrupt us...
We are the Future do not disinherit us...

We are the Future....do not disinherit us...
We are your Conscience...please listen to us...
Come sing with us.....
We are children of the Pising Sun, and

We are children of the Rising Sun....andthe Sun will shine bright....in the land of Sheba!

By: Samira Ali Bindaair, Aden

THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM SOMALIA

Undoubtedly, the U.S. led United Task Force (UNITAF) has accomplished a lot in war-torn and famine-stricken Somalia, particularly in the distribution and safeguarding of the food convoys in remote areas. But unfortunately, they unexpectedly handed over the peace-keeping responsibilities to the U.N. before they disarmed the warring factions which are responsible for the misery of the country and its unfortunate inhabitants. Thus, there are fears among the Somali people that the U.S. withdrawal may push the country back into total chaos. The people believe that the U.N. forces of 500 Pakistani troops which proved unable to drive the gunmen from Mogadishu port, airport and streets before the arrival of the UNITAF. It is also known that Somali gunmen provocatively opened fire on the Pakistani troops. "They can't defend themselves, let alone protect the people," says Ahmed Qassim Ali who recently returned from Somalia.

To me the withdrawal of the American troops is very premature because they should have disarmed all the Somali militiamen and put the warmongers on trial before leaving.

By: Sheikh Noor Qassim Al-Barawi, Hodeidah.





Dr. Ahmed Al-Hammami:

"Al-Thawrah Hospital works under trying conditions."

Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Hammami is manager probably the most active important hospital in the country - Al-Thawrah Hospital in Sanaa. Dr. Al-Ĥammami, with a master's degree from France, is also lecturer at the College of Medicine in Sanaa University. In addition to his medical talents, Dr. Al-Hammami has developed great skills in patiently pacifying angry debtors and dissatisfied clients (patients) and their folks. reason - the hospital works under very trying circumstances.

Yemen Times' Yahia Yusuf Al-Hodeidi talked to Dr. Hammami at his office in the hospital. Excerpts of the inter-

Q: We often hear the difficulties the Al-Thawrah Hospital faces. What is the problem?

A: It is basically a financial problem, although we do have many administrative headaches, as well. Let me give you a few examples.

We are now in May of 1993, and we have yet to receive one fils (cent) of our budgetary allocations for drugs, medicines or supplies. How can we work in this way? Uunder pressure to get the work done, we borrow to purchase the essentials. We have been buying emergency supplies from the Drug Company on credit. We now owe them YR 12 million. They have stopped supplying us because they want us to cough out the outstanding amounts.

We also bought from the Textile factory, again on credit, cotton, gauze and other similar supplies. We now owe them YR 5 million, and they have stopped our credit line because they want us first to settle the balance.

We have been borrowing solutions and agents from the Military Hospital (which is better supplied) or from the Ministry of

Health directly. The people in the Ministry of Finance cannot appreciate that the absence of basic needs in a hospital can mean the difference between life and death to our patient. I realize the government has financial difficulties, but to allocate whatever funds on the basis of who can pressure the government more is a bad policy. The country's patients do not represent a pressure group as they are not united. The senior officials, officers, and rich people, who could pressure the government, travel abroad for the least medical problem. So there is no one to pressure the government into giving the hospitals and clinics the priority they deserve.

Q: Don't you think it is economically ruinous for this country that the citizens travel to foreign lands in large numbers



for medical treatment?

A: When a person is sick, he or she wants the best medical care. Therefore, the psychological satisfaction of seeing the best doctor, receiving a first-class treatment, etc., are very important in the recovery process of patient. What I am saying is that if the patient trusts his/her doctor and hospital, then it makes recovery much easier.

Consider, if you will, the impact of our current financial situation on the hospital's reputation.

Patients no longer trust they will get the proper medical care with us, or in any local medical facility, for that matter. So, whoever can afford to travel abroad - even for simple medical problem - will do so. Even people who cannot afford it end up borrowing or selling assets to get foreign medical care.

I do not have exact statistics, but the cost of this phenomenon to this country is enormous. In my opinion, it is a simple case of mismanagement, lack of interest and lopsided priorities.

I think if our officials were interested in helping this situation, there is a lot they could do. At the end, it is a problem of lack of vision and lack of interest on the part of our officials rather than a question of funds.

I believe hundreds of millions of dollars are spent every year to finance medical treatment abroad. The cost to Yemen is staggering - in terms of the amounts spent, the agony of socio-cultural shock to the patients and their companions, and in terms of the depletion of our scarce hard currency.

Q: But there are cases of genuine need for foreign medical treatment!

A: Of course, there are, but these can be drastically reduced if we do simple things to improve our medical service. I would like to refer you to Dr. Abdul-Kareem Shaiban, Head of the Kidney Department at the hospital to give you a perfect example.

Dr. Shaiban:
The Central Bank of Yemen spent, according to

our estimates, some \$ 10 million in the first quarter of this year, to finance the needs of kidney patients. There are now many cases of kidney failure, and patients need twice a week of check-up and cleansing. The machine that does this costs less than one million dollars. Isn't it stupid for the government to continue to bleed its foreign exchange for something it could correct with a much smaller sum and once for all.

Let me add that given the type of water supply, the hygiene, and out life style, kidney and other urinary track problems will rise. So, it is a matter of simple to see and clear decisions. But we have a blind government, and that is probably a more serious problem in all walks of life.

As we saw the government unwilling and unable to act, we the people formed a "Friends of Kidney Patients Society," which in collaboration with the Local Council of Hodeida, will inaugurate the first Kidney Center in the next few days.

few days.
At the Al-Thawrah Hospital here in Sanaa, thanks to the personal efforts of many individuals, and specially the general manager, we are going to install a machine that will dissolve kidney stones. The Federal Republic of Germany agreed to donate the equipment.

Q: There were complaints in the press that patients end up sleeping in corridors the hospital's and open space because of unavailability of beds. Is this true?

A: Yes, it is true, though I wish the press would do a balanced reporting given our constraints. But the stories, although one-sided, are true. We do not have the capacity of meet the demand.

In the emergency ward, we receive some 120,000 cases every year, and in our out-patient clinics, we treat 580,000 to 600,000 persons. We accept as in-patients some 27,000 persons a year. Let me tell you that we perform at

least 60 operations every week.

This hospital is busy day and night, seven days a week. We need more resources to expand. We need other hospitals to be built, specially in high-density areas like urban centers. When I say to build hospitals, I mean to make them operational, not to let the building stand idly as the case is with Al-Jumhurriyah Hospital in Sanaa, which has been idle for seven years now. In any other country, the people responsible for what has happened to Al-Jumhurriyah Hospital would be brought to court and punished severely. The Military Hospital in Sanaa has far more resources at its disposal and yet, provides services in a magnitude that is only a small fraction of ours. They do not have even an anesthesiologist as we send our own to help them. I saw the medical services in Aden and I cried. Yet, it is the Al-Thawrah Hospital which receives

Q: We heard you are trying to start some new sections?

the brunt of the blame.

A: Yes, based on statistics on the most prevalent diseases, we try to provide services. For example, we are new in the final stages of preparations to start a cancer section. We also would like to be able to carry out certain operations. But here again, financial constraints are the problem.

Q: You teach at the Medical College of Sanaa University. Are there other connections?

A: Yes, the main connection is that we are the teaching hospital of the college. That means that medical students come to us for their training and observation.

We also have many of our doctors who teach at the university.

Q: What is the problem of Jumhurriyah Hospital? A: Of course, the hospital has been built. It now needs to be furnished and equipped.

I remember Belgium had offered to do both as a grant. For some reason, the Belgian offer was not followed up. Then, Spain offered a loan to finance the equipment. There was also an Austrian offer. Finally,

there were many offers from the private sector, whether indepen-dently or as joint venture with the government. It is a pity that nobody is really feel responsible to get this hospital working.

The human-power (doctors, nurses, technicians, etc.) are available. could at least start the outpatient sections, which do not require a lot of equipment. We could also operate the emergency ward easily, thus leaving the in-patient components until the necessary equip-ment are made available. In a society that suffers from scarcity of medical services, it is a crime to allow a major facility as the Al-Jumhur-riyah Hospital stand idle for seven years

Continues on Page 15



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The French Pages

ENVIRONNEMENT

Jardins de Sanaa

Ilots de verdure sur fonds ocre des maisons traditionnelles, les jardins de la vieille ville de Sanaa sont menacés. Il n'y a plus assez d'eau pour les cultiver dans leur totalité.

Des espaces vierges que certains utiliseraient bien pour la spéculation immobilière.

Une vieille femme est accroupie arrachant les mauvaises herbes dans son carré de légumes. Nous sommes dans la vieille ville de Sanaa, dans l'un de ces jardins, qui depuis des siècles fournit la ville en légumes frais. Ces terrains appartiennent au Waqf, les biens religieux, qui depuis toujours les louent pour une somme modique à des familles pauvres. Mais aujourd'hui, dans cet îlot de verdure, qui a pour nom Al Boustan Al-Abhar, un quart seulement de l'espace est encore cultivé. Un arbre mort, le tronc et les branches blanchis par le soleil, symbolise l'abandon progressif des cultures. La terre nue conserve encore les traces délimitant les carrés de culture. Il n'y a plus assez d'eau pour cultiver l'ensemble du jardin. Le puits s'est tari il y a sept ans. Quatre familles vivent pourtant dessus. L'espace encore cultivé l'est grâce aux ablutions de la mosquée qui borde le jardin. De plus en plus, la culture de ces jardins est faite par les femmes et les enfants, les hommes ayant un autre emploi.

L'augmentation de la consommation d'eau avec la vie moderne (introduction des salles de bain...) a asséché les puits qui fournissaient l'eau bienfaitrice aux jardins. Il y en avaient environ 45 répartis dans la vieille ville. D'une profondeur de 20 à 30 mètres, la plupart sont asséchés aujourd'hui. Seuls une douzaine d'entre eux sont encore en activité. Celui du Megshamat Al-Souk Al-Milh est resté imposant avec ses pierres de taille. Une rampe avait été construite sur laquelle évoluaient les chameaux chargés de tirer l'eau du puits. Une citerne en béton avait été construite audessus quand les habitants étaient passés à la motopompe. Mais aujourd'hui, plus rien ne fonctionne. Il n'y a plus d'eau. Pour chercher l'eau désormais, il faut creuser des puits de 250 mètres de profondeur. Et cela coûte cher. Trop cher pour arroser les jardins.

Certains jardins ont chance d'être proches d'une grande mosquée, qui renvoie beaucoup d'eau. C'est le cas du jardin Megshamat Al-Jamal Kabir. L'ensemble du jardin est cultivé et cinq familles vivent dessus.

Les espaces laissés à l'abandon attirent les convoitises. Les spéculateurs immobiliers grignotent peu à peu ces espaces verts. Il suffit de comparer, la carte de la vieille ville dessinée en 1929 par deux Allemands, Rathjens et Wissmann, et celle d'aujourd'hui, pour constater cette progression (voir cicontre). En 1929, la partie ouest de la vieille ville était composée essentiellement de jardins. Aujourd'hui, certains subsistent dans cette partie de la ville, mais ils sont de plus en plus menacés.

C'est pour faire face à cette menace que le GOPH-CY (Organisation générale de préservation des villes historiques du Yémen) et notamment le département d'études et de coopération technique assurée par deux Allemands veut lancer un projet de sauvegarde de ces jardins. "Il faut préserver le microclimat de la vieille ville. Nous voulons encourager les agriculteurs de ces jardins à utiliser des techniques d'irrigation utilisent qui beaucoup mmoins d'eau", explique Heribert Bachem, qui a rédigé le projet. "Il faut leur démontrer qu'avec moins d'eau, ils peuvent faire pousser aussi **CARNET MONDAIN**

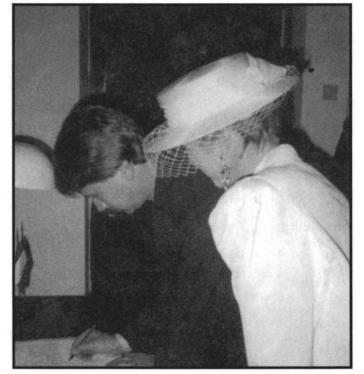
Ils se marient à Sanaa

L'ambassadeur de France, Marcel Laugel, a uni samedi 15 mai Pascal Leduc et Catherine Richard. Pour la vie.

Pascal Leduc Catherine Richard ne seront pas passés devant monsieur le Maire. Quand on se marie à l'étranger, c'est l'ambassadeur de France qui se charge d'unir les futurs époux. Samedi 15 mai, à 17h, ils se sont retrouvés dans le bureau de Marcel Laugel. Pascal, directeur de l'agence de voyages Arabian Horizons à Sanaa, et Catheconférencière rine. l'agence de tourisme Clio à Paris, étaient entourés de leurs amis. "Ce drapeau français a été fabriqué pour le bicentenaire de la Révolution française. J'étais alors en poste au Soudan", fait remarquer l'ambassadeur, avant de commencer la cérémonie.

Pascal Leduc avait choisi pour témoins, Mouchir Mohamed Ismaël, architecte et actuellement guide à l'agence Arabian Horizons, et Xavier Hénaut, enseignant au Centre culturel français. Catherine Richard avait fait appel à sa mère, venue spécialement de France, et à Florence Clauzel, secrétaire à Alcatel et compagne du Dr Benoît Audy, médecin de l'ambassade de France.

La mariée avait choisi simplicité, une robe blanche courte et un chapeau blanc à voilette, laissant devi-



ner un regard coquin. Le marié portait un costume gris anthra-

consentements échangés, Marcel Laugel a remis aux deux époux leur livret de famille. "Il y a treize cases pour vos enfants, je vous souhaite de les remplir toutes", leur a-t-il dit en guise de conclusion. "Je suis moi-même re-

sté longtemps célibataire. Je me suis marié deux fois. Il n'y a pas de situation idéale, mais ce qu'il y a de bien dans le mariage, ce sont les enfants", a-t-il ajouté.

A leur sortie de l'ambassade, les mariés ont été accueillis par une pluie de grains de riz, pour leur souhaiter bonheur.

J.B.

EN BREF Tribune Libre

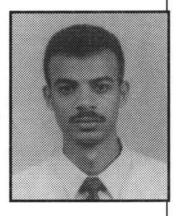
Il y a trois ans, le 22 mai 1990 exactement, le Yémen du nord retrouvait son frère du sud. La période de transition après l'unification vient de prendre fin avec les premières élections législatives libres au Yémen, le 27 avril dernier.

Un rêve

Faisal Ahmed Naji, originaire de Sanaa, étudie le français à Nantes (France).

Le 22 mai 1990 fut un jour inoubliable pour les Yéménites. C'est la date où le rêve yéménite est devenu réalité. Si nous regardons l'histoire du Yémen, nous remarquons que cette unification a mis beaucoup de temps avant de se réaliser et voilà qu'aujourd'hui il n'y a plus de Yémen du nord et de Yémen du Sud. Il y a la République du Yémen. Mais nous devons quand même nous demander si cette unification est bénéfique pour les Yéménites ou non?

A vrai dire, cette unification nous a facilité plusieurs choses, aussi bien dans le domaine politique qu'économique. mièrement nous sommes devenus un pays démocratique et nous avons le droit d'exprimer nos idées dans le domaine politique. Deuxièmement les frontières ont disparu, donc nous pouvons travailler n'importe où dans toutes les villes yéménites. En plus il



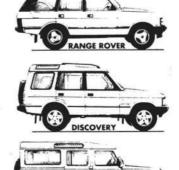
n'y a aucune différence entre les Yéménites, autrement dit tous les Yéménites sont égaux devant la loi. Troisièmement, nous avons le même et unique passe-

Pour conclure, je peux affirmer que chaque Yéménite est très fier de cette unification. Je souhaite à tous ceux qui vivent aux quatre coins de la planète de fêter joyeusement ce troisième anniversiare de l'unification yéménite. De plus, j'espère qu'un jour tous les pays arabes seront unifiés économiquement comme les douze

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Fusillade dans un tribunal de Tawahi (sud du Yémen): Un groupe d'hommes armés a pénétré dimanche 16 mai dans le tribunal de Tawahi (sud du Yémen) au momant où se déroolait un procès. Ils ont provoqué une fusillade qui a fait cinq morts et deux blessés graves. Lecommando voulait semble-t-il se venger de l'accusé, Malek Abderrahman, incarcéré depuis deux ans pour meurtre. Malek Abderrahman Abdallah a été blessé grièvement et trois membres du commando ont été tués dans la fusillade.

Pas d'accord à l'issue des négociations de paix sur le Proche-Orient: La neuvième session des négociations bilatérales de paix sur le Proche-Orient s'est terminée "sans accord" à Washington. Les Palestiniens ont cependant déclaré qu'ils restaient "toujours en faveur du processus de

Des militaires allemands participent à la mission de l'ONU en Somalie: 21 militaires allemands de l'opération des Nations Unies en Somalie, ONU-SOM II, sont arrivés dimanche 16 mai à Belet Huen (300 km de Mogadiscio) pour une difficile mission de paix. C'est la première sortie de soldats en armes de la Bundeswehr hors de l'OTAN.

L'APRES ELECTIONS

Le Cheikh Al-Ahmar élu président de l'Assemblée

Le chef de file de l'Islah a obtenu 223 voix sur 290 députés présents le jour de la rentrée parlementaire, samedi 15 mai. Il n'a laissé aucune chance à son adversaire, un indépendant.

Son nom était sur toutes les lèvres depuis plusieurs jours. L'élection du Cheihk Abdallah Al-Ahmar samedi 15 mai à la présidence du Parlement ne constitue donc pas une grande surprise. Le scrutin s'est déroulé loin des regards indiscrets, les journalistes n'étant pas les bienvenus pour cette première session du nouveau Parlement élu le 27 avril.

Le chef de file de l'Islah a recueilli 223 voix sur 290 députés présents ce jour-là. Il n'avait pour adversaire qu'un indépendant, Mohamed Ali Rabbadi, qui a obtenu 59 voix. Les deux partis au pouvoir, le CPG (Congrès populaire général) et le PSY (Parti sociaiste yéménite) n'ont pas jugé bon de présenter de candidats à ce poste. Plusieurs députés de ces deux

partis ont apporté leurs voix au Cheikh Al-Ahmar, ce qui laisse supposer un accord entre les trois partis pour cette élection

Trois suppléants du président du Parlement ont également été élus: Mohamed Al-Wagih, membre du CPG et député dans la Tihama et Aboul Wahab Mohmoud, membre du parti Baath et élu à Taëz. Le nom du troisième suppléant n'est sorti que le lendemain, il s'agit d'Ali Obeid Mogbil, membre du PSY et député dans le Sud. Avec le Cheikh Al-Ahmar élu dans le nord du pays, la composition du bureau du Parlement satisfait chaque grand parti et chaque région.

Jeudi 20 mai, le Premier ministre Haïdar Abou Bakr

Al-Attas a présenté la démission de son gouvernement au Conseil présidentiel. On ne sait toujours pas la date de formation du nouveau gouvernement, les négociations entre le CPG, le PSY et l'Islah prenant plus de temps que prévu. Les trois grands partis se sont, semble-t-il, répartis les postes ministériels, mais tous les ministres n'ont pas été désignés. Le nombre de ministres devrait d'ailleurs être réduit d'une trentaine à une vingtainede membres. Le CPG contrôlerait huit ministères, le PSY six, quant à l'Islah il aurait trois ministères, dont celui de l'Education. Les ministères restant seraient laissés à d'autres partis ou à des indépendants.

D'autre part, le Conseil présidentiel, présidé par Ali Saleh, a vu jeudi son existence prolongée par le Parlement, et ceci jusqu'à l'adoption des modifications constitutionnelles réclamées par tous. Avec ce tour de passe passe, la Constitution a été bafouée. Sans le moindre scrupule.

Jérôme BERNARD



Il faisait gris ce jour-là sur Sanaa La rue Gamal Abdel Nasser avait été interdite à la circulation. On parlait de rumeurs d'exécutions publiques sur la place Tahrir. En fait, à deux pas de la grande place de Sanaa, le nouveau Parlement élu le 27 avril se réunissait pour la deuxième fois. Le Président de la République devait venir y faire un discours.

9 h, la séance commence

A huit heures du matin, la plupart des députés sont déjà installés dans une grande salle organisée en forme de U. Chacun s'assoit où il le veut, sans respect d'une quelconque appartenance à un parti où d'un ordre alphabétique. Sur le mur, au-dessus du bureau du Président du Parlement, un verset du Coran, écrit en lettres d'or: "Et Il vous a ordonné de vous consulter entre vous". Dans un coin, une urne en bois, peinte en bleue. Elle a dû servir la veille pour élire le Président du nouveau Parlement. Le voilà qui arrive d'ailleurs, ac-

compagné de deux de ses suppléants. Il est 9h, la séance peut commencer. Un suppléant lit le compterendu de la journée d'hier. Puis c'est la salve des interventions qui commencent. Dans la confusion. "Il faut changer la Constitution", réclame un député. "Il n'est pas normal que Sultan Ahmed Al-Samayi ne soit pas présent dans cette Assemblée", s''exclame un autre (Al-Sameyi est un peu l'emblème des opposants au Président Saleh, en raison de ses attaques virulentes contre celui-ci. Il a été battu aux élections, mais certains pensent que le scrutin dans sa circonscription a été truqué).

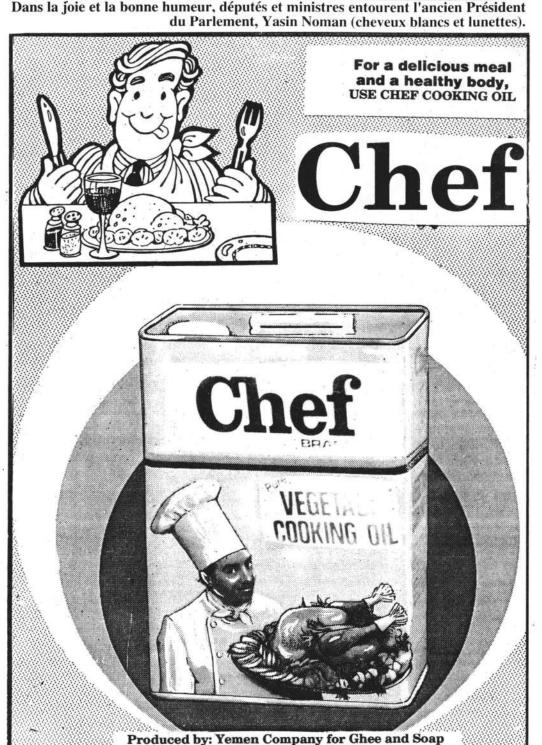
Une certaine agitation

La confusion grandit quand Sultan Al-Barakani (CPG) annonce qu'il renonce au poste de troisième suppléant. La veille, il était arrivé exaequo avec Ali Obeid Mogbil (PSY). "Tu aurais dû dire hier que tu ne voulais pas être élu", s'exclame un de ses

collègues. Le cheikh Al-Ahmar, débonnaire, laisse faire. Al Mogbil vient s'intaller au bureau du Président aux côtés des deux autres suppléants, un député du CPG et un autre du Baath. A leurs pieds, des huissiers prennent en notes le compte-rendu de la séance.

Les députés font une pause. Ils sortent de la salle du Parlement et vont prendre l'air. Certains se dirigent vers la buvette pour boire un thé ou manger un morceau. A dix heures le Président de la République est là. La salle est pleine à craquer: les ambassadeurs ont été invités, les représentants des partis et les membres de la Haute Commission électorale aussi. On rajoute quelques chai-

ses pour les retardataires. L'hymne national retentit. Puis c'est au tour d'un mufti, tout de marron vêtu, de réciter des extraits du Coran. Le cheikh Al-Ahmar puis le Président font leur intervention. Deux discours d'occasion, où il est question de la démocratie, du rôle des députés, de la cherté de la vie et de l'insécurité. Les députés ont du pain sur la planche.



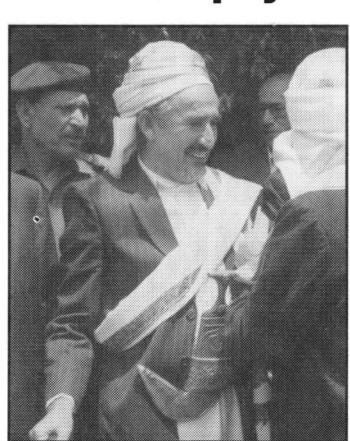
ماس للاعلان

L'homme fort du pays

A 62 ans environ, le Cheikh Al-Ahmar obtient le poste qu'il convoitait depuis plusieurs mois, celui de président du Parlement. Il y a une vingtaine d'années, avant l'arrivée d'Ali Abdallah Saleh au pouvoir en 1978, il avait présidé la Choura. Mais celle-ci était alors désignée et non élue par le peuple.

Connu pour ses liens étroits avec les dirigeants saoudiens, le chef de file de l'Islah, n'est pas pour autant un zélateur religieux convaincu. Il s'est allié aux islamistes de M. Zindani afin d'élargir son audience.

Elu à Khamer, au nord de Sanaa, le Cheikh Al-Ahmar est avant tout le chef suprême des tribus Hached, ce qui lui permet de rassembler un grand nombre de partrès rapidement. tisans L'appar-tenance du Président Saleh à cette Confédération, ainsi qu'Abou Shawareb, dirigeant du parti Baath socialiste arabe, le rapproche du Cheikh Al- Ahmar. Ce dernier est en fait le véritable homme fort du pays.



Le Cheikh Abdallah Al-Ahmar semble satisfait du poste qu'il convoitait depuis longtemps.

J.B.





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the stars has created a belief maybe, somehow, they can tell us the future. The burning desire to learn about the future and the helplessness humans feel vis-a-vis the heavenly bodies have created astrology - a science and profession practised since the ancient civilizations.

But the job is perfected to exceptional levels in our 20th century. Today, astrology is used in politics, business, social life, and even in sports.

The first conference on using astrology to predict the stock market was held in New York last week. But first, the preparations of the organizers hit an early snag as they had failed to predict that the hotel they selected for their meetings would be hit by disaster. The hotel - the Vista in New York was closed by the bombing of the World Trade Center on February 26. Less than three months later, the organizers arranged for a different hotel, and the meeting did take place, last week.

How did that happen? asked bemused journalists. "You can't do a star chart on every single thing," astrologer Henry Weingarten, one of the conference organisers, offered as an explanation.

Human fascination with Some 75 astrologers and many businessmen have signed up for the two-day conference.

> Weingarten said a lot of moves in world financial markets are based on astrology but astrologers never get credit. As example of their services to the stock market investors, 2 British pension funds use it, he disclosed, adding: "We know these people. They won't admit it." In the Far East there are astrologer financial advisers "who do a billion dollars in business." But don't ask for names, he says, because "their customers would give them hell."

That is not to mention the dozens of investors who have pumped \$8.7 million into the astrology fund which Weingarten himself manages.

Weingarten points out that London astrologer Charles Harvey, "called the '87 crash a year and a half ahead to the day." "We called the day the market went to 3,000. We called the US-Mideast war (the war with Iraq) within 4 hour accuracy. The surge in gold prices? he had predicted it. The Tokyo market crash? "We picked the month and almost day... Actually I was off by two days." Weingarten understands why getting big fund directors to admit they get direction from the stars is difficult.

"Remember how ruinous the Nancy Reagan story was?" He asks, recalling the flap over news that the former first lady consulted an astrologer.

Academic studies prove astrology is valid, Weingarten insists. Astrology is a science, he argues, a mathematical psychology based on astronomy. He has no crystal ball, only a computer filled with star charts.

"There is a correlation between events in the universe and events on earth, but it is ignored. There is academic prejudice against it.'

Right now Weingarten's horoscope for the market sounds like a horror-scope. "The solar eclipse of May 21 means bad things. Clinton, the US and the stock market have serious problems in late May and from late August through October," he predicted.

Weingarten, looking into the future, says he can see a time when fund advisers come out of the closet and admit they use stars for guidance.

"In a few years financial astrology is going to be an asset." The stars have told him so.

"A Solid Moral Fiber Is **Necessary for any Civilization**"

Mr. Wahbi Maroof Uqba is winding-up thirty five years of intense and

fulfilling career. An educator, intellectual, journalist, and last but not least, former parliamen-tarian, Mr. Uqba started his career as a teacher at the Aden Bazara School. "I proudly take note that graduates of that school are leaders in the Yemeni community today, in many walks of life," Mr. Uqba said.

In a long reflection of the past four decades, Wahbi expressed cautious optimism about the future prospects of Yemen. "I hold Ali Abdullah Saleh per-sonally responsible for what is going to happen to Yemen. We are at a crossroads, and he, more than any other individual, is capable of directing this country. I urge him to rise up to the destiny of the hour and put together a system that will put Yemen on the right path. He will make history if he does that.'

Commenting on the results of the recent parliamentary elections, Mr. Uqba, after pointing to the violations, made an interesting comparison. "If a famous clown or entertainer runs for parliament in competition with a first-class professor or

lawyer or whatever, who do you think will win? I will bet my life it is the clown and not the lawyer or professor.'

Mr. Uqba expressed extreme anxiety at the extent to which the economy of Yemen is being stratified. "Look, there are people who scavenge for their daily food intake, while there are those who live in such luxury that you would not believe such extravagance exists in Yemen," he said bitterly. "And the worst part of it is that neither the poor deserve to be poor, nor have the rich have earned it."

Among the many important things that need to be done is bring law and order to the land. "Unless we can uphold the law.

and enforce it in an equal and fair way, we cannot expect to establish a modern society.

Mr. Uqba visited Sanaa after sixteen, and he was overwhelmed by the sprawling urbanization and the level of progress. Comparing Sanaa with Aden, he said these two sister-cities remind of the tale of the "Prince and the Pauper." Sanaa is so glorious and Aden is so wretched, because of policy mistakes over the past decades.

"We need to go back to basics in order to evolve a liveable society. A solid moral fiber is a necessity and prerequisite for any civilization. Education is a key factor in this issue. We should go for quality education." he concluded



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وظيفة شاغره لدى س الثقافي البريطاني المطلوب: أمين مكتبه

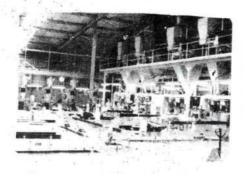
مطلوب أمين مكتبه للعمل لدى المجلس الثقافي البريطاني بصنعاء فى أسرع وقت ممكن . من مهام الوظيفة: إدارة المكتبه ، وتقديم المعلومات الدراسية والمعلومات العامه عن بريطانيا ، والإشراف على احد الموظفين . المطلوب لهذه الوظيف الإلمام باللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً ، والمقدرة على إستخدام الكمبيوتر. فعلى من يرغب التقدم لهذه الوظيفة تقديم رسالة الطلب مع النبذة التعريفية إلى: المجلس الثقافي البريطاني مبنى رقم (٧) - شارع السبعين بصنعاء أو عبر صندوق بريد رقم (٢١٥٧) - صنعاء

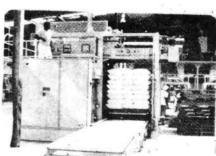
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Saleh Salem Bathawab:

"On average, each Yemeni adult consumes 1000 cigarettes per year."

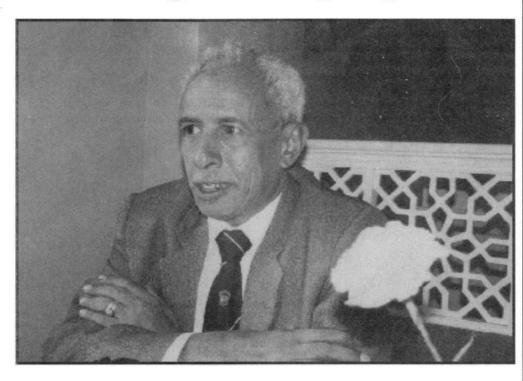
Cigarette-making is big business. In Yemen, there are several plants trying to meet a growing and unsatiable local demand.

One of the persons who has been in this business for almost a quarter of a century is Mr. Saleh Salem thawab, Chairman of the National Cigarette and Match Industries, Ltd. It was in 1970 when he first went into joint venture with the then PDRY government to establish the match factory in Aden. A few years later, he established a factory for cigarettes, and by 1977, the two were merged into the National Match and Cigarette Industries, Ltd. Following a few years of self-imposed exile triggered by the illfated nationalization efforts of 1978, Mr. Bathawab returned to the country in Yemen Times economic editor, Mr. Ameen Nouisser, interviewed him and filed the following:

Q: I understand you are undertaking an expansion and upgrading of the cigarette factory in Aden. Could you give us some details? A: When we first started the factory in the 1970s, the machines were labor-intensive and old. We have replaced all of those machines with modern German and Italian ones, and output has jumped manifold. We have put together a five-year plan (1990-94) for expansion and upgrading. More than US\$ 3 million have already been invested in new money into the plant. We plan to undertake additional investments in manpower training, administrative improvements and marketing techniques.

Q: Speaking about marketing, can you tell us what total local consumption is, and what your annual output is? A: We produce two brands of cigarettes one purely local (Radfan), and the other in collaboration with Rothman's International. I can say we cover most of the market in the eastern and southern governorates, and we have made significant inroads into the market in the northern governorates. We are making steady progress in capturing a sizeable share of the market.

Let me state here that we do not see ourselves



competing with the other brands, such as Rothmans or Kamaran. Our problem is not with the local cigarettes, but with smuggled cigarettes, which are costly to the country.

Regarding total local consumption, I estimate that around 500 million cigarettes per month, or about six billion per year or about 1000 cigarettes per Yemeni adult per year. We produce some 100 million cigarettes monthly. Since we prepare the tobacco at the factory, it allows to undersell the other factories, thus giving us an edge in the market. We are hopeful about future options.

Q: How do you anticipate growth of output?
A: As I said, we are rapidly expanding, and we expect output to rise by 80% before the current five-year plan is over.

Q: Do your investments benefit from the incentives in the investment law? those visiting the first time.

O: These da

A: We have a seven million US\$ project which we have presented to the General Investment Board. At the moment, the only incentive we get is exemption from customs duty on machine imports. We pay all other dues. We have been told petition in order to change this situation, and we are looking into that. We feel that there is an unncessary discrimination against us. If our investment was in any other field, we would have obtained substantial exemptions.

Q: In terms of your contribution to the state treasury, and employment. What can you tell us?

A: I can say that our contribution from just

one tax - production tax, is about YR 40 million per month, or some half a billion per year. We anticipate this number to double because of the expansion in our output. We employ over 570 people; that means we are responsible for the income of some 3000 Yemenis. As you can see, the direct and indirect economic contributions are large, but they are not quantified.

Q: You are in Sanaa in connection with the visit of the Rothmans Regional Chief Executive. How do you assess your relations with the Rothman's?

A: Let me point out that our relations with Rothman's dates back to 1973. We have an ongoing cooperation history of two decades, and we are working to consolidate such relations. I take this opportunity to welcome the Rothman's delegation, especially those visiting Yemen for the first time.

Q: These days, we are celebrating the successful conclusion of the elections and approaching is the third anniversary of Yemen's unification. As a businessman, how do you feel?

A: First, let me express my feeling as a Yemeni. I am proud of these achievements, and I am sure it will help in our country's drive towards prosperity and stability. Second, as a businessman, let me say that the unification has expanded the local market size, thus allowing our output to rise. The democratization process allows better harmony and a good mechanism for peaceful co-existence and cooperation of the various political forces. This is helpful, in generating confidence in regional and local conditions.

Q: Any last comments?
A: I would like to use this opportunity to congratulate our people and our leaders on these joy-

ful moments. I would also like to urge them to enforce the laws, specially those pertaining to economic activity, in a full and just way. Unless we can uphold the law and apply it in a uniform manner, we cannot expect investors to pour in their money. I conclude by stating that, given the current trends, I am very hopeful about the possibilities of social, political and economic prospects of our country. But we will need stability and law and order.

BIS Seeks to Improve International Banking

International bank regulators last week proposed new capital adequacy requirements for banks to cover risk in the rapidlygrowing market for de-rivative financial instruments. The measures, under discussion among central bank governors and regulators for over five years, would modestly increase the amount of capital that banks are required to set aside to cover their risk exposure. "I hope that the disclipline of these proposals will sharpen the attention of banks to the mange-ment of risk," Gerald Corrigan, Chairman of the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision, told a news conference at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The Basle committee's original 1988 proposal for minimum capital adequacy requirements for banks had stipulated banks must set aside capital equivalent to 8% of their assets, often referred to as the Cooke ratio.

Corrigan, who is also president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said the three new proposals, which stipulate capital requirements to cover exposure to market risk but which take ac-count of the reduced risk resulting from the netting of position, will modestly increase capital adequacy needs. "Except in extraordinary circumstances, I would be very surprised to see these measures increasing capital adequacy requirements for banks by more than one percentage point."

The committee proposed an expansion of the scope of netting arrangements acceptable for calcula-

tions of capital adequacy. Netting is a procedure by which banks offset their gross mutual financial obligations to each other and calculate a net figure that one owes the other. It reduces the amount of capital banks have to set aside to cover credit risk and thus frees capital for other purposes. The new plan, which comes into effect next year, allows netting of the total commitments between two banks if regulators are convinced of the legal soundness of any bilateral agreements.

The committee also proposed measuring the risk exposure incurred by banks due to unexpected price fluctuations in markets. It sets up capital adequacy requirements for banks' trading in debt, equity and currency instruments. The committee also wants a system to measure and compare the risks to different institutions from interest rate fluctuations. National regulators would impose capital require-ments case-by-case if the exposure was too high.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision said it was issuing three new proposals for the supervision of internationally active banks.

The proposals are aimed at more effective supervision of international banks' activity so they run fewer unjustified risks. The final objective is to strengthen the viability and stability of the international banking system. Another goal is to improve conditions affecting competition among banks by laying down rules for international supervision.

مبروك

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Continued from page 9:

Al-Thawrah Hospital...

Q: What could be done to help the medical services in Yemen?

A: Much could be done. Of course, part of it has to do with resource allocation. But more important is to put the existing resources to proper use. I assure you that a better management of the current resources is more than enough for our medical and other needs. I hope somebody is listening and reading this and paying attention to it.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I would like to urge all persons to treat the medical service in a special way. This is because human life and human happiness is at stake here. It is crucial that we treat this sector in a different way rather than in the usual indifference and over-commercialization. I wish all a better health and hope they do not our services.

Continued from page 9:

Rashed Mohammed Thabit...

Q: What do you think of the proposed amendments to the constitution?

A: I am one of the few Yemenis who have worked on the constitution and studied it thoroughly. If there is need for constitutional amendments, I think it is the duty of the members of the House of Representative to treat this matter seriously. Otherwise, any party with sufficient votes in parliament will seek to make any amendments at its whims.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I would like to use this occasion to express my congratulations to the Yemeni people on unification day.

I hope Yemenis will build on this achievement with other achievements. We already have achieved the elections, notwithstanding its many shortcomings and mistakes.

I feel much can be done if we are sincere and candid in our efforts to serve our country.

Turkey

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Japan Palestine

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Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
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YBRD	271623/4
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Oatar	217488
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LESSON #46 Looking into the Future, part one

Ah! The future! One of the simplest of the tense structures in English. Simply insert the helping verb "will" plus the simple form of the main verb and there you have it. Certainly, this is true, but there is a lot more to the expression of future time in English. In the next lessons we will look at four different possibilities for the future.

the Simple Future

This is the easy one, the tense learned early in one's English education. Here's a brief review.

subject + will + verb (simple form)* + rest of the sentence examples: We will know the results tomorrow.

Today I am tired; tomorrow I will be tired.

* The simple form of the verb is usually the same as the "I" form in the simple present tense. The exception is "I am;" the simple form is "be." The simple form is also the infinitive without "to."

Practice A Change these sentences from the present to the simple future.

- Ahmed studies at Aden University.
- 2. His family lives in Taiz.
- 3. Munira cooks lunch.
- 4. I walk to work in the morning.
- 5. Amat and Amal are at the library.
- 6. We don't work together.
- 7. You need to meet with the director.
- 8. Adel has time to go to the market.
- 9. I don't write letters.
- 10. We fly to Cairo.

Wait a minute! What about shall? The discussion of the distinction between will and shall could fill a grammar and usage book all by itself. I offer a brief summary here.

Traditionally, it has been taught that when will/shall are used to mean the simple future, shall is used for the first person (I and we) forms and will for the others (you, he, she, it, they). When will/shall are used to mean intention, command or choice, the pattern is reversed and will is used for I and we, and shall for the others.

The cold reality is, however, that American speakers tend to ignore the distinctions, and use will for all subjects. And rumor has it that even in Britain there is a gap between what is traditionally taught and what is spoken in dai-

For our purposes in this lesson, will will be quite fine.

the Future with "going to"

This is the form which is heard frequently, especially in informal English. Originally, it was an idiom, but is now so firmly secure in the language that many consider it a separate tense. The form is very similar to that of the present continuous tense. Again, here is a brief review:

subject + form of "be" + going to + verb (simple form) +... examples: We are going to know the results tomorrow.

Today I am tired; tomorrow I am going to be tired.

Practice B Look at the sentences in Practice A. Change them from the simple future to the future with "going to."

STOP! These practice exercises are misleading. Although the "going to" idiom is considered a future structure, like the verb phrase with the helping verb will, the two structures are not interchangeable. The expression with "going to" contains more certainty than does the simple future. Compare these sentences from the practice exercises:

Ahmed will study at Aden University. (simple statement) Ahmed is going to study at Aden University. (perhaps he's already been accepted, plans have been made, his papers are in order, etc.)

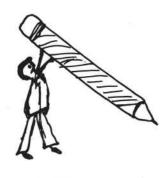
Munira will cook lunch. (simple statement) Munira is going to cook lunch. (she has plans to cook; perhaps she has a menu in mind and has even bought the necessary groceries)

WEEKLY IDIOM

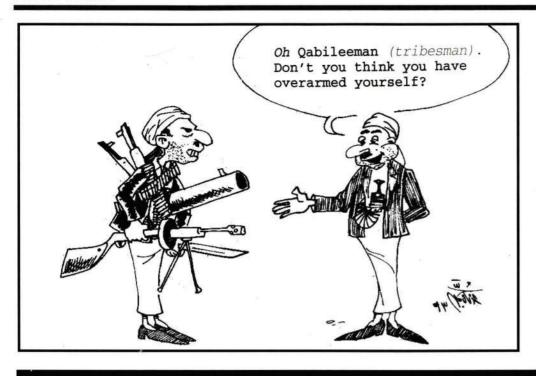
TIME WILL TELL

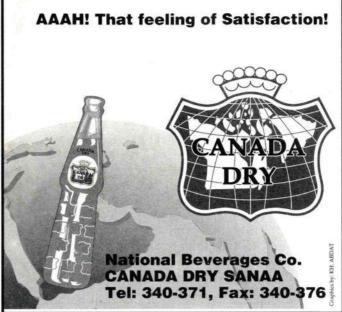
This idiom means that we will have to wait and see what results or consequences an action will have. Sometimes it means that the speaker doesn't want to guess.

What sort of democratice government will emerge in Yemen now that the elections are over? Time will tell.



time to go to the market. 9. I am not going to write letters. 10. We are going 7. You are going to need to meet with the director. 8. Adel is going to have Amal are going to be at the library. 6. We are not going to work together. cook lunch. 4. I am going to walk to work in the morning. 5. Amat and University. 2. His family is going to live in Taiz. 3. Munita is going to 10. We will fly to Cairo. Practice B 1. Ahmed is going to study at Aden Adel will have time to go to the market. 9. I will not (won't) write letters. (won't) work together. 7. You will need to meet with the director. 8. in the morning. 5. Amat and Amal will be at the library. 6. We will not family will live in Taiz. 3. Munira will cook lunch. 4. I will walk to work ANSWERS Practice A 1. Ahmed will study at Aden University. 2. His







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· Analysis ·

Dr. Yasseen Abdul-Aleem in an Open Letter to Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar.

"Working to elevate human life in this world, is as important as preparing for the hereafter."

The following is the text of an open letter to H.E. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, the paramount chief of the Hashed tribal federa-tion, the head of the Islah party and Speaker of Parlia-ment. It is from Dr. Yaseen Abdul-Aleem Al-Qubati, Director of the Leprosy Hospital in Taiz and an outstanding public per-sonality whose out-cry, letter at hand, speaks for the conscience of this na-

"It may be premature to present my congratulations either to your person or to our



people who have elec-ted you and your colleagues to parliament. I am hopeful that the congratu-lations are well deserved to our people having elevated you to this position, which you highly deserve. Your past struggle against terrorism, oppression and backwardness, specially under the Imamic rule, as well as

your prisonment in Hajjah and elsewhere are testimony to your record. Your father, Sheikh Hus-Alsain

Ahmar was a martyr who paved the way for our modern times by sacrificing his life. "The Yemeni Congregation

for Reform (the Islah) which you head, wisely concluded that the weaknesses of our country and its plight are due to the absence of values, morals and proper conduct which Islam has decreed in order to save mankind - all of man-



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their prestige in the eyes of the people, because they have be-come preoccupied with what has preoccupied the people...
"Our history tells us that the ruler, however strong, is weak when faced with divine dictates in distributing justice among fellow human beings. And our history also says that a person who has the right by him is strong, no matter how small his tribal backing is. Our religion has handed down to us specific and clear instructions of equal treatment of all persons, irrespective of tribe, sect, religion, color, etc. People become superior to each other in life by how good and how useful they are as human beings. These should be the factors that distinguish between us, not our lineage or tri-

bal affiliation. "We in Yemen, at a time when we are about to cross into the 21st century, find ourselves other on the basis of religious sect, tribal affiliation, or other narrow-minded criteria. As Ibn Taimiyyah, the famous Islamic thinker once said, 'A person who is allied to another pledging to oppose anybody who opposes him, and to befriend anybody befriends him, irrespective of right or wrong, is a soldier of evil and cannot be a

soldier of Islam.'
"May I say that all Yemenis are your tribesmen and your relatives. You are their brother and father. All of us have the same duties and rights. There should not be among us those who have more rights or less duties.

Honorable Speaker: Do you see that today, more than any other time, we need to resolve our differences by shunning narrow-minded and obstinate loyalties for sects, tribes or parties. Do you recall the violence that has struck many parts of the country from Hadhramaut to Sadah, through Abyan, Rahidah, Dimnah and Taiz? Do you recall the killings of innocent school children, last

December?

'My Lord: "Performing religious rituals brings people closer to God, but as important is to resolve differences among fellow human beings and to plant love in our hearts for each other without discrimination. May I quote here a saying by our Prophet Muham-mad who said to his followers: 'Shall I tell you of something more im-portant than performing prayers, fasting, giving alms, or guiding others. It is re-solving differences among fel-

low human beings. The departure point for such effort, my lord, is to agree on a code of honor to regulate our relations, a visible part of which is the way the media under the control of each party reports on others. For example, how can any party claim that it has more faith than others, when a person's faith is something known only to God? On the other hand, we could take steps to allow the wounds to heal by bringing justice to cases already pending in the courts for a long time.

Finally, let me affirm that the people who have given their trust to expecting so much from you, and this is a grave responsibility. May I recite here the advice that Sheikh grave Shamsuddeen gave to king Al-Ghowri:

'One day soon, you shall be sick, and no doctor in the land shall be able to cure you. You will die, and they will bury you in a dark hole with your nose pressed. Then on the day of reckoning you shall be res-urrected- naked, thirsty, hungry and helpless - by the Lord, the most just of all. Then the caller shall call on all who have grievances against you to come forth. And flocks of countless people will come

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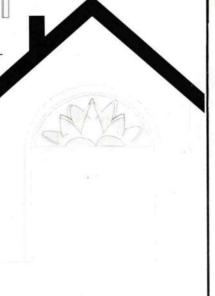
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Don't you see, Oh honorable Sheikh, that what Imam Al-Ghazali was speaking of in those days is reflected in our lives today - all of us, and it is the thing to which we should all attend to whether in the Islah or out of it. "Our country has gone through dark times, and our cities - Sanaa, Taiz, Hodeidah, and lastly Aden - have witnessed the onslaught of greedy men and women who want to own every inch of everything. In their crazy race, the competitors have lost track of what is right and what is wrong. Those with power and influence have used such influence and power to enrich themselves and to the detriment of others. There was no power to stop the moneyhungry persons in their scruplus pursuit - no laws, no morals and no religion. Even the religious leaders and clergymen have become domisticated and they have lost

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Abmar

"I am not exaggerating if

I say that I was overwhelmed

by reading the literature of the

great thinkers in our history. Here is Imam Abu Hamid Mo-

hammad Al-Ghazali who,

more than seven centuries ago,

said that 'the system of our re-

ligion cannot stand unless the

system of our world stands.

Religion is based on knowl-

edge and worship, and neither

can be attained unless the

body is healthy, life is vibrant,

and basic necessities of clothing, housing, food, security,

etc. are available. Religion

unless people feel secure in

their daily lives and their

needs lacking. For, these are

the means to bring happiness

the

hereafter.'

make