



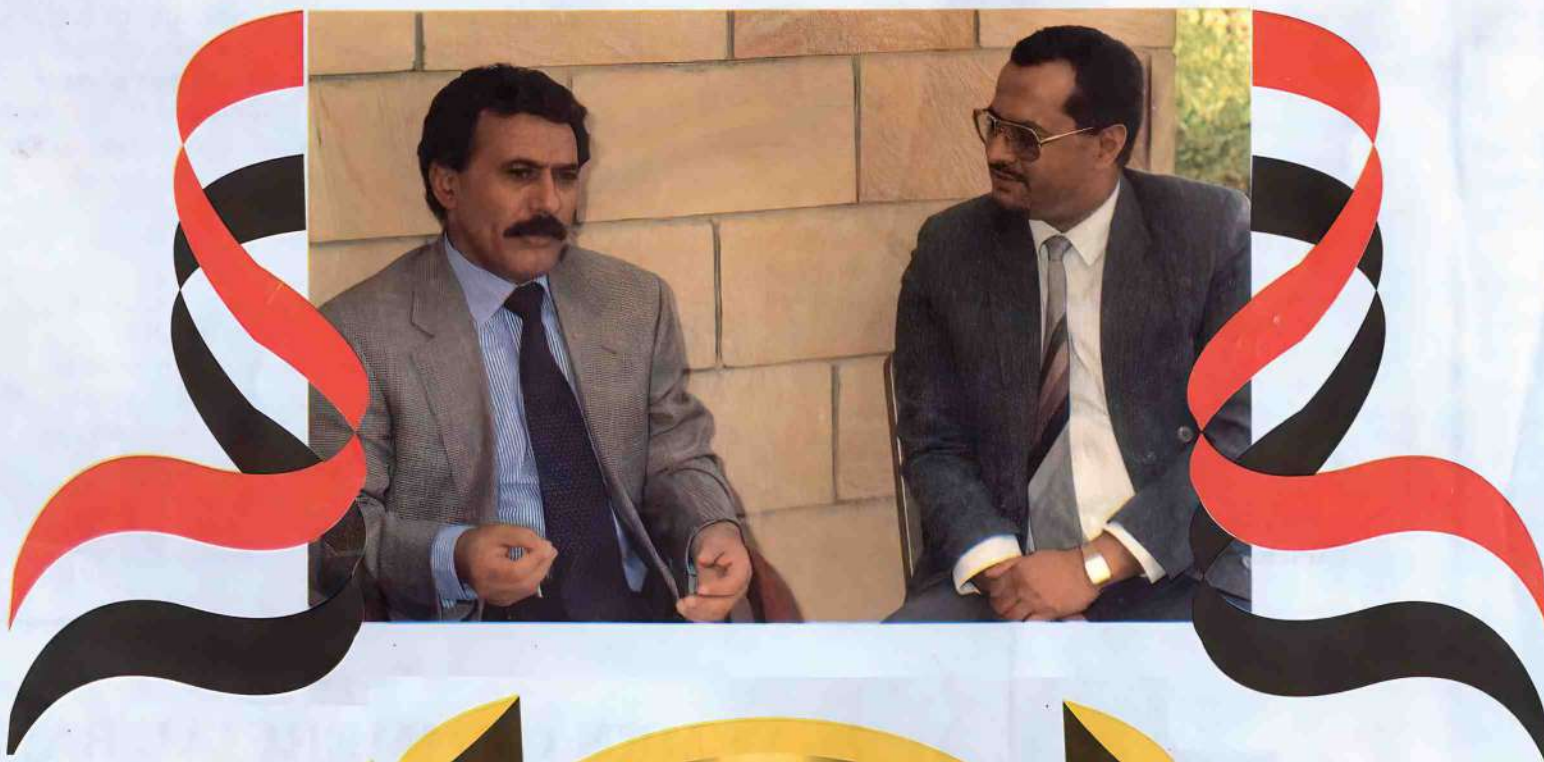
## عيد سعيد يا «يمن»

## Happy Holidays YEMEN

Ali Abdullah Saleh in an Interview with Yemen Times:

### “The Revolution Freed the Yemeni Spirit.”

Read full interview on pages 5 + 15



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**INSIDE**

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## OUR VIEWPOINT

### The Meaning of Patriotism

On this day, the 26th of September, Yemen was reborn. It was a day in which Yemen saw a new dawn, a new beginning. The very way of life and precepts were changed.

One of the things that also changed was the meaning of patriotism. Is a person patriotic for blindly obeying the orders of his superiors in government? What if these senior officials are corrupt of nincompoops?

I say this because many people from the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Yemen have called and yelled at us because we released data on the finances of the government (our issue # 36 of September 12th) as the IMF team was visiting here. They had cooked up some numbers to pass on to the IMF people, and the feeling at the ministry and bank was that Yemen Times has betrayed (exposed) them. Thus they say we at Yemen Times are less patriotic because you showed Yemen's dirty linen.

Well gentlemen, I have news for you. Patriotism does not mean hiding facts until the situation deteriorates and gets out of hand. Patriotism means facing the facts and finding solutions for our problems.

How can any person at the Ministry of Finance, specially among the senior officials, claim to be patriotic when they are driving the country downhill. The Ministry's account with the Central Bank of Yemen as of the 22nd of September showed a debit balance of YR. 121,959,569,356.75. In other words, Central Bank lending to the government - mainly through printing money - stands at YR.122 billion.

Is this patriotic?

Gentlemen, I understand patriotism to mean getting your work done, and to the best of your ability. Patriotism is showing up for work on time and remaining there until time is up. Patriotism is helping people get their work done, and without giving them a heart-burn.

I think bureaucrats do not know the spirit of the September Revolution.

*The Publisher*  
عبد العزيز

#### Peace Corps Celebrates Twenty Years in Yemen

The US Peace Corps celebrated on September 22nd twenty years of association with Yemen. On the occasion, Peace Corps Director Cecilia Hitte, indicated that the Peace Corps are the largest foreign volunteer group in Yemen. She also expressed satisfaction with the performance of the volunteers and their contribution to Yemeni development.

#### Attempt to Make Forceful Entry into Sheikh Zindani's Home

A man named Tawfeeq Ali Izzy Al-Hubaisy, who claims to be an old acquaintance of Sheikh Abdul-Majeed Zindani, the symbolic leader of the Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen in Yemen, tried to enter the home of Sheikh Zindani at noon on September 12th. After reporting to the Sheikh, the guards refused to give him access and there was some heated debate leading to a firing of shots (in the air) by the guards. The man was arrested and is subject to interrogation. The Islah has issued a communique on the matter.

#### Preparations for the January Census

The General Board of Statistics (GBS) has started making some preliminary preparations for the coming census to be carried out in January 1994. One of the early steps is to agree on geographic zones and put markers of the zones, according to GBS sources.

#### Tajik Delegation Concludes Visit

An official delegation from Tajikistan has concluded a ten-day visit to the Republic of Yemen. At the end of the visit, Mr. Jamal Al-Deen Mansoor, the head of the delegation who is also the executive head of Dushanbe, the capital, and Mr. Hussain Al-Maswari, Mayor of Sanaa, signed an accord to twin the two cities.

#### Teachers' Syndicate to Hold Congress

The Teachers Syndicate has scheduled its congress for the 29-30/9/1993. During this congress, it will make preparations for electing a new executive board and will discuss certain amendments proposed in its internal laws.

#### Thank You:

It was by accident that I met Sheikh Ali Maksaa'. I had purchased a piece of land in Sanaa and was trying to start construction work when certain tribesmen from Bait Sabir and Dabwa, both of Sanhan, forcefully occupied the plot. Sheikh Maksaa' intervened and upon looking at our papers, decided in my favor. He also instructed the men to leave the property and respect law and order. I record here my gratitude and appreciation for Sheikh Maksaa'.

Faisal Al-Sakkaf

#### More US Wheat for Yemen

Dr. Abdul-Rahman Ba-Fadhle, Minister of Supply and Trade, concluded in Washington new arrangements according to which Yemen will receive more US wheat. Sources at the ministry said that US loan facilities will be increased from \$ 30 million to \$ 50 million, thus enabling Yemen to import 800,000 tons of US wheat instead of the current 500,000 tons.

The minister has also negotiated facilities of \$5 million to be used towards rice imports and \$5 million towards other grain imports. Finally, the US is also providing 3000 tons of cooking oil free.

#### Seminar for Women's Rights in Aden

A seminar was held at the governor's office in Aden to discuss ways and means to stop discrimination against women.

The seminar, organized by the 2nd Chapter of International Human Rights, also addressed the issue of abuse of women's rights in Yemeni society.

#### Family Care Workshop in Taiz

On Monday September 20th, a two-week workshop was initiated in Taiz at the Ministry of Health's branch office. 25 trainees were involved in the program which aims to qualify the local health personnel in first-aid, and family planning and care systems.

Vaccination and immunization campaign programs as well as pregnancy spacing methods are important component of the workshop.

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**Drawing Legitimacy from Pre-Communist Heroes:**

It has fallen on most of the peoples of Eastern Europe as a new discovery. Yearning for some form of identity that will take them as far away as possible from the recent Communist period, most have dug deep in the history books to come out with idols to worship.

All across Eastern Europe, the bones, ashes and pickled organs of pre-Communist leaders are being exhumed, blessed and reburied. Politicians, priests, soldiers and tens of thousands of punters are queuing up to bask in the reflected glory of late leaders.

Last week's ritual was in Poland, where pomp and ceremony attended the return from Britain of the remains of Wladyslaw Sikorski, Poland's wartime leader, 50 years after he had died in an air crash.

The week earlier, it was Hungary's turn to fete the return from a grave in Portugal of the inter-war leader, Adm. Miklos Horthy, 36 years after he died in exile. Multitudes trooped to the small town of Kenderes to welcome Horthy's return to the pre-war family estate and gorge themselves on a feast of nostalgia.

In Slovakia, leading church leaders demanded three weeks ago the canonization of Jozef Tiso, who was executed as a war criminal by the Communist state in 1947.

The week before that, it was Bulgaria. National church leaders officiated at the reburial of the heart of the late King Boris who died 50 years ago and whose corpse the Communists dumped in an obscure grave. They had overlooked the heart which was found in a jar in the original grave two years ago and promptly became cult object for Bulgarians. Heart and body have now been rejoined at the Bulgarian Orthodox Church's Rila Monastery.

Anthropologists will no doubt see in the funeral fever a legitimate rite of passage for the confused post-Communist countries struggling to reclaim their national identities and histories from half a century of distortion. And a few would grudge the old fellows a decent burial in their native countries.

What is all this about?

Partly it is politics. The ruling persons and groups are manipulating history to shore up support which is fast dwindling. It is a situation in which ruthless rulers, many of them former communists, are playing to the general public mood and exalting pre-Communist leaders, some of which were actually dictators.

In the final analysis, the peoples of Eastern Europe will wake up and find their new identity in the future rather than in history. Then real change will come.

**The UN's Somalia Nightmare:**

Somalia is becoming a nightmare for the United Nations. The ill-perceived, ill-planned and badly executed UN peace effort in Somalia is coming under fire from many circles.

Meanwhile, the fighting between UN forces and Somali forces on the one hand, and inter-Somali violence, on the other hand, continues unabated.

Two mortars struck just outside Mogadishu's largest hospital last week wounding 34 Somalis. The revenge came fast. Four mortars hit the UN compound, wounding some personnel including an American soldier. The tit-for-tat continues as the Somalis increasingly view the UN forces as an enemy rather than friends who have come to lend a helping hand.

UN military spokesman Maj. David Stockwell, who has been readily available to the media "in order to state the UN view point," was often at a loss to explain how the UN role has become complicated.

He was especially unable to explain why the UN forces would target media personnel covering the events. Last week during a UN raid, helicopter-borne soldiers threw stun grenades at at least three photographers and reporters chasing them away from the action. The journalists accused the UN of trying to block coverage, but the spokesman insisted the troops were only trying to keep the newsman from trouble.

At another level, the UN forces have arrested a Somali public figure and businessman, Osman Atto, said to be an aide and financier of warlord Mohammed Farah Aided. Atto was not on the UN list of wanted persons.

The search for General Aided continues, although the UN forces are not taking any chances.

"Now they travel and do their search in large numbers. They don't mix with crowds and they stay away from the locals. They walk with their rifles set to fire. They are just a bunch of scared men," according to a journalist in Mogadishu.

**Consolidation of Support for Peace:**

The camp supporting Mr. Yasser Arafat and his peace with Israel is getting larger and stronger. Already international support - in the form of financial commitment, recognition, and official statements - is noticed worldwide.

Within the Occupied Territories, resistance is giving way. Last week, Palestinian farmers drove a convoy of 150 tractors through Jericho in support of the PLO-Israel peace pact. The farmers decorated their tractors with Palestinian flags and pictures of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Dozens of rallies and celebrations were held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to declare support for the deal.

Under the self-rule deal, signed in Washington between Israel and the PLO, Israel will withdraw first from Jericho and Gaza which will be turned over to the PLO to manage. Within eight months, elections for

local officials are to be arranged. Within two years, the PLO and Israel are to negotiate other regions to be vacated by Israel. The process is expected to take five years, during the PLO will take over most of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Some issues still remain pending. These include the status of East Jerusalem, the return of exiled Palestinians, and the settlements of Jews in the West Bank and Gaza.

The PLO is fully aware of the grave responsibilities it has shouldered. "Our job is to convince the population of the viability of the deal politically and economically," said Nabil Shaath, senior advisor to Yasser Arafat. He warned that Islamic militants (read, Hamas) could come to power through the ballot box if people in the occupied territories did not see quickly tangible benefits from the PLO-Israel peace pact.

The world community is already gearing up to put together a Marshall Plan for Palestine.

**Developing Countries Are More Pro-Free Trade than Traditional Western States:**

GATT Director-General Peter Sutherland, lobbying to wrap up seven years of talks on a world free trade pact by mid-December, 1993, sided with the developing countries and accused the rich Western countries of being indecisive.

In an apparent reference to France's threats to veto a vital US-EC pact that cuts farm subsidies, Sutherland said protectionist forces were at work in the northern hemisphere.


Many developing countries, urged directly by Western countries, have embarked on painful free-market programs after decades of state intervention in the economy. Many African, Latin American and Asian countries have argued bitterly for years that their markets are being unfairly captured by rich farm-subsidizing countries. Now, they argue, it is the turn of the rich countries to bite the bullet and take the medicine they have so often prescribed to the developing countries.

In a document drafted by 11 Latin American countries and given to Sutherland, the anxious attitude of the developing countries

was clear. The document criticized as a hurdle to free farm trade last November's crucial Blair House pact between the EC and Washington.

The Latin Americans said the subsidy cuts foreseen by the Blair House pact were less useful than the terms of a draft global agreement drafted by Arthur Dunkel, Sutherland's predecessor as head of GATT. They said Dunkel's draft final act had already been modest on farm trade and any further negotiations should have improved on it rather than dilute it. Even then, France has objections to Blair House, which it says is too liberal for its farmers' interests. The EC farm and foreign ministers continue to discuss the issue and come out as a united front, and yet without antagonizing any party.

The Uruguay round of GATT talks has been dragging on for 7 years, largely because of EC-US disputes over farm subsidies. The major parties have pledged to hammer out a deal by December 15, when US President Clinton's "fast-track" authority to move the pact through Congress expires. Meanwhile, Sutherland will have to do a lot of pushing.




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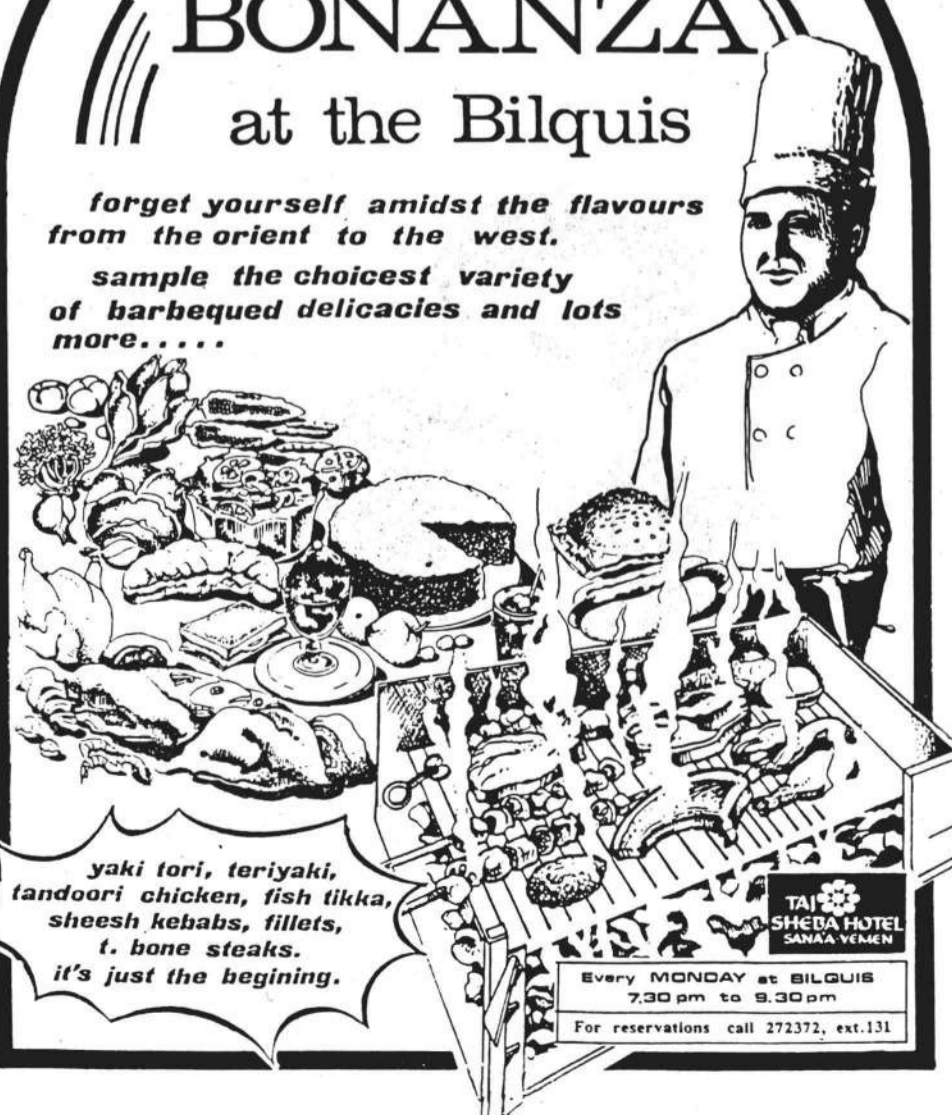
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## BULLYING AT SCHOOL? Are You Aware of What is Happening to Your Child?

By: Fatma Rawah,  
Social Editor,  
Yemen Times.

One of the major headaches of schools is the constant worry of parents, specially mothers, that their little ones are being bullied. The problem is so secretly interwoven in the personalities of children that parents may be totally oblivious to it.

Now that kids are back at school, this is one of the problems that returns to haunt parents. There are many questions that need to be asked and hints to be given on this issue.

### Question 1: How do you know your kid is being bullied?

This is probably the first step in your research. As the children come back from school, the mother should be alert to any stress or special anxiety that the child may exhibit. If the child goes to his/her room and shuts him/herself off, that is a sign of trouble. Look that all his/her belongings, such as pencils, books, etc. are there.

Look that his/her clothes are in good shape; i.e., they are not torn, or exceptionally wrangled, etc.

Finally, if your child refuses to go to school or strongly resists every morning, that is a good sign to alert you there is trouble.



### Question 2: What can be done?

At the family level, it is time for you to go and check it out. Give your kid all the moral support he/she needs.

Go to school with him/her and talk to the teachers and to the older boys/girls in the same class.

At the individual level, teach your child that the bully is scared of any noise or public attention. So if the child being bullied yells back or shouts in general to attract attention, the bully will withdraw and recoil.

Also teach your child to band together with other bullied children. If they can together approach the bully, he/she will leave them alone. This technique has paid off in many instances.

Finally, alert the school staff and administration to the problem and ask them to more closely observe the situation. At the end, even the

bully is just a child who needs care and understanding.

### Question 3: How can the situation be overcome?

It is important to build and foster team spirit among the children. One way to achieve that is by working against the "them and us" attitude among children. The trick is to promote a comradery feeling. The school and families could help by sponsoring group events and invite the bully to the occasion. Show your kid that all children are on the same side.

Whatever happens, it is not necessary to plant feelings of animosity and hatred in the children, nor even useful to display such feelings in front of them. Specially, don't encourage the attitude or concept of revenge in your child, as it always backfires.

In the final analysis, being bullied is part of growing up, and every child has been subject to unfair treatment from his/her colleagues and friends at school, in the neighborhood, or even at home. There are cases of brothers and sisters bullying each other and parents are at a loss as to what to do.

The answer is simple - it is a far less serious than you think. The kids will live through it.



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President Ali Abdullah Saleh:

# "I spend at least 2-3 hours with my family every day, no matter how busy I am."

There is no doubt that Ali Abdullah Saleh has secured a prominent place in Yemen's modern history. Even more, 20th century world history will definitely speak of the man who has brought some stability to a country known for its turbulence.

Ali Abdullah Saleh, a man who was deprived of regular education in pre-Republican Yemen, has been pushing - in collaboration with the Yemeni Socialist Party - to achieve peaceful and negotiated reunification of Yemen, to apply a pluralist political system, to promote freedom of the press, and to observe human rights.

Why? Let us hope because he believes in these values, but only time will tell. Whatever the motives, we have to give him credit and respect for these achievements. To understand more Ali Abdullah Saleh, the man and the politician, a Yemen Times team interviewed him last week. Excerpts of the interview:

**Q: Let us start with the anniversary of the Revolution. What thoughts does the anniversary bring to your mind?**

**A:** I am very pleased to talk to Yemen Times. The 31st anniversary of the September 26th Revolution came to free the Yemeni spirit, and to enable Yemen take off in its quest for dignity and prosperity. This year, it comes with special additions. It comes after Yemen has successfully carried out free parliamentary elections in an atmosphere of multi-party political system. With God's grace, we have succeeded in this endeavor and overcome the difficulties even when certain circles inimical to Yemen were betting we will not make it.

The anniversary also comes at a time when, even under dire circumstances, we have unified most of the states institutions and laws in the former YAR and PDRY.

**Q: I am sure our readers would like to know a little bit more about Ali Abdullah Saleh, the person. Could you tell us about your childhood?**

**A:** I was born in a small village called Bait Al-Ahmar (Sanhan tribe), some 35 kilometers east of Sanaa city. I was raised in this village under hard living circumstances like the majority of the Yemeni population.

At around seven years of age, I went to the local Quranic school. It was not a school in the modern sense, as we used to study only the Quran. We had wooden boards as writing pads, and wrote with locally-made ink.

At nine, I was moved to Sanaa to be enrolled in the Orphans' School. I remember it took three years of bureaucratic give and take before a court order was issued that I was eligible to be enrolled in the orphanage. By that, the head-master refused my admission because I was too old to start schooling. We paid him some money, and I was enrolled.

After eight months of hardships, I quit the school. As a rural boy used to personal freedom of movement and physical space, I could not take the congestion.

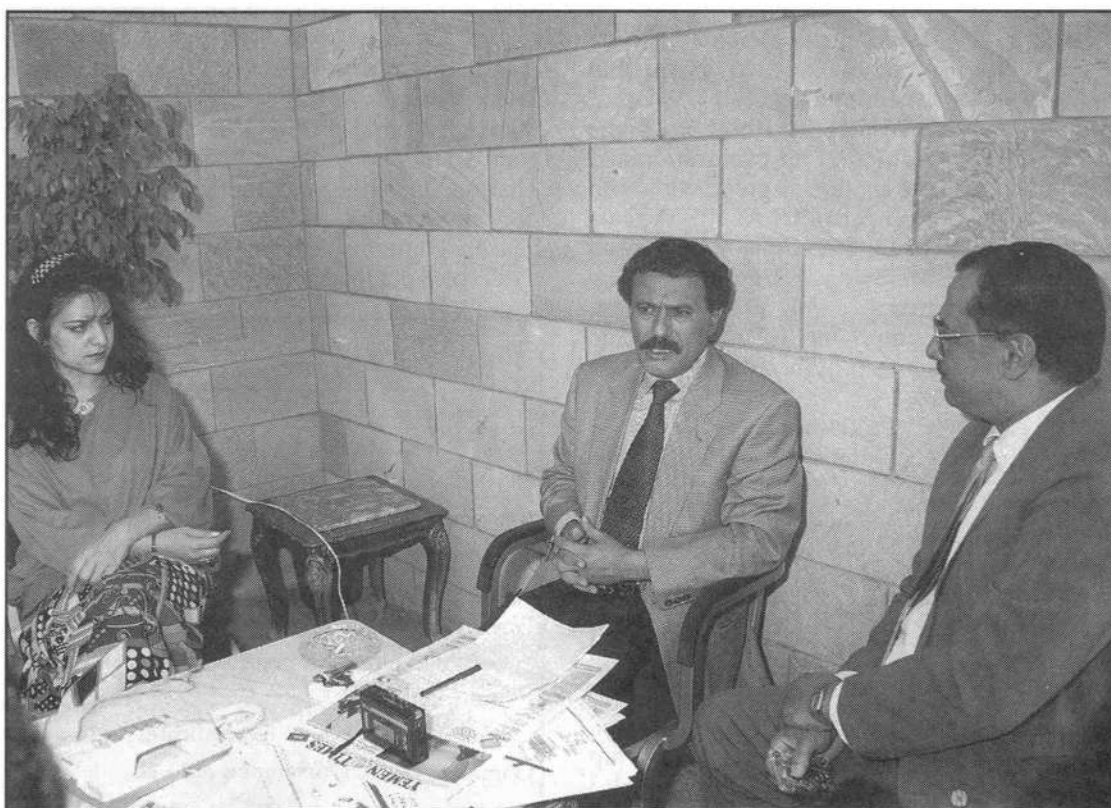
I joined my brother in Qaatabah, where he was in the army. I was enrolled in Al-Ahmadiyyah School in Qaatabah. But soon, the skirmishes between the Imamic army and the British forces escalated, and British airplanes strafed Qaatabah, hitting the school. We fled to the neighboring Al-Awd region.

Then, attached to my brother, we moved to Taiz where we stayed for a short while. My brother was moved to Utumah region in central Yemen. Again, I moved with him, and I stayed there for eight months.

Finally, as a young adolescent, I was sent to Sanaa where I joined the National Army. I was in a unit called the Cubs, and we were paid half-salary. There I served for two years, and in 1961, I graduated.

When the September 26th, 1962 Revolution took place, I was 17 years.

On the second day of the Revolution, it was Friday September 27th, the Revolutionary Command mobilized all able-bodied men. After 3 weeks of retraining with the Republican forces, under what was re-named as the National Guards, I was sent to the region of Harf Sufian, and onwards to Saadah where we fought for the Republic.



**Q: How about your family life?**

**A:** As you may well know, I have fourteen children - nine daughters and five sons. I also have two grand-children.

**Q: Given the nature of your responsibilities, do you find time to spend with your family?**

**A:** I make it a point to spend at least two to three hours with my family. For example, over lunch, in the evenings, and on the weekends, we spend time together.

**Q: What makes you angry?**

**A:** That is a tough question to answer. I cannot down pin down anything specific.

**Q: What do you do when you are angry?**

**A:** Whatever it is I do, I avoid taking decisions, if at least on the issue that made me angry. I allow at least 24 hours to lapse before I consider deciding on the matter. When I am angry, I usually bury myself in more work. It allows me to forget the things that trouble me.

**Q: When were you last angry?**

**A:** I have not been angry in a major way for a long time now.

**Q: Let us move on to general issues. If the constitution is not amended in time, what will the status of the Presidential Council be?**

**A:** There is a document signed by the three coalition partners (PGC + YSP + Islah) based on agreement to go forth with the amendments. If the amendments are not completed, it means one of the partners has reneged on the agreement.

In this case, there would be no problem, a new Presidential Council will be elected by the House of Representative according to the current constitution.

**Q: What is the position of Yemen on the agreement signed recently between the PLO and Israel?**

**A:** We support the will of the Palestinian people and the choice they make. We support their decision and the option they have pursued. We would have loved a better deal - a deal that specifies the return of Gaza, Jericho, the whole of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, from the outset.

**Q: Yemen's relations with Saudi Arabia is probably the most critical of all our external relations. Somehow, intentionally or unintentionally, there is a problem. What do you make of the Yemeni-Saudi differences?**

**A:** I think the Yemeni-Saudi differences are an old problem and they are directly related to the border issue, and not to any difficulties in the bilateral interests. This was made clear in spite of the Gulf Crisis, which some people tried to make the reason for our differences.

Even H.M. King Fahd in his letter of September 1990 stated that "the return of Yemeni immigrants (to Yemen) was due to an accumulation of difficulties in our bilateral relations regarding the border issue and not due to the Gulf War."

We have declared over and over, starting from the 22nd of May 1990 when Yemen was reunified, that we are willing to sit down and resolve this (border) issue with our neighbors - the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman, in a way that will safeguard the interests of both sides. We had hoped that we will embark on serious steps to resolve our border issue with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as we have done with the Sultanate of Oman. There is no winner or loser in such deals and in the relations among brothers.

There is, as you know, a technical committee which is discussing the ground rules for the negotiations based on international law. The committee met last month in Taiz, and it will meet again on October 9th in Riyadh. I hope that we will arrive at something that will be acceptable to both sides, specially since there is an earnest desire on the Yemenis side to resolve this matter. If the Saudis wish it, we will resolve the border problem in a way that will preserve the rights of both sides.

**Q: There was a slander campaign against you personally in many newspapers with Saudi connection. Do you think there was an attempt to discredit you as a person?**

**A:** Adversaries only target individuals who carry weight, and I see it in that light. In any case, there are no personal differences. I am a symbol or representative of Yemen, and the differences are between Yemen and Saudi Arabia regarding the border.

**Q: The economic hardships are taking their toll on our people. What are you doing about it?**

**A:** There is no hiding that our country is passing through hard times. The return of hundreds of thousands of immigrants, the four-year drought, the astronomic population growth rate, the ever-rising consumption level are all part of the reason for our economic difficulties.

Add to that our limited resources and the rising imports. What I am trying to say is that our consumption has changed and our resources are not enough.

**Q: What about our oil exports?**

**A:** Our oil exports are still minimal; yet it is a blessing. Consider what would have happened if we did not have oil in the aftermath of the Gulf Crisis. If we were not able to meet local demand through our own oil production, life would have stopped. No transportation, no electricity, no machines for agriculture, etc. But we were lucky to have started oil production before the Gulf Crisis and thus satisfied local demand.

Most of our oil output today goes to satisfy local demand. Consider for example that revenue from oil exports at the end of September, has only been \$108 million for 1993. Most of the oil is used up locally.

We need to rationalize our oil consumption. I feel there is a lot of mis-guided effort, anarchy and failure in the supervisory roles. The government members are forming blocks against each other, and no one seems able to make offenders and law-breakers accountable. No one is able to stop those who squander public money.

**Q: Not even you? Not even the head of state?**

**A:** Look the authorities are in the Presidential Council, which is an institution. I am the head of the Presidential, not the head of the state in the direct sense. So I simply apply what has been agreed upon in the Presidential Council.

**Q: This is amazing. Each side throws the responsibility on the other side. They say you are responsible for these conditions.**

**A:** I think the government is responsible, as it has the most authority in running the affairs. If the government is unable to carry out its functions, it should justify.

We hoped that after the April 27th elections, we will have better conditions that the situation that had prevailed before in which the PGC and YSP divided things among themselves. Now we have a third partner, and it should play the role of supervisor. There is no more room for the bi-partisan (PGC + YSP) agreement behind closed doors. Now all is done in the open.

We have to address things in a straight forward manner. We have to tell violators they have violated the law and hold anybody who mis-uses his authority or government resources accountable. We have to address those who give political lectures in an effort to extract public sympathy while they are at the top of corrupt organizations, and ask them to reform first.

**Q: Could you please explain this last point?**

**A:** Which last point?

**Q: The point about people who head corrupt organizations and yet give political lectures to extract public sympathy?**

**A:** The House of Representatives has to do its job as a supervisory organ. It is a legitimately elected organization and it has to stand up to corrupt officials, whoever they are, and whatever position they occupy.

I call on them to exercise their duties fully, without prejudice or favoritism.

The problem is that some people know, but they pretend they don't know. They close their ears. They are corrupt, but they don't want to know. That is the problem.

I continue to have hope in the legislative authority to play its role in rectifying the situation. If the constitutional amendments are carried out, then responsibilities will be clearer, and it would be easier to make officials accountable for their violations.

Ali Abdullah Saleh need not be the president. Any president, following the amendments, can bring accountability to the system. But at the moment, that is difficult. Take the Presidential Council today as an example. The Council is not operational because of the absence of its members from the other side (meaning YSP members). So when we try to make people accountable for their mistakes, we are told that we are penalizing people for their political affiliation. Hence the problem.

**Q: The PGC has come out as the largest party in the last elections. Yet, it is seen as a party whose functions are limited to a few individuals leaving out the majority of its members?**

**A:** The General and Permanent Committees are now re-structuring the party, and members of the two committees are visiting various governorates to rebuild the party.

We will correct the mistakes and get rid of any members with dual loyalties or who give the PGC a bad name. Change is coming.

Continues on page 15.





# CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## A. CanadianOxy: WORLDWIDE OPERATIONS:

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd (CanadianOxy) is a strong diversified company with worldwide interests and operations in oil and gas; alternate fuels and chemicals. The rapid growth of the Oil and Gas division continued with the discovery of additional reserves in the Middle East and North Sea and the construction of major development projects in the Republic of Yemen, North Sea, Gulf of Mexico and Ecuador. The Alternate Fuels division remained a solid source of cash flow with record annual production. The Chemicals division enhanced its productivity through various results-oriented strategies. The cornerstone of CanadianOxy's success is its ability to quickly and responsibly capitalize on opportunities for growth. The company has successfully pursued its strategy of international diversification. In this article, the progress of the company's active oil and gas exploration, development and production programs in nine countries are highlighted.

### 1. Yemen:

With the December 18, 1991, declaration of commerciality resulting from the discovery of oil in three fields in the 6.8 million acre Masial Block, CanadianOxy embarked on the largest development project in the Company's history. This project establishes CanadianOxy, which is operator and 52% working interest holder, as a leader among Canadian companies in the international oil and gas business. The Masial Block Development Project is the first major oil development in the remote eastern region of the Republic of Yemen. It required the construction of extensive production and transportation facilities as well as infrastructure. These include 31 development wells, approximately 77 miles of gathering system pipeline, a central processing facility, an 86 mile 24-inch main pipeline, a storage facility and an export terminal. All phases of the Development Project were accelerated to meet the production target of September 1993. The project was successfully inaugurated on September 23rd, and is targeted to shortly produce 120,000 bpd. At the export terminal, work on the 2.5 million barrels of tank storage and a jetty for tanker service vessels was completed. Construction of a permanent administrative center in the outskirts of the city of Aden, approximately 236 miles west of the block itself has also been completed. Finally, in conjunction with development activities, the company managed an active exploration program resulting in new oil fields and increased reserves.

### 2. UK:

CanadianOxy owns a 30% working interest in the Caister field located on Block 44/23 of the UK sector of the North Sea. The Caister Natural Gas Development Project gained significant momentum following receipt of regulatory approvals in the early 1992 and is currently about to be completed. Six wells required to drill the Caister field were completed and tied into the field production platform, thus giving access to 495 billion cubic feet of proven natural gas and 3.6 million barrels of condensate. CanadianOxy also owns a 15% interest in the Caister-Murdoch Transportation System, a natural gas pipeline which is the first gas trunk line from Quadrant 44 in the North Sea. With a maximum capacity of approximately 750 million cubic feet per day, the system will transport start natural gas delivery to the buyer, National Power plc, by November 1993. CanadianOxy's share of these sales will be approximately 36 million cubic feet per day.

### 3. Ecuador:

CanadianOxy holds an indirect 15% working interest in a Risk Service Contract governing exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons from Block 15, located in the Oriente region of eastern Ecuador. Discoveries were made in this field, leading to a fast-track development program thus enabling first a 15,000 bpd production, which rose to a 30,000 bpd production by mid-year. Oil is transported via a 12-inch diameter pipeline to a terminal in the Shushufindi field, approximately 17 miles north of the block. There, the oil is metered and transferred to the TransAndean Pipeline for shipment to the Port of Esmeraldas.

### 4. US Gulf Coast:

CanadianOxy has extensive oil and gas operations in the US, including interests in 147 offshore wells in the Gulf of Mexico, and 342 onshore wells principally in the Gulf Coast states. These operations are managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary, OXY Energy Inc. The Eugene Island area, located offshore Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico, is among the most significant contributors to the Company's overall performance in the US. CanadianOxy added to its acreage in this area by acquiring the remaining working interest in Eugene Island Block 257 and farming in on the southern half of Block 255. These interests complement the company's 100% working interest in Eugene Island Block 258.

### 5. Romania:

CanadianOxy was one of the first companies to obtain exploration rights when Romania opened its oil and gas industry to Western investors in 1992. With the signing of an exploration and production agreement with Rompetrol S.A. in August 1992, CanadianOxy acquired a 35% working interest in two exploration blocks, comprising 1.7 million acres located in the Black Sea.

### 6. Pakistan:

CanadianOxy holds a 75% working interest in Block 20A (Sadiqabad) and 20B (Ghotki). These blocks, comprising 560,000 acres, are located in the gas prone Central Indus Basin of Pakistan. Both are close to existing natural gas infrastructure and are in a trend containing known pools from which approximately 1.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day is currently produced. As operator of the venture, CanadianOxy has until June 1994 to gather a total of 312 miles of seismic data and drill at least one exploration well.

### 7. Indonesia:

CanadianOxy farmed in for a 30% working interest in a production sharing contract covering approximately 2.2 million acres in the West Natuna Sea during 1992. In addition, CanadianOxy has signed another production sharing contract with Pertamina, Indonesia's national oil company, for an onshore block on the island of Kalimantan. The block, located in the Sintang area of West Kalimantan, covers an area of some 20,000 square kilometers. CanadianOxy's wholly-owned subsidiary, CanadianOxy (Kalimantan) Ltd. is operator and holds a 60% interest.

### 8. Peru:

CanadianOxy has a 21% working interest in the Talara field located in the northwest coastal section of Peru. Under an agreement with the Peruvian national oil company, CanadianOxy is paid a service fee on its share of oil production. During 1992, the Company's share of production averaged 1,132 bpd.

### 9. Canada:

CanadianOxy has substantial oil and gas operations in western Canada with interests in approximately 3,865 oil wells, 779 natural gas wells, 30 natural gas processing and 31 natural gas compression-dehydration facilities. Focused in central and north-eastern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan and the area surrounding Calgary, Alberta, Canadian operations were the Company's largest single course of conventional

crude oil and liquids, natural gas and sulphur. With the western Canadian basin rapidly maturing, Canadian operations are concentrating on increasing efficiency and profitability by reducing overheads. That meant selling a number of non-core properties, focused capital spending on rapid pay-out development

projects, and continued rationalizing under-utilized facilities. Through these efforts and acquisitions of interests in selected new properties, CanadianOxy was able to restructure its mix of assets to achieve optimal results. The company has had working interests in two producing oil fields in the Netherlands' sector of the

North Sea Continental Shelf. But that was sold off in 1992.

Today, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ray Irani, CanadianOxy flourishes as one of the world's rapidly growing multi-national companies working in the fields of oil, gas and chemical products.

\*\*\*\*\*

(dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)	1992	1991	1990	
<b>FINANCIAL</b>				
Net Sales	\$ 519,844	\$ 561,126	\$ 587,438	Proved and Probable Reserves
Net Income	\$ 17,267	\$ 23,101	\$ 31,573	
Per Common Share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.47	
Funds Flow from Operations				(million barrels of oil equivalent before royalties, natural gas converted at 6 mcf per barrel)
before Exploration Expense	\$ 156,707	\$ 158,185	\$ 224,927	
Acquisitions	\$ 13,092	\$ -	\$ 12,810	
Capital and Exploration Expenditures	\$ 402,769	\$ 221,855	\$ 220,459	
Common Shares Outstanding (millions)	66.9	66.7	66.6	
<b>OPERATIONS</b>				
Daily Production				
Liquids (thousand barrels)	22.1	21.2	20.8	
Synthetic Crude Oil (thousand barrels)	12.9	11.9	11.3	
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	195.1	200.3	206.9	
Sulphur (long tons)	567	541	590	
Proved and Probable Reserves				
Liquids (million barrels)	319.4	214.3	74.1	
Synthetic Crude Oil (million barrels)	133.7	134.8	135.5	
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet)	930.8	980.1	1,016.1	
Sulphur (thousand long tons)	3,323	2,526	3,877	
Note: Dollar amounts in this report are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Production and reserve numbers in this report represent CanadianOxy's working interest before royalties unless otherwise specified.				



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# CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## B. MASILA OIL FIELD: THE FACT SHEET:

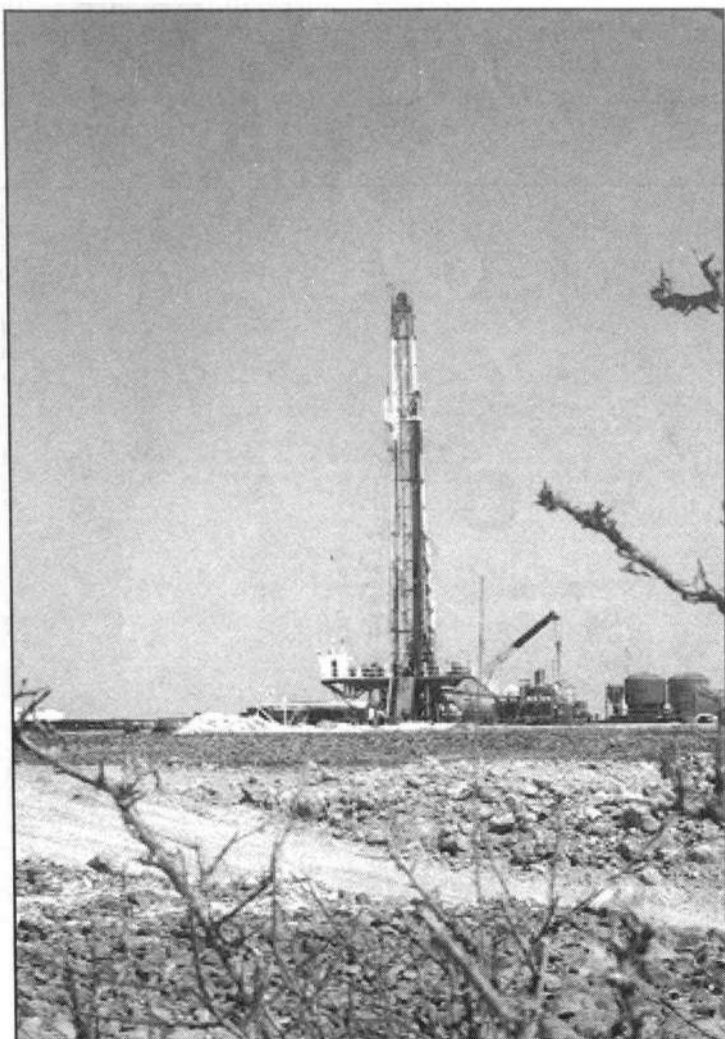
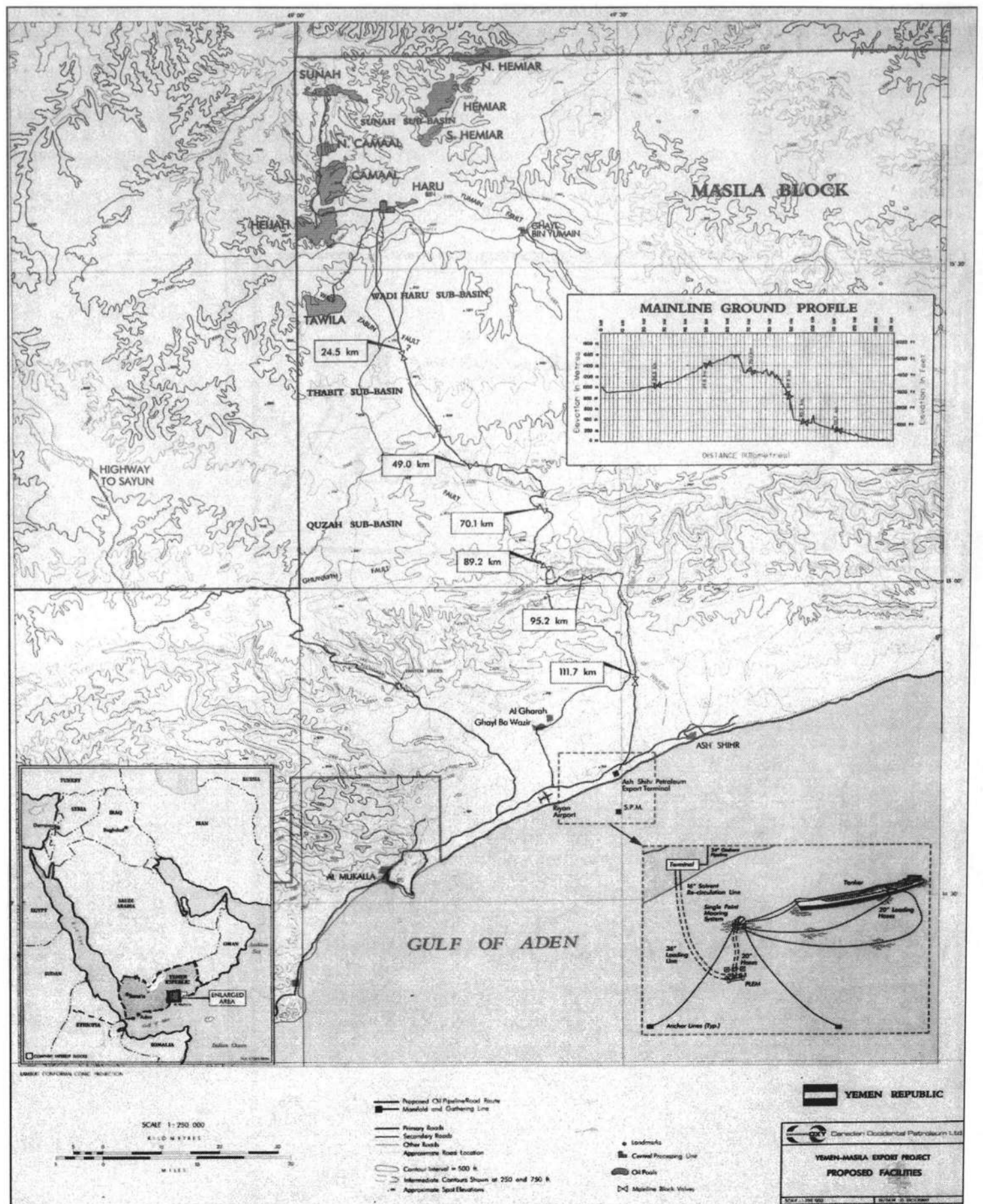
**Block Details:**  
 Name: Masila Block,  
 No. : (14),  
 Area: 6.8 million acres.

**Summary:**  
 Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (Canadian-Oxy), as Operator for the Contractor, is conducting petroleum exploration, appraisal and exploitation activities in the Masila Block under the terms of the Agreement for Petroleum Exploration and Production effective 15th March, 1987. CanadianOxy filed a declaration of Commercial Discovery on 18th December 1991, and a development plan for the Sunah, Camaal and Heijah fields. Since then, CanadianOxy has filed a Declaration of Commercial Discovery for North Camaal, Tawila, Haru, Hemiar, North Hemiar and South Hemiar fields.

**The Partners:**  
 Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd  
 Pecten Yemen Company  
 Occidental Peninsula, Inc. = 52%  
 Consolidated Contractors International Company = 20%  
 = 18%  
 = 10%

**Reservoir:**  
 - Nine oil accumulations, Cretaceous Formation in each of the Sunah, Kamal, Heijah, North Camaal, Tawila, Haru, North Hemiar, Hemiar, and South Hemiar fields at a depth of approximately 1,700 meters.  
 - One Jurassic Kohlan Formation in the Sunah Field at a depth of approximately 2,700 meters.  
 - One granite Basement oil accumulation in the Sunah Field at a depth of 2,500 meters.

**Development Scheme:**  
 - Initially up to 31 producers, potentially increasing to 49.  
 - Field Gathering Systems.  
 - Central Production Facility capable of up to 120,000 bpd.  
 - 24" Main Pipeline capable of up to 200,000 bpd with additional pumping horsepower.  
 - Onshore Export Terminal capable of storing 2.5 MMSTB of oil.  
 - Offshore Loading System capable of handling 300,000 dwt tankers.



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 Telephone: 244121 (Sanaa).





# CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## D. MASILA OIL GUSHES OUT!



country that will be available as a result of the production of the Masila oil.

On the occasion, the detailed development of the Masila Export Project was laid out. In a press release by the company, it was reported that in less than two years since the declaration of commerciality in December 1991, the oil field, the gathering system, the pipeline, the storage facility, and all the components necessary for the export of the oil have been put in place.

The press release speaks of "one of the largest discoveries of oil in the last decade."

On the occasion, Yemen Times interviewed Dr. Ray Irani, Chairman of Canadian-Oxy who expressed complete satisfaction with the way things worked out. The company is also working on training of local manpower. "We have a major Yemenization scheme according to which we hope to replace expatriates with locals. This is important to the company regarding costs, and to the country regarding employment,"

appropriate that this should come at a time when we are celebrating the anniversary of the September and October Revolution," stated the President in his inaugural address. He went on to insist the need for appreciating the transformation of the country. "Very recently, we had a remarkable achievement in the form of free and honest parliamentary elections," he said. "We promise to put all revenues from this and other oil exploitation to good use. The country's economic condition needs to be improved rapidly," the President stated. Saleh Obad Al-Khowlani, Governor of Hadhramaut, spoke of the social and economic opportunities for the people of the region, the governorate, and the

It was an auspicious occasion as President Ali Abdullah Saleh and CanadianOxy Chairman Dr. Ray Irani together turned the tap on and let the Masila oil gush out. It was reminiscent of a similar scene when President Saleh and Ray Hunt turned on another tap a few years earlier. The company has already been pumping oil for almost three weeks now, but this was the formal inauguration of the Masila oil exploitation. The quantities being pumped are at the rate of some 80,000 bpd, and the output is expected to rise steadily and level off around 120,000 bpd, by November 1st, 1993. "This is a historic day. It is a day when Yemen records yet another achievement. It is quite

YEMEN-MASILA EXPORT PROJECT PROJECT FACT SHEET			
<b>GATHERING SYSTEM</b>		<b>CENTRAL PRODUCTION FACILITY</b>	<b>EXPORT TERMINAL</b>
<b>CAMAAL FIELD</b>	<b>HEHAJ FIELD</b>	Area: 110 Acres	Area: 1,100 Acres
10 - Production Oil Wells	10 - Production Oil Wells	Oil Treating: 120,000 BOPD	Crude Oil Storage Tanks: 5 x 500,000 Bbl (Floating Roof)
1 - Prod. Water Disposal Well	1 - Prod. Water Disposal Well	Water Treating: 300,000 BWPD	Booster Pumps: 4 x 15,000 BPH @ 400 HP
1 - Fifteen Well Manifold	1 - Fifteen Well Manifold	Diesel Topping Plant: 2,800 BPD	Loading Pumps: 4 x 15,000 BPH @ 1,600 HP
		Diesel Storage Tank: 15,000 Bbl	Firewater Pumps: 3 x 10,000 USGPM @ 2,000 HP
<b>SUNAH FIELD</b>	<b>NORTH CAMAAL FIELD</b>	Naphta Storage Tank: 25,000 Bbl	Custody Transfer Meters: 6 @ 12,000 BPH
5 - Production Oil Wells	1 - Production Oil Well	Firewater Storage Tank: 80,000 Bbl	Diesel Storage Tank: 10,000 Bbl
1 - Five Well Manifold		Air System: 800 SCFM	Naphta Storage Tank: 40,000 Bbl
<b>HARU FIELD</b>	<b>TAWILA FIELD</b>	Water Disposal Pumps: 3 x 75,000 BPD @ 800 HP	Firewater Storage Tank: 100,000 Bbl
1 - Production Oil Well	4 - Production Oil Wells	Firewater Pumps: 2 x 6,000 USGPM @ 800 HP	Diesel Power Generators: 4 x 1,600 KW / 4,160 V
	1 - Five Well Manifold	Office Building: 13,000 sq. ft.	Pressure Reducing Station: 3 x 8" Reducing Valves
		Control / MCC Building: 7,000 sq. ft.	Office / Control Building: 7,000 sq. ft.
		Warehouse Building: 47,000 sq. ft.	Warehouse/Maintenance Bldg.: 19,000 sq. ft.
		Maintenance Building: 22,000 sq. ft.	
<b>TRANSFER AND GROUP LINES</b>		<b>PUMP STATION</b>	<b>OFFSHORE FACILITIES</b>
21 km 10" Production Oil Line		Crude Oil Storage Tanks: 3 x 120,000 Bbl (Floating Roof)	4 km 30" Submarine Sales Oil Pipeline
17 km 12" Production Oil Line		Booster Pumps: 3 x 67,000 BPD @ 200 HP	4 km 18" Submarine Solvent Restoration Line
3 km 16" Production Oil Line		Mainline Pumps: 3 x 67,000 BPD @ 1,500 HP	1 - Single Point Mooring Barge for 300,000 DWT Tankers
17 km 20" Dual Production Oil Line		Custody Transfer Meters: 2 @ 5,000 BPH	
35 km 8" Production Gas Line			<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>
3 km 12" Produced Water Line			8,000 ft x 90 ft Alsbrip
11 km 16" Produced Water Line			300 Person Camp Facilities At CDP
11 km 20" Produced Water Line			100 Person Camp Facilities At Export Terminal
			Bayun Highway - Improve Restricting Road Curves
			1 - Small Vessel Harbour
			1 - Maintenance/Service Barge
			2 - Launches
			1 - Tug Boat
<b>MAINLINE PIPELINE</b>		<b>POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION</b>	
128 km 24" Production Oil Pipeline		8 x 6,180 Kva / 13.8 KV Diesel Generators	
6 - Mainline Isolation Valves		74 km 69 KV Power Transmission Line	
		92 km 13.8 KV Power Distribution Line	

he pointed out. To further emphasize that point, the company announced that it will annually provide a scholarship to one Yemeni to go and study in Leaster Pearson College in British Columbia. "They need not be limited to studying energy or petroleum studies," pointed out Jim Taylor, the company's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer.

"We have a good working relationship with the authorities in Yemen, and this has helped achieve these spectacular results," stated Bernard Issautier, President and Chief Executive Officer of the company. With the Masila output, CanadianOxy ranks as the second largest producer of oil in Yemen. Yemen Hunt Oil Company produces at the moment some 180,000 bpd. At the

same time, this operation makes Canadian-Oxy Canada's largest company associated with the exploration, development and production of oil worldwide. For Yemen, total output has thus increased to almost 300,000 bpd, which is going to be an important source of revenue and foreign exchange for the Yemeni government, which is a welcome development.

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صنعا ء ت : ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٢ ت لكس : ٢٧٨٠ ناچل يمن فاكسميل : ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب : ٢٥٢٨  
الحديدة ت : ٣٢٢٤٦٠ / ٣ ت لكس : ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة يمن فاكسميل : ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب : ٤٠١٥  
الخرطوم ت : ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ ت لكس : ٢٢٣٦٩ سيجان فاكسميل : ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب : ١٩٢٦  
بورسودان ت : ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ ت لكس : ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب : ١٦٠



## CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

### D. What the Oil/Government Officials Say:

From the president and down the bureaucracy, Yemeni government officials have nothing but praise for the efforts of the CanadianOxy efforts.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh expressed appreciation for the speed with which the development of the oil fields has been carried. Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh echoed similar sentiments, and stressed that the efforts will help in the economic progress of the country.

Mr. Saleh Abubakar Bin Hussainoon, Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, described the CanadianOxy achievements as a clear record in the world. "They clearly know what they are doing," he added.

On the occasion, Yemen Times interviewed Dr. Ray Irani, Chairman of Canadian-Oxy who expressed complete satisfaction with the way things worked out.

"We first came here seven years ago. That was in 1986. Since then, we have come a long way and we are happy with the progress. Today we are able to export oil from this



**Dr. Ray Irani**

operation," he said.

Dr. Irani indicated that there three tasks to be performed in the near future.

"First, the jobs that are still unfinished because of the priority rendered to getting the oil out of the ground, must be finished. Second, we have to determine the ultimate optimal level of production. Given the current proven recoverable reserves, which stand at around 460 million

barrels, the optimal level of production is between 120,000 and 150,000 bpd. These numbers may change as the statistics on reserves change. Three, we will continue to explore for new oil fields. So the search for oil continues in the same and other locations within the Masila Block. Those are the three main tasks awaiting us," he said. The Yemeni public is also upbeat. Most people expect some improvement

in the economic situation. One person asked about the number of employees the company is going to need in its operations. Another mentioned the new flow of foreign exchange which should help the value of the riyal which has been rapidly depreciating. A third pointed to the revenue to the government which should enable it to better cope with its duties and obligations.

From every circle, the message was a positive one. But there were also words of caution. Vice President Al-Beedh cautioned against over-expectations. "Besides, it is more crucial to talk about how we use whatever revenue is generated by the oil output," he said.

Even opposition parties had a few good words to say on these developments. The Opposition Bloc parties expressed support for the government's efforts to exploit the country's natural resources. But again, they warned against misuse of funds.

#### POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

**TITLE:**

Full-time Training/Women in Development Specialist (40 hrs a week)

**EMPLOYER:**

U.S. Agency for International Development

**LOCATION:**

USAID, Amran Road, Sanaa,

**SALARY:**

Negotiable, Depending on Past Experience and Background.

**EDUCATION:**

Completion of a BS at a US University is Preferred.

**EXPERIENCE:**

Two Years of Demonstrated Management Experience and Experience in Adult Education Preferred.

**LANGUAGE:**

Must be a Native English Speaker with Excellent Writing and Editing Skills.

**ABILITIES:**

Incumbent Should Have Good Computer Skills.

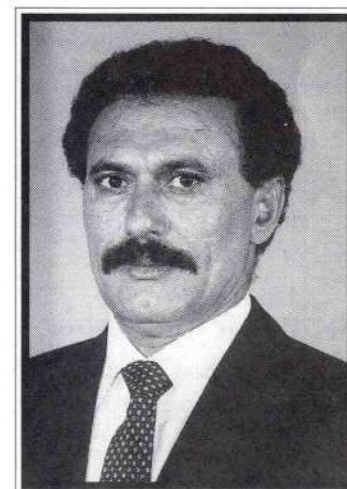
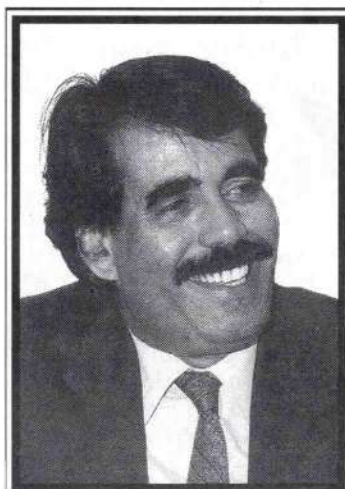
**HOW TO APPLY:**

Interested Applicants Should Apply through the USAID Personnel Office, or Send CV or Resume' to FAX: 251-578 (Sanaa).

Incumbent will serve as Project Officer under the supervision of the Program Officer and manage USAID's Training and Women in Development (WID) Office. As part of his/her duties, the incumbent must be able to travel to project areas on a periodic basis.

## شركة الهدف للإنشاءات الهندسية

تتقدم بأحر التهاني وأخلص التبريكات الى/الرئيس الفريق علي عبدالله صالح وإلى السيد/نائب الرئيس الأستاذ علي سالم البيض وإلى القيادة السياسية في اليمن الشقيق وكل عام و يمن الوحدة من نصر إلى نصر على دروب العزة والرخاء ، وتشارك الشعب اليمني أفراح مناسبة ذكرى أعياد الثورة اليمنية الخالده (سبتمبر + أكتوبر) ، وتعاهد بأنها ستستمر في المساهمة في البناء والتعمير إلى أن نصل إلى هدفنا المشترك ألا وهو تحقيق مستقبل أفضل .



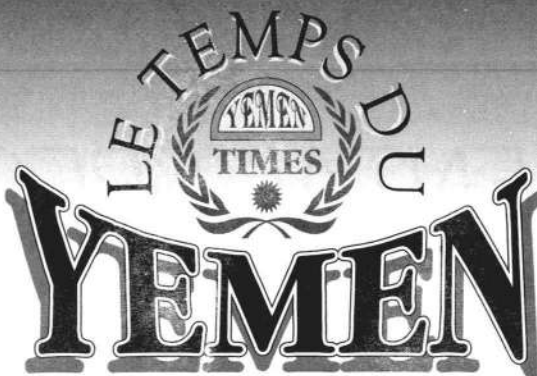
### TARGET ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CO.

joins the Yemeni people in rejoicing on the anniversary of the Yemeni Revolution (September + October) and pledges to work for a better future for the Yemeni people in particular, and the Arab nation, in general.

### TARGET ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CO.

Walking Together Towards a Better Future





The French Pages

TELEVISION D'ADEN

## Des programmes français adaptés pour un public arabe

L'équipe francophone de la télévision d'Aden s'est installée dans de nouveaux locaux. Après deux ans consacrés à la formation, elle va pouvoir traiter elle-même les images de Canal France International.

Construit au pied de l'immeuble de la télévision d'Aden, le nouveau bâtiment destiné aux services des programmes français a été inauguré il y a quelques jours par la délégation sénatoriale française en visite au Yémen. A l'ombre des arbres du quartier de Tawahi, le siège de la deuxième chaîne yéménite est tout proche de l'hôtel Crescent, où la reine Elizabeth d'Angleterre a séjourné.

L'équipe francophone de la télévision est satisfaite de ses locaux flambant neufs, financés par la France dans le cadre d'un accord de coopération. Ils sont cinq, Hassan Matar, le directeur, Badr Chafiq, Khaled Awan, Shihab Basweid et Ali

Hussein Ahmed. Désormais, ils ont quatre pièces à leur disposition: une salle pour l'enregistrement, le montage et le sous-titrage, une autre pour le visionnage et la traduction, une vidéothèque et le bureau du directeur.

### Un projet lancé en 1991

Jusque-là, le service des programmes français se contentait de deux petites pièces sombres dans l'immeuble de la télévision. Le manque de place évident rendait nécessaire la construction d'un bâtiment exclusivement réservé à l'équipe francophone.

Ce projet de coopéra-

tion est né il y a deux ans. Il vise à adapter les images de CFI (Canal France International), sélectionnées par la partie yéménite, pour les mettre à la disposition du public. Enregistrement, montage, sous-titrage, tel est le travail de l'équipe yéménite. CFI est en effet une banque de programmes dont l'utilisation est à la carte.

Le 15 mai 1991, un accord était signé entre le président de la télévision yéménite, Mohammed Abdul-Qawi et le PDG de CFI, Fouad Benhalla. La partie yéménite a souhaité que ce projet soit réalisé à Aden. La deuxième chaîne yéménite est en effet traditionnellement plus ouverte aux pro-

grammes étrangers que la télévision de Sanaa. Par le passé, il y a déjà eu une coopération entre la France et l'ancien Yémen du Sud dans ce domaine.

La partie française s'est engagée à apporter les moyens nécessaires à la réalisation de ce projet. Une station terrienne de réception du satellite INTELSAT 6F4 a ainsi été installée dans la cour, à l'arrière de l'immeuble de la télévision. L'immense parabole a été orientée presque à l'horizontale en direction de la mer. Les équipements complémentaires pour l'enregistrement des émissions, le montage et sous-titrage ont été fournis.

### Un expert audiovisuel français

Le ministre des Affaires étrangères français a mis en place un programme de formation technique de l'équipe francophone de la télévision. Ses membres ont participé à des stages de programmation, de techniques du montage à la télévision d'Amman en Jordanie et ensuite à Paris. Actuellement, les stages se poursuivent. Ali Hussein Ahmed, le monteur de l'équipe, doit partir à la fin du mois pour un stage de trois mois en France.

Depuis deux ans, le service des programmes français passe, à un rythme hebdomadaire, des films et des séries sous-titrés en arabe par la télévision d'Amman. L'une de ses réalisations a été "Les



Un bâtiment flambant neuf, à l'ombre de l'immeuble de la télévision.

grandes voix de la musique arabe", une série de quatre émissions adaptées en voix off, car l'ordinateur de sous-titrage n'était pas encore disponible. Le ministre des Affaires étrangères français a envoyé un expert audiovisuel à partir de l'automne 1991, Sébastien Carliez. Son successeur, Jean-Marc Demmer doit arriver le mois prochain.

Maintenant, l'équipe dirigée par Hassan Matar devrait être opérationnelle et pouvoir fournir à la chaîne

d'Aden des émissions qu'elle aura elle-même traitées. Certes, avec la multiplication des antennes paraboliques, de plus en plus de Yéménites reçoivent CFI. L'apport de l'équipe francophone de la télévision d'Aden est d'adapter ces programmes pour un public arabe qui ne comprend pas le français. Le projet a coûté à la France pour l'instant 3 millions de F, à quoi s'ajoute 1 million de rials pour la construction du bâtiment du service des programmes français.

J.B.

## L'action audiovisuelle régionale de la France

Pour coordonner son action audiovisuelle dans les pays du Proche et Moyen-Orient, la France a créé il y a cinq ans un poste d'attaché audiovisuel régional à Amman en Jordanie. "Quand le poste a été mis en place, la présence audiovisuelle française se limitait à l'Egypte et au Liban. Aujourd'hui, elle s'est étendue à tous les pays du Golfe, sauf Oman", explique Philippe Reilhac, le nouvel attaché audiovisuel régional successeur de Gérard Blondel. Il était en visite à Sanaa il y a quelques jours.

Au Koweït, en Arabie Saoudite, à Dubaï et au Yémen, les télévisions locales sont approvisionnées en cassettes CFI sous-titrées en arabe par la télévision jordanienne. Les programmes sont sélectionnés par la télé jorda-

nienne et passent par la censure. "Mille heures de programmes sont ainsi disponibles. L'équipe francophone de la télévision jordanienne est composée de dix personnes chargées de créer cette banque de programmes", précise Philippe Reilhac. Cet approvisionnement en cassettes a débouché dans plusieurs pays sur une réception directe de CFI. C'est le cas du Yémen. Dubaï, Bahrein et Qatar sont des cas particuliers, les antennes paraboliques sont interdites. Les téléspectateurs ne pourront recevoir CFI que par l'intermédiaire d'une chaîne payante.

"Nous sommes actuellement en train de négocier la mise en place par la France d'une télévision palestinienne", conclut l'attaché audiovisuel régional.

## ECONOMIE

# Le Yémen au pied du mur

Le pays a besoin d'une aide liquide extérieure. Et le temps presse. La Banque centrale n'a pas les moyens de maîtriser le marché libre, où le ryal s'échangeait ces jours derniers à 48,5 pour un dollar.

Le seuil psychologique des 50 rials n'est plus très loin.

Depuis plusieurs semaines, le ryal, la monnaie yéménite, ne cesse de se déprécier par rapport au dollar. Ces jours-ci, il s'échangeait à 48,5 rials pour un dollar. Durant le premier trimestre, son cours s'était stabilisé aux alentours de 45 rials. Il avait connu une légère poussée avant les élections législatives d'avril, puis un tassement jusqu'à fin juin.

Cette nouvelle tendance à la hausse s'explique par un déficit budgétaire qui ne cesse de s'aggraver. Certes, les ressources venant du pétrole devraient être plus élevées d'ici la fin de l'année et la pêche a un bel avenir devant elle. Mais le pays doit attendre que ces secteurs génèrent des devises. Pour l'instant, la demande ne cesse d'augmenter en raison de la croissance démographique et d'une consommation plus forte.

Le marché libre répond donc à une demande qui s'accroît. Les changeurs sont loin d'être des spéculateurs, qui anticiperaient les mouvements du marché. Ce sont de simples brokers. D'ailleurs, la Banque centrale a donné un statut à

cette activité. Les changeurs se sont constitués en association et sont soumis à certaines contraintes. A terme, les petits changeurs avec des valises que l'on rencontre à Bab Al-Yemen devraient disparaître.

### La médecine type FMI inadaptée

Pour maîtriser le cours du ryal sur le marché libre, il faut que la Banque centrale ait des moyens d'intervention qu'elle n'a pas. Certes, cette année, l'inflation a été relativement maîtrisée. Elle devrait se situer entre 30 et 35 %, contre 55 % l'an dernier. La hausse du coût de la vie reste encore supportable grâce aux produits subventionnés par le gouvernement: le riz, le blé, la farine. Les gens des campagnes qui vivent en régime d'autarcie, consomment essentiellement ces produits de base.

Mais tant que le Yémen n'aura pas de ressources suffisantes, la situation monétaire va continuer à se dégrader. Aussi, la Banque centrale a besoin d'une aide

liquide, d'un crédit relais, en attendant que la situation s'améliore. Dévaluer la monnaie ne paraît pas une solution viable. En effet, ce n'est pas seulement une décision politique, des mesures d'accompagnement doivent être mises en place pour qu'elle soit efficace. La dévaluation du 19 février 1990 est un exemple. Son effet a été nul. Cette médecine de type FMI (Fonds monétaire international) ne semble pas adaptée à un pays comme le Yémen. Instaurer un contrôle des changes ne paraît pas pensable. La majorité de la population ne comprendrait pas. Pour elle, le négoce est libre.

Le Yémen a subi trois grands chocs depuis ces sept dernières années. En 1986, il y a eu une trop forte anticipation des découvertes pétrolières à venir. Beaucoup d'investissements ont été faits ce qui a engendré une poussée inflationniste. En 1991, le pays a subi les conséquences de la guerre du Golfe: le retour des rapatriés et la suppression de l'aide de l'Arabie Saoudite et du Koweït. La même année, les premiers

effets de l'unification se sont faits sentir. Les Yéménites du Sud ont découvert des produits jusque-là inconnus. Ils ont donc consommé plus et mieux.

Aujourd'hui, les ressources exceptionnelles, comme les économies des Yéménites rapatriés d'Arabie Saoudite ou les droits de prospection accordés aux compagnies pétrolières, sont épuisées. Le Yémen a besoin d'une aide extérieure en liquide d'urgence. L'aide financière accordée au Liban, et celle annoncée à la Palestine, peut laisser espérer que le pays ne sera pas oublié.

D'ici là, il est à craindre que la dégradation du ryal par rapport au dollar se poursuive. La barre des 50 rials est un seuil psychologique. Quand il sera franchi, on ne sait qu'elle sera la réaction de la population. A moins qu'elle écoute les exhortations d'un responsable de la Banque mondiale, qui a déclaré la semaine dernière que les Yéménites devraient se serrer la ceinture.

J.B.

## TOURISME

# Drôles de taxes

"Taxe de tremblement de terre", "taxe de livres scolaires", le nouvel impôt prélevé par le Yémen sur des touristes français a de quoi étonner.

Ce groupe de touristes français arrivé le 4 septembre dernier au Yémen et reparti il y a quelques jours a été surpris. Ils ont été obligés de payer un supplément de 328 F sur leur billet d'avion au départ de Paris. La raison invoquée a été le prélèvement de nouvelles taxes par le Yémen auprès des touristes étrangers qui viennent visiter le pays.

### Un droit de timbre

Cette somme de 328 F comprend une série de taxes aux prétextes divers. Il y a une taxe d'aéroport. Pour les vols internationaux, elle s'élève à 115 rials, pour les vols intérieurs à 35 rials. Une taxe de tremblement de terre de 27 rials au départ de Sanaa seulement. Une taxe de livres scolaires de 7 rials au départ d'Aden seulement et pour les voyages internationaux. Un droit de timbre pour les billets émis au Yémen: 26 rials pour

les vols internationaux et 10 rials pour les vols intérieurs. Enfin une taxe de tourisme, qui s'élève à 1 % de la portion internationale du tarif. Ces sommes en rials sont converties en francs au taux officiel, c'est-à-dire 1 franc = 2 rials.

### Les taxes datent de septembre

Ces taxes, qui ont de quoi étonner, sont récentes et datent du mois de septembre. Apparemment, elles ne seraient prélevées que sur les touristes venant de France. Dans le cas des touristes cités plus haut, ils voyageaient sur Air France. La compagnie Yemenia prélevaient aussi ces taxes au départ de Paris pour le compte du gouvernement yéménite.

La situation semble plutôt confuse. Gageons que les autorités yéménites sauront remettre rapidement un peu d'ordre.

J.B.



FETE NATIONALE

# Trente et un ans de régime républicain

*L'assassinat en 1948 de l'imam Yahya qui régnait sur le royaume du Yémen du Nord ouvrit une période troublée. Quinze ans plus tard l'imamat s'effondrait. C'était le 26 septembre 1962. Rappel de cette journée historique devenue la fête nationale de l'ancien Yémen du Nord.*

Ahmad a 57 ans quand il monte sur le trône en 1948, après l'assassinat de son père, l'imam Yahya. Trapsu et obèse, il traversait des crises de fureur autocratique suivies de périodes d'abattement mystique. Il était souvent impitoyable, voire cruel. Ayant installé sa capitale à Taëz, Ahmad reprit la politique de son père, fermeture du pays à toute influence moderniste et lutte contre la présence britannique au Sud. Il reprit aussi les méthodes de gouvernement paternelles. Toute affaire, même insignifiante, était réglée par ses soins. Lorsqu'il lui arriva d'introduire des innovations ce ne fut jamais que pour désarmer l'opposition ou améliorer son image de marque aux yeux du monde extérieur.

### Des complots ont échoué

L'opposition qui avait abattu le père, un moment décontenancée par l'échec du coup d'Etat, se reconstitua pour lutter contre le fils. Les Yéménites Libres, après avoir attendu, pour les juger, les premières décisions du nouvel imam, reprirent leurs actions depuis Aden et Le Caire. Un premier complot échoua en 1953. Deux ans plus tard une

autre tentative faillit réussir sous la conduite d'un officier qui assiégea le palais royal. Mais le prompt secours que le fils d'Ahmad, Mohammed Al-Badr, apporta à son père permit de rétablir rapidement la situation.

### Alliance avec l'Egypte

Pour soutenir sa lutte contre les Anglais, Ahmad avait besoin d'appuis diplomatiques et d'armes. En 1958, l'Egypte et la Syrie s'unissaient pour former la République Arabe Unie (R.A.U.) et Nasser, le rais égyptien, appelait tous les pays arabes à se joindre aux deux pays fondateurs. Seul à saisir cette opportunité, l'imam demanda immédiatement l'admission du Yémen au sein de la R.A.U. Il était piquant de voir le souverain le plus conservateur du monde arabe recevoir ainsi l'aval des gouvernements les plus progressistes. C'était précisément ce qu'il désirait. Il espérait que cette caution morale désarmerait l'opposition à son régime et améliorerait à l'étranger son image de marque. L'union avec l'Egypte fut toute formelle. En 1959, Ahmad se rendit en Italie pour se soigner. Chargé de la régence pendant son absence,

Al-Badr risqua quelques changements qui ouvrirent la porte au désordre. Rendant le progressisme responsable de ses difficultés, Ahmad profita d'un coup d'Etat en Syrie qui provoqua l'éclatement de la RAU pour rompre avec Le Caire. Cette décision condamna son régime car dès lors rien de retenait plus Nasser de tout mettre en oeuvre pour l'abattre. Mais, le 18 septembre 1962, l'imam Ahmad mourait dans son lit.

### Al-Badr croyait aux réformes

Al-Badr devenait imam et disposait enfin des moyens de mettre en oeuvre les idées qu'il croyait propre à rénover l'imamat. Dans son discours du trône à Sanaa qui redevenait la capitale, il promit un "Yémen meilleur", qui garantirait l'égalité à tous ses fils. Il annonça en outre une amnistie générale des prisonniers, la création des conseils ainsi que des mesures de libéralisation économique. Aussitôt sermonné par les traditionalistes, il précisa contradictoirement qu'il suivrait la voie tracée par son père. Pour se concilier les militaires, il augmenta les soldes et nomma chef d'état-major le colonel Abdallah As-Sallal qu'il croyait

gagné à ses vues. Réformiste et nationaliste convaincu, As-Sallal mit à profit ses fonctions pour se joindre à un groupe d'une petite centaine d'officiers pronassériens qui avaient médité d'assassiner Ahmad et que sa mort naturelle avait désorientés. Faisant croire à Al-Badr que son oncle Hasan songeait à lui contester le trône, il obtint l'autorisation de regrouper des blindés dans Sanaa. Dans la nuit du 26 au 27 septembre, les comploteurs après avoir consigné les troupes dont ils n'étaient pas sûrs, bombardèrent le palais d'Al-Badr, annoncèrent sa mort et proclamèrent la République arabe du Yémen.

### Huit ans de guerre civile

Le règne d'Al-Badr n'aura duré que dix jours. La révolte avait été organisée par un groupuscule, sans que le peuple ait été impliqué. Mais la propagande de l'opposition avait préparé l'opinion à des bouleversements fondamentaux et une partie du monde tribal avait d'ores et déjà rompu avec l'imamat. La mort de l'imam Al-Badr avait été annoncée pour couper court à tout mouvement

en sa faveur. En fait, il était indemne et étant parvenu à s'enfuir de Sanaa, il s'était réfugié parmi les tribus. Il prit les armes contre la république. Celle-ci fit appel aux Egyptiens qui envoyèrent un corps expéditionnaire, tandis que les royalistes furent appuyés financièrement par l'Arabie Saoudite. La guerre civile allait durer huit ans. En juin 1967, Nasser était battu par Israël et perdit les revenus du canal de Suez. Vaincu sur son propre terrain, il ne pouvait justifier la poursuite d'une aventure militaire lointaine et coûteuse.

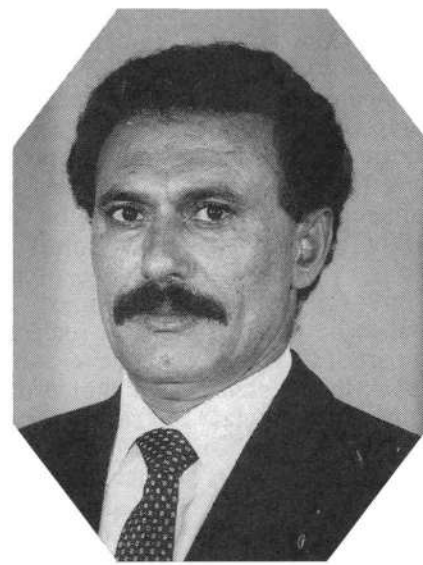
Profitant de l'évacuation des troupes égyptiennes, les royalistes tentèrent alors leur dernière chance, sans succès. Le 1er décembre, le prince Mohammed Bin Hussein isola Sanaa et l'assiégea. Les Républicains organisèrent la défense, reçurent de l'armement soviétique transporté par pont aérien et l'aide de 600 nationalistes sud-yéménites. Devant cette résistance l'offensive royaliste s'essouffla et en février 1968 une colonne formée à Hoddeida parvint à briser le siège.

La République du Yémen a aujourd'hui trente et un ans.

## En Bref

**La Palestine retrouve sa place au sein du mouvement olympique:** Quelques jours seulement après l'accord israélo-palestinien, le mouvement olympique a ouvert ses portes à la Palestine qui pourra ainsi effectuer son retour aux Jeux à Atlanta en 1996 et peut-être même à Lillehammer en février prochain. Le comité olympique palestinien n'avait plus d'existence depuis 1948. Le fait de disposer d'un territoire où elle pourra implanter le siège d'un comité national olympique dans la bande de Gaza ou à Jéricho a permis à l'OLP d'obtenir ce que le CIO lui avait continuellement refusé en dépit de son affiliation à dix fédérations internationales de sports au programme olympique.

**Déséquilibre entre la croissance démographique et la production alimentaire dans le monde arabe:** Le taux de croissance démographique dans les pays arabes est supérieur à celui de leur production alimentaire, en raison notamment de l'inadéquation des politiques agricoles dans ces pays, selon un récent rapport du Fonds Monétaire Arabe. La population des pays arabes est passée de près de 140 millions d'habitants en 1975 à 240 millions en 1992. Vers l'an 2000, elle doit atteindre 290 millions environ. Outre l'inadéquation des politiques agricoles, les experts expliquent la baisse de la production alimentaire par la faiblesse des investissements dans le secteur agricole. Elle est due également aux conflits armés dans la plupart des pays arabes, notamment le Soudan, la Somalie, le Liban, l'Egypte, l'Algérie et l'Irak.



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congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution

فندق شيراتون  
صنعاء

يتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس



**\* Khalid Mohammed Al-Rabadi:**

Mr. Khalid Mohammed Ali Al-Rabadi, son of the late Mohammed Al-Rabadi, is the strongest contender for parliament in constituency # 85 in Ibb. Competing against him is Dr. Mohammed Yahia Al-Haddad, candidate of the People's General Congress. The constituency's seat in parliament is vacated by the death of Mr. Rabadi.

**\* Jamal Al-Yafeyi:**

Businessman Jamal Al-Yafeyi plans to leave for Germany next week. He is going on a business trip that will take a couple of weeks.

**\* Nageeb Saeed Thabit:**

Mr. Nageeb Saeed Thabit, President of the Artists' Association in Aden, has sent cables to the president and vice president of the republic asking them to help find lodging for the association.

**\* Alawi Al-Salami:**

Minister of Finance Alawi Al-Salami left this week for Washington in order to participate in the annual gathering of the IMF and World Bank. Before his departure, the minister left instructions not to dispense of any of the vehicles turned over by Yemen Hunt Oil Company after their book value was fully depreciated. The vehicles are to be sold to the public.

**\* Mohammed Abdullah Fara':**

Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Fara', prominent sports commentator has left for Saudi Arabia for medical check-up. He has been invited by the Saudi authorities who are helping with his treatment.

**\* Hifdhallah Ali Al-Jabaly:**

Hifdhallah Ali Al-Jabaly, Acting Manager of Marketing at the General Authority for Investments, said that they are planning a series of seminars to discuss the incentives allowed in the investment law of Yemen. The first of these seminars will take place in Sanaa on October 9th.

"We are planning similar events in the various governments as well as in our embassies abroad," he said.

**\* Hatim Al-Hadhrani:**

Hatim Al-Hadhrani continues to lead the chess tournament currently going on in Yemen. At the end of six rounds, and with only three rounds to go, Hatim is pulling away from the rest of the contenders.

**\* Amin Ali Amin:**

Amin Ali Amin, Member of the Supreme Electoral Commission (SEC) presided over a meeting to prepare for elections in constituency number 192 in Hodeidah. The constituency was left out in last April's elections when two contenders fought it out and one was killed.

**\* Mohsin Al-Yusufi:**

Mr. Mohsin Al-Yusufi, Chairman of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority, signed on 22nd September a contract according to which the Aden airport runway will receive a new lighting system. The project, which is a gift from France, will cost FF 16,821,000.

**\* Michael Wilson:**

Mr. Michael Wilson arrived at the head of Canadian delegation on Wednesday, September 22nd. Mr. Wilson will represent his country to the celebrations of the Revolution anniversary in Yemen.

**\* Jamal Al-Maqtari:**

Jamal Al-Maqtari organizer and sponsor of the Second Computer and Electronic Equipment Exhibition in Sanaa, expressed delight at the response from the general public as well as companies and government agencies. The exhibition, which was kicked off on the 23rd, will go on until September 28th.

**\* Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh:**

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, Rector of Sanaa University and Chairman of the Center for Research and Yemeni Studies, inaugurated the First Book Fair at the center. Dr. Hassan Makki, Dr. Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani, and numerous officials attended the opening session.

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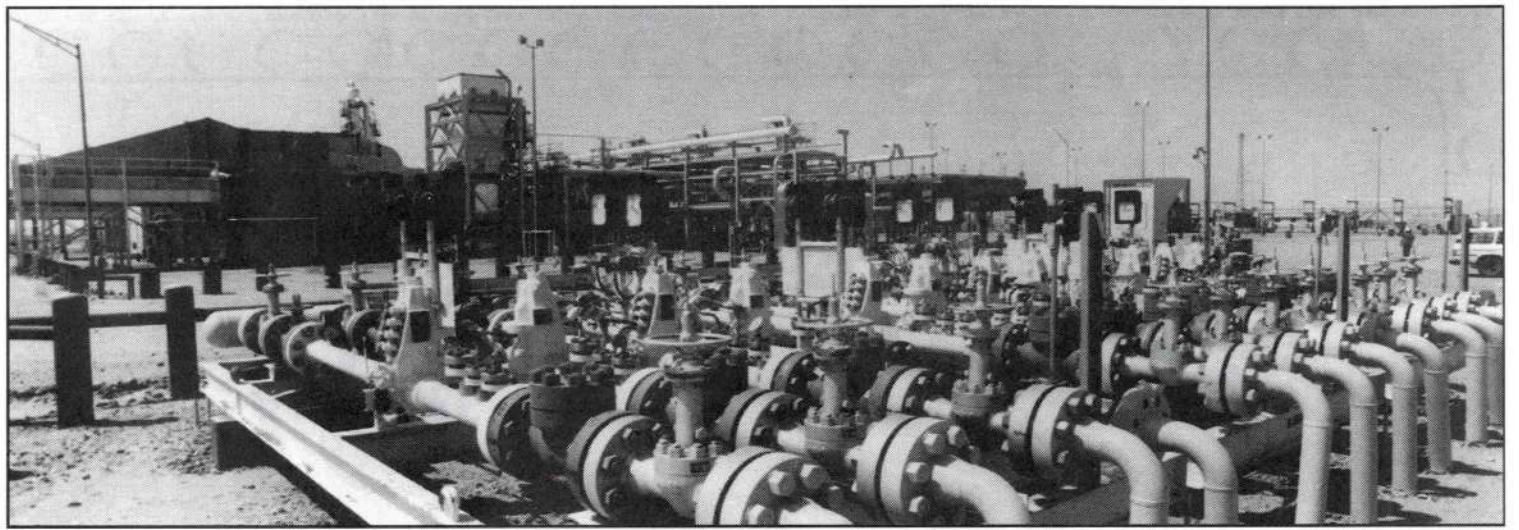
By: **Ameen Nouisser, Mervat Duweikat, and Bashar Ghazi Askar.**

Yemen Hunt Oil Company is steadily moving into gas. As the oldest company engaged in oil, the company continues to explore for oil, but it is the gas operations that is holding the most interesting prospects for Hunt as well as Yemen.

"We have three gas plants that are about to be finished over the last part of this year. These plants are there essentially for re-injecting the gas into the ground. This gas is kept for future years, when it can be exploited. These new facilities are very modern plants," explained

Since the company started operations in Yemen, it acted very quickly to get oil production on stream. In fact, there were no trained Yemeni workers for doing the kind of work the oil sector needed at the time. "Initially, we made do with whatever people had worked in the Aden refinery, supplemented by foreign experts. Today, through an extensive training program, we have Yemenized our manpower 100%. Except at the refinery, we have no foreign hands. We started training Yemenis in many parts of our operation - whether locally or abroad," Mr. Slaughter added.

YHOC today employs some 1200 Yemenis and 330



the slots as they picked up more and more of the skills needed to do the job. To even help in the language and communication problem, the company initiated multiple-level language training programs.

In early 1992, the first batch of 18 new hire trainees graduated. Then a second batch graduated in late 1992. These were again 18 persons newly-employed.

On Thursday, September 23rd, YHOC graduated the first batch of its existing employees who have been retrained. "The training program is now in full speed, and we are about to completing the construction of a training center at Marib. We hope to inaugurate it in November," stated Karim Abuhamad, Director of Industrial Relations, who directly supervises the training and Yemenization program.

The center will have simulation facilities where the trainees will have first-hand experience in simulating various mechanical, elec-

trical and other operations.

These twenty persons graduating today will all replace foreign personnel," said Karim pointing that the company has some 140 skilled professional level jobs, some of which await Yemenization.

Back to oil and George Slaughter who said, "We have some systematic work in progress. We are doing exploratory work that have good potential. We are now drilling some more exploratory wells in new fields and will be drilling some more around the end of this year. We do think that there are still some areas with good oil development/discovery and so we are working on that level for the balance of this year and a good part of next years."

The more interesting development, however, has to do with gas. "Yemen has a lot of gas reserves and a search showed there is a potential for using this gas both domestically and for possible export. You are probably aware that a dialogue has

been conducted, mainly with the government, about the possibilities of exporting gas. We feel this would be a good source of revenue to Yemen. Over and above exports, Yemen needs to recognize that the gas reserves can be utilized for industrial use and electric generation, as well as for certain household uses," he explained.

Mr. Slaughter stated that he hoped within the near future, the country will start utilizing some of this gas domestically and to have a gas project for export purposes.

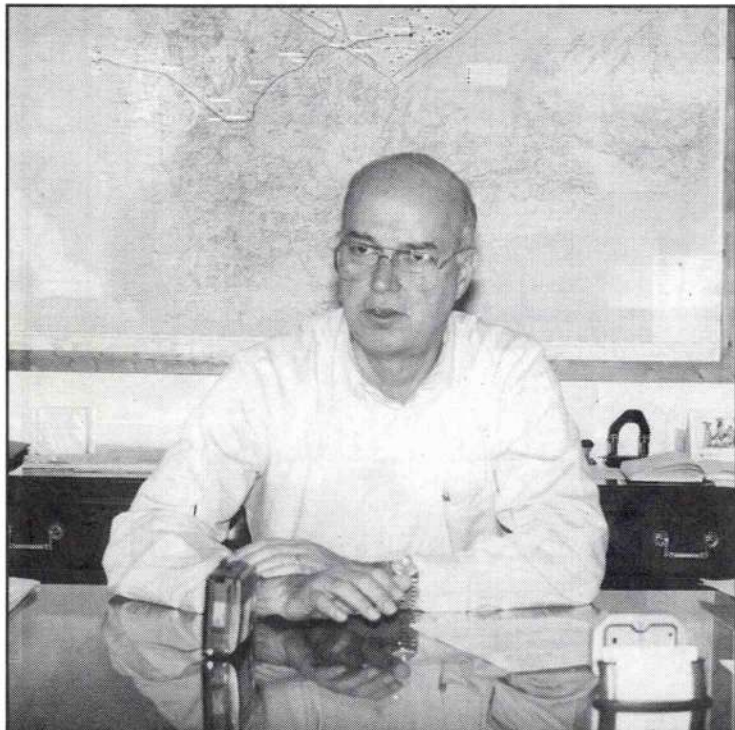
The government is presently studying the optimal decision on the exploitation of gas. There are two alternatives. One is to concentrate on gas exploitation for domestic use, and try to replace all other sources of energy with gas. This will allow the heavy industrial plants, electric generation systems, etc. to convert to gas.

The second alternative is to try to export the gas, and the quantities do warrant such an idea. But the costs of liq-

uification are enormous.

Even without the new giant project, YHOC plans to inaugurate three new facilities before the end of the year. "We should have an increase at Marib's liquid production by around 30,000 barrels per a day. Of course, that is a small economic saving," George Slaughter pointed out.

"When we look back over the last ten years since we came to Yemen, we notice a lot of dramatic changes. Yemen has gone through a major transformation. We feel like that the revenues from our operations have contributed to some of these changes. I think the future for Yemen is very bright and there will be increases in oil production. Yemen has done a fantastic job in moving towards democracy and the government is struggling with an ambitious program. I take this opportunity to salute the Yemeni people and political leadership and to express my admiration for what has been achieved," he said.



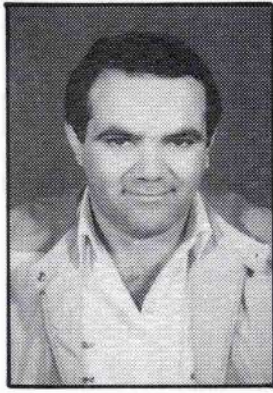
George Slaughter, Vice President and General Manager of YHOC.

foreign experts working for it. Gradually, Yemenis filled up



## “Jurassic Park:” The Controversy Has Just Started!

By Saad Salah Khalis,  
Cultural Editor,  
Yemen Times.



Finally, “Jurassic Park” is available in Yemen, on black market video tapes, of course.

I was eagerly waiting what kind of artistic work generated the more than \$350 million in box revenues over the last few months. I was also anxiously waiting to see the film that has caused so much controversy among scientists, theologians and other specialists.

The movie also created massive interest in the facilities for entertainment; i.e., parks, museums, carnival and festival centers, and even restaurants - all of which were eager to glorify our late ancestors - the dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs are the heroes of Steven Spielberg's new record breaker “Jurassic Park,” which in its first month already became one of the top ten movies. In the course of the year, it will definitely break all kinds of records, at least in terms of revenue.

High technical gadgets are a feature of all Spielberg movies - Jaws, Close Encounter with the Third Kind, The Indiana Jones series such as Duel, Sugar-

land Express, Always, E.T. and many others. But in this one, he has gone overboard.

All were thrillers and science fiction based on vivid imagination that created master-pieces. But Jurassic Park is something different.

First, let us see what the title refers to. Jurassic is named after the Jurassic period - between 120-65 million years ago, which scientists consider as the intermediate of the three “dinosauric” periods. A book carrying the same title, was written by Michael Krishton, himself a film director, became an instant best seller in 1990. Spielberg bought all rights of the book to produce the movie, which is said to have costed some \$ 65 million.

Second the story has a catching beginning. It starts when a group of scientists

find the fossil of an ancient mosquito. Upon analysis, they found that the mosquito had sucked the blood of a dinosaur- strange but plausible. Bingo - the possibility for reconstruction of DNA molecules, and recreate the dinosaur.

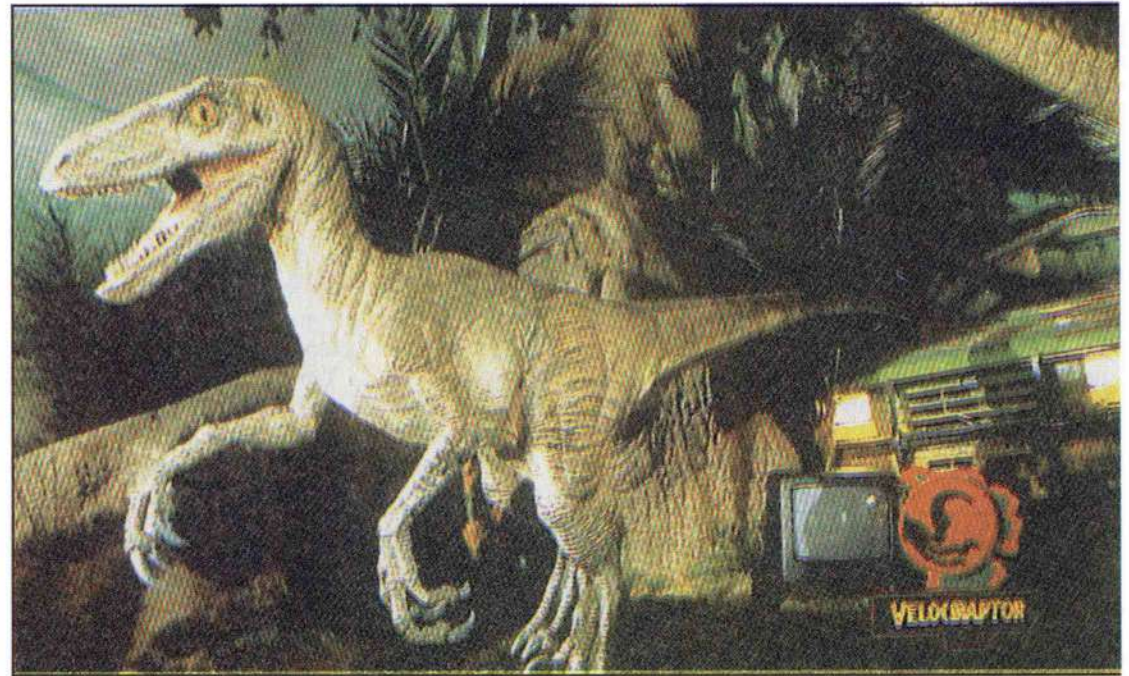
The mission soon became to bring together the requirements for the Creation. In specialized laboratories, in an amazing island.

Finally, dinosaurs are created - imprisoned in electrified wire fencing. Tourists are welcome to enjoy the sight.

Soon, differences between the scientists and the investor create some confusion that affect the security system. The dinosaurs walk out, and the terror begins.

The world interact with the incidence. All over the world, dinosaur madness grips people. Computerized toys, laughing, “thinking” and expressing feelings (as good as real) overwhelm the world. Dinosaur toys are sold everywhere. Older movies on dinosaurs come back. Stickers, T-shirts, books, songs abound. The infection that started in the USA, soon travels to Britain, France, Germany, Japan, etc. Soon a Jurassic culture has evolved.

But the main dispute is



elsewhere. The shock has another dimension, in the form of a question - Is this possible? Can we recreate life out of the DNA molecules? Has genetic engineering really crossed the red line between theory and practice?

Most scientists answer “No. At least not in this period.” Others have chosen to stay quiet, as they are involved in the \$15 billion Genom project, itself a project related to genetic mickey-mousing. DNA analysis might help in throwing some light on the life of these ancient creatures.

One scientist, commenting on the furor raised by the

movie, said that he did not remember the last time that a movie started such a controversy as Jurassic Park has done.

But, can Spielberg, the Pope, or anybody else stop the human drive to create

life or to play with genetics?

American former president Lyndon Johnson once said, “If you reveal every scientific research and results, the public would go mad.” I believe him.

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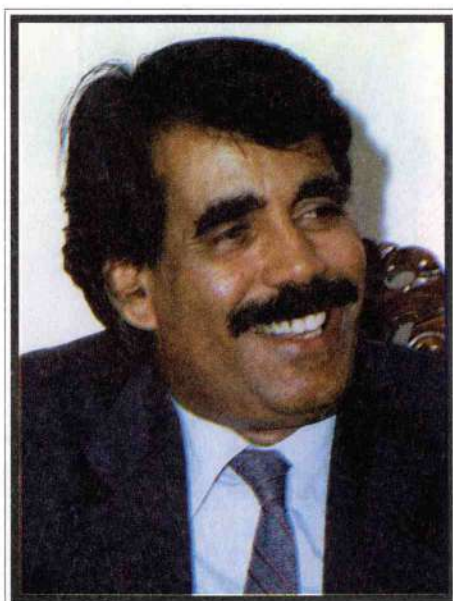
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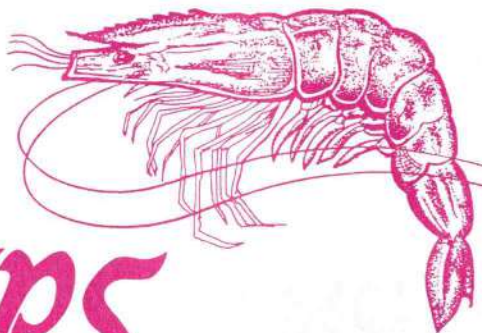
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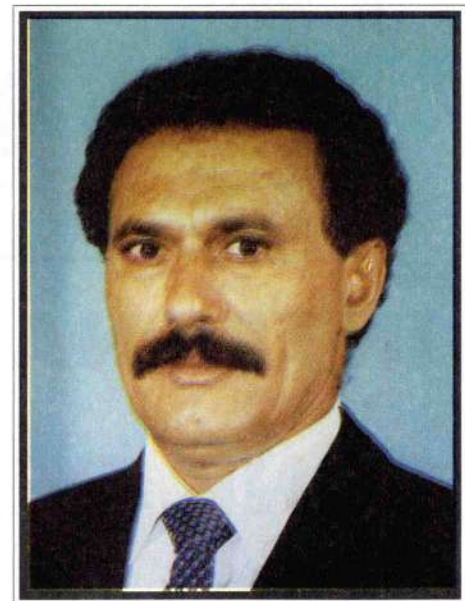
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## Arab Gulf Investors Check Out the Free Zone of Aden

By: Al-Izzy As-Selwi,  
Yemen Times.

A high level business delegation has concluded a three-day visit to Yemen to check out investment possibilities open in the Aden Free Zone. These include:

1. International Development Corporation Limited, (IDC) of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates;
2. Wimpey Engineering & Construction International;
3. Khalaf Group of Companies of Doha, Qatar;
4. Zubair Automotive of Muscat, Oman;
5. Acer Middle East.

nessman Mahdi Al-Tajir who was the mastermind behind the Jabal Ali Free Zone, and Ahmed Hussain Khalaf, Chair and Proprietor of the Khalaf Group.

The high-gear team held meetings with senior government officials including Dr. Mohammed Saeed Al-Attar, Vice Prime Minister and Ministry of Industry and Chairman of the Investment Board, Mr. Abubakar Bin Hussainoon, Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, and of course, the people of the Free Zones Public Authority. "We have had interesting meetings with the Yemeni

visit here, and we already have extensive contact with the local business community. We are to study new possibilities," he said.

"Ultimately, we are looking for local partners who will help us promote the business," he added.

Mr. Al-Tajir put forth a more basic question. "For a country that needs projects with immediate returns given the economic circumstances, I just wonder how right a free zone project is for Yemen? This is a long term commitment that requires enormous investments. What is the rationale behind the

Mr. Ahmed Hussain Khalaf stated that no infrastructure as yet exists in Aden. "The government has to commit some money to start the basic infrastructure before it can expect businessmen to jump in. The optimal scenario is for the private sector to join in early in the process. But the government has to take the first step," he pointed out.

The Khalaf Group is very interested in establishing a foothold in Yemen. "We feel very strongly inclined towards Yemen, and we can see the opportunities that are going to exist in Yemen in

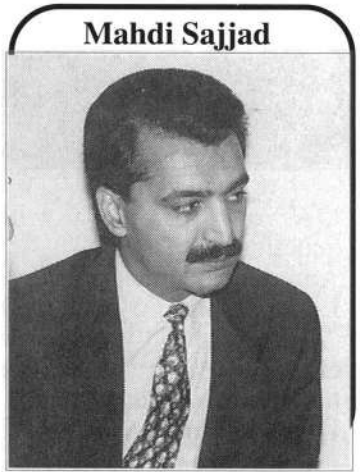
of the Aden harbor queue," he said. His company has won the contract to do the work.

Referring to the nine-volume study carried out by Al-Dar Engineering Consultants & Technical Services Co of United Engineers International (itself a Raytheon Company), Mr. Price indicated that although the technical and engineering aspects are thorough, a lot of economic studies have to be completed in order to ascertain the viability of the investments envisaged in the plan. The plan calls for a \$5.8 billion over a 25 year

spelled out. "There is very little to go by, at it is right now," he added.

CRW Morley, who serves as Company Secretary for IDC repeated the views expressed by the other company officials. "there must be signals that the Yemeni government means business, and that it is willing to put up some money to transform the site into a busy free zone. We are here to study the options and see what our role will be," he said.

"We understand that there are some basic provisions at Aden, and that is most welcome. We hope more can



Mahdi Sajjad



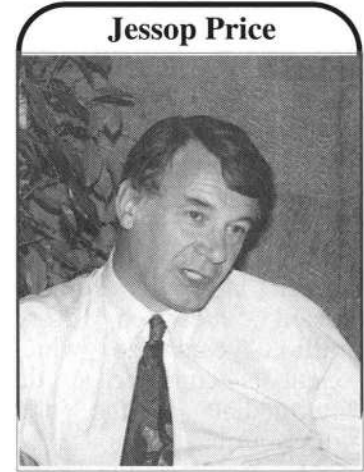
Rashad M. Zubair



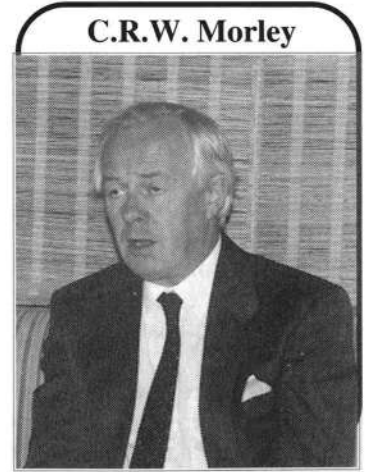
Khalid Al-Tajir



Ahmed Hussain Khalaf



Jessop Price



C.R.W. Morley

The group includes such senior businessmen as Mr. Mahdi Sajjad, the General Manager of IDC, Rashad Bin Mohammed Zubair, Chairman of Zubair Automotive and Representative of the holding Zubair company, Jessop Price, Chairman of Acer, Rodey Maciver, Managing Director of Wimpey, Khalid Al-Tajir, son of the famous busi-

officials and businessmen," said Mr. Sajjad. "We would like to pin down what it is we can do to make the Aden Free Zone a reality. Even if the right conditions do not exist at the moment, we do not want to turn our backs. We would like to have a role in making this dream a reality," he said. Mr. Zubair is an old hand on Yemen. "This is my third

decision to start a free zone in this part of the world," he inquired.

Mr. Al-Tajir was not making a statement, he was simply hoping that the Yemeni government has done its homework well on this matter. "Look around you. There are half a dozen or so free zones, against which you will compete," he warned.

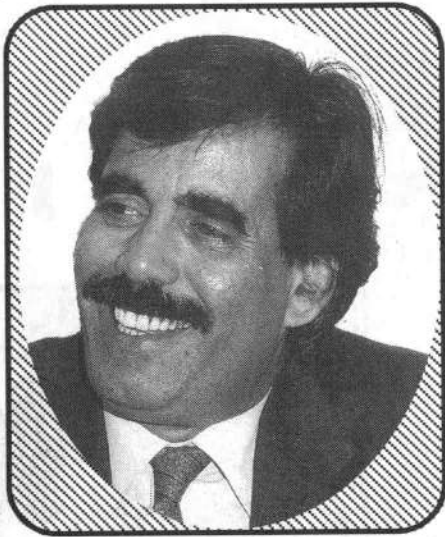
the near future. Yet, there must a minimum base to start with. We hope the Yemeni authorities appreciate this and act on it," he stated. Jessop Price represents the company with the most tangible stakes in the Aden Free Zone, so far. "I hope that we can sign a deal according to which we will carry out the study for the upgrading and modernizing

four-phase development. "It is a lot of money, and one wonders about how much of it could be made available and how much of it is really needed," questioned Roddy Maciver.

Zubair pointed out that the group would be willing to chip as well as help raise money. But first, the viability and conditions of the investments have to be

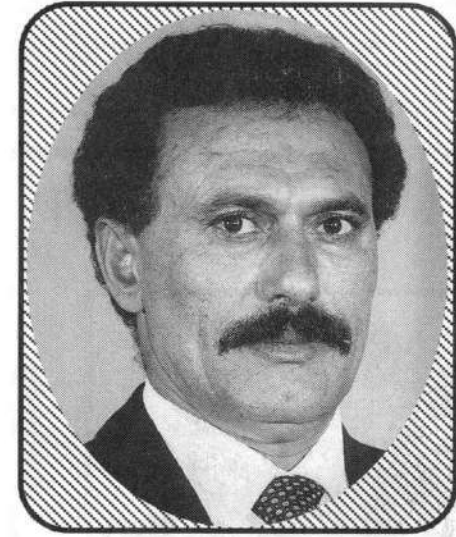
done in the coming months," he added.

The group visited Aden and met there with officials and businessmen. Their conclusion remains the same: There is a solid interest, but the ball remains with the government. It has to make the first move; meaning some basic facilities have to exist before any local or foreign investor will jump in.



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Continued from Page 5:

## Interview with President Ali Abdullah Saleh:

**Q: Mr. President. You are said to be a prisoner of a bad team of aides. How do you respond to that?**

**A:** This kind of accusation had been levelled against the Imam and other rulers. People always say, "The ruler is okay, but it is his aides who are bad."

**Q: But seriously speaking?**

**A:** I mean what I said. People always say, "The king is fine, or the prince is fine, or the president is fine. It is just the people around him." We cannot penetrate into the hearts and minds of people.

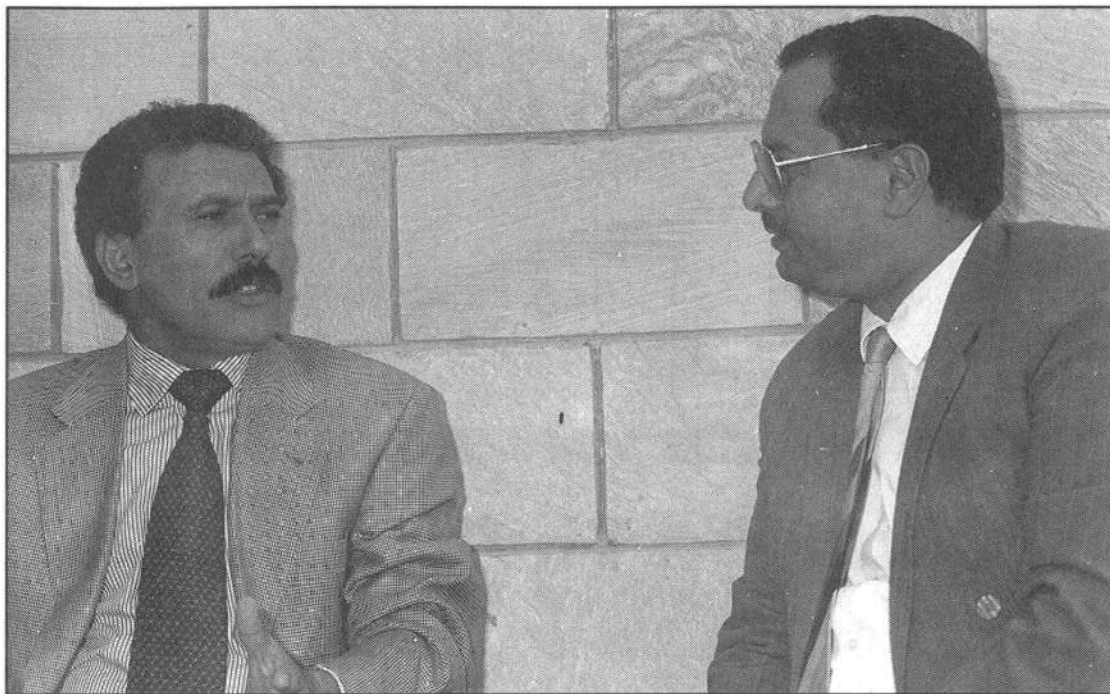
I say that all authority is derived from the people. The rulers are from among the people, and his aides from among the people. The aides are not from the royal family or some other privileged group belonging to a certain tribe or village.

My aides are from the people and come from diverse regions and tribes in the country. The ministers, military and security officers, public corporations' chairmen, etc. They all come from the masses, and they are not chosen from a select group or tribe or village or family.

People also say the minister is fine, but it is his aides, or even the chairman of the board of the corporation is fine, but it is his aides.

In the final analysis, the supervisors are the people, and they can tell the president, minister, chairman of the board, etc. his shortcomings. This is especially true in these days of pluralist politics and free press.

We hope to receive constructive criticism which



helps us correct any mistakes and shortcomings. When criticism is constructive, it goes a long way in helping improve things. But when criticism is irresponsible or is politically-motivated, then it just creates ill feelings.

Ask about my aides. They are from different parts of the country, and they try to do their work as fully as they can and in a responsible way. The people have the right to watch over them.

**Q: Mr. President. As a university professor, I can tell you that higher education has not been given due attention. For example, do you realize that Sanaa University has no functioning president and that the order appointing the vice president has not been issued officially and he is merely working in caretaker capacity?**

**A:** When I first became president of Yemen, the total number of university students in the country was no more than 2,000. Today, the number has reached 100,000. Of course, this dramatic increase in number has come at the expense of the quality of education. We are trying to address this issue in a meaningful way through the cooperation of all sides.

As far as the president of Sanaa University, it is still Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, and the Vice President, at the moment, is Dr. Nasser Al-Aulaqi.

We do attend to the needs of higher education. You will recall that a decree has been issued to start the universities of Taiz (Al-Janad) and Hadhramaut.

**Q: Construction work at Taiz University has not started due to complications of land ownership at the site.**

**A:** We know the resources to build a full-fledged university in Taiz are limited. That is why we welcomed the contribution of the Hayel Saeed Anam Family Group. We are concentrating on the hard sciences.

The land plot for Taiz was available. It was on the way to Hugarriah. But we decided to change the location of the university to Al-Janad. In part this is to benefit from the historic name of Al-Janad as a center of learning, and so that the neighboring governorates of Ibb and Lahej may benefit from the Taiz University.

With respect to the complications, I have issued instruc-

tions to immediately attend to them.

You will note that we have made an extra-budgetary allocation of YR 100 million to Sanaa University last year. This year, we have made smaller extra-budgetary allocations to Aden, Taiz and Hadhramaut universities.

**Q: How do you feel about Taiz, as the largest governorate in the Republic?**

**A:** Taiz has a special place in my heart. I have lived there for extensive period. So I know the people rather well. I also think that Taiz is one of the governorates with the greatest potential.

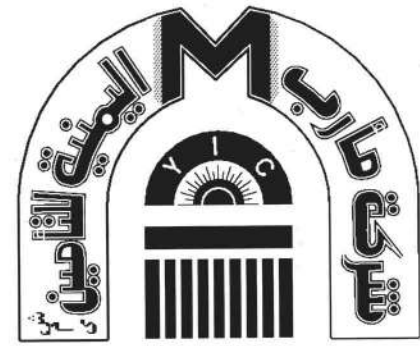
I will have to say that there is a group of people who are trying very hard to make my relations with Taiz deteriorate, I know of such efforts and what they aim at. Let me use the incidents of December 9th, 1992, to explain this matter. Some

people have instigated the riots and violence so that we may strike back, and thus lose the sympathy and support I have in Taiz. Being fully aware of this plan, I did not fall in the trap. Thus my relations with Taiz are well preserved. I can tell you that Taiz is one of the strongest support base of my presidency. Since 1978, I have depended on Taiz, and the people have come through.

**Q: What do you think of the Yemen Times?**

**A:** First, let me point out I don't read English, so I don't have direct access to the paper.

Second, I am told by people who read it and the politicians that it is an excellent paper and it is widely spread. I hope it grows further, and I will stress on it to continue to check its sources rigorously for the sake of its continued credibility.




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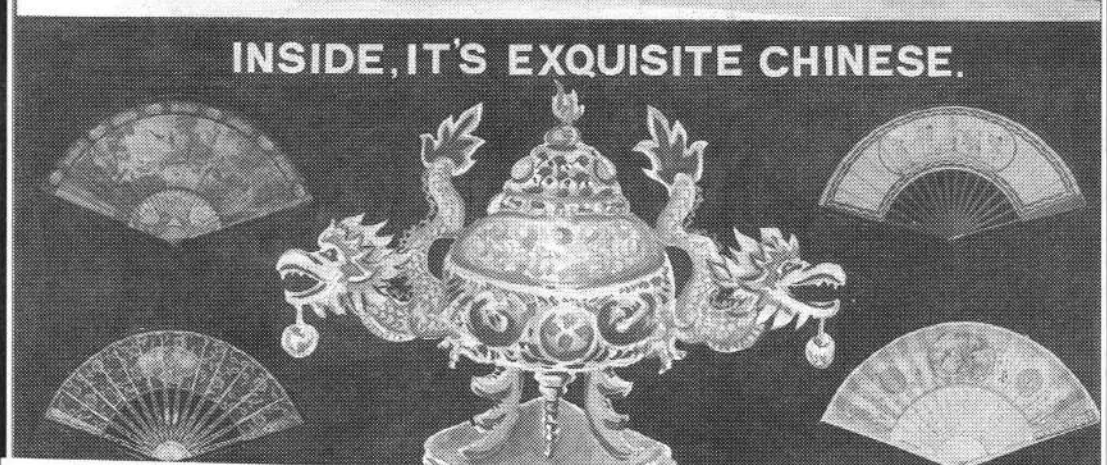
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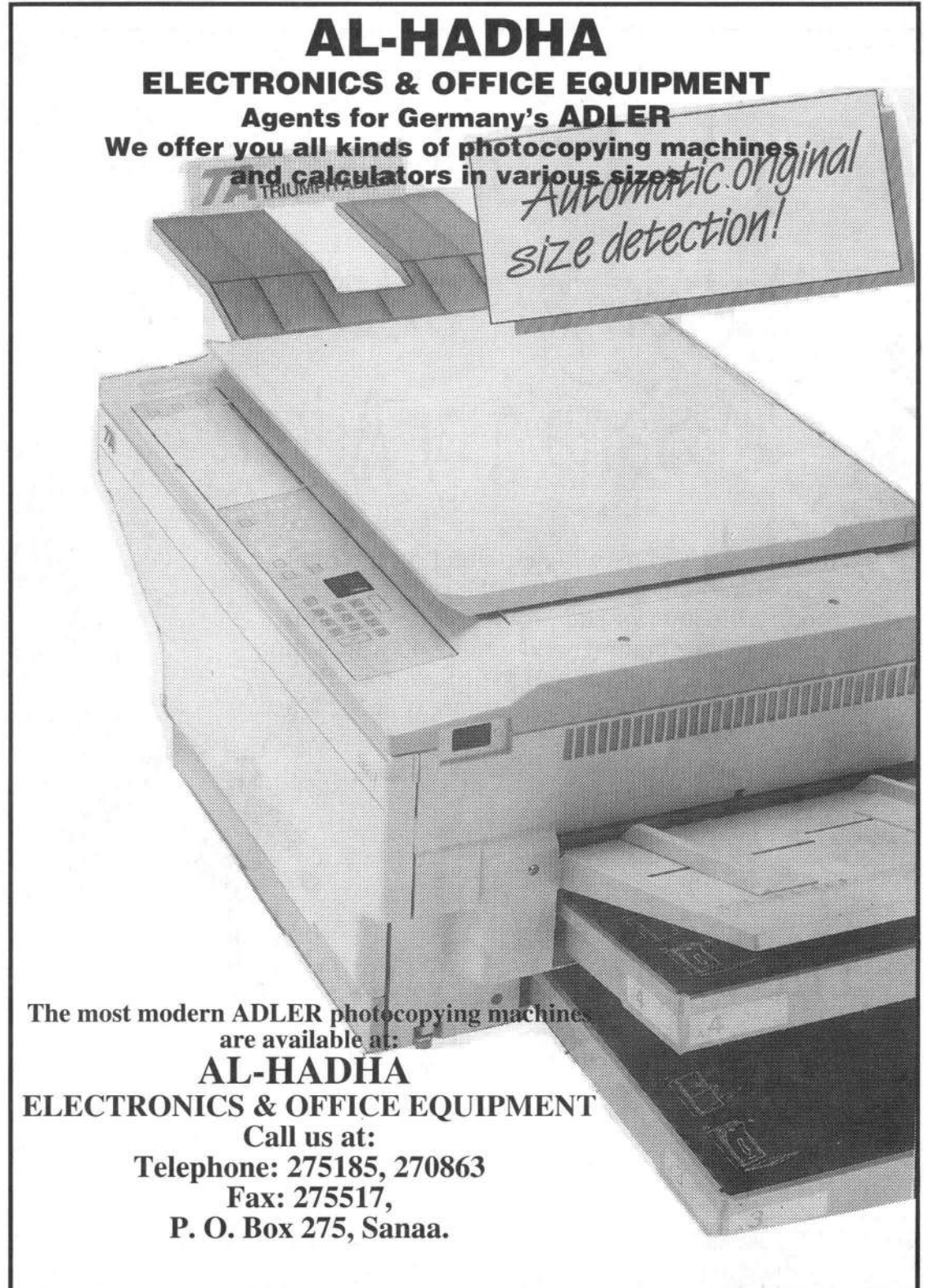
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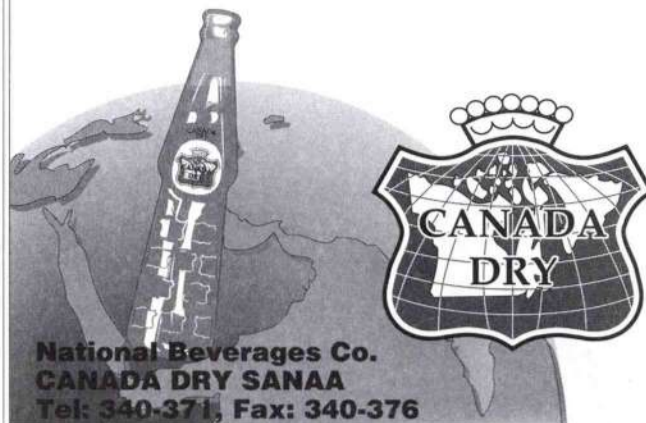


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## For God's Sake, You Can't Do That!

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,  
Professor,  
Sanaa University.

It reminded me of what the Catholic Church in 15th century Europe was doing to any person or group who did fit their schemes, most of which were carnal in nature. So it was in Ibb recently.

The religious circles wanted to crucify the Christians of the Baptist Hospital in Jiblah. Why? Because they are different!

The people who orchestrated the whole affair felt they had some kind of mission: To dismantle the hospital and get rid of the Nasranis (Christians in Jiblah).

So the Prosecutor's office in Jiblah filed a lawsuit accusing the hospital of missionary efforts aimed at converting local Muslims into Christians. The focal point of the case were six

"misguided Yemenis who tore up the Quran and repudiated Islam as their religion," according to the case files, of which Yemen Times got a copy.

The hospital was not charged with anything specific, but there were a number of references to it as the body which created the background for the deviation of the Yemenis. The hospital was also mentioned as having carried out unnecessary operations, abortions, etc.

Although reflecting a sick atmosphere, that was all something with which one could live. But the main issue is what the Ibb Primary Court did.

First of all, it is the Jiblah Primary Court that has jurisdiction over the case, given the law governing location of the accused party. Second the Judge who presided over the hearing sessions, Ali Bin

Ali Al-Baadani, had resigned from his service as judge as he ran for parliament. He used the case to win favor with a conservative constituency. Third, the case was filed and completed without the knowledge of the accused party. The hospital received no formal call to court. Fourth, the hearing took place in three consecutive days, which is extraordinary in the history of due process in Yemen. Fifth, politics played a visible role as many people video-taped the court hearings and distributed them to show the public what they were doing to "protect the public."

All in all, it was a grave error and a shameful act on the part of the people involved. I just wonder how much they serve God or Islam by such actions. It bothers me that they speak in the name of protecting Islam.

I ask the Ministry of Justice and the court system to investigate this case and take action against the wrong doers.

Our courts are already in bad shape the way they are. We need not add a political dimension to their work.

As a Yemeni and Muslim, I have serious doubts about the motivations of the witnesses who were lined up to tell about the "excesses of the hospital doctors." I also resent the efforts to restrict the right of non-Muslims to perform their religious rituals in any way they feel appropriate. We have no business to tell the hospital doctors how they should worship.

As a Yemeni, I feel deeply wounded by the way we have repaid decent human beings who have been serving our people for almost three decades. They have been among us helping and caring for our sick, not because we deserve to be helped, but because these people have high ideals which neither judge Al-Baadani nor his cronies can even begin to comprehend. It is high time we stopped xenophobic people from hurting Islam and Muslims, and often for very cheap and carnal reasons - like winning support for running in elections, or even getting some money.

The morals of Islam are much superior than the opportunistic politicians and their entourage can even understand, let alone practise.

I bring this case to the attention of the Yemeni authorities so that they may rectify the wrong that has been done to these people. I urge the Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs to invite the Jiblah Hospital management and key doctors and apologize to them for the stupid allegations.

Finally, I invite Yemen's elites and intellectuals to stand up to the people who speak in the name of Islam and actually end up hurting it themselves. Let us shake off the fear that we may be targeted by religious circles and be branded in one way or the other. This fight is bound to come, but it would be better if we choose the issue and timing. I believe, although we do not wear the traditional garb, we are better Muslims than they are. Therefore, we should not worry about being branded.



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- Water treatment plants, reservoirs and distribution systems.
- Sewage treatment plants and collection networks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Air purification for industry.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths and refinery terminals.
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- Prefabricated accommodation and office facilities.

**SANA'A:**

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

**ADEN:**

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

## Looking for accommodation in Sana'a or Aden?

The Property Centre will help you find the right accommodation, negotiate the right terms, re modify the interior and provide you with a full maintenance contract and while you wait will accommodate you in one of their luxurious flats which are situated in the finest areas of Sana'a



**The Property Centre**  
Will lift the wait off your shoulders

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رسالة شكر و عرفان  
إلى (( الدكتور عبدالله الحريبي ))  
من (الطفل ريدان السقااف)  
أتقدم بالشكر والعرفان للاب الفاضل والجراح الماهر  
الدكتور عبدالله الحريبي  
على إجرائه العملية الناجحة وبأسلوبه المتميز في التعامل مع  
مرضاه وعلى تعاظه الكبير معهم ، فجزاه الله عني خيراً

**Thank You Note to  
Dr. Abdullah Al-Huraibi**

Your 12-year old patient would like to convey his deep thanks and warm appreciation for having successfully operated on me last week. His special care and understanding, as well as his refined approach have helped me a lot.

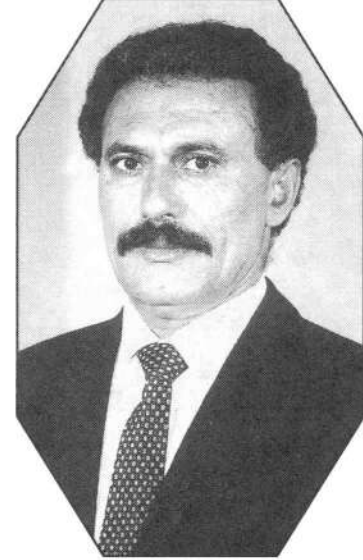
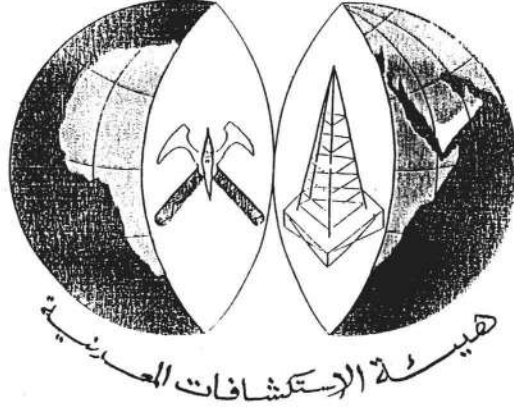
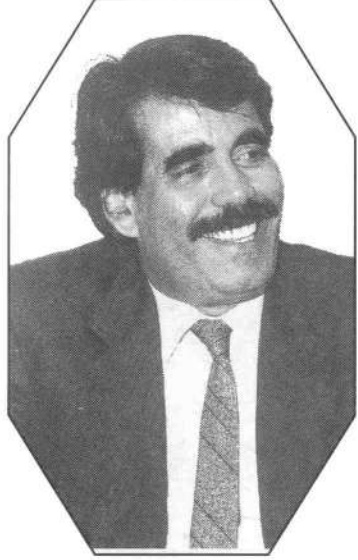
Sincerely,  
Raydan Al-Saqqaf

YEMEN  
TIMES



## **THE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD**

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



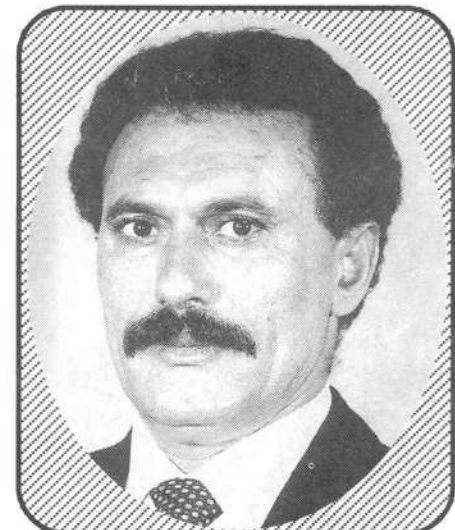
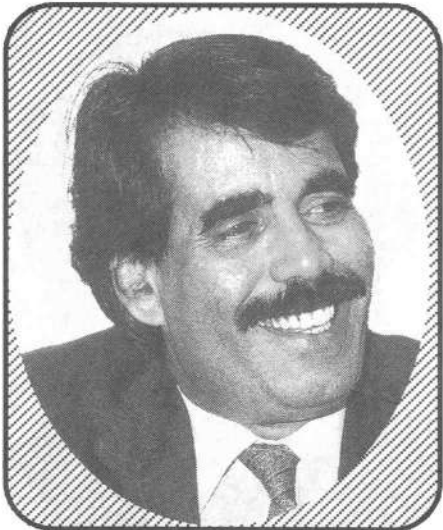
تتقدم

## **هيئة الإستكشافات المعدنية**

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته  
بمناسبة الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين

## **YEMEN FREE ZONES PUBLIC AUTHORITY**

happily expresses its best wishes to the Yemeni people,  
political leadership and government on the  
31st anniversary of the September Revolution.



تتقدم

## **الهيئة العامة للمناطق الحرة**

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



# NABORS YEMEN LIMITED

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



تتقدم شركة

## نابورس (يمن) ليمتد

بتهانيتها ونحياتها للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة

# CALTEX

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



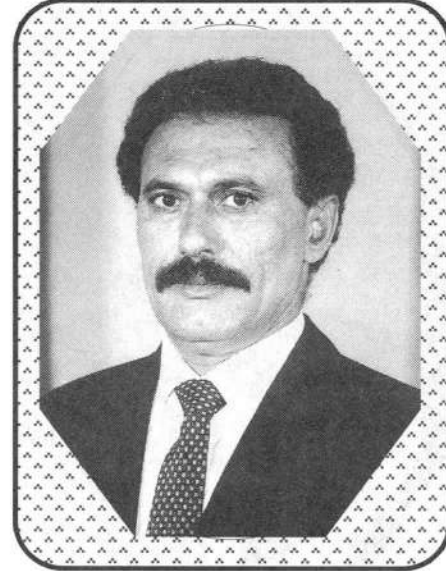
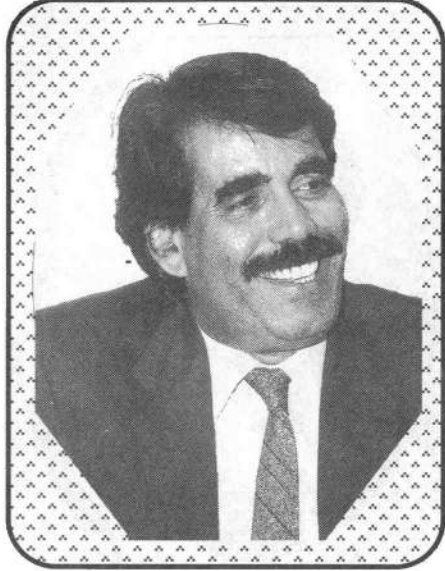
تتقدم

## كالنتكس

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



**Nimir Petroleum Company Ayad Limited**  
congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



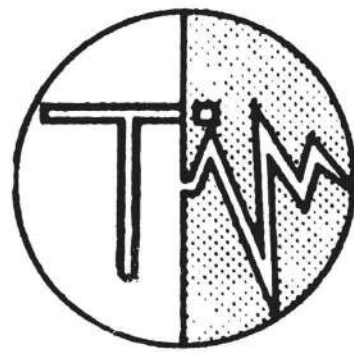
تتقدم

## شركة زهر بترول يوم عياد

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المباركة

## TeleYemen

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



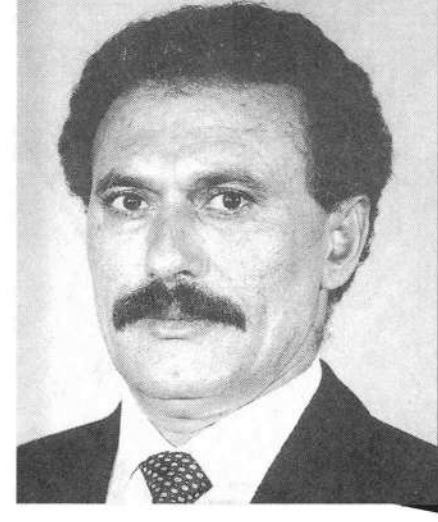
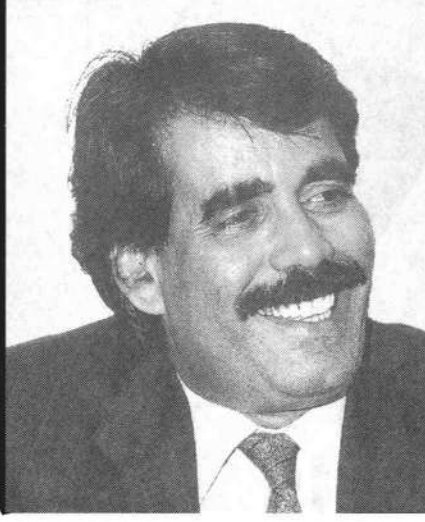
## تتقدم شركة تيليمن

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



# FURNET Petroleum services Co. Ltd

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



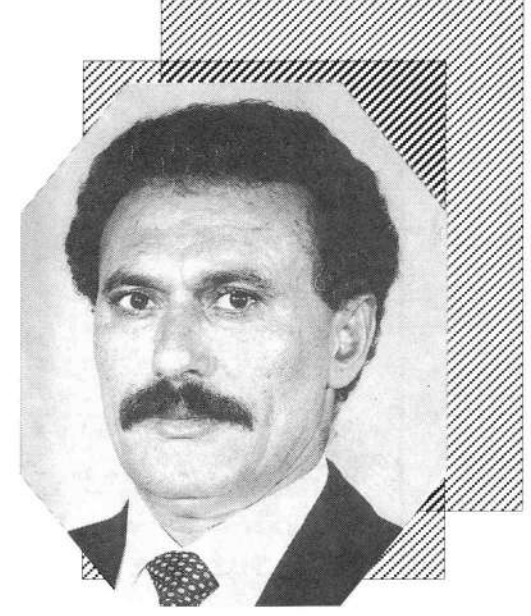
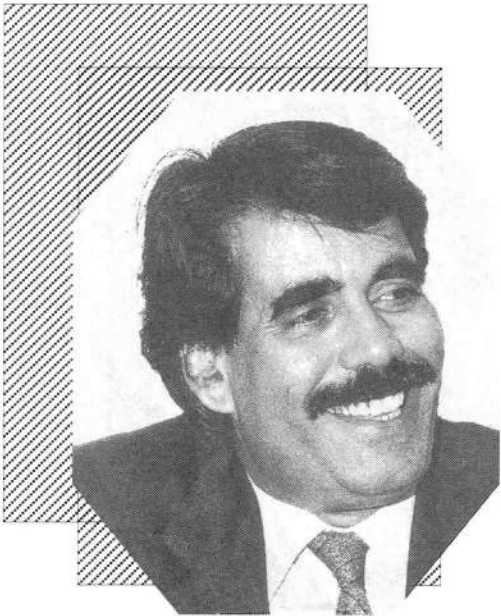
تتقدم

## شركة فيرنيت للخدمات البترولية المحدودة

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة

# Yemen Logistics & Supplies Co. Ltd

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



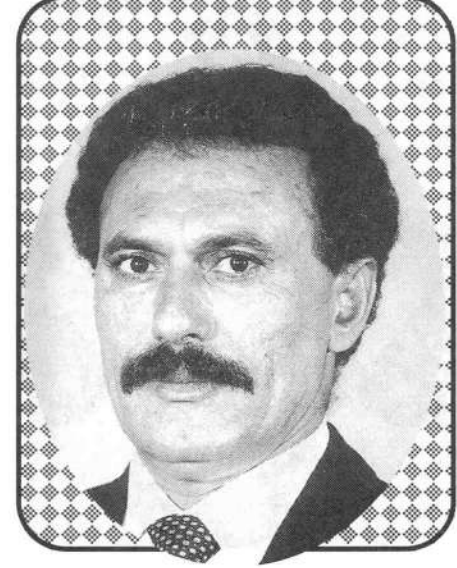
## الشركة اليمنية للإمداد والتخزين المحدودة

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



# TOTAL YEMEN

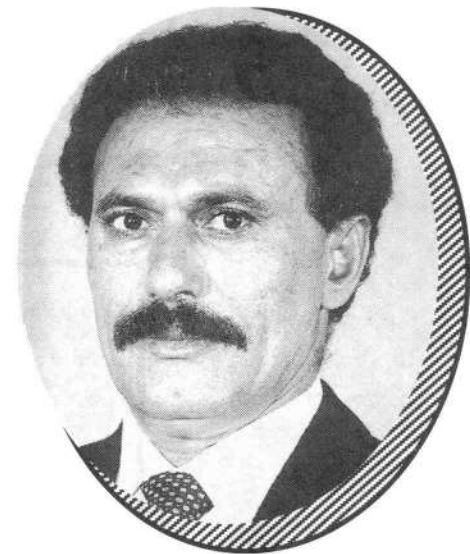
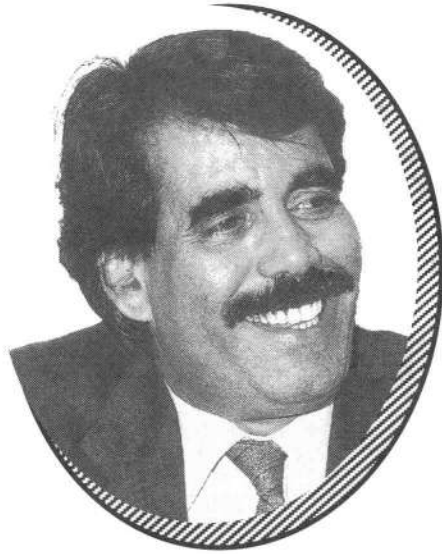
wishes the best to the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



تتقدم شركة

## توتال اليمن

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة



### **National Cigarette & Match Industries Ltd.**

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution

تتقدم

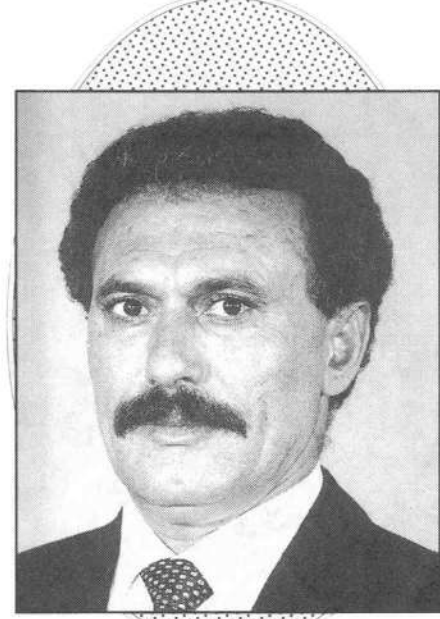
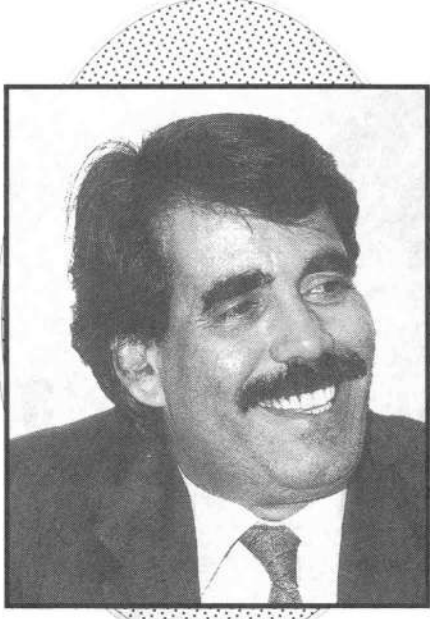
## صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

بالتعاني والتمنيات للشعب اليمني الأبي وقيادته الحكيمه وحكومته الرشيدته  
بمناسبة الذكرى (٣١) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



## BP Exploration Operating Co. Ltd

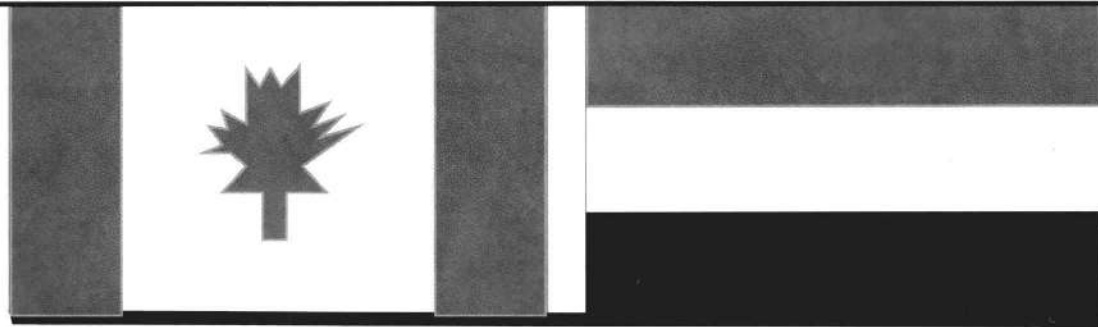
congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



تتقدم شركة

### بي بي البريطانية لعمليات التنقيب

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



## CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution

تتقدم شركة

### كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم ليمتد

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



# THE INSURANCE & PENSION AUTHORITY

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



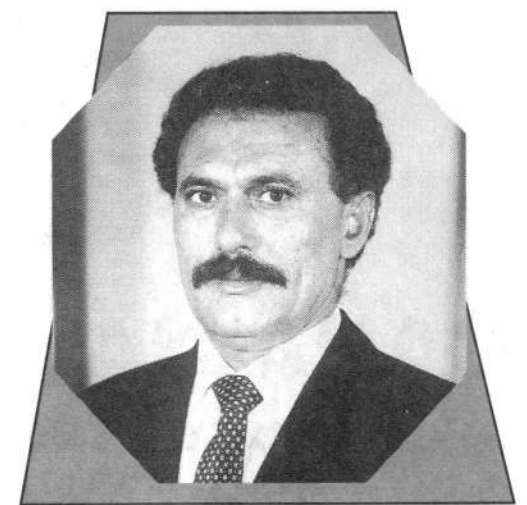
نتقدم

## الهيئة العامة للتأمينات والمعاشات

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة

# THE ARAB BANK (plc)

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



## البنك العربي (ش م ع)

يتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة



# YEMEN PETROLEUM CO.

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



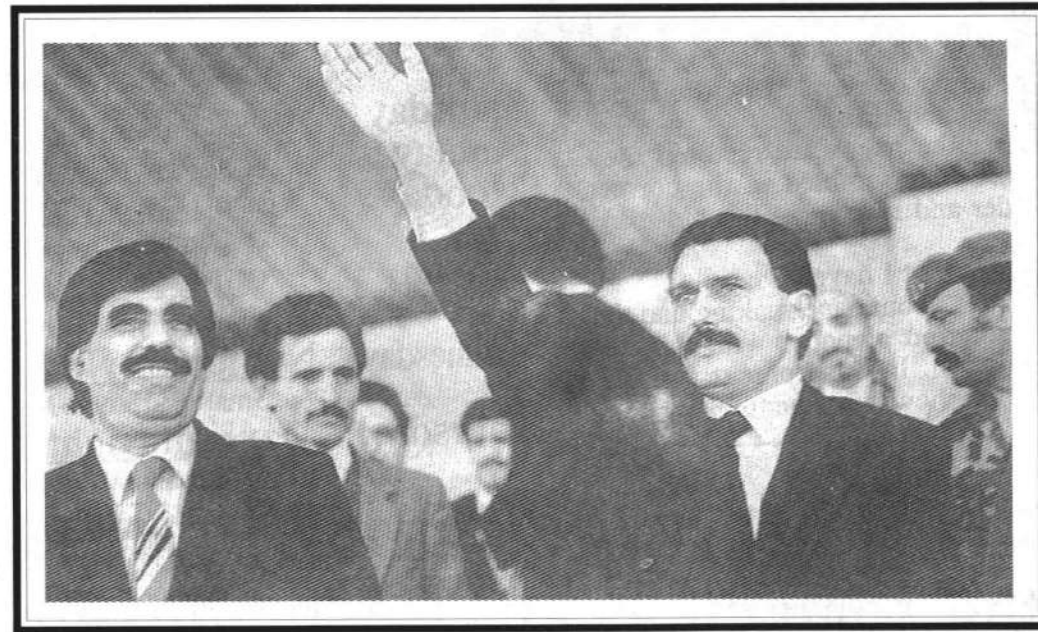
تتقدم

## شركة النفط اليمنية

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر الخالدة

# YEMEN HUNT OIL COMPANY

congratulates the Yemeni people, leadership and government  
on the 31st anniversary of the 26th September Revolution



## هنت اليمنية للنفط

بأطيب تهانيتها للشعب اليمني وقيادته وحكومته بمناسبة  
الذكرى (الحادية والثلاثين) لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر العظيم

تتقدم  
شركة