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عيد سعيد يا «يمن» Happy Holidays YEMEN

A Most Welcome Greeting to the Sultan

Yesterday, October 2nd, marks the first anniversary of the signing of the border agreement between Yemen and Oman. To mark the occasion, HM Sultan Qaboos, ruler of the Sultanate of Oman has arrived at the head of a large delegation. He was received by H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council and high ranking officials and officers.

The Sultan's mission is twofold - to promote cooperation between the two countries, and to see if he can help sort out the differences between the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council.

Yemen Times, joins the Yemeni people in extending a heartfelt "Welcome" to the Sultan and the accompanying delegation.

Sultan Qaboos is respected worldwide for his wise internal and external affairs.

Read our Special Supplement on Oman on pages 15, 16.



Over this Weekend, Join Bird Watchers all over the World

The fellow whose picture is shown below is called a Roller, a passing visitor of the coastal marshes of Hodeidah, Taiz, Lahej and Aden. More details on p. 13



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THE PEACE DEAL

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OUR VIEWPOINT

COMPROMISE: A Refined Yemeni Concept

The word compromise is a tricky one -- it can take derogatory connotations, but it could also be a very constructive concept.

The life of a Yemeni person revolves around the compromise concept in more than one way. We note that pushing to the extreme could backfire, so we settle for whatever can be achieved, at least for the time being. Some of us resume the quest for the full glory. It could happen, or we could be forced to settle for less, again. And still fewer would try again, and again.

Compromise is what allows people to tolerate each other and work with one another. It is a key element in the Yemeni way of life. It is actually an integral part of human life.

I raise this issue because we badly need this concept in our political cooperation today, especially when the vision at the top is blurred. Neither Ali can claim to be 100% right, and neither can say the other is 100% evil. Therefore, it is critical that they learn to live with each other, and cooperate constructively.

Our leaders need to apply the concept of compromise in their interaction. It does not mean that either abandons his "noble goals," but it means to be realistic about what can be achieved.

If Ali Abdullah Saleh thinks he can ignore Ali Salim al-Beedh and he will wait it out until he withers away, he is wrong. The Yemeni public is fully opposed to a return to a uni-polar power structure. If Ali Salim Al-Beedh thinks he can escalate his differences with Ali Abdullah Saleh into a civil war, he is wrong. The Yemeni public is fully opposed to such instigations.

Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Salim Al-Beedh are pushing our nation to dangerous territory. No one can pin down what it is they are fighting over except that each wants to be the sole center of power. The people of Yemen are frustrated and scared. If the two ALIs can't work together, I hope they both go away!

They should see that they both are going to lose if they can't stand each other, and the nation could be swept in turmoil as a result of their irresponsible behavior. The two men have been instrumental in achieving something close to a miracle. Will history say they were also responsible for a lot of suffering and bloodshed?

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

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Parliament to Summon the Two ALIs

Many members of the House of Representatives signed a petition in order to summon Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, and Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council, to parliament. The representatives of the people would like to hear from the two men regarding their continued bickering, and see if they can resolve the problem. We hope they manage to get their summons through, and we hope they succeed in resolving the problem.

The French Avant Garde Was Here

A French delegation from the Elysees Palace visited Sanaa last week to finalize arrangements for the coming visit of French President Francois Mitterrand. The delegation included protocol, security, media and other specialists responsible for putting the final touches on the program of the visit. Mr. Mitterrand is scheduled to touch down in Sanaa on Oct. 18th, and departs on the 19th.

Plans to Start a Society to Protect Democracy and Unity

A group of intellectuals and public figures have been meeting to set up a society to "protect democracy and unity." According to Mansoor Al-Humati, one of the architects of the projects, "We feel helpless in the face of the showdown between our top political leaders. The idea is to create a forum of respectable and non-aligned individuals who can intervene and stop the in-fighting among our politicians," he said. The by-laws of the association shun any use violence, and aims to serve as a block against any retreat in dealing with the unity and democratic system of Yemen.

President Saleh Receives Letter from Sudanese President

Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, received on Wednesday, September 29th, the visiting Sudanese Education Minister who handed over a letter from Sudanese President Lt-General Omar Al-Basheer. The letter described the Sudanese position on the US-led campaign against it, the recent PLO-Israeli peace accord, and the bilateral relations.

Teachers' Syndicate Holds Congress

One of 3 Yemeni Teachers' Syndicates (the flank controlled by the Islah party) has started a three-day congress on Wednesday, Sept. 29th. On the agenda are such important issues as amendments to the by-laws and regulations of the syndicate, and preparing for electing a new board of directors.

The teachers' syndicates, all three of them, are highly politicized organs which behave more as political parties than as unions. That is why the teachers of Yemen are among the lowest paid government civil servants.

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Chief of the Islah Party and Speaker of Parliament, inaugurated the congress.

Market Forces Conference

A group of businessmen, academicians and researchers, in collaboration with foreign research agencies, are putting together the program for a major conference entitled, "Market Forces." The conference, scheduled for January 1994, will bring together local economists and specialists as well as foreign Yemenologists.

Parliament As a Symbol of Inefficiency

In many sessions, the House of Representatives has become the focal point of ridicule as it appears unable to direct its actions. One example of such bungled up job happened on Wednesday, September 29th.

The House invited officials of the Ministry of Supply and Trade to discuss the spiralling of the price level. The Ministry's delegation was headed by a Deputy Minister and various other officials.

The House was upset that the minister did not come at the head of the delegation. They therefore refused to open discussion with the ministry's delegation, and told them they could go back to their work.

Then one member remarked that the minister was actually out of the country, and that the ministry did send its most senior official to head the delegation. At that point, one person was sent to quickly summon back the delegation, which refused to return saying that the House can wait until the minister comes.

The representatives of the people are learning various aspects of their duties. That we can appreciate. But we ask them to simply prepare their homework a bit better.

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THE PLO-ISRAEL PEACE DEAL:

Ten radical groups opposed to the PLO's peace deal with Israel continue to urge the Palestinian people to work to foil the pact and warned it could lead to a Palestinian "civil war." Opponents of the deal which was, signed in Washington on September 13th, and which provides for limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho to start with, hope to forge a cohesive front against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. However, the group of ten, while united against the pact, have widely differing ideologies and find themselves unable to even coordinate a campaign.

They range from the fundamentalist Hamas, most active in the Gaza Strip, which rejects any dealings with the Jewish state and calls for its destruction, to radical PLO factions that advocate working through Palestinian institutions to subvert the accord.

Last week, Hamas took its pledge to foil the peace deal as 5,000 of its supporters marched for two hours in the streets of Gaza waving black flags of mourning, as well as the Palestinian flag and banners with quotations from the Quran.

At the same time, there was a demonstration of 12,000 supporters of the deal who were marching in various parts of Gaza carrying pictures of Yasser Arafat, chanting in support of peace and the Palestinian flag.

In various Arab countries, the anti-deal bloc was trying to mobilize support for its viewpoint. Here in Sanaa, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, held a meeting of the Political Bureau last week and issued a seven-page statement explaining why it stood against the deal.

However, most of the anti-deal actions were muted and disarrayed. Yasser Arafat was riding high as support was mounting.

In Washington, the US chaired on Friday 1st October, a meeting of donors in which Europe (and Scandinavia) pledged \$785 million, the USA \$500 million, and Japan \$100 million towards the \$2 billion needed to reconstruct Gaza and the West Bank over the next five years, according to the World Bank. Saudi Arabia also said it will chip in.

The Palestinians are also supporting Mr. Arafat's efforts. A survey of 1,505 Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip conducted last week showed that 68.6% said they agreed with the accord. Only 27.8% said they opposed it. The poll also showed that 64.4% of the respondents had more confidence in the PLO-led nationalist camp compared to 17.5% who put their faith in Islamic groups.

In Sanaa, a Yemen Times survey of 800 persons in the immediate aftermath of the signing of the agreement showed that 79.1% of the Palestinians and 56.4% of the Yemenis said they supported the deal.

RETURN OF THE CZAR:

The situation around the parliament building in Moscow continues to be tense, although electricity, water, telephone and other services have been restored as part of a deal negotiated by the Mayor of Moscow and the Russian Church. In return, the volunteers and troops defending the deputies barricaded in the parliament building, known as the White House in Moscow, will give up their arms.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who had earlier dissolved the parliament and called for fresh elections, had ordered electricity, water, telephone and all facilities be turned off from the building, and had instructed troops from the Interior Ministry (Security Police) to lay a siege to the building and cut off any communications and supplies.

Meanwhile, Alexander Rutskoi, former Vice President and proclaimed president by the rebel parliament, succeeded in creating a rift inside the army as military and civilian supporters took up positions to defend the parliament, in case it was stormed.

Inside the parliament building, Ruslan Khasbulatov, chairman of parliament, and his colleagues will vote on the compromise, although they insisted that Yeltsin re-institute the congress. Simultaneously, the deputies have been rallying local opposition to Yeltsin in the regions.

In the regions, anti-Yeltsin feelings were rising high, although the president seemed to have the support of the majority of the Moscovites. Even in Moscow, however, tens of thousands of people demonstrated against the president and his policies.

Yeltsin had earlier refused a compromise proposal to hold simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections. He demands to oversee parliamentary elections, and then six months later, to go through with presidential elections.

The showdown continues to attract world attention. The Clinton administration is already quarterbacking Yeltsin and his team, and the industrial G7 nations have also expressed their backing for him.

Boris Yeltsin also has a problem that came from an unexpected quarter - the international media, whose access to the events he tried to block. Although this has not yet backfired, it has created a lot of ill-feelings against the new "czar."

Meanwhile, Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Kozyrev, has concluded a quick visit to Washington and briefed US President Bill Clinton, on the situation. He re-affirmed his government will end the showdown without bloodshed. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Viktor Yerin is preparing for all possibilities, according to reports from Moscow.

UN FACES NIGHTMARE IN SOMALIA:

Gruesome scene of Somali gunmen parading human remains around Mogadishu after they shot down a UN helicopter, killing three Americans, has prompted Washington to insist it will not give in to brutal warlords. As it is, more Americans have now been killed by Somali warlords than by the Iraqi army in the US-led offensive to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait in 1991.

A total of 56 peacekeepers have been killed and 203 wounded since 4th May, when the 27,000-strong UN force took over command of the humanitarian military operation.

The downing of a US Blackhawk helicopter by a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) is one of a series of showdowns between UN troops and Somali warlords. The White House issued a statement saying that the attack "underscores the need to re-establish security in Somalia to prevent the international humanitarian efforts from being undermined."

US Senator Robert Byrd called again for the 5,000 US soldiers to be withdrawn from Somalia warning of the prospects of further loss of American lives in "this quagmire."

The 27-nation UN army has been riven by divisions between UN members over how to approach and handle the task of peace-keeping. While a certain kind of peace has been restored to many parts of Somalia since the arrival of the UN troops, in the effort dubbed "Operation Restore Hope," the UN obsession with the capture of warlord Mohammed Farah Aideded has diverted its own attention from its original mission, and has transformed the gang leader into a national hero for the Somali people. With increasing frustration with the UN role, many somalis are beginning to align with Aideded.

Political analysts agree that the capture of Aideded will not change the situation, and will not resolve the problem. As President Clinton noted, a political solution had to be found.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER HITS INDIA:

India's Maharashtra State has waken up to disaster on Thursday, September 30th. During the night, five tremors have brought disaster to the south-eastern part of the state.

An earthquake, measuring 6 to 7 on the Richter scale has claimed the lives of upward of twelve thousand persons by last count, on Saturday, October 1st. The epi center was at Umarga town, where over three thousand bodies have been uncovered. Similarly, over 1000 bodies have been uncovered in Killari, a town of thirty thousand, some twelve kilometers north of Umarga.


Help and volunteer teams from the region and from Bombay, the state capital, has been mobilized. The state officials as well as the Home Minister of Federal Government have been at the site of the affected areas.

Prime Minister RP Narasimha Rao has also visited the state and promised immediate relief and other assistance.

India, as is its practice in the past, has not asked for any international volunteers or assistance in kind. It has handled this on its own, but any cash donations are welcome.

The final death toll is expected to reach as high as 15,000, with thousands more injured. The reason for the high death toll is not the gravity of the earthquake, but the stone buildings which crumbled and crushed the people while they were asleep. The only earthquake that took a higher toll in India was the 1905 earthquake.

The financial loss has not been evaluated yet, but it is bound to rise to billions as whole towns and villages have been turned in rubble. Efforts to bring relief to the affected areas are fully underway.




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GOOD CREEPERS, for a Change

By: Fatma Rawah,
Social Editor,
Yemen Times.

Nothing can cover a bare wall or enhance a dull empty corner as effectively and beautifully as fresh healthy creepers. They may be grown both indoors and out and are most effective in creating a stunning impact when trained over large expanses of plain wall. Such large expanses are the ideal venue for creepers which bring them alive in the most refreshing and rustic way. Similarly, if your house or office has an old wall that looks unsightly and worn out due to weathering and you do not wish to spend money on a repair and paint job, you could plant a rambling creeper to cover it. This will perform the dual service of hiding the defects plus lending instant ornamentation with minimal expenditure involved. Boundary walls are usually plain and could do with some color and ornamentation for which creepers are the perfect answer. If you want to establish a boundary wall or partition an area of the garden, this could be done by fixing rows of barbed wire on stakes erected in the ground and training thick growth of strong hardy creeper over this. In this way, you would save yourself the bother and expenditure of having a wall

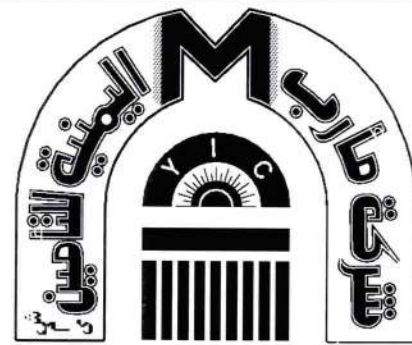


constructed. Creepers grown on fences, pergola, trellis and pillars create a most charming feature in the garden. Indoors too, we frequently have a wall or two in our homes and offices that look drabby and require some character and color. There are many ways in which you could embellish these problem areas. For an ethnic touch, you could use earthen pots, typically known as *madar*, for planting creepers which can be trained on strings criss-crossed along nails on the wall. Troughs and any other type of container can be used for this purpose. Baskets and pots of creepers hung from hooks on the wall make a delightful decorative statement both indoors and outdoors on porches. They may also be hung from tree branches, window ledges, or suspended from the ceiling and just about anywhere as long as they receive a certain amount of sunlight.

Patios, entrances and outdoor sitting areas, like verandas, may be enhanced with baskets and pots of cascading creepers either suspended from hooks or placed in stands. Here they will thrive particularly well owing to the sunlight pouring in. Plants suited to hanging baskets and pots are: geraniums, ivy, syngoniums, scindapsus, cistus, lycopodiums, zygocactus, sedum succulents and varieties of ferns. If you prefer flowering annuals you could select from Nasturtiums, petunia, paludosum, chrysanthemum, verbena, viola, lobelia, and alyssum. Some other plants that look particularly charming in hanging pots are fuchsias, tolmica, asparagus varieties and hederas (ivies). For training on walls, some very attractive creepers are rambling roses, bougainvillea and ivies. Rambling roses are absolutely delightful besides exuding a pleasant perfume. They give off various colored blooms, select a variety to suit the area as well as your taste. Ivies also look stunning and are very tough, hardy and climb well and high on walls. They have very attractive foliage and are popular creepers, and are available in many varieties suited to most people's tastes. Bougainvilleas can also be trained onto walls and pillars contributing color and form.



These too are very hardy and will do well even in poor soil. They require very little fuss and care and will survive even in the dry season, or even on little water throughout the year. Bougainvilleas have flowers in an extensive range of colors. Nasturtiums are also popular in Yemen and they look pretty on promenade arches, trellis, porch pillars, around tree trunks, and in window boxes. Yemen's climate is conducive for the growth of a large variety of creepers. Since we have abundant sunshine, these beauties will thrive and breath more life into your home year-round.



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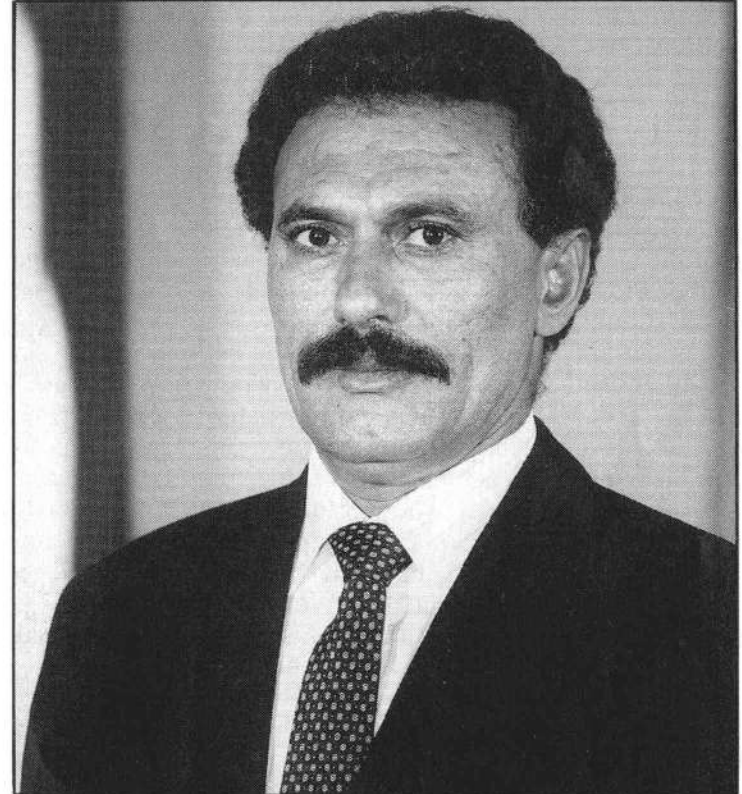
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And a Happy Anniversary to All!

Contradictory StandPoints?

The weak point in any political approach lies in the inability of not realizing a de facto situation. Some people still think to dictate terms to others. Time has changed and things are different now. Stemming from this reality, a number of political observers note that the system revolves around itself these days in critical political crises. According to these observers, the possible scenarios, given the current political tug of war, it is likely that the outcome might be even greater than that of the Gulf crisis. The contradictory elements of the system stand out. In addition, foreign political complications, such as, Yemen's illogical positions on certain issues, will further exacerbate the internal situation.

A diplomatic Arab source in Sanaa said that the Yemeni foreign policy has become bewildering to some foreign circles and created doubts and mixed feelings of our standpoints. At the time that the Yemeni media talks about the possibility of opening a dialogue with the brothers in Kuwait and to breathe life and vitality to the Yemeni-Gulf relations, we see that Yemen has involved itself in a new bewildering position.

The developments which the region has witnessed recently, and specially the positive position of the Gulf states regarding the PLO-Israeli peace accord, should have motivated Yemen to take a firm position in support of peace.

Yet, Yemen that has always called for bridging the rifts with the neighboring states appears headed in the wrong direction. It is sad to see our country taking a strange position against the majority of the world community. Why? Because the right wing Islamic bloc is pressing in that direction. It is noticed that Yemen has received a delegation from Hamas, the fundamentalist Islamic movement in Palestine.

Observers state that the Yemeni policy suffers from a chronic disease of a blurred vision. We do not differentiate between words and deeds, between the reality and mirage. This is the reason for our crisis and which shakes the credibility of Yemen in international circles.

Owing to this situation, certain people in the Yemeni media began to float information that Yemen has no objection in harboring the Palestinian opposition forces. People here wait for the miracle to happen in Sana'a. There is a consensus among observers that the delegation from Hamas has at least neutralized Yemen and ensured that it will not support the peace process. Some folks ask about the

wisdom of Yemen involving itself with the anti-peace camp. How can this happen? What is the source of the contradiction in our positions?

**By: The Political Editor,
Sawt Al-Ommal, Aden,
23/9/1993**

No Rhetoric Outbidding Process, Please!

Celebration the anniversary of the revolution should not be an occasion for us to outbid each other through old techniques of exaggeration and egoism. The past and its memories does not mean that it is a superior set of values and ideals which should be carried over to the present.

Such a belief is wrong and outright illogical. The exaggeration policy in which people, often politicians, outdo each other in rhetoric, only expands their ego and aims to add to the privileges of the same people who are selling the verbose. A case in point are the revolutionaries; i.e., those who started or fought in the Revolution. Whereas we know that many of the so-called revolutionaries are not truly so, and still they make a lot of noise, especially these days over the official media. Yet, many real revolutionaries languish under conditions of poverty. What this generation should be concerned with in celebrating the 26th of September Revolution is to have a bond with the real revolutionaries who who started and defended it through a civil war that lasted seven years.

It is the right of our people to see a practical translation of this revolution in terms of achievements. All the people who lecture about the revolution do not even comprehend any of its sublime goals. What they are interested in is what they have in it, and how much influence and money they can squeeze out of the whole process.

From now on, we want to see people talking about the occasion by launching a new perception and approach to the ideals of the revolution. What is important is that we are still looking forward to complete the process by creating stability, security, economic prosperity, and the rights of our citizens. Today's generation is in need of role models who actually show how good people live and not just talk about it. This generation does not want to hear political verbose about the revolution. The glory of the revolution lies in the application of its goals.

**By: Abbas Al-Dailami,
Al-Thawri, Sana'a,
23/9/1993**

The Eid and the Coalition!

A lot is being said and written concerning the 26th of September Revolution. Some of the speeches are

frank and candid. They embody the longing of our Yemeni people to a life of non-oppression, anti-despotism, a life which liberates them from distress, poverty, disease and illiteracy. Some dream of justice, equality, liberty and democracy. Others just recite slogans here and there, without meaning them. The most ridiculous part is that all the speeches, especially of our officials, concentrate on corruption and demand all sides to fight cessionist tendencies, factionalism, tribalism, etc. as if these individuals have no power or ability to do any thing about such problems. In our point of view, they are able to uproot all those.

**Editorial,
Al-Tagammu', Aden,
27/9/1993**

The Painful Truth!

"Your problem in Yemen is that you do not implement what you say," is an expression from a Jordanian businessman who does work in Yemen. "Your economic conditions will become worse since you never implement your laws and regulations." This is a painful truth. All the promises regarding improving the economic conditions are but words without implementation. We are fed up with promises, for we hear a lot and see nothing done.

The economy is still in the hands of the politicians who refuse to let the technocrats who are capable of dealing with it, have a go at it. What are we going to expect from rulers who are permanently in conflict with each other. We get out of one crisis to plunge into another. Our rulers are pre-occupied with their own differences and the citizens are steadily becoming poorer and more distressed. The people will continue to complain and the rulers will keep on promising. It's a devastating truth.

**By: Abdullah Al-Haddad,
Al-Haq, Sana'a,
26/9/1993**

The Vice President's Speech in Abyan: Exact Quotations:

Undoubtedly, the homeland these days is undergoing difficult times. As a responsible person in the senior hierarchy of officialdom, it is difficult for me to accept these conditions and be satisfied with such a situation. I am sorry to say that the situation has deviated from the sound road which we drew up on 22nd May, 1990. On that day, My brother Ali Abdullah Saleh and I agreed to overcome a lot of the obstacles in the way of our country's progress, and agreed on a comprehensive and full unification. This way, we superseded the alternatives of a confederal or federal systems. What is important is that we

agreed on full merger or unification and we named Ali Abdullah Saleh as the president of the united state. We agreed that democracy should be a corollary to the unity.

I told the president to grant freedom to people and to let the political parties work within the framework of the laws of the country, each according to their vision and outlook. We also agreed on the principle that the united Yemen should adopt the best of what exists in the two former states and systems, for there are positive elements in each of the two systems of the North and the South.

But when we reached the stage of actual application, we found ourselves drifting to another reality. The shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus reached unacceptable levels.

I refuse to be party to such circumstances. They talk about the shortcomings but they don't apply programs and plans. As we reached to a point where government expenditures are channelled to serve individual and group power centers, I insisted to stop such abuse. It is necessary to stop and start a new approach based on planning aimed at reducing the bottlenecks gradually, year after year. But nobody takes their duties seriously. Let me give you an example.

There is this resolution naming Aden as a Free Zone, but nothing has been done. Then, the financial and administrative corruption form another burden on every process.

When we signed the unity agreement, there was talk about agreeing on a third currency, the Dirham was suggested in order to replace the Riyal and the Dinar. One of the brotherly states in the region even promised to bear the costs of issuing this new currency.

The decisions that we take at the presidential council lose their meaning as their implementation is blocked. We don't care for positions for ourselves, but we care for the principles. We care for Yemen's civilizational project.

As for the constitutional amendments, we see that it should be left to take their due course through normal channels. We support the amendments but they ought to be dealt with correctly. We are talking of the constitution - benchmark for all laws. If we respect the constitution, why don't we apply it first. The current constitution was approved by a referendum.

In his comment on the security situation, Mr. Al-Beedh pointed to the indifference and irresponsibility which have led to the emergence of near-chaotic situations such as assassinations here and there.

How are we going to co-exist with such situations? With vengeance, there is no progress or prosperity. All in all, if there is good will, we can do a lot, provided we should get away from empty promises, egotistic behavior and in-fighting.

**By: Mohammad Abdu
and Mahfoodh Karama,
Al-Gadeed, Abyan,**

Difficulties of the Yemeni Economy Are in its Currency!

In post-revolution Yemen, the metal (gold and silver) currencies was replaced by a banknote which was supposed to have the same value as the former metal currencies (species). But, what happened is that the rulers of the country found they can print more banknotes whenever there was a "need" for it without arranging for the necessary gold coverage for it.

There are guarantees for the value of such issues of banknotes, thus leading to inflation and economic ailments. We are not the only people who have economic problems, but much depends on the behavior and logic of the decision makers.

We conclude that one of the major crimes of economic concepts is the arrangements which gave governments the right to print money at whim. The value of any currency is thus subject to the financial swings of the governments. Thus, we can only improve the economic conditions of our country by tackling the expenditures of the government. Corruption and other ills are an important part of this issue.

Maybe it is necessary to transfer the right of printing the local currency to another body, or at least bring it under the strict supervision of independent and qualified economists and other specialists.

**By: Mahfoodh Shammakh
Al-Tanmiyah, Sana'a**



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Women in Yemen: The Real Issues

By:
Samira Ali Bin Daair,
UNFPA, Sanaa.

It was most interesting to meet Rosalyn Carter during her visit to Yemen. This gracious lady, though no longer the first lady of the USA, is nonetheless still active in various areas, specially those concerning women. As she aptly put it, "Women are struggling everywhere," though the issues and priorities may be different. But she left a lot unsaid, and it is always that unsaid portion that holds the key to the core issues - the real issues.

The "women's issues" syndrome has caught up with us here in Yemen, and it had done in many other developing countries. Any one only fears that in our anxiety to jump onto the bandwagon, we might just focus on the wrong issues. That is because most people repeat some rather vague terms such as "women's concerns," "women's issues," "women in development," etc., as though these were self-explanatory.

Statistics indicate that rural women constitute almost 70% of the agricultural labor force - to date an important part of the nation's economic mainstay. In the urban and semi-urban areas, a rising number of women are engaged in income-generating activities. Apart from the professionals who undertake formal employment, there are women who take their wares to the weekly markets, women who sing at weddings, women who teach in family settings. There are female street vendors, home-based tailors and decoration/embroidery/tricot specialists, craftsmen and house-maids. The list goes on and on.

The point is that women in Yemen are a major contributor to the national income. And in a country like Yemen, where the per capita income is low, the female contribution is significant. The main difficulty appears in defining the meaning of economically-active, a category to which, often, only professionals in the urban centers are assumed to belong.

Thus, by a process of elimination, the majority of women are categorized as "housewives," who are in turn considered to have no profession, no job and no income. By extension, that logic leads us to conclude that women are, therefore, economically inactive.

Rural women, as I indicated earlier, constitute the main labor force in agriculture. The male migration - to urban centers as well as to foreign countries - has exacerbated the situation thus forcing the women to run the household almost single-handedly, and have been overburdened with the farm and other requirements.

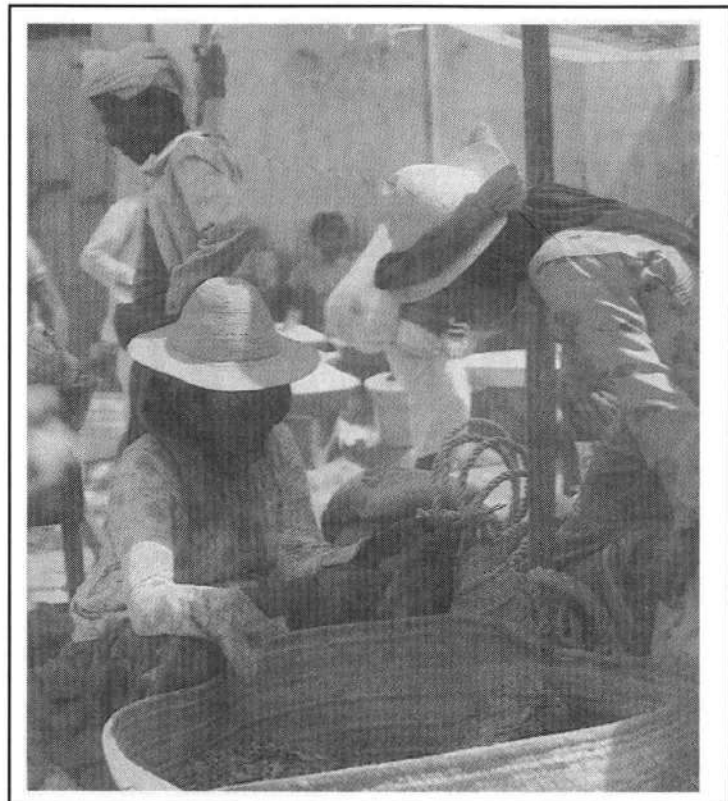
Women fetch water for the family, collect firewood for domestic use, rear animals for home use and for marketing. Some women employ labor to assist in

tilling the land, others work themselves as paid laborers, especially in the Tihama. It is clear that the role of women in the countryside is economically and socially vital to the family and nation.

Yet, women have evolved into an under-privileged class - not because of the purely academic reason of non-recognition of their contribution, but also because their living and working habitat is steadily constrained. Even when there are voices to give women due credit and opportunities, they are wrongly placed.

Most of the hue and cry in the urban areas is made over female employment opportunities per se. A lot of statistics are compiled and displayed regarding male-female ratios. An accusing finger is pointed at the political and administrative systems. In turn, a pledge is made to improve the statistics. I do not take up issue with the fact that everyone who wishes to take up formal employment should have a choice, and that education is a birth-right to everyone. But the issue of women is far more complex than the number of female accountants in the country.

Every day, when can notice the rising number of female destitutes on the streets, a fact which suggests that female urban poverty is a major social problem. My friends at the Ministry of Social Affairs have many horror stories to tell of young women on the streets, and in prisons. How can a young woman cope with the harsh and cruel world outside, without any family support.



The statistics of abandoned women are horrifying. Divorcees, sick and old women left to their fate on the streets, widows, female returnees, etc., all deprived of their rights and without socio-economic security. The situation is daunting, even to the most idealist dogooder.

Where are the institutions that will help these women, arm them with a tool, a skill that will help them face the world and fend for themselves? How can we

determine their needs in an urban situation where the definition of poverty itself has become highly problematic?

Apart from the simple poverty and lack of equal opportunities, there are many problems that face the urban career woman related to work conditions.

One of the main issues is the chasm between the demands of the profession and those of family obligations. The ILO has set eight hours as the maximum working hours of people, irrespective of gender. But career women in Yemen, shoulder almost alone all the household chores such as house-keeping and child-rearing responsibilities. Thus, the career woman has two full-time jobs, each demanding at least eight hours of steady and strenuous work.

Although household help is becoming more acceptable and more available, the majority of working women cannot afford this luxury. Therefore, it seems that these noble declarations that propagate notions of self-realization only manage to open up a Pandora's box without stating how to cope with the ensuing problems.

Women in so many cases are conditioned, in the name of the so-called professionalism to push their private lives to the background as if it were a sideline of secondary importance.

Already lumbered with the self-inflicted need to prove themselves, women are further cornered into becoming apologetic about their motherhood and the demands it places on them. Thus striking a balance between the two "lives" becomes impossible. This is

specially true in those jobs which stretch beyond reasonable working hours, including holidays, as a rule rather than as an exception. Child raising is an important part of the growth of the nation and its evolution. Children, far from being stumbling blocks in the path of our self-realization, should be seen as an important part of it. Women should not be penalized for wanting to pursue a career and maintain a family. For working women who are



not mothers, the question still persists regarding interests in life, other than just working.

The point needs to be restated. This tendency of workplaces to completely override people's private lives is suspect because in many instances it is a question of management or rather mismanagement which forces everyone to prove their mettle rather than perform time-effectively during work hours. *The One-Minute Manager* would be a very useful handbook in this regard.

Women are often forced, due to low family incomes, to accept work that is detrimental to their physical and psychological well-being.. in factories, in the fields, in offices, etc. Sexual harassment at work is a pervasive issue, and in the majority of cases, women lose because men control the situation.

In terms of finding solutions, it is so common in developing countries to adopt packages from the developed countries and superimpose them on our societies, without even a minimum of adaptation. Thus we do not possess the tools and social means for tackling the accompanying problems. The point is that every society has its own unique set of conditions, and we should not necessarily accept every platitude uttered elsewhere, which may not be relevant to us. Many programs in developing countries have failed because of the cultural blind-spots of the planners and alien concepts superimposed upon the local community without sufficient recourse to indigenous social parameters.

In the context of Yemen, this push on access of women to the labor market has only resulted in creating more antagonism and misunderstanding between the sexes. In associating this issue with women's lib and feminism, (something that is being seriously debated and questioned in the West itself), we have not served the cause of women.

The aim should be to make men respect women as individuals, as women, as contributors to development, whether they choose to work or not. Especially since the problem of unemployment is not exclusive to women. The approach of tackling development through the female

problem actually leads to the further marginalization of women.

When we come to rural women, they have, no doubt, benefited from assistance programs, but the level of it is not commensurate with the needs.

It is surprising that in a country like Yemen, which has been the recipient of program assistance for so long, especially targeting rural women, the impact at the grass roots level has been so minimal. The donor agencies have had, on the one hand, to work within the constraints of their individual mandates, and on the other hand, we are told that the government machinery has been unable to mobilize these resources efficiently enough in order to have the expected outcomes.

The donor agencies have in turn, because of their own constraints usually undertaken projects without adequate feasibility studies. Yemeni women face various difficulties that militate against female education, female employment, and that unleash, in general, a vicious cycle of deprivation. In rural areas, the problem is compounded.

Undersupplied areas remain undersupplied, and within the atmosphere of very little inter-agency coordination, duplication has sometimes been the inevitable result. Each agency undertakes a project related to its own concerns, without considering other factors that need to be tackled by other sectors in order to control some of the variables that may stand in the way of success.

Most of the donor agencies' rural programs for women pertaining to income-generating activities have focused on the usual stereotyped sewing and a few handicrafts, the output of which has often failed due to marketing constraints. Add to that the complications that arise from the absence of government guidance, let alone active participation.

The government's role, or lack of it, adds to the problem of cost-effective spending. In view of inadequate budgetary allocations, many line ministries have reverted to project-oriented policies in which the donor agency has the upper hand, and effectively limits the role of government institutions in regulating the efforts.

One survey and study after another have been carried out, on rural women, and yet, to date, no attempt has been made to incorporate the findings into a comprehensive program for workload reduction or rural women, who do not need academic queries on female autonomy, income expenditure, etc. Most of them could do with any extra income whether they spend it on themselves or on their households. They need functional literacy programs that are tuned to their specific needs. They need rural-oriented income-generating activities, such as vocational agricultural institutes and schools. They need better health facilities and skills that will help them cope with their conditions.

Let me mention a specific need. Rural areas need assistance in preserving and improving the present facilities in irrigation, something Yemen has always been famed for. Water projects should be implemented with a view to utilising only replenishable resources. Perhaps recycling water for use in steadily lower needs, in terms of hygiene, another thing for which Yemen has been famous for, is an aspect to consider. Within the family, water is recycled from one to another, until the last user of water subjected to multiple recycling is the farmland. But an evolved system requires close and comprehensive coordination. Development cannot be the result of sporadic and piecemeal intervention here and there. Real development can only be affected by a country in an effort to mobilize its own national resources within the framework of well-defined goals and methods of action. Problems like rural-to-urban migration will automatically be tackled once rural development is underway. Otherwise the development plans will remain formal documents with little bearing on reality.

It is time we women ourselves think critically about our real issues and role in the development process, and begin to carve out ways to improve the lot of women in rural and urban areas.

In this context, I hail the establishment of the Yemeni Women's Voluntary Association and the work it has already initiated. Let us join it and help make it a success.



CCC Special Supplement:

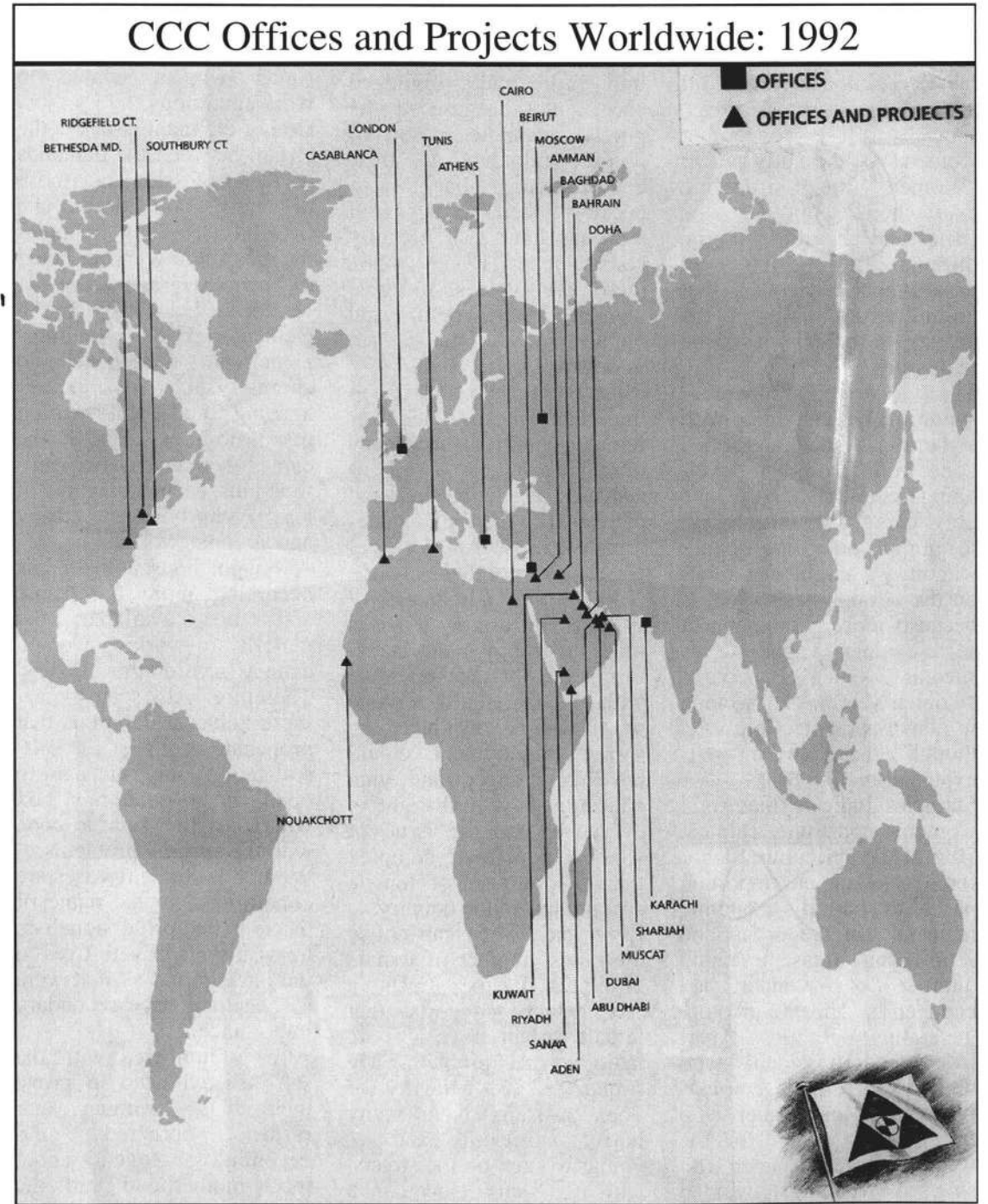
A) CCC: WORLDWIDE OPERATIONS:

CCC's origins go back to 1952 when three talented young entrepreneurs, the late Kamel Abdul-Rahman, Hassib Sabbagh, and Said Khoury, joined forces to create one of the first Arab construction companies. Two of the founding members continue to lead the company - Mr. Sabbagh as Chairman, and Mr. Khoury as President. Aden in Yemen was the launching pad for the company as it executed its first project there. The early seventies marked the greatest period of domestic, economic and industrial growth in the history of the Middle East. By that time, CCC had built an admirable reputation and was invited to build and participate in the creation of many major infrastructural projects, which helped transform the region. CCC has always been at the forefront in adopting new construction technology to improve efficiency provide more rapid execution and ensure higher quality performance. Quality control has become a vital part of modern, sophisticated construction work. CCC has developed Quality Assurance Techniques of a very high standard which are routinely developed for every project. The CCC Group, through its member companies, has established a strong market presence in the Middle East, Africa and the Orient, and has extended its operations

to North America. Each member of the CCC Group has its own professional management and distinct identity. The Group has been successful in the highly competitive construction industry by drawing on the unique experience, skills and knowledge of all the members of the Group. Through almost four decades of growth, the substantial experience and inter-group support have firmly entrenched the CCC Group as a major competitor in the construction world. CCC expertise has include the following types of projects:

- * Petrochemical plants and refineries,
- * Heavy and light industrial plants,
- * Power and desalination plants,
- * 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, harbors, deep sea berths and refinery terminals,
- * Airports,
- * Roads, highways, bridges and flyovers,
- * High quality buildings, hotels, hospitals, universities and sports complexes.
- * Prefabricated Accommodation and office facilities.

The CCC Managing Office is temporarily located in Athens, Greece, and provides support, guidance and monitoring to the areas operations throughout the Middle East, Africa and North America. The vision and consistency of the Group's operations can be credited to the stable ownership and guidance of the same people who were present at the humble beginnings of the Company. The major shareholders and management of the Group have been actively involved in the Group from its inception as a partnership and managers to the present day (as Directors and Officers). This has enabled the Group to maintain its progress and direction through the years and uphold the standards of excellence to which members of the Group adhere. CCC has been associated with Yemen since 1952 participating in the Yemeni people's progress starting with the Aden Refinery Company and through to the oil production facilities and pipelines. Today, CCC shares in the development of Yemen through projects with over 6,000 Yemenis professionals and workers. The company is grateful for the support and cooperation it gets from the Yemeni authorities and people. Together, we shall work for a better future.



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CCC Special Supplement:

B) CCC & Yemen: A 4-Decade Partnership:

1. For Old Times' Sake: The Beginnings Were at Aden:

The story of Consolidated Contractors Company started in Aden. Almost all the company literature today start with the following sentence:

"Forty years ago, the letters CCC represented a little more than the partnership of three ambitious young men in Aden."

So it started, when Hasib Sabbagh, Said Khoury and Kamel Abdul Rahman landed in Aden in 1951 to form their company. Today, the first two of those three men are still in the partnership of what has become one of the largest companies in the world, with revenues approaching US \$1400 million this year.

Since then, Yemen has been a psychological home to CCC, although it calls the whole Arab World as its home.

Hasib Sabbagh says the first deal in Yemen was a fiasco, and he blames qat for the problem.



Hasib Sabbagh, Chairman, CCC

"He said, 'No, you don't have to go. Just wait here for a few minutes, and I will work it out.' I did not believe my ears, but I did what he asked - waited."

"He gave me a price quotation, and he said, 'We can finish at an average of one unit a day.'

"I cabled the company our

job. Since then, I have developed extreme caution in dealing with people while they chew qat."

Unquote.

Whatever the consequences of that first experience, CCC established a foothold in Aden. It participated, along with Bechtel and Wimpey, in the construction of the Aden refinery. Later it carried out a lot of construction work at the harbor, roads, schools, government buildings, etc.

The company never really left the country, even during the peak of turmoil, in January 1986. It kept a low profile, stayed out of politics, as its policy dictates, and continued with the work.

In fact, when Hasib Sabbagh and Said Khoury returned to Aden in 1986 to participate as partners in the signing of the CanadianOxy concession, the two men inadvertently found tears coming down their cheeks. They remembered their early beginnings, and how as ambitious young men, it was here that they first started. Both men would readily tell you, "We have an emotional attachment to Aden and Yemen. We feel it was here we began, and we feel we have an obligation to this city and this country. We will do anything to continue doing business in Yemen, even without any real profits to be made."

offer. I increased the price by threefold and said that the units will be completed at the rate of one a week. I was not taking chances given the format in which I received the contractor's offer.

"Of course, soon we ran into trouble. Even my threefold quotation was not sufficient to cover the costs, and it took at least two weeks per unit.

"I had to cable Beirut and get loads of machinery and personnel to complete the

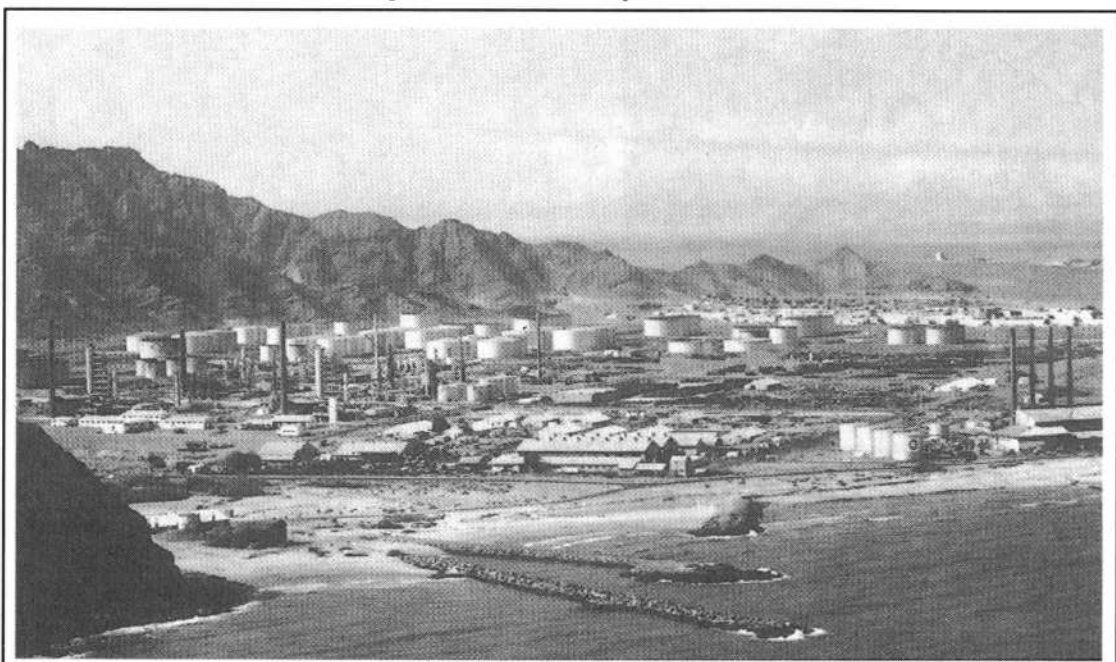


Said Khouri, President, CCC

Quote:

"We got a contract to construct certain housing units for Bechtel, which was doing the refinery. That was in 1952. I asked about first-class local contractors, and I was finally directed to one. I went to see the person in charge, and him chewing qat.

"I gave him the details of what was required, and asked him to come back to me with a price offer and a time table for completing the work.



1. Joseph Lamnam and the Personal Connection:

Joseph Lamnam, the CCC General Manager in Yemen, known to friends as Abu Merwan, is called in Yemeni circles "Al-Adani," the man from Aden.

He actually talks Arabic with a touch of Adeni accent. He has friends there. He spent a good part of his youth there.

"Look, I spent more of my life in Yemen than in any other country. To me this home," he says, with a visible attachment.

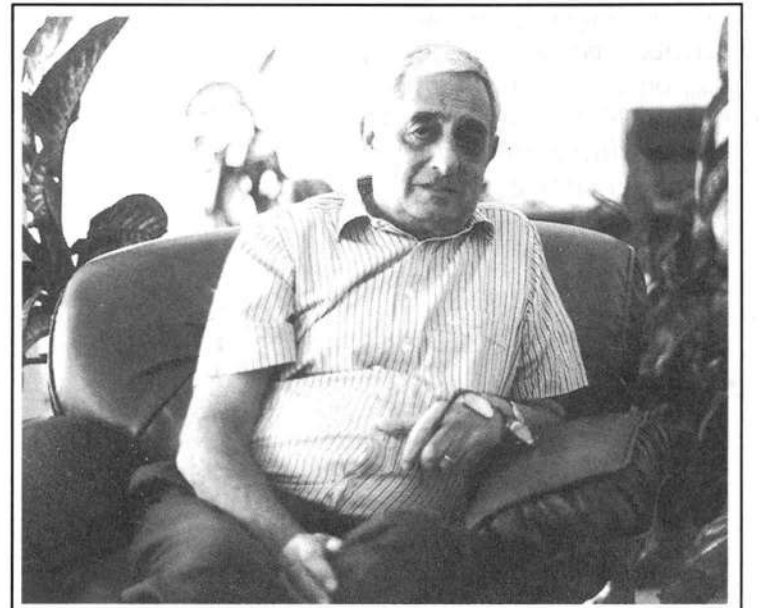
Abu Merwan first landed at Aden on July 17th, 1953. That was over forty years ago.

"There were no home in Al-Buraiqa, where we were working. We set up tents and started a new life. In two days there were heavy rains which ruined our tents but I thought it was a good omen.

"Whenever we needed any thing, or to spend good times, we would take the boat to Tawahi. We used to work four weeks in a row, then break off for half a day to spend at Tawahi."

In 1967, he left Aden to work on other CCC projects in Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, and other countries in the region.

"All the time, I used to reflect on my years at Aden and my association with Yemen. At the same time, I



continue to nag my bosses and friends, Hasib Sabbagh and Said Khoury to return to Yemen and resume operations there," he said.

They did not mind, but the company needed an excuse. Work came in the early 1980s, again at Aden.

"I was asked, 'Abu Merwan we got work in Yemen, would you like to go?' Of course I jumped on the opportunity. Amazingly, it was July 17th, 1983 - exactly thirty years after my first encounter with Yemen, that I flew into Aden, again. I have since then stayed on in Yemen, with a few short trips as interruptions. My life is here.

The most important thing I

remember is the large passenger boats in the 1950s and 1960s which brought flocks of foreigners/tourists who debarked to visit Tawahi. The boats stopped at Aden for eight-to-ten hours for refueling on their trips between Europe and South Asia and the Far East.

"It was a busy place with a lot of activity. Prices, even of imported goods were very low, given the volume of business. Local fruits and other products were available and at low prices.

"I feel a strong and vital attachment to Yemen, and to my years in Aden. This is where I belong, and I work on that basis."

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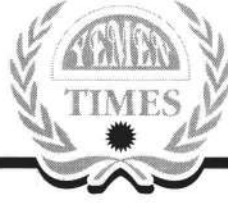
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CCC Special Supplement:

C) The Partnership Continues

CCC is definitely spearheading the construction of most of the large development projects. It has executed the Jetty Modification and Dredging project which is part of the Aden Refinery, the extension, up-grading and modernizing of the oil harbor facility, the Faculty of Agriculture at Sanaa University, the CPU, YHOC's major facilities such as the pipeline, gas re-injection plants, gathering system, and Asaad Al-Kamil plant, and CanadianOxy's major facilities such as the pipeline, the terminal



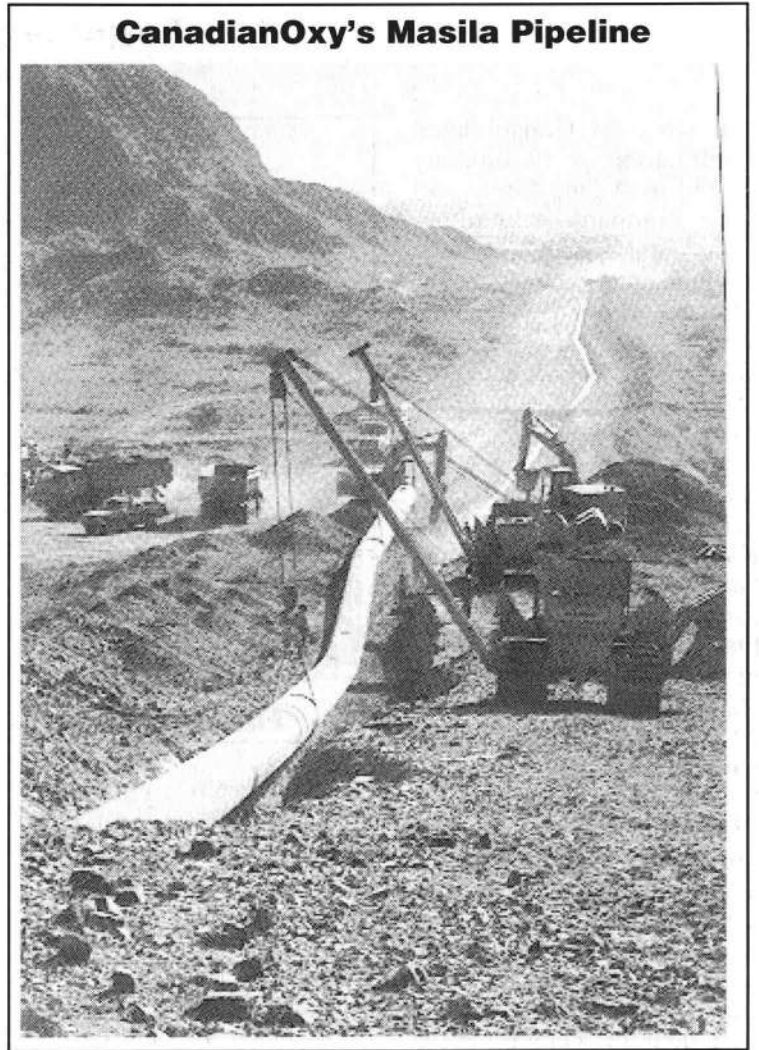
facility, etc. tanks at Little Aden," said "CCC is also carrying out Hani Shehadeh, who has the construction of oil managed and executed

many major CCC projects undertaken by CCC.

"The company today employs more than 6,000 Yemenis, and would like to secure more contracts in order to keep these people in our employment. That is why the company is trying to find new jobs for the ones we are now completing. By the end of this year, CCC shall have completed the three gas re-injection plants being executed for YHOC, and the remaining work for CanadianOxy. By mid-1995, the Laboos Water Project will be completed, and by mid-1994, the Aden Refinery Tankage project which involves building seventeen new tanks will be completed," he said.

The company is now looking forward to road construction projects, the Taiz University buildings, and other projects in the Aden Free Zone; in addition to projects in the oil, gas and mineral sectors.

"The point is that our company, CCC, will continue to serve as a partner in Yemen's development process. Towards

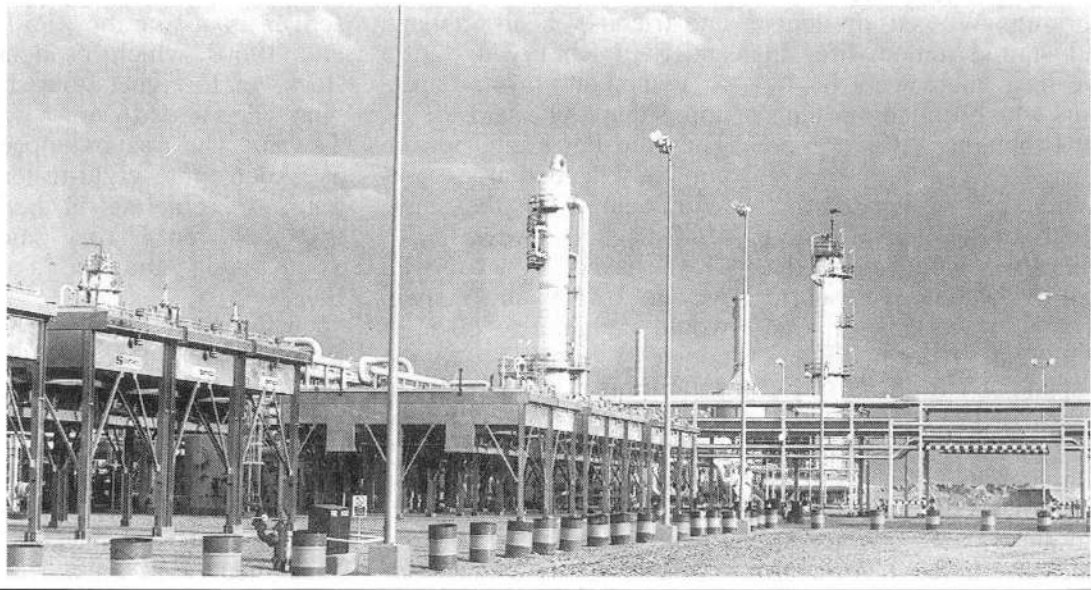


CanadianOxy's Masila Pipeline

that end, we are encouraging investors to come to Yemen. At the same time, our company is doing a lot of lobbying for fundraising to finance the main development projects in Yemen," he added.

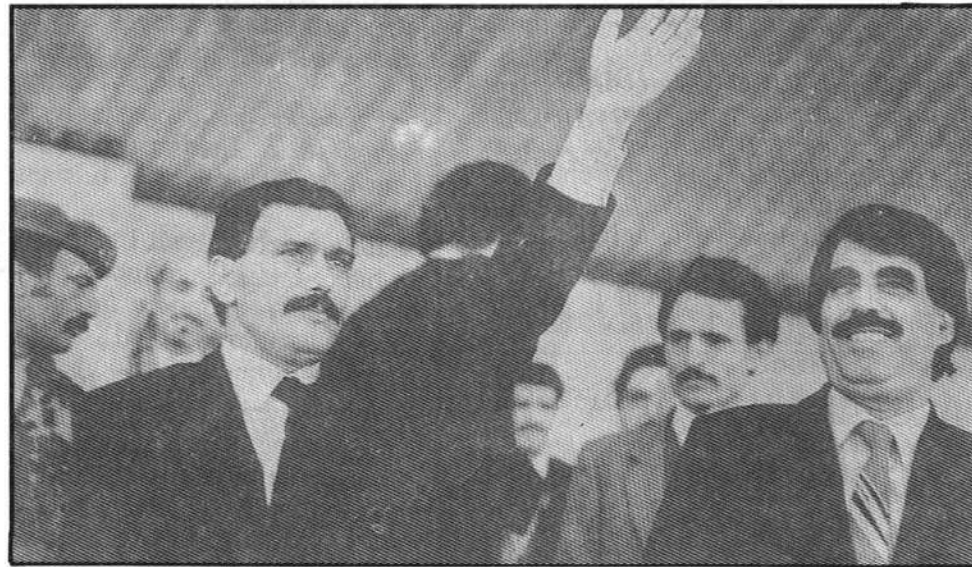
In final analysis, it is clear that the Yemen-CCC partnership which started over forty years is a durable one. Moreover, it is firmly set to continue in the future, as both sides are working for it.

Yemen Hunt Oil's Asaad Al-Kamil Plant



British Gas

Joins in the Celebrations of the Yemeni people on the Anniversary of the September Revolution and Extends Warm Congratulations to the Presidential Council, government and people of Yemen.

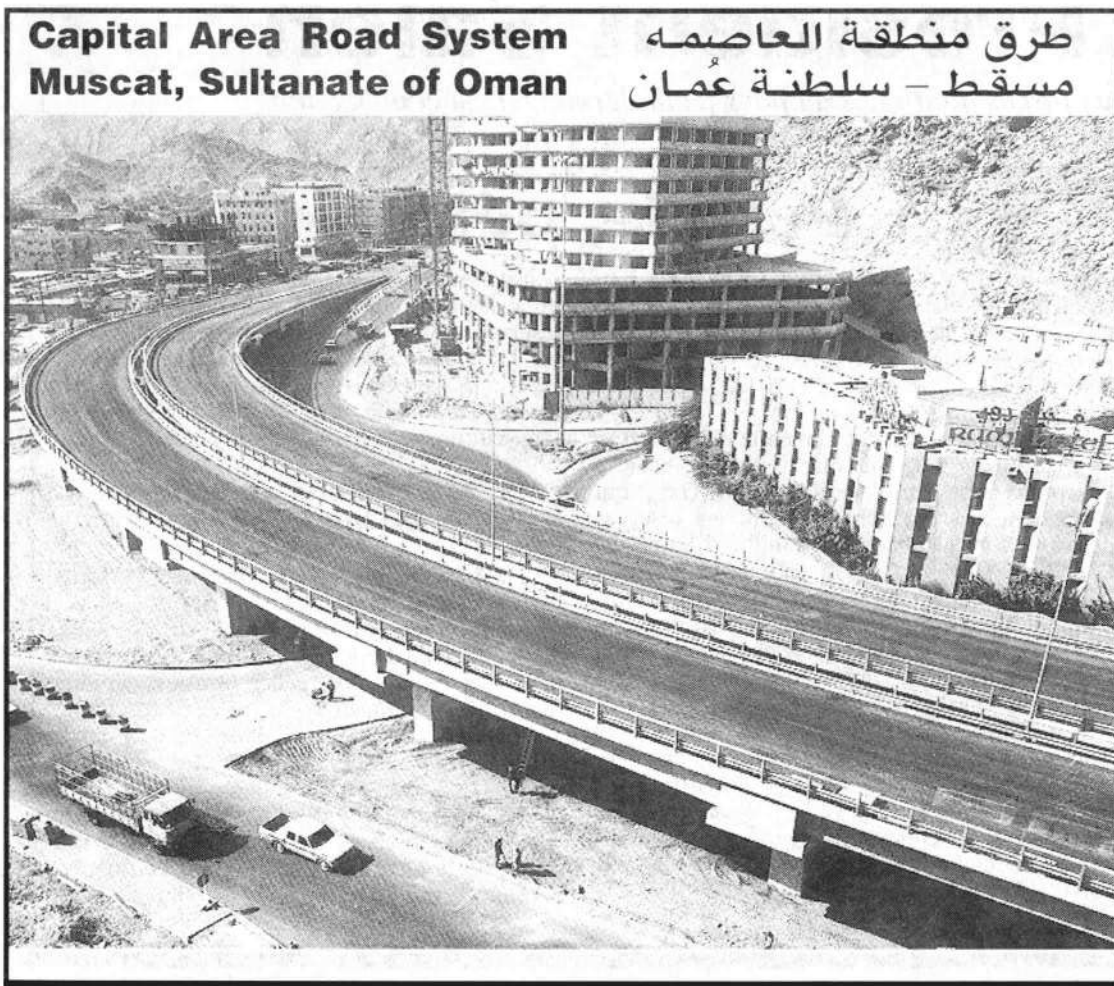


بريتيش غاز

تتقدم بأحر التهاني وأعطر التبريكات إلى القيادة السياسية والحكومة الرشيدة والشعب اليمني بمناسبة ذكرى ثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر المجيده وكل عام والجميع بخير

CCC Special Supplement:

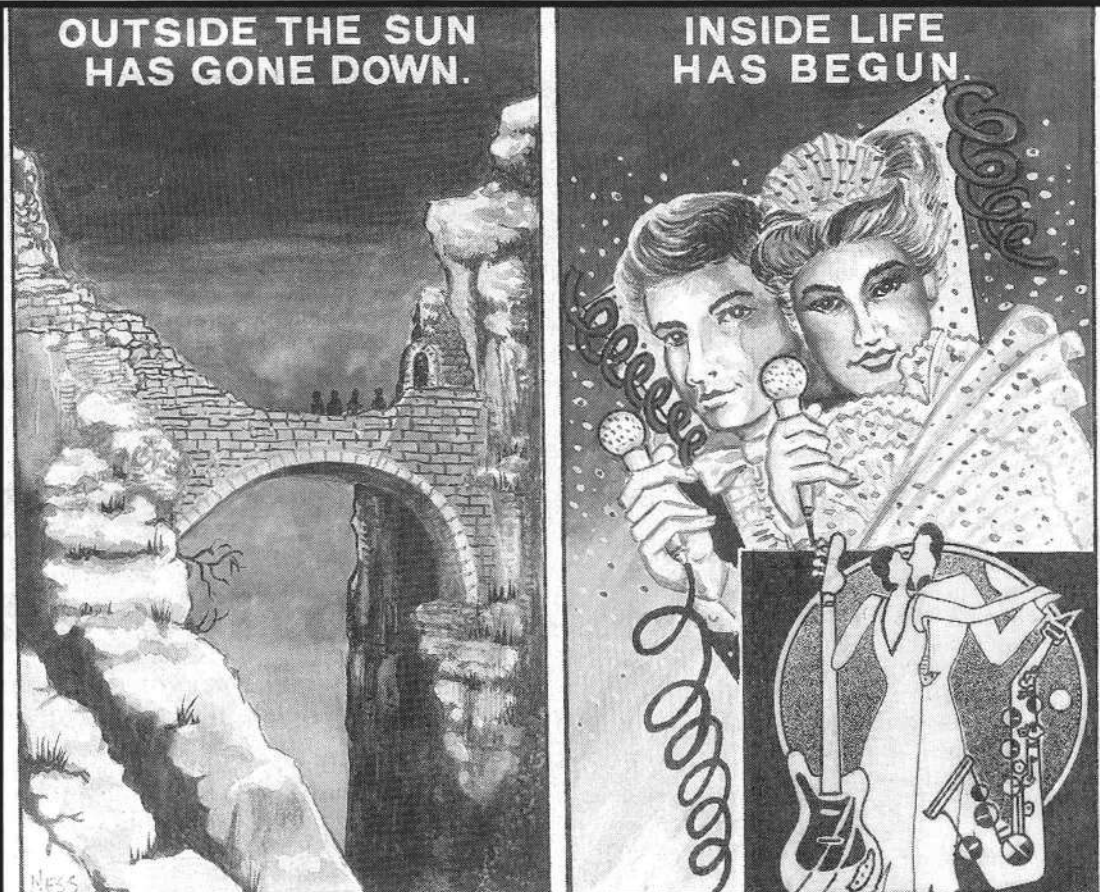
D. CCC: Leading the Business to A Better Future:



CCC has become a leading force in the international construction industry through its management's commitment to growth. No wonder its slogan is "A Corporate Culture for Growth and Development." As a result, the company has grown steadily, even during the downturn of the construction cycle in the Middle East. Every effort has been made to stay ahead in every aspect of construction technology, either by internal development or by acquisition. The hub of the company is, of course, the Arab World. But CCC has recently extended its operations beyond its traditional base, to North and West Africa, and the United States. With the economic and political liberalization of Eastern Europe, and the improvement in the international atmosphere, CCC is looking forward to expanding geographically and technically. An essential factor in the company's growth is its good reputation and the strong bond of trust it has with its clients. It is in this light that one should remember President Ali Abdullah Saleh's statement in describing CCC. He said, "They are reliable contributors to the Yemeni development process and

good friends." It is also in this light that one recalls Ray Hunt's description of their work in the YHOC's CPU and pipeline. He pointed out that the amount of soil excavated and other work was equal to the amount of soil removed in the digging of the Suez Canal. But while the Canal took eleven years to complete, CCC took eleven months to do the job. It is also in this light that one should reflect on the deep appreciation expressed by Dr. Ray Irani, Chairman of CanadianOxy to CCC. How was all this achieved? The Chairman of the company, Hasib Sabbagh, sums it up like this: "Our work is based on the fundamental belief that appreciation of the interests and concerns of the client. This means prompt completion of the work and with outstanding quality. These are our objective as we associate with other parties." CCC has all the elements that contribute to its success, including human resources, equipment, mobile construction facilities and project financing. CCC is also in the favorable position of having many of the finest engineers and specialists around the world to call upon. It goes a long way to ex-

plaining CCC's leading and pioneering role in the business, based on quality competence and continuity even in the face of stiff international competition. The fleet of every kind of construction equipment totalling more than 2,000 pieces and valued at over US\$ 100 million, over 20,000 specialists and workers, and a management dedicated to perfection. But success does not simply mean limiting oneself to the business. CCC has made it a point to become a contributor to the social well-being of the community in which it works and lives. Here in Yemen, for example, the company has made generous contributions to individuals, NGOs and other organizations which work in voluntary or other capacities. Drilling water wells, building/repairing schools, giving support for housing, medical and educational needs to individuals and groups, etc., has been an active part of the company's efforts. "We give this aspect of our work a low profile," says Joseph Lammam, General Manager of CCC-Yemen. Even then, it is something which has been highly appreciated by the Yemeni people and authorities.



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LE TEMPS DU YEMEN

The French Pages

CONSERVERIE DE POISSONS DE MUKALLA

TRIBUNE LIBRE

Les armes un problème

Mounir Hassan Al-Ariqi, étudiant au département d'anglais de l'Université de Sanaa.

Beaucoup de Yéménites qui portent une arme à feu peuvent tuer n'importe qui quand ils le veulent. Est-ce bien normal? Le gouvernement devrait prendre ce problème très au sérieux, car beaucoup de gens sont tués à cause de cet état de fait.

Tous les jours, nous apprenons qu'un nouveau crime a eu lieu à cause des armes à feu. Je crois que si le gouvernement contrôle sévèrement le port d'arme, il améliorera la sécurité des citoyens. Beaucoup de gens ont peur d'être tués à n'importe quelle heure de la journée.

Pourquoi les gens portent-ils une arme alors que nous ne sommes pas en guerre? Ils tuent ainsi des innocents. Et cela se passe aussi bien en ville qu'à la campagne.

Le gouvernement devrait mener une action décisive en ce domaine et nous devons coopérer avec lui. Il faut mettre fin aux crimes sans raison dans notre pays.

En Bref

Ali Abdul-Fattah Hashim relâché: Ali Abdul-Fattah Hashim, considéré comme prisonnier d'opinion par l'organisation de défense des droits de l'Homme, Amnesty International (voir Yemen Times daté du 11 juillet), a retrouvé la liberté en juin dernier, bien que les charges retenues contre lui n'aient pas été abandonnées. Arrêté en avril 1992 par des agents de la sécurité yéménite, cet enseignant et écrivain était suspecté de mettre en question les principes de la foi islamique.

Un prêt pour le Yémen: Le FADES, un fonds arabe basé au Koweït, a accordé un prêt au Yémen il y a quelques jours. C'est la première fois depuis la guerre du Golfe pendant laquelle ce pays avait adopté une attitude jugée favorable à l'Irak. Ce prêt de 7,5 millions de dollars est destiné à la remise en état d'installations électriques et hydrauliques à Aden, endommagées par les inondations, ainsi que la modernisation des égouts. Les principaux actionnaires du FADES sont les pays du Conseil de coopération du Golfe (Arabie Saoudite, Koweït, Emirats arabes unis, Qatar, Oman et Bahreïn).

13 millions de femmes infectées par le virus du Sida d'ici l'an 2000: Treize millions de femmes auront été infectées par le virus du Sida dans le monde d'ici l'an 2000 et quatre millions d'entre elles seront entretemps décédées de cette maladie, selon l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS). Les femmes constituent près de la moitié des nouveaux cas de Sida.

La conserverie de poissons veut produire plus et mieux

Construite en 1979, la conserverie de Mukalla est équipée de machines soviétiques. Sa vétusté nécessite une modernisation qui a démarré l'an dernier.

Installée au bord de la route, la conserverie de poissons de Mukalla est en plein nettoyage pendant un mois, de début août à la mi-septembre. Des femmes vêtues de blanc continuent de travailler. Assises par terre, elles collent des étiquettes sur les boîtes de conserve. D'un geste rapide, elles trempent leur doigt dans de la colle, le passent sur l'étiquette, qu'elles enroulent autour de la boîte de thon, puis déposent celle-ci dans un cageot en plastique.

La modernisation est urgente

La conserverie de Mukalla est l'une des plus grosses usines de l'ancien Yémen du Sud, mais elle est en bien piteux état. Construite en 1979 avec l'aide des Soviétiques, elle emploie actuellement 175 personnes. Sans compter les 150 emplois indirects qu'elle génère: les pêcheurs, les structures d'entretien des embarcations de pêche, les avitailleurs. Pour qu'elle puisse continuer à produire, une restructuration est en cours. Le projet de modernisation a démarré l'an dernier avec l'aide de la France. Chacun des principaux pôles de l'usine sont concernés: la ferblanterie, la conserverie et la chaufferie industrielle. L'idée est de conserver le maximum d'équipements pour alléger le coût de la restructuration.

"Les machines soviétiques sont hors d'usage. L'an

passé, le gouvernement français nous a apporté une aide de 13 millions de francs pour entamer la modernisation", explique le directeur de l'usine, Salem Saïd Al-Gharib, qui a fait des études d'ingénierie à Astrakhan dans l'ex-Union Soviétique. Avec la désagrégation de l'ex-empire soviétique, la conserverie de poissons de Mukalla se trouve confrontée à une pénurie de pièces détachées et à un problème de maintenance des équipements. L'usine risque donc d'être paralysée à brève échéance. Ainsi, la ligne maquereau est définitivement inutilisable, cette ligne de fabrication étant constituée de machines construites en matériaux non-inoxydables. D'autre part, la technologie soviétique oblige la conserverie à acheter son fer blanc en Russie et l'approvisionnement devient de plus en plus aléatoire. Le problème devient donc urgent.

Exporter vers l'Arabie Saoudite

Le projet de restructuration prévoit le remplacement de la totalité des équipements existants. En effet, le mixage des technologies est difficilement envisageable. Le nouveau matériel, qui est financé par des protocoles de dons, est fabriqué par une société française, Oceanic Développement, de Concarneau. Actuellement, la modernisation de l'unité de fabrication de boîtes de conserve (la ferblanterie) et



Les femmes collent les étiquettes sur les boîtes de conserve.

de la chaufferie est en cours d'exécution. Pour l'unité de mise en boîte, il faudra attendre.

La conserverie de poissons de Mukalla est quasiment la seule unité de transformation alimentaire dans l'ancien Yémen du Sud. Une autre conserverie de poissons existe à Shuqra, dans le gouvernorat d'Abyan. L'usine de Mukalla met en conserve du thon et du maquereau à l'huile, et du maquereau à la tomate. Chaque année, elle produit 4,5 millions de boîtes, la ferblanterie, quant à elle, produit 9 millions de boîtes de conserve par an (des boîtes de 200 g), dont la moitié est destinée à l'usine de Shuqra. Celle-ci ayant besoin de 5 à 6 millions de boîtes de conserve par an, la différence est assurée

par des importations venues de Thaïlande.

La conserverie de Mukalla compte également une unité de traitement des déchets de poissons qui fabrique de la farine destinée à l'alimentation des élevages de volaille. Chaque année, cette unité produit environ 300 tonnes de farine.

Avec la modernisation, la conserverie va pouvoir augmenter sa production. Et les débouchés ne manquent pas. Après l'unification, le marché yéménite est passé de 3 millions à 14 millions de personnes. Fonctionnant 250 jours par an, cette entreprise est relativement performante et le poisson qu'elle met en boîte est de grande qualité. Provenant de

la pêche artisanale, il se révèle d'une rare fraîcheur. Cependant, la conserverie n'est pas encore en conformité avec les règles sanitaires imposées par la Communauté européenne et ne peut donc encore y exporter sa production. Il manque, il est vrai, un contrôle de qualité en cours de fabrication. Il existe un laboratoire d'analyses et un contrôle de qualité des boîtes produites mais ces contrôles se font a posteriori. Actuellement, la production est absorbée à 100 % par le marché yéménite. L'objectif à court terme est d'exporter vers l'Arabie Saoudite et les Emirats Arabes Unis.

Jérôme BERNARD

POLITIQUE

Le développement économique priorité du Président Saleh

Le Président yéménite a lancé cet appel aux forces politiques du pays jeudi dernier. Il est contenu dans un discours à la nation à l'occasion du 31ème anniversaire de la révolution du 26 septembre.

"J'exhorte toutes les forces politiques à accorder la priorité au développement économique du pays", a déclaré le Président Saleh dans un discours à la nation à l'occasion du 31ème anniversaire de la révolution du 26 septembre dans l'ancien Yémen du Nord.

Il a notamment souligné "le succès" remporté dans le domaine du pétrole. Il a rappelé l'entrée en exploitation jeudi 23 septembre du gisement pétrolier de Massila, portant ainsi la production totale du Yémen, pays non-membre de l'OPEP, à 300 000 barils par jour. Le Yémen est classé parmi les pays les plus pauvres du monde avec un revenu par tête d'habitant de 700 dollars et une dette extérieure de 7 milliards de dollars.

"Le Yémen a par ailleurs assuré son autosuffisance en gaz naturel", a

affirmé le président Saleh, en précisant que "les réserves prouvées dans le gisement gazier de Mareb sont de 15 trillions de pieds-cubes".

Le Président yéménite a également fait état, sans autres précisions, d'"un projet de production de gaz liquéfié, pour lequel seront investis 2,5 milliards de dollars et dont la capacité de production annuelle sera de cinq millions de tonnes de gaz liquéfié, destinées à l'exportation".

Ali Abdallah Saleh a exhorté les Yéménites à s'intéresser à l'agriculture et au tourisme et a lancé un appel aux investisseurs arabes et étrangers.

D'autre part, il a réitéré l'appel du Yémen à la "levée de l'embargo économique imposé (par le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU) à notre peuple en Irak et en Libye". (AFP)

Pétrole, pétrole

Le coup d'envoi de l'extraction du brut au champ de Massila, situé dans la province de l'Hadramaout, a été donné en grande pompe jeudi 23 septembre en présence du Président Saleh. Toute la production (120 000 barils par jour) est destinée à l'exportation.

Le gouvernement yéménite détient 70 % de la production de Massila, le reste revenant à la compagnie pétrolière Canadian Oxy, qui exploite le nouveau champ, dont les réserves prouvées sont estimées à 1,4 milliard de barils. Canadian Oxy devait investir quelque 500 millions de dollars pour l'extraction et l'exploitation du gisement, dont la construction d'un oléoduc reliant Massila au port de Chahar, sur la mer d'Arabie, et de citernes de stockage de 2,5 millions de barils.

Canadian Oxy va poursuivre durant les deux prochaines années des travaux de prospections dans ses concessions de Massila dans l'espoir de faire de nouvelles découvertes. Le président de la compagnie canadienne a prédit une augmentation de la production du champ à 150 000 barils par jour en 1994.

Lors de ses travaux de prospection

pétrolière, la compagnie avait découvert deux importantes nappes phréatiques avec des réserves de 1,5 milliard de barils d'eau douce par kilomètre carré. Le gouvernement yéménite espère la mise à contribution de cette découverte hydraulique pour le développement de l'agriculture dans le sud-est du Yémen.

209 millions de dollars en quatre mois

L'augmentation de la production de pétrole devrait renflouer les caisses de l'Etat au moment où le pays est confronté à de sérieuses difficultés économiques. Au total, le Yémen a passé des contrats de recherches et d'exploitation avec 29 compagnies pétrolières étrangères. Au cours des quatre premiers mois de l'année, les revenus pétroliers du Yémen avaient atteint plus de 209 millions de dollars, selon une indication fournie en juillet par le ministère du pétrole. Ces revenus avaient totalisé 2,76 milliards de dollars entre la mi-1990 et fin avril dernier, toujours selon le ministère.

NATURE

Journées des oiseaux

Les 7 et 8 octobre prochains, la Société ornithologique du Yémen organise une sortie à Hoddeida pour observer les oiseaux migrateurs dans le cadre du World Birdwatch. Une manifestation destinée à encourager la protection de l'environnement.

Rouge-gorges, coucou, flamants roses, fauvelles: ils seront plus d'un million à les observer et à les compter les 9 et 10 octobre prochains, à l'occasion des Journées mondiales des oiseaux qui se déroulent dans une centaine de pays. Cet événement est organisé par Birdlife International, dont le siège est à Cambridge en Grande-Bretagne. La Société ornithologique du Yémen n'est pas en reste et a décidé de participer à cet événement planétaire. "Nous avons eu l'idée d'associer les enfants des écoles à ce week-end des oiseaux", explique Derek Harvey, secrétaire général de

l'association. Médecin à la clinique des compagnies pétrolières à Sanaa, l'ornithologie est sa passion. Il a participé à la redynamisation de la Société ornithologique, vieille de dix ans, mais qui n'a rien fait pendant longtemps.

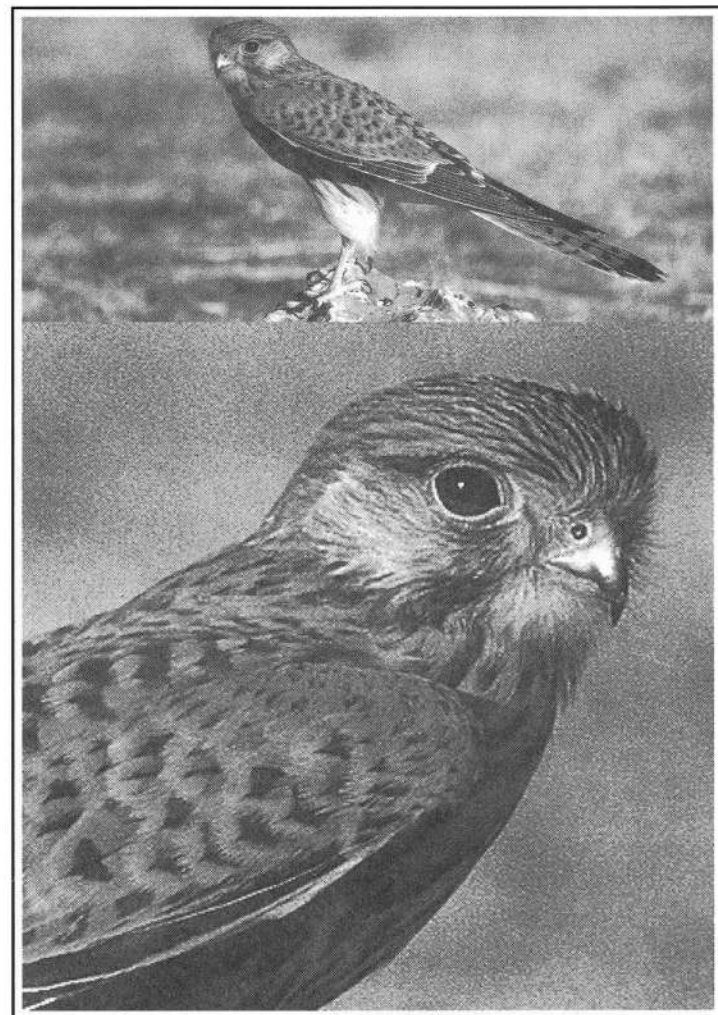
Une vidéo à la télévision

Au Yémen, l'événement aura lieu les 7 et 8 octobre, le week-end musulman. "Cinq écoles (deux de Sanaa, deux d'Hoddeida et une de Taëz) ont répondu présentes. Un groupe

ira durant ces deux jours étudier les oiseaux migrateurs à Hoddeida", précise Derek Harvey. "Les plus enthousiastes sont ceux de l'école de Taëz, où il existe même un Club des oiseaux", ajoute-t-il. Une vidéo en arabe produite par Birdlife International passera sur la télévision yéménite probablement le 10 octobre.

Observer et compter les oiseaux, puis établir une liste mondiale, tel est le premier objectif de cet événement. C'est aussi un appel à la protection de la nature à destination des gouvernements. Plus d'une espèce sur dix dans le monde est menacée d'extinction. Un des

meilleurs indicateurs de la santé d'une région est le nombre d'oiseaux qui y vivent. Ils sont adaptés à leur environnement, y trouvent leur nourriture sans le détruire. En étudiant leur comportement et leurs habitudes, il est possible d'apporter aux gouvernements des conseils et de les aider à prendre des décisions politiques. "Au Yémen, nous voulons encourager le gouvernement à créer des parcs nationaux", explique le secrétaire général de la Société ornithologique. "Nous aimerions que les Yéménites se rendent compte de la richesse de leur pays au point de vue ornithologique", ajoute-t-il. Il existe en effet treize espèces particulières au Yémen. Les régions les plus riches en oiseaux sont notamment la région d'Hoddeida, le sud de la Tihama et les marais près de Taëz. "Il faut aussi protéger le Jebel Bura, au sud-est d'Hoddeida", déclare Derek Harvey.



Un héron cendré.

commencé au début du mois d'août et dure jusqu'à la fin novembre. Nombre de fauvelles, pies-grièches et coucous ont déjà fait escale cette année. Au mois d'octobre, c'est au tour des échassiers, des canards et des rapaces.

Durant la seconde moitié d'octobre, quelque 80 000 aigles et busards traversent le Bab-el-Mendab, le détroit qui sépare le Yémen de la Corne d'Afrique. Ils se dirigent vers l'Afrique pour l'hiver depuis leurs zones de reproduction en Europe orientale et en

Asie. Autre objet d'intérêt, pour les amateurs: les Bald Ibis, une des espèces les plus rares dans le monde, une espèce en danger. Ils sont quelque uns à s'arrêter dans les zones humides du sud du Yémen. On ne sait pas exactement d'où ils viennent. La zone de reproduction la plus proche était le sud-est de la Turquie, mais elle n'existe plus. Il est possible que le Bald Ibis se reproduise au Yémen, mais rien n'est sûr.

J.B.

Le sud du Yémen et Socotra

La Société ornithologique du Moyen-Orient (OSME) vient de faire paraître les premiers résultats de l'expédition menée au printemps dernier par 18 chercheurs dans le sud du Yémen et à Socotra. Cette expédition, qui a duré près de deux mois, complète le travail d'une première enquête de l'OSME en 1985 dans l'ancien Yémen du Nord. L'objectif cette année était de couvrir le plus vaste espace possible et ainsi de définir les zones les plus intéressantes pour des études à venir.

Des espèces inconnues

L'expédition, menée par Richard Porter, coïncidait avec les migrations de printemps. Elle est restée huit jours sur l'île de Socotra, au large des côtes de l'ancien Yémen du Sud. Au total, l'expédition a recensé 266 espèces d'oiseaux. Elle a notamment découvert quatre espèces jusque-là inconnues au Yémen

et dix autres dans l'île de Socotra.

L'équipe de dix-huit chercheurs a aussi identifié seize nouvelles zones qu'il faudrait reconnaître internationalement comme des espaces ornithologiques importants en matière de qualité de l'environnement et de la diversité des espèces. Ce sont notamment le Jebel Iraf près de Taëz, le Wadi Jahr dans le gouvernorat d'Abyan, le Wadi Hajar à 75 kilomètres à l'ouest de Mukalla, Hiswat al-Hujayna, la plaine côtière à l'ouest d'Aden, le Wadi Marara dans le gouvernorat de Mahra... Photos, enregistrements des chants des oiseaux, l'expédition a accumulé les documents. Mais un immense travail reste à faire au Yémen. Ainsi, il faudrait relever les zones de reproduction des oiseaux dans les îles yéménites de la mer Rouge, étudier la faune ornithologique au nord de Mahra ainsi que dans les montagnes des provinces de Lahej et de Yafa. Du pain sur la planche pour les spécialistes.

Des oiseaux venus d'Europe orientale

Le Yémen est situé à un endroit stratégique, au sud-ouest de la péninsule arabique. En termes migratoires, cela signifie que les oiseaux arrivent de l'Europe orientale, d'Asie et de Transcaspienne pour passer l'hiver en Afrique. De nombreuses espèces s'arrêtent au Yémen, notamment les échassiers qui se plaisent sur les côtes désolées de la mer Rouge. La période migratoire a

PROCHE-ORIENT

Aider les Palestiniens

Une conférence internationale devait se tenir vendredi dernier pour discuter de l'aide financière à apporter aux Palestiniens.

Une conférence internationale réunissant notamment les Etats-Unis, le Japon, la Communauté européenne et des pays arabes comme l'Arabie Saoudite, ainsi que des participants palestiniens et israéliens, devait se tenir vendredi dernier au département d'Etat américain à Washington. L'objectif est de financer l'autonomie palestinienne dans les Territoires occupés, après l'accord entre Israël et l'OLP signé lundi 13 septembre à Washington.

5,5 milliards de dollars

La Banque mondiale évalue dorénavant à 5,5 milliards de dollars sur dix ans le montant des investissements nécessaires au secteur public dans les Territoires occupés. "La Banque mondiale a réévalué les montants des investissements à la demande des Palestiniens; spécialement après l'accord entre Israël et l'OLP; qui mentionne le retour des réfugiés de la guerre de 1967, ce qui entraînera un changement démographique", a affirmé récemment Samir Abdallah, un économiste palestinien qui participe à l'étude menée par cette institution. Dans son étude originale, la Banque mondiale avait évalué à trois milliards de dollars sur dix ans les besoins.

Un groupe de 25 à 30 experts doit se rendre dans les Territoires occupés durant la deuxième d'octobre, pour trois

semaines, afin d'établir un plan d'urgence des infrastructures pour 1994.

Jusqu'à présent, le Japon s'est engagé à apporter une aide de quelque 900 millions de dollars. La CEE, premier donateur d'aide occidentale aux Territoires occupés, a décidé de doubler son aide annuelle et de leur accorder 585 millions de dollars sur cinq ans. Les pays scandinaves ont annoncé une aide de 125 millions de dollars et les Etats-Unis de 250 millions de dollars. L'Arabie Saoudite et les pays arabes du Golfe ont également promis une contribution, sans fixer de montant.

Le secrétaire d'Etat américain, Warren Christopher, a déclaré il y a quelques jours qu'une partie importante des 5,5 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans prévus par la Banque mondiale est nécessaire dès l'année pro-

chaine pour un décollage rapide dans la bande de Gaza et dans la localité de Jéricho en Cisjordanie. Parmi les besoins immédiats des populations des zones autonomes, il y a notamment, la lutte contre le chômage, le logement et la voirie.

D'autre part, le secrétaire d'Etat américain a considéré qu'il était maintenant "illogique" pour les pays arabes de poursuivre leur boycottage économique et commercial d'Israël. "Le boycottage est une relique du passé", a-t-il dit. Il a appelé également à l'annulation des résolutions de l'ONU qui mettent en cause l'existence d'Israël, de même il a souhaité que le Congrès américain étudie rapidement l'amendement des textes qui limitent les rapports du gouvernement américain avec l'OLP. (AFP)

Hamas et l'OLP au Yémen?

Le mouvement palestinien de résistance islamique Hamas a donné son accord pour une rencontre au Yémen avec le Fatah, l'organisation du chef de l'OLP Yasser Arafat et principale composante palestinienne.

C'est un représentant du Hamas en Jordanie, Mohammed Nazzal, qui a annoncé la nouvelle. Le mouvement islamique a cependant posé une condition: "que MM. Arafat et Mahmoud Abbas (alias Abou Mazen) ne soient présents à cette ren-

contre". La raison invoquée est que "M.Arafat a signé la reconnaissance de l'entité sioniste et Mahmoud Abbas a signé le projet d'accord de Gaza et Jéricho". La date de la réunion n'a toujours pas été fixée.

Le Hamas a d'autre part fait savoir que des contacts intensifs se déroulaient actuellement entre elle et les autres forces palestiniennes avant la réunion des dix organisations hostiles à l'accord Israël-OLP le jeudi 30 septembre à Damas.

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شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة
ماس للإعلان

IMF Tells Yemeni Government to Shape Up!

The International Monetary Fund's delegation has left the Yemeni official a stiff message. "Shape up and reign in your expenditures." The IMF team also had a lot of things to say about the Riyal exchange rate, interest rate structure, revenue collection policy, and above all, about the price structure.

In terms of expenditures and revenues, the IMF insisted that the budget must show improvements in reducing the deficit. An annual target reduction rate of 11% - over the 1992 figures - have been agreed upon.

Of course, the IMF will learn the hard way that it is easy to make our officials agree to many things, but come implementation, that is another matter. So our people agreed to the reduction, but they have no clue as to how to implement it. Already, the 1993 numbers are headed for a 30-40% increase over the 1992, let alone a reduction.

Come February when a large scale IMF/World Bank team will arrive here for a review, hell is bound to let loose. In the meanwhile, the government has six months to enjoy.

Exchange rate, yes that thing related to the conversion rate of Riyals into other currencies. The government had promised to align the exchange rate. Today, the country has five exchange rate, the highest ever in the history of mankind. Even Egypt's multiple exchange rate system did not exceed

three rates.

There is that outlandish YR 5 to the dollar which is used by Yemeni diplomatic circles in converting their salaries and appropriations.

Then there is the YR 12 which is used for the purchase of the five basic commodities (wheat, flour, sugar, rice, medicine).

Then there is the YR 18 which is used for customs purposes.

Then there is the YR 25 which is called the encouragement rate for the diplomatic corps in Sanaa, the oil companies, and investors.

Finally, there is the open or parallel market rate of YR 49 per US dollar.

As one bewildered senior government official put it, "As we move to raise the official rate to reduce the gap with the market rate, the market rate moves away further. It is a no-win situation." Of course, what he doesn't realize is that the exchange is a result of interaction among various factors, and not a factor in itself. But then again, he did not go to university to take Econ 101.

But the IMF wants to dismantle this vast array of exchange rates and unify them, or at least reduce the number of rates. For example, the first two rates have to go!

Interest rates in Yemen are negative. That is why no logical person would put his/her Riyals in bank deposits. If you have large savings, you either convert them into

other currencies, or buy assets, and the most visible option is real estate.

The interest rate today is around 10%, and the inflation rate is galloping at triple or quadruple the interest rate. That is why much of the money is out of the banking system.

The IMF believes the government can do a better in revenue collection. Many circles agree that the government does not receive what is due to it because of corrupt collection methods as well as inefficiencies and bottlenecks.

The IMF also believes the government can reduce its expenditures without any effects on the level of services. In many instances, the government overpays for the services rendered to it. Finally, the IMF is pushing the government to reduce the subsidies it grants to certain products.

The catchword is to look for a remedy to more than one problem. For example, car congestion problems in cities can be partly remedied by higher petrol prices. This will also generate more revenue (or reduce the subsidy). There is an electricity deficit situation in Yemen today which forces the Electric Authority to enforce a regulated black-out system in a rotating fashion which targets various neighborhoods. A higher electric tariff will help reduce demand, and at the same time increase revenue.

Those are IMF suggestions!

Turbulence for Europe's Auto Industry in Worst Crisis in Forty Years

A bitter feud involving charges of industrial espionage seethes between the auto market's two biggest players. Two other manufacturers are merging to create the third biggest player. And virtually all players are seeing profits make a nose-dive in the worst plunge in sales over the last forty years.

It has been a tumultuous year for the European auto industry. Europe's car market was down 16.8% for the first eight months of this year - double what executives were predicting only six months ago.

Automakers are scrambling to retrench amid the recession that is squeezing the European market by more than 2 million vehicles from last year's 13.4 million cars.

"It is traumatic," says Nigel Griffiths, auto analyst at the forecasting group DRI in London. "It really knocks confidence for the car buyer as well. When you see 40,000 jobs lost at Benz, it is quite a jolt." He was referring to the Daimler-Benz, the industrial giant that produces Mercedes-Benz cars, decision last month to slash 40,000 jobs by next year.

Then came the merger announcement by France's Renault and Sweden's Volvo to underscore the depth of the crisis - Volvo which lost \$434 million last year, would not survive without the partnership.

Volkswagen, Europe's

largest automaker whose subsidiaries include Audi, Seat of Spain and Czech car manufacturer Skoda, posted a net loss in the first half of 1993 of \$988 million, and is unsure it will break even this year. VW's sales will be down in 1993 for the first time in over a decade.

Industry estimates for losses of the group this year go up to \$778 million, but could be worse because of unexpected losses at Seat of \$778 million.

"Our most pessimistic scenario has happened," Seat President Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez said. So has VW's, with German prosecutors investigating the Wolfsburg-based giant in the wake of allegations that purchasing czar Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua took secret General Motors documents with him when he defected to VW in March, 1993.

No charges have been pressed, but Griffiths says the distraction of VW managers must be taking a toll. "The executives were taken by surprise by the losses at Seat - you wouldn't expect that unless they had been preoccupied by other things," he adds.

Mercedes-Benz whose 1992 profit of \$350 million was half of its 1991 earnings, will lose money this year, according to Chairman Helmut Warner, who said that he looked to the short-term future "with considerable unease."

Benz's passenger car sales are expected to decline sharply from 527,500 in 1992. So, for the second consecutive year - and the second year ever - Benz will be outsold in this category of cars by rival BMW, whose sales last year were 580,000 cars.

BMW will also make money, though less than last year, says Chairman Bernd Pischetsrieder. "Our corporate data up to the end of July shows a depressed, but by no means a depressing, course of business," he said.

GM Europe is the continent's second largest carmaker and most profitable, earning \$1.23 billion, last year. Adam Opel, GM's German subsidiary, had a comfortably profitable first half, but "it will be very difficult to stay in the black during the upcoming months," says Opel Chairman David Herman.

Renault is in healthy shape, earning \$1 billion last year. Its upcoming January 1st merger with Volvo will form Europe's third largest automaker, and the sixth largest in the world. The two partners say they expect to save more than \$5 billion by the year 2000 by merging.

"Volvo had to solve the problem of being too small in the car business. They had no future," says Gerard Ewencyk, auto analyst at Societe d'Analyse Financiere d'Europe, a branch of Paribas.



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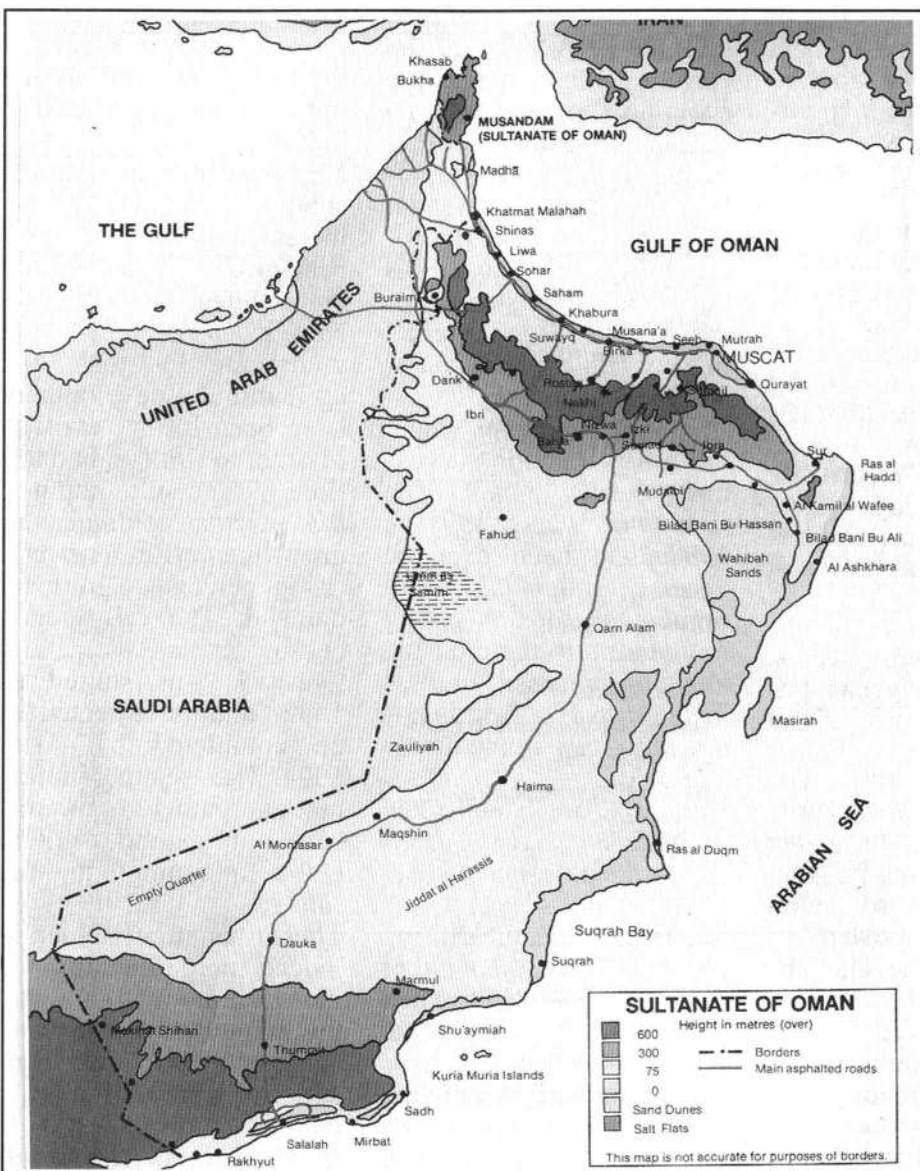
All candidates should be Yemeni nationals possessing all the required skills and experiences.

Applications for the above posts should be forwarded to the following address within two weeks of this announcement:

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT ON THE VISIT OF HM SULTAN QABOOS

OMAN's System: At Ease with Itself, the People & the Land



In 1970, H. M. Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed took over as ruler of the Sultanate of Oman, a country deeply backward, internally tribalized and divided and almost completely isolated from the rest of the world.

Immediately he embarked on a process of development and transformation. His continued efforts have yielded, less than a quarter of a century later, a vigorous and rapidly advancing country, strong internal cohesion, and outstanding respect among nations.

Part of it has to do with the man who has touched foot in Sanaa yesterday, the Sultan. The key word is commitment to and confidence in the people of his nation. How did this reflect itself in the actual workings of the system? We shall here discuss five elements of the system which has given it internal credibility and external respect:

1. The Royal Tours:

The Royal Tours have become an integral part of the system of government. Given the absence of Western-like institutions and tools of democracy, the Sultan has used local values and settings to create a feedback mechanism. Annually, the Sultan would leave the capital city and roam among his people for weeks and sometimes months. He visits remote villages, talk to the elders and citizens, see for himself their standard of living and way of life, and ask for their advice about **what should be done**. Then, he refers to his entourage, often key officials, and asks **what could be done**.

In this way, the Sultan knows he is close to the people, and they know they have access to him.

2. Majlis Al-Shura:

Popular participation in managing the affairs of the country has been one of the key goals towards which the system in Muscat has worked. In the first decade of the rule of Sultan Qaboos, 1970s, limited participation was achieved through a system of advisors. In the second decade, 1980s, this was elevated to a Consultative Council (Al-Majlis Al-Istishari). Then on 18th November, 1990, the Sultan issued a decree to have an elected Majlis Al-Shura, which although not a parliament in the Western sense, is one more step towards it.

Sultanate of Oman: Factsheet

Area: 312,000 sq.km.
Population: about 2 m.
Coastline: 1700 kilometers
Capital: Muscat
Borders: South = Yemen
 North = UAE
 West = Saudi Arabia
 East = Arabian Sea
Highest Elevation:
 Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar,
 3000 meters above sea level.
Climate: Variable from desert temperatures to cool and lush greenery.
Location: Strategic and controls the vital Hormus Strait.

Sultan Qaboos: Factsheet

Age: 53 years
DOB: 18/11/1940
POB: Salalah, Dhofar
Education:
 Primary and Preparatory education in Salalah, In 1956, he went to England for education, In 1960, he joined the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst as a cadet.
Reign: Took over as ruler of Oman in July 1970. He is the 8th in the direct line of the Aal Busaid Dynasty which was established in 1744.

Once this stage is fully entrenched, a full-fledged parliament is foreseen for the future.

3. Nature:

One of the key elements of the system in Oman is a keen and over-riding interest in the environment and the general setting. It is in this light that the care given to extinct animal species, the redevelopment of the natural habitat, and the nurturing of wildlife, flora and fauna must be seen.

Landscaping, even in cities, is thus subject to full harmony with nature. Urban zoning patterns are, as a result, subject to scrupulous scrutiny before they are approved. The efforts to grow trees, parks and green pastures in various parts of the Sultanate cities and countryside are an integral part of the development process.

4. Human Resources:

The Sultanate of Oman has stressed the human development component as an important aspect of its evolution and growth. Care of human beings - as a tool for development as an end in themselves have dominated the planning efforts. As a result, schools, health centers, training institutes, parks and recreation facilities, and many other facilities have been constructed. As the Sultan often stated, "The human being is the most precious part of the wealth of our nation. He/She is the focus of our attention."

One aspect of this policy is the re-integration of the children of Omani immigrants who have come back from East Africa and South-east Asia. Unlike neighboring Yemen which has followed a discrimination policy against its own sons because of the accident of being born outside the motherland, the Sultanate of Oman has used its foreign-born children to shorten the time span of its development because of the language and other skills they brought with them.

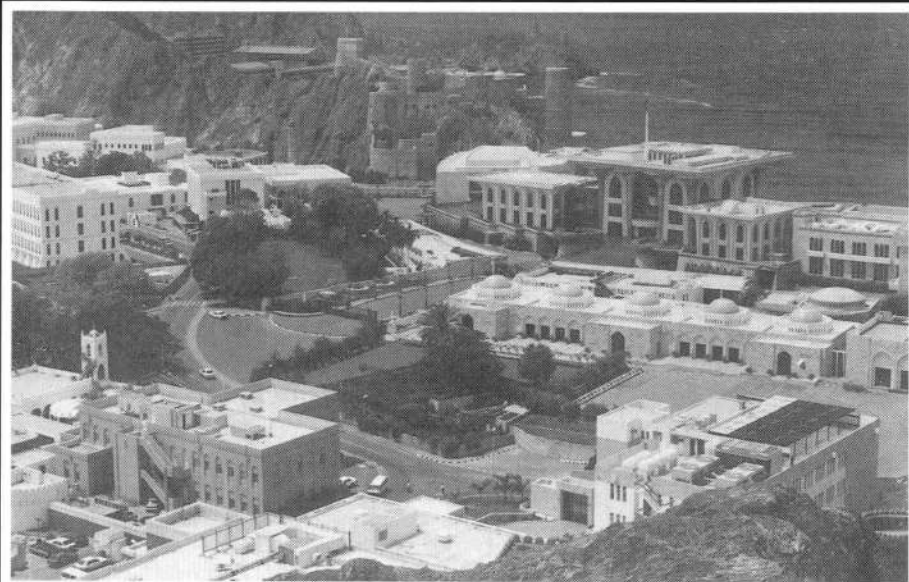
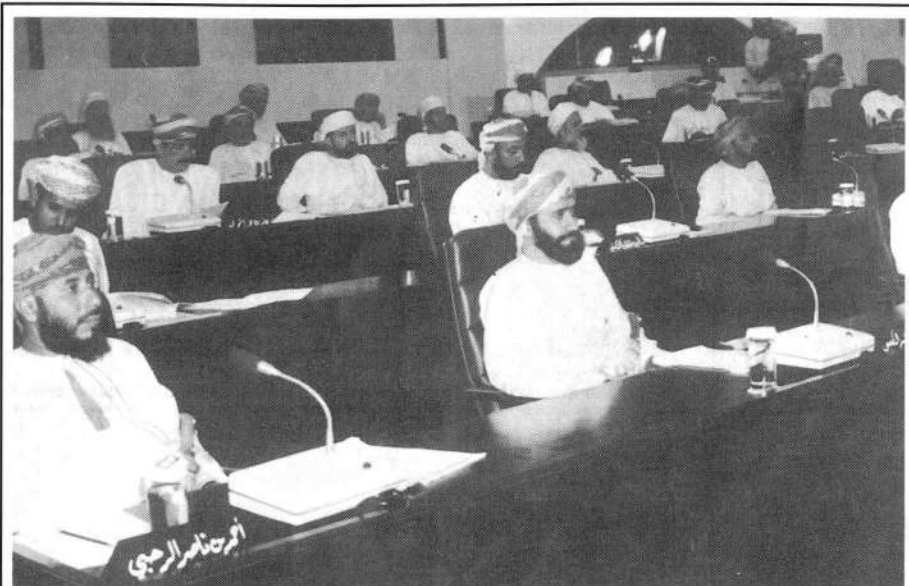
Thus, the development program which stressed human development has richly paid off.

5. Respect for Sovereignty of Other Nations:

One of the key components of the policies of the Sultanate of Oman has been to respect the sovereignty of other nations. This meant a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries. Thus, the Sultanate gained the trust and respect of its neighbors as well as those of distant countries. It is this aspect of Oman's foreign policy that has allowed it to play a constructive mediation role in many of the regional conflicts and differences.

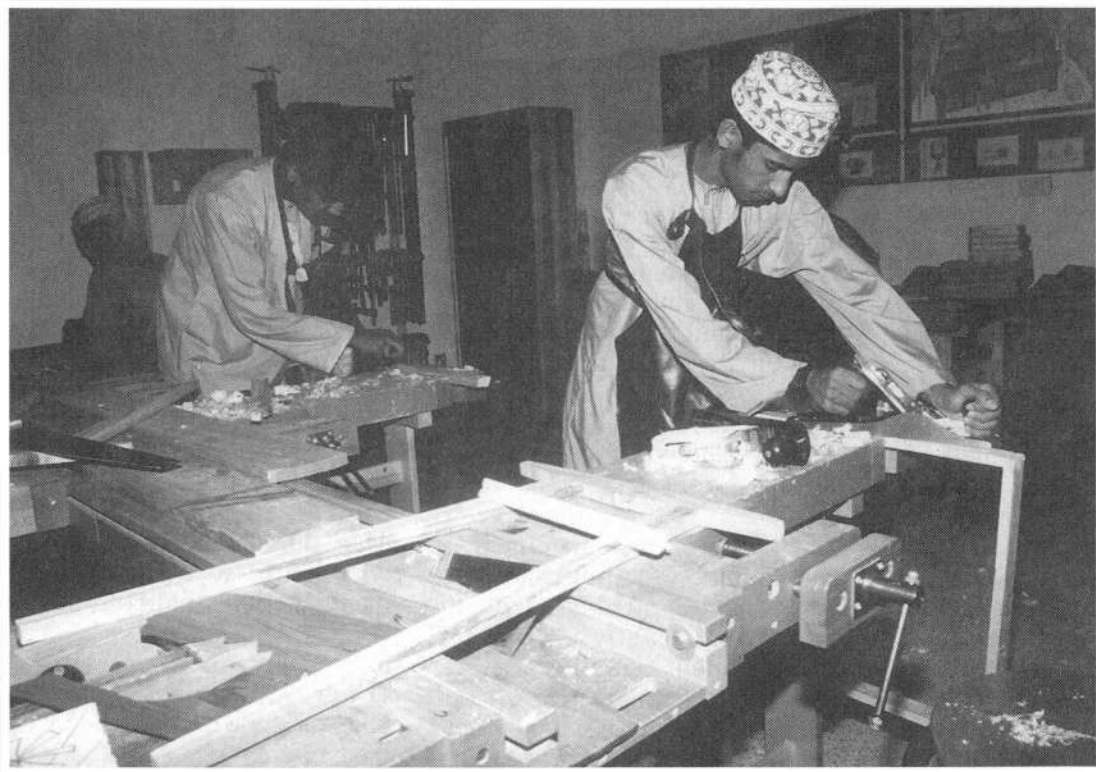
Those five factors and others, in my opinion, have allowed the system in Muscat to become at ease with itself, its people, its land, and the world community.

By: Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Yemen Times.



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT ON THE VISIT OF HM SULTAN QABOOS

OMAN: A Nation Prepares for the 21st Century



Halfway through the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1991-95), the government's development priorities are very clear. Building the humanpower takes precedence.

For example, in the 1993 budget, the education sector alone claims a full 24% of total expenditures. It is important to remember the degree of commitment of the Sultan to education. His now famous phrase is often repeated in this regard. He is quoted as having said, "We will teach our children even if under the shades of tree."

The services sector (to the public), occupies second place in the budgetary priorities and receive 14% of the allocations. Health comes in third place with 12.4%, while social security claims 5.8%. Thus, the country is plunging into the next century by developing its humanpower.

At another level, the market-oriented economic policies proved their success. Not only is the government creating the atmosphere conducive to private enterprise, it is also providing its with technical assistance and soft loans to carry out its tasks. Moreover, as a matter of principle, the government is passing on to the private sector any of its businesses which the private sector is willing to buy and then provide the service.

The government of Oman has strictly followed a conservative monetary and

fiscal policy in order to safeguard the value of the currency and spare the economy any shocks. To further augment its efforts in this field, it has mobilized the savings potential of the society. One tool for achieving this goal has been the establishment of the Muscat Stock Market in May 1989, which so far, has been a success.

Industry is perhaps where the most dramatic success has been achieved. The last two years, 1991 + 1992, had been declared years of industrial development, thus giving momentum to the industrialization process.

Three levels of industrialization can immediately be noted:

Cottage or small-scale industries have been encouraged, especially at the grass-roots level.

Second, manufacturing has been promoted either directly by individual projects, or through the industrial estates, such as Rusail Industrial Complex, just outside of Muscat.

Finally, the extracting industry has been making

headway in many fields. In oil, gas and related industries, as well in the minerals and construction industry.

No wonder then industry should accounted for increasingly higher percentages of income and employment.

New strains of breeds and seeds for livestock and agricultural development have been locally evolved in order to suit local conditions. As a result, output in this sector continues to grow in an effort to meet a rising percentage of local demand. The full-fledged census for agriculture and livestock was started in 1992, and is expected to be completed by April 1994. The wealth of information gathered in this census is bound to help better planning in the future.

The Sultanate of Oman is indeed preparing for the 21st Century, and in a way that would allow it to play an important and constructive role.

By:
Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
Yemen Times.



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تلفون المخل: ٢٢٠٠٤٨ . المنزل: ٢٢٠١٠٢
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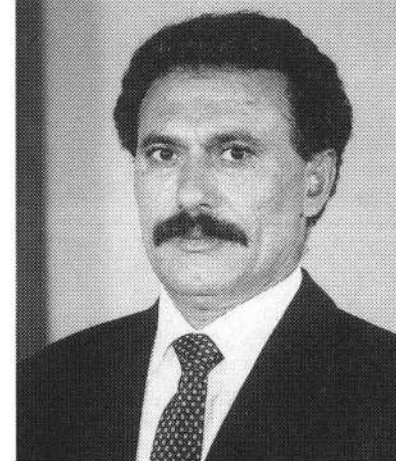
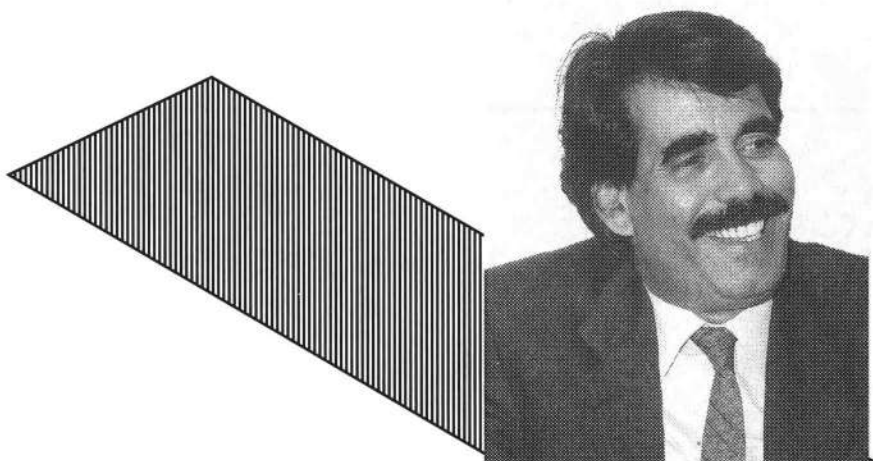
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The Customs Authority

Extends Best Wishes to the Yemeni People, Political Leadership headed by
President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Vice President Ali Salim Al-Beedh and Government
on the anniversary of the Yemen September/October Revolution .

Lend the Birds a Helping Hand! Join WORLD BIRDWATCH '93

By:
Dr. Derek Harvey,
Secretary,
Yemen Ornithological
Society

During the week of October 7th to 10th, over a million people in 100 countries will be watching birds, as part of an international project to focus the attention of governments all over the world on the problems of conserving the natural environment before it is too late. Everywhere there are threats to animals, birds, plants and trees, from pollution, changing agricultural methods, logging, and changes in the climate due to the destruction of rain forests. These changes are destroying forests, creating new deserts and threatening health and the future of mankind on this planet. Urgent action and legislation is needed by governments to stop this trend before it is too late. It is perfectly possible to cut trees for timber, and to use the land to grow food, without harming it forever, by planting new trees, rotating crops, and avoiding poisonous sprays and weed-killers.

On of the best indicators of the health of the land is the number of birds that make it their home. The birds are adapted to their environment and feed off it without destroying it. By watching

them, counting them, and studying their behavior and habits, it is possible to advise governments and other people who have to make policy decisions on how to plan so that everyone can benefit- the loggers, farmers, fishermen and the rest of the community who need to be protected from the effects of erosion and land/environment destruction.

World BirdWatch 93 has been organized with three objectives:

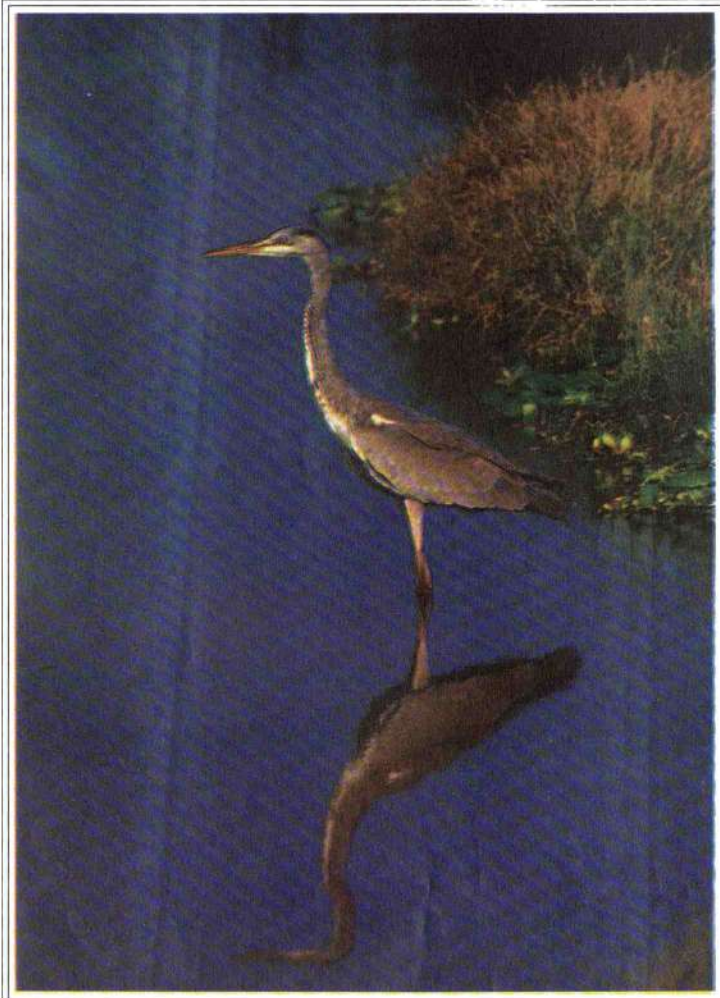
First, to draw attention to the richness and variety of wildlife in the world. During 7-9 October, over a million persons all over the world will participate in one massive campaign - to watch and count birds. Based on that, a world list of birds will be published.

Second, to encourage young people in every country to take interest in the natural world around them, for it is their world which is under threat, and they must work to protect it. A large number of events all over the world will attract people to go out and see for themselves what is being done to protect

wildlife and to conserve the countryside.

Third, as a result of World BirdWatch 93, to present specific proposals to the international bodies for actions to conserve and protect the environment.

In Yemen, there will be a number of visits to schools to talk about birds and how important it is to protect and enjoy them. A group of bird-watchers will study the migration of waders and seabirds down the coast at Hodeidah, and Yemen television will be showing a film on migration. It is hoped that, as a result of the publicity, more people will take an active interest in protecting the very rich natural



environment of Yemen, so that future generations will be able to enjoy it, and so that the country will not destroy land and its natural beauty unwisely.

Yemen will join the rest of the world, as people here will engage in efforts similar to other people worldwide. There are plans for visits to two schools in Sanaa where bird varieties and species in Yemen will be discussed. A film on the topic will also be shown. In Taiz, there already exists a bird club at the Mohammed Ali Othman School. Staff, teachers and students actively participate in issues related to birdlife and preservation. They plan to stage their own bird-

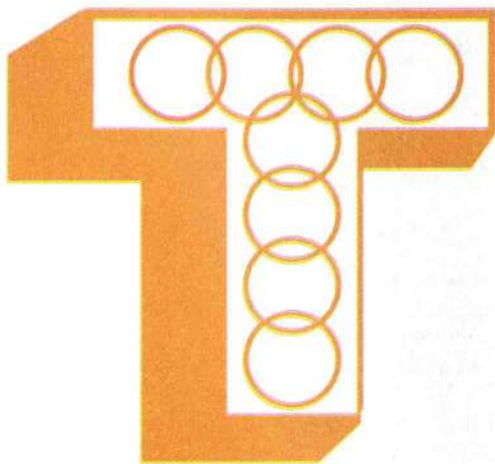
watching program with a visit to wetlands to the west of Taiz where extremely rare Bald Ibis, of which there are now less than 200 birds in the world, spend the winter. A visit to the Hodeidah coast is also part of the program to watch bird migration.

As more people begin to realize how serious the problem is, it is hoped their combined voices will be increasingly powerful in motivating governments to take action now.

People interested in bird watching and the birds of Yemen may contact Dr. Derek Harvey, Secretary of the Yemen Ornithological Society, P. O. Box 19751, or call 216723 (Sanaa).



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The Yemeni President Honors the German President

What They Said:

Much has been said about Yemeni-German relations. The title of this page is an expression taken from President Ali Abdullah Saleh who described Yemeni-German relations as a model in North-South relations. He also said that the two nations, having undergone similar experiences (i.e., re-unification) almost at the same time, share a certain common element which makes them better able to understand each other. Finally, President Saleh described Germany as "Yemen's good friend in Europe."

Prime Minister Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas echoed similar sentiments. He stated that German assistance to Yemen has been very generous and constructive.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Salim Ba-Sindiwah also praised the bilateral cooperation and relations. He stated that the two countries enjoy exceptionally good relations based on a strong foundation of understanding and shared values and goals.

Dr. Kurt Messer, Germany's ambassador to Sanaa, expressed in a short statement to the Yemen Times similar feelings of optimism regarding the cooperation and good-will existing between the two friendly countries.

On this occasion, the Yemen Times salutes the people of Germany, and congratulates the German community in Yemen on their national day.



The Yemeni-German Friendship Society

On October 3rd, 1993, the Germans celebrate the anniversary of the re-unification of their country. The German people suffered a lot from the impact of division since the Second World War. Undoubtedly, the Yemeni people who suffered from similar circumstances understand and appreciate the yearnings of the German people for unity. Partition was a deep and agonizing wound on the German people. Worse, the world order following the 2nd War set up the two Germanys in a way that made them antagonistic of each other. We are not interested here in reviewing the impact of this division on the psyche, morals and spirit of the people of Germany, but we would like to refer to the cultural, social, political and economic burdens that the Germans endured all those years.

It is self-evident, that the German government headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl worked hard to achieve unification. This promises prosperity and re-construction of the the eastern part of the country. This is based on the framework of a governmental program allocating billions of Deutsche Marks to be invested in the eastern regions in an effort to bring them up to the standard of the western regions.

The economic recession which has gripped Germany has added to the burdens of the German nation. Now there are new fears - such as high unemployment rates, and high (by German standards) inflation rates.

The economic hardships have spilled over into social, cultural and even political complications. One of the negative effects is the rise of Neo-Nazism among the younger generation, where hatred of foreigners has become evident. This new development has frightened the German people and has allowed old anxieties and wounds to open up. At the external level, it has allowed certain circles to blow the problem out of proportion through a venomous attack on the German people.

We, in Yemen, follow this new destructive force with worry and concern. We appreciate the government's efforts in putting an end to this phenomenon. The Yemeni-German people have a lot in common during their long periods of division. Our people will not forget the assistance of Germany in Yemen's development.

I take the occasion of the 3rd of October to present best wishes and hearty congratulations to the German people and to its political leadership.

by: Dr. M. Gaffer Zain, Secretary, Yemeni-German Friendship Society.

GERMAN UNITY: Chronology of Major Events:

1989:

- Second half of 1989 witnessed the exodus of Germans from the GDR to the FRG directly and through many East European countries.
- October 7th: Official celebration of the 40th anniversary of the GDR marred by massive demonstrations against the dictatorship regime.
- October 9th: Demonstrations follow in most GDR cities.
- October 18th: SED General-Secretary Erich Honecker is removed from office after 18 years in power. He is succeeded by Egon Krenz.
- November 7th: The government of the GDR resigns.
- November 9th: Passages through the Berlin Wall are carved out for crossing into FRG
- November 13: Hans Modrow is elected new prime minister of GDR.
- November 28: Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivers a policy statement in the German Bundesbank on overcoming the division of Germany and Europe.
- December 1st: The People's Chamber strikes the SED monopoly powers.
- December 4th: US President George Bush and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev give approval of German reunification at NATO Summit.
- December 19: Chancellor Kohl holds talks in Dresden with Prime Minister Modrow on bilateral relations.
- December 24: Visa and minimum daily exchange requirements are abolished for visitors entering the GDR from the FRG.

1990:

- February 10th: Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher receive in Moscow assurances of approval from Gorbachev on German unity.
- February 13th: Prime Minister Modrow discusses in Bonn economic and monetary union.
- March 18th: First free elections are held in the GDR. The "Alliance for Germany" wins
- April 5th: Meeting of the first freely-elected People's Chamber of the GDR. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl is elected Speaker of Parliament and acting head of state.
- April 12th: First GDR democratic government is headed by Lothar de Maiziere.
- April 19th: de Maiziere declares commitment to German unity.
- April 25-26th: Franco-German consultations on German unification process.
- April 28th: EC Heads of State and Government welcome German unification.
- May 5th: Foreign ministers of the German states, Great Britain, France, USA and USSR (2 + 4) meet in Bonn for talks on external aspects of German unity.
- May 18th: The Treaty the FRG and the GDR establishing monetary, economic and social union is signed in Bonn.
- June 10th: The 3 Western powers give up their reservations on Berlin representation.
- June 21st: The Bundestag and the People's Chamber approve identically worded resolutions reaffirming the definitive nature of the border with Poland.
- June 27th: The governments of the FRG and GDR approve a reciprocal agreement on the elimination of along intra-German border as of July 1, 1990.
- July 1st: Monetary, Economic and Social Union enters into force.
- July 14-16th: Chancellor Kohl in Moscow secures Russian approval to reduce its forces in GDR to 370,000 and to withdraw totally in three to four years.
- August 2nd: An election treaty is signed between the FRG and GDR establishing the modalities for the all-German election scheduled for December 2nd, 1990.
- August 23rd: The People's Chamber resolves to accede to the FRG on October 3, 1990.
- August 31st: The Unification Treaty between the FRG and GDR is signed.
- September 12: Treaty between the "2 plus 4" are concluded and signed in Moscow.
- September 19: The People's Chamber of the GDR ratifies the Unification Treaty.
- September 20: The German Bundestag of the RFG ratifies the Unification Treaty.
- October 3rd: The GDR accedes to the territory of application of the Basic Law. Five new states are formed in the territory of the former GDR.
- October 4th: The first session of the Bundestag with 144 deputies delegated by the People's Chamber of the former GDR is held in the Berlin Reichstag. The new federal ministers are sworn in.
- October 14th: Elections to the state parliament are held in the five states (former GDR).
- December 2nd: The first all-German election to the German Bundestag is held.

Yemeni-German Trade:

In Millions of Deutsche Marks

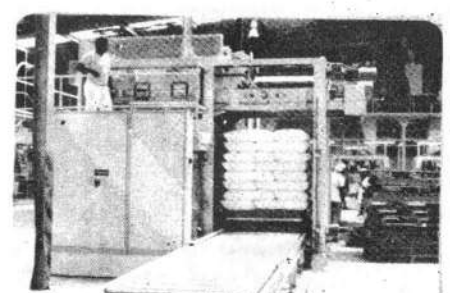
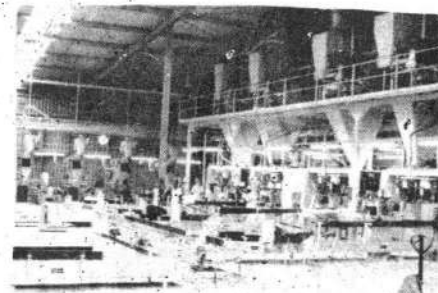
Year	Yemeni Exports	Yemeni Imports
1988	356.7	189.9
1989	781.8	162.0
1990	798.3	133.0
1991	592.4	165.4
1992	529.7	128.7

Note: The 1988-90 statistics are the combined numbers of the divided Yemens and Germanys.



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



صناعات: ت: ٢٤٠٩٥٢ - ٢٤٠٧٠٢ تلکس: ٢٧٨٠ ناچیل یمن فاکسمیل: ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب: ٢٥٢٨
الحديدية: ت: ٣٢٢٤٦٠/٣ تلکس: ٥٦٦١ ابو جبة یمن فاکسمیل: ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب: ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم: ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ تلکس: ٢٢٣٦٩ سيجان فاکسمیل: ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب: ١٩٣٦
بورتسودان: ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ تلکس: ٧٠٠٧١ یارن ص ب: ١٦٠

IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity Problems	177
Telephone Enquiries	118
Aljumbury Hospital	202192/3
Athawra Hospital	246970/9
Kuwait Hospital	203282/4
Red Crescent	203131/3

Banks:

Yemeni Banks:

Central Bank	4371/3
Commercial Bank: Sanaa	213662-6
Hodeidah	217040-3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank	275373
YBRD	271623/4

Branches of Foreign Banks:

Arab Bank Ltd.	240921-29
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

Government Offices:

Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	271970/2
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	250001/03
Radio Station	200060/61

Insurance Companies:

Y.I. & Reinsurance/Aden	273311
Marib Insurance: Sanaa	206112/14
Aden:	255668
Taiz:	222162/3/4
Hodeidah:	217370/1
Yemen General: Sanaa:	265191
Aden:	243909
Taiz:	221561
Hodeidah:	239184
United Insurance Co.	272890-2

EMBASSIES & Consulates

SANAA :

I. Embassies:

Afghanistan	217691
Algeria	209688/89
Bulgaria	217244
China	275337/340
Cuba	217304/5
Czech Republic	247946
Djibouti	245792/265469
Egypt	275948/9
Eritrea	209422
Ethiopia	208833
France	275995/7
Germany	216756/757, 266873/4
Hungary	216250, 216679
India	241980/1/2
Indonesia	217388
Iran	206945/948
Iraq	216682/790
Italy	265616/73409/78846
Japan	207356/208753
Jordan	216701/736
Korea (Dem)	232340
Korea (Rep)	245959/60
Kuwait	216317/319
Lebanon	203959/733
Libya	208815/6
Mauritania	216770
Morocco	247964
Netherlands	215626/7/8
Oman	208933/4
Pakistan	248813/1/4
Palestine	215404/5
Poland	248362
Qatar	217488/296
Romania	215579
Russia (FR)	78272/78275
Saudi Arabia	240429/30
Somalia	208864
Sudan	265231/2
Syria	247750/52
Tunisia	240458/9
Turkey	241395

U.A.E	248777/78
U.K.	215630/33
U.S.A.	238842/52
Vietnam	215985

2. Honorary Consulates:

Austria	266725
Belgium	205925/865
Canada	208814
Danish Trade Office	243433
Denmark (Taiz)	04-215171/2
Finland	207018/20/21
Greece	272218
Spain	209360
Sweden	207595/470
Switzerland	203534

3. International Organizations:

FAO	207331/607
UNDP	215505
UNHCR	204963
UNICEF	231256/7/8
WHO	252213/204

ADEN Consulates :

China	233115
Ethiopia (Commercial)	231335
France	223129/090
Germany	232162/233607
India	233131
Iran	231893/361
Italy	232586/88
Japan	232219/233282
Libya	233611
Oman	233433/460
Palestine	232340/232717
Russian (FR)	232792/232625
Saudi Arabia	232760/32526
Slovak	233630/232101
Somalia	241421/101
U.K.	232711/12/13.
FAO Branch	233722/232146

AIR LINES

Air France	272895/6
Air India	272544
Alitalia	273655
Alyemda (HO, Aden)	231339
Alyemda (Sana'a)	203637
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways	272247
Cathay Pacific	271803
Egypt Air	275061
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	272551/49/677
Iraqi Airlines	240091/240909
KLM	78093/76968/270879
Korean Airlines	272548
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	272583
Pakistan Int'l	240909/091
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	74930
Sabena	205865
Sudan Airways	272503-5
Swiss Air	272547
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel	275028-30

Yemenia Branches:

Abdul-Mughni	274803/4
Haddah	204538/550
Shauob	250833
Zubeiry	260834/5
Head Office	232381-9
Reservations	250800/1
Airport	250868/831

COURIERS

Aramex / Sana'a	243.925
Aramex / Aden	255.683
Aramex / Taiz	213.489
Aramex / Hodeidah	218.168
DHL	248017-249878
Life Express	205696
Skypack	77310
American Express	272435/6

HOTELS

Sana'a (01)

Sheraton	237500/1/2
Taj Sheba	272372/3

Aden (02)

Movenpick	232911
Gold Mohur	221158

Hodeidah (03)

Bristol	239197
Ambassador	231247/50
Al Burj	75852

Taiz (04)

The Plaza Hotel	220224/26
Mareb	210350
Yazan	217997

Marib (063)

Biquis Marib	2666-2371
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Sadah (051)

Al Mamoon	2203/2459
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Mukalla (0952)

Hadhramaut	2060
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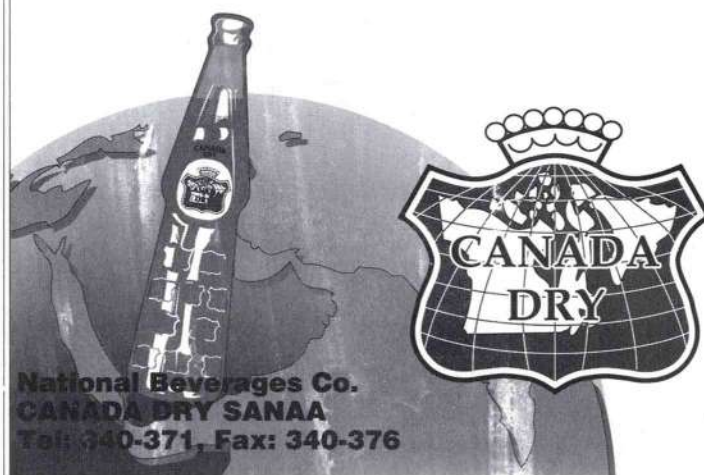
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Yemen, Arabs and the Third World: Economic Concepts & Performance

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

More than any other sector, economic values, concepts and beliefs have undergone change, and such change has not been fully explained. I would like here to look into the changes in economic values.

The buzz-word these days is liberalization and free enterprise. Those are fine words, but they have to be put in proper perspective. There is a feeling among free marketers that removing government intervention will be the magic act that will get the economy in shape. Now, we do have to consider this possibility, but take it in doses and without disrupting the system.

Let us take Yemen as a case in point. First of all, ours is a badly

underdeveloped economy. Thus the role of the state is indispensable.

Second, for the seeds of private economic activities to sprout, there must be a certain degree of state backing. This is not to condone economic inefficiency, but simply to understand the facts. We cannot kill off state-controlled producers before the private sector is ready to take on the job. An obsession with the free market comes only from those who do not believe in it and thus swing the pendulum too far in their eagerness to prove they have joined the right path.

In the history of mankind, in its totality, there has yet to be an example of a country which has developed without the backing of the state, to some degree or another. Take Europe, the USA, Japan, Korea, etc.

Third, Yemen does not need to make major mistakes. That is why it is important to look into what is being sold off in whole-sale in Aden these days, and at what cost. This point cannot be over-emphasized.

"Shock Policy" - a medicine based on fiscal austerity, decontrol, trade liberalization encouragement of direct investment and extreme privatization - are appropriate in certain stages of development. For Yemen, gradualization is the key word.

Moving on to the Arabs, I cannot help but grieve over the "lost decades." During the decades of 1973-92, some Arabs witnessed an unprecedented transfer of resources from the world to them. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Libya, Algeria come to mind.

The political system of these countries spans the whole spectrum - from overboard revolutionaries to those living in ancient times. Between them, they have managed to mis-use and skip an opportunity which will never come back again.

None of those countries has been able to achieve what W. W. Rostow calls "take-off." Whatever infrastructure they have built is consumption and service oriented, and does not lend itself to production. Massive electric generation plants are constructed, but people do not pay for the service, by and large. Huge and advanced telephone networks are put in place, but again, it is a highly subsidized service. Airports, roads, universities, hospitals, etc. annually line up for government subsidies.

These countries are unable to even maintain these "achievements" let alone develop on them.

If these nations are to stop selling their oil, they will immediately fall back to poverty. Even today, as they continue to sell oil, their hundreds of billions of dollars of accumulated oil revenue, these countries are unable to make ends meet. The richest country of the group, Saudi Arabia, has seen its foreign assets dwindle from a peak of over \$200 billion to less than \$25 billion this year.

The other dismal Third World experience is the African affair. A pessimist would say Africa is headed for extinction or recolonization as it is being steadily "advised" on how to manage its business.

But wait, there is a bright spot in the Third World.

The word is slowly beginning to sink into the West's subconscious mind - its children born today will not so much be competing with each other, but with the fast growing economic power houses of Asia and Latin America.

The picture may still look murky, double-exposed and blurred with old stereotype images of overworked peasants, parched fields, huts and hyperventilating shanty towns, almost breathless for lack of space and opportunity, and its children riddled with sewer-borne diseases.



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The likelihood is, however, that just as the older Western generation saw Japan leap from cheap imitation to vying for the world's number one position, and as the present generation is witnessing South Korea's even more phenomenal passage from rags to riches, the coming generation will live to see the transformation repeated by a dozen or so Third World countries. These potentially include China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, among others.

Already, India's middle class is as large as Germany's and France's combined, and they work twice as hard. Malaysia and Indonesia are already industrial giants, and the Latin Americans are already successfully competing against the advanced Western countries.

Now, let me try to tie up the success of these countries with "Shock Policy" therapy. First, let me say that there is a blur in the West's subconscious mind which states that this success is connected with the introduction of the free market and the demise of state involvement in economic decision-making.

The fact is while it is true that the last ten years have been the age of economic liberalization par excellence, some of the most outstanding performers have progressed using a panoply of controls and subsidized credit. In addition, the withdrawal of government intervention has been carried out in an orderly fashion, and often, following initial success. It has not been, as is often portrayed, a rout after failure.

The free market is an important part of the revolutionary economic times we live in. But once we move beyond the rhetoric, we find very few of the world's success stories have embraced it in its entirety.

Therefore, the call for an "active" government role in economic development must not be dismissed out of hand. Reforming the public sector is fraught with many difficulties, specially in countries where corruption and favoritism are rampant. But the game is worth the candle, particularly in countries at their stage of development.

The job of planners and development specialists is to find a formula that will mix the two components - each to its optimal level.

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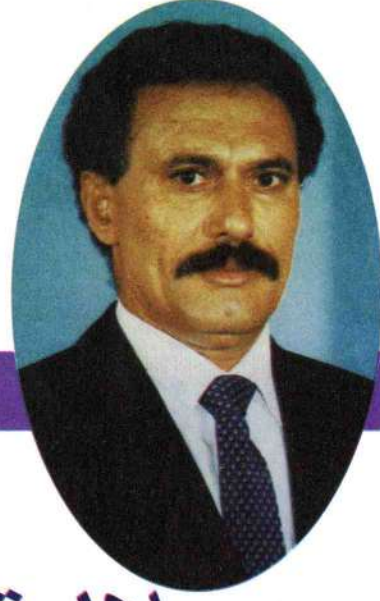
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اليمنية تربط بين البلدين

Welcomes

H. M. Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed

Ruler of the Sultanate of Oman and the accompanying
delegation on their visit to the Republic of Yemen

YEMENIA Links the Two Nations

اليمنية

Yemenia
Yemenia
Yemenia



مجموعة شركات محمد عبدربه

ترحب بالمقدم الكريم

لجلالة السلطان قابوس بن سعيد

والوفد المرافق لجلالته

فأهلاً وسهلاً بهم جميعاً في بلادهم وبين أهلهم

Mohammed Abdo Rabbo Group

Expresses its Most Welcome to

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos

Ruler of the Sultanate of Oman

and the accompanying delegation

on their visit to the Republic of Yemen



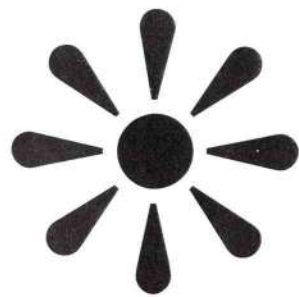
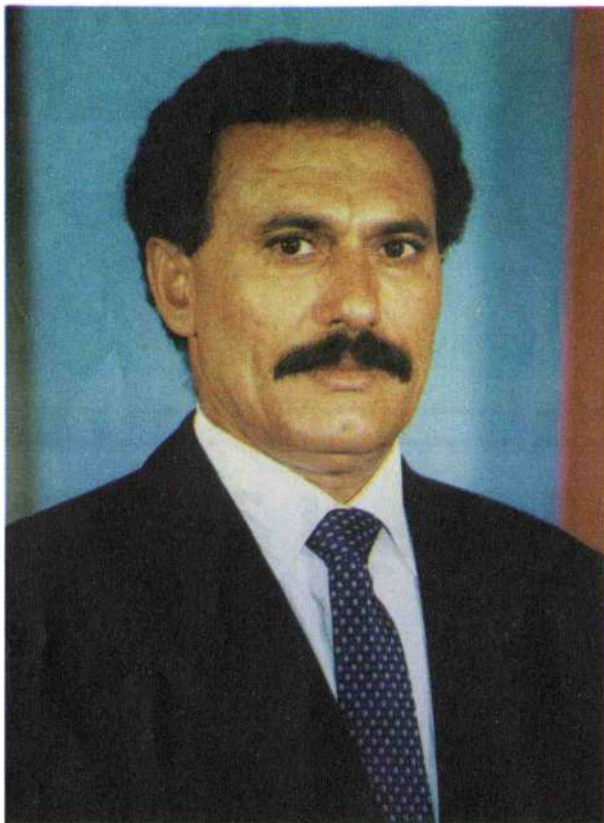
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لجلالة السلطان قابوس بن سعيد

سلطان سلطنة عُمان الشقيقه
والوفد المرافق لجلالته

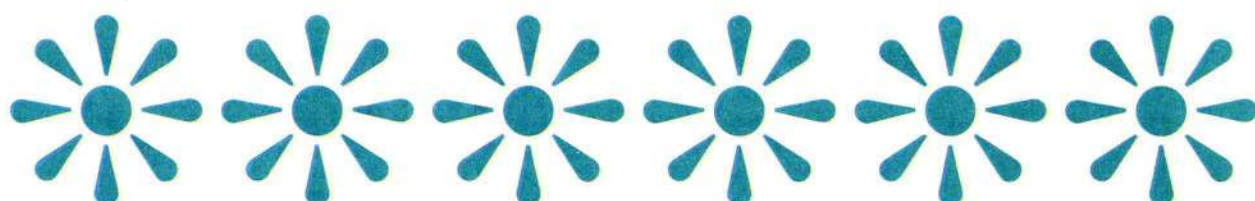
وأهلاً وسهلاً بهم جميعاً في بلدنا وبين أهلنا



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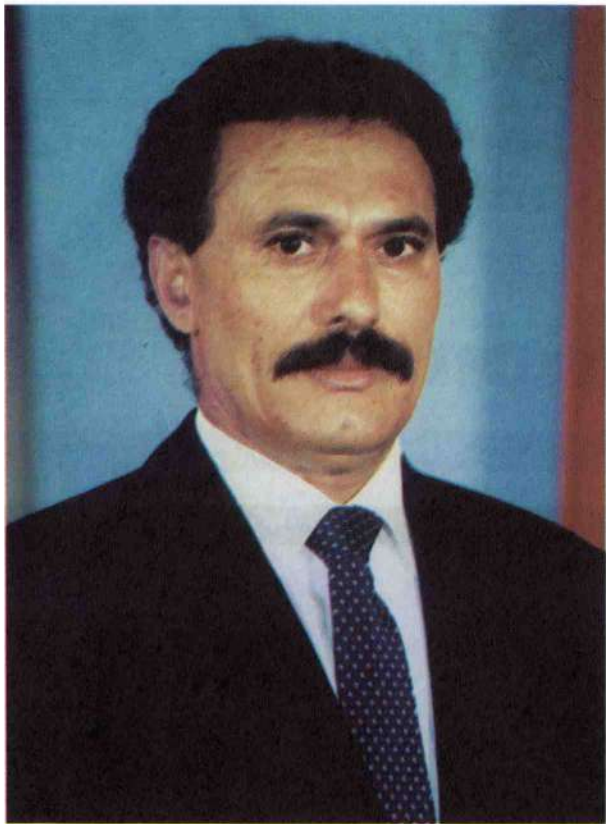
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قابوس بن سعيد
سلطان سلطنة عُمان
والوفد المرافق له



اليمدا :
خط إلتقاء
بين البلدين
الشقيقتين

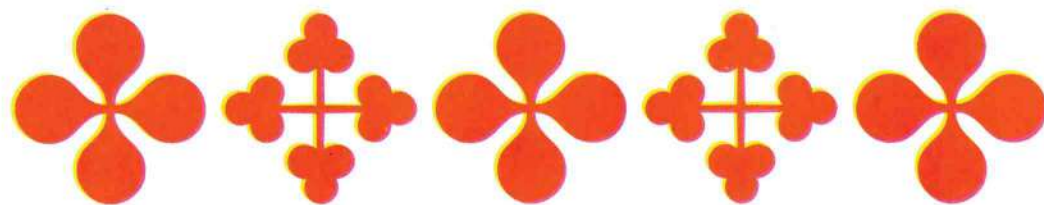
الهيئة اليمنية العامة للطيران المدني والأرصاد

ترحب بالمقدم الكريم

لجلالة السلطان قابوس بن سعيد

والوفد المرافق لجلالته

فأهلاً وسهلاً بهم جميعاً في بلدنا وبين أهلنا



CIVIL AVIATION & METEOROLOGY AUTHORITY

Expresses its Most Welcome to

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos

Ruler of the Sultanate of Oman
and the accompanying delegation
on their visit to the Republic of Yemen