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ENRON to Invest \$3.5 billion on First Phase of Gas Exploitation Project

The letter of intent was signed three weeks back, and the various associated parties, including a representative of the Yemeni government are, at this moment, in London working out the details. The initial 3-year phase was first expected to cost \$2.5 billion, but this was upped to \$3.5 billion according to sources. This will pay for most of the infrastructure, including the pipeline and the vessel to transport the liquefied natural gas. A subsequent 2-year phase will also involve some \$2 billion in investments.

Most of the data is kept secret, that way the "informed" people will be able to carve out their cuts. Already, famous kick-back collectors are involved in the project which has attracted many senior members of society.

ENRON is, of course, an American giant company with an annual turnover exceeding \$18 billion. ENRON Europe Limited, its London-based subsidiary, is handling the Yemen project.

A one million dollar study project is underway to determine the most cost-effective exploitation means of the fifteen trillion cubic feet of gas lying in the Marib-Al-Jawf basin. The study will also determine the most plausible pipeline route, although the most likely course is southwards into the Gulf of Aden.

Additional options include smaller pipelines to feed large

industries, the electric generation stations, cement plants, and ultimately smaller factories and even households.

The government of Yemen handles this project within the Oil Exploration Authority, although the Yemen Gas Corporation is being established. In less than two weeks, the YGC may be in place, and Mr. Mohammed Al-Madani is tapped to be its general manager.

Anthony R. Way, Vice President (Gas Supply), and Robert Meckna, Director, both of ENRON Yemen have recently visited Yemen to push the deal.

An Enron president is expected to fly into Yemen to sign the agreement once it is completed.

The Yemeni government is already holding out the promise of prosperity to the public. A front-page story on one of the official newspapers recently proclaimed that Yemen will earn a billion dollars a year over the next thirty years. Therefore, don't anybody worry! That kind of logic is both faulty and dangerous.

To start with, no revenue will be coming before about the end of this decade, or at least five years hence.

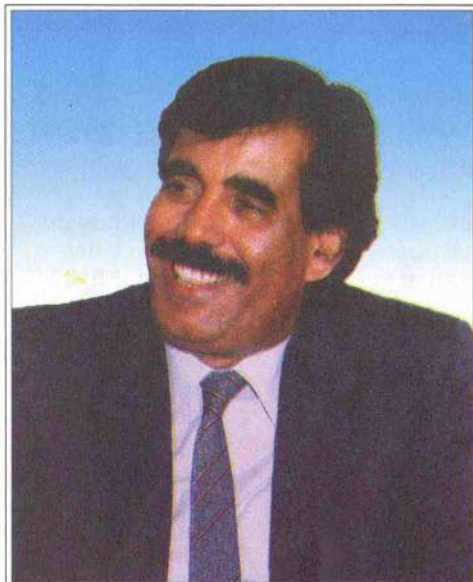
Second, the necessary investments, well over five billion dollars are not yet there. Even the Enron deal is not at hand.

Of course, gas represents an important potential for the country's growth. It is a helping factor, but it is not enough. What this country needs is proper allocation of resources and a plan to reduce the mismanagement that plagues the economy. Unless corruption and inefficiency are stamped out, no matter how much revenue is generated will not be sufficient to launch Yemen's take-off in development.

Ali Salim Al-Beedh:

"THE UNITY IS DONE. We'll not be pushed into violence."

In a calm and thoughtful address to the opening session of the Congress of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Mr. Ali Salim Al-Beedh, Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council and Secretary-General of the YSP, strongly insisted that the re-unification of Yemen was done, and that his party will oppose any efforts by any side to undo it. "We will not allow irresponsible persons to push us into violence either," he stated.



Al-Beedh pointed out that he and his party has, for three years, urged "our partner" in power - the PGC - to make changes towards the creation of a society in which all citizens enjoy equal citizenship, and to create a system based on law and order and institutions. All the time, the answer we got was "No!" Then for two months following the elections, we tried again. The country cannot be managed through certain privileged individuals and groups.

But to no avail.

"I urge you to consider in the proposals and solutions you come up with in your deliberations two things: a unified Yemen, and a system in which no side cancels the others."

The Congress, which is being held in Aden, started on Tuesday, November 9th and continued until the 12th. It is seen by many as a watershed in the country's crisis.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister:

"I hope the fraternal Yemeni people achieves stability, safety and progress."

His Highness Sheikh Sabbah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabbah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that he has much respect for the fraternal Yemeni people.

In a statement carried by KUNA, Kuwaiti News Agency, the Kuwaiti official said, "I hope that the fraternal Yemeni people achieves stability, safety and progress." Referring to a recent article written by a Kuwaiti journalist in which he called for the dismantling of Yemeni unity, Sheikh Sabbah stressed that the article's contents in no way represent the official position of the Kuwaiti government. "The article does not represent the official

line of the government, which is based on respect for the integrity and sovereignty of other states."

Al-Watan newspaper ran an article on the 15th of October in which the author called on the Kuwaiti authorities to allocate \$1 billion to break up Yemen. The Yemeni media reacted strongly to this article. Journalists writing in Gulf newspapers, and their surrogates have written articles that fall much short of professional journalism.

Yemen Times salutes Sheikh Sabbah for his wisdom and far-sightedness. We would like to believe that if neighbors and cousins disagree, they can still be civil about it.

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OUR VIEWPOINT

SANAA UNIVERSITY: AN EROSION OF PRESTIGE

Sanaa University today has become nothing more than a large primary school. Students come and go, they are instructed in overcrowded classes, and they have no books.

There are few books in the library as well since the annual acquisition has fallen to zero, no international periodicals and journals are purchased, and the labs of even the hard-science colleges leave much to be desired. As a result hardly any research is carried out.

Those who can among the university lecturers have charted out for themselves another course in society, while their university association has remained at its minimum level.

The way "lectures" are given is also pathetic. The teachers simply dictate the lesson, the students scribble it on their notebooks and they go home. They come back the next day for more scribbling. At the end of the semester, the students are expected to spill out whatever they have memorized from their notes. Very little thinking is involved.

On the 1st of November, the first semester started. A semester is supposed to last for four months. In Yemen it is a two-month process. Even these two months are interrupted by this or that national holiday. There are no books, and the majority of the students are "non-attending students." It means they simply memorize the notes of their colleagues and come for exams.

This week, the university decided to start the classes for freshmen (actually fresh men and fresh women). Nobody knows how this will be done. The helplessness is so prevalent that most of the persons involved with Sanaa University couldn't care less. They just perform a ritual, and the end result is none of their business.

The apathy is so prevalent that no one is interested in taking any firm stand to rectify things, even within his or her surroundings. To add insult to injury, the whole place is steadily being politicized, which in itself is against the law. But who enforces the law in today's Yemen?

I wouldn't be surprised if someday soon, foreign universities start refusing to accept the certificates issued by Sanaa University.

The steady erosion of the prestige and standing of Sanaa University is part of the general malaise which has gripped the whole country. But couldn't the university professors, who are the most educated in the nation, take charge of their institution?

The Publisher
عبد العزيز

Djibouti Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

Djibouti Foreign Minister Block Abdo Block left Sanaa on Tuesday 9th November following an official visit to the Republic of Yemen.

The minister carried to President Ali Abdullah Saleh a letter from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. He carried back a reply letter.

The two letters are said to be concerned with coordination of positions regarding the way the Somali problem is evolving.

Yemen and the USA

Today, Sunday, November 14th, Ms. Margaret Dean, Director of the Arabian Peninsula in the US State Department.

Ms. Dean will be meeting with several Yemeni officials and public personalities.

On the tenth of November, A State Department Spokesman Michael McCurry read a statement in which he stressed American support and encouragement for the Yemeni evolution towards democracy and multi-party political system. The statement described the Yemeni parliamentary elections as "the first multi-party elections in the Arabian Peninsula -- (which) marked an important development in the history of the region."

The statement further indicated that Yemen's political evolution was "strained due to internal disagreements."

The statement concluded by re-affirming the American belief that "there must be a peaceful resolution of all political issues through dialogue among all interested parties."

Elliot to Visit Yemen

British Deputy Undersecretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mark Elliot arrives in Sanaa on November 23rd, on board of the British Airways inauguration flight.

He will also participate in the reception to be held on board of the Royal Yacht the Britannia scheduled to call on Aden harbor on the 24th.

Mr. Elliot will hold important meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Yemeni officials.

Hayel Saeed Group Takes First Place

The Hayel Saeed Anam Group occupied first place and thus collected the Prize Trophy of the Addis Ababa International Fair which took place in the Ethiopian capital last week.

The group dominated the Yemeni pavilion in the exhibition.

FPF Holds Conference

At the Physicians' and Pharmacists' Syndicate, the Federation of Patriotic Forces (FPF) holds this morning at 10:00 am a press conference.

Headed by Sheikh Sinan Abu Luhum, the FPF leadership will explain its readings of the current crisis, its demands and solutions.

The press conference is open to all interested persons.

The FPF is made up from a broad coalition of Bakeel sheikhs, the regional/tribal conferences such as Saba, Talahum, Hajjah, Taiz conferences, many unions, public personalities and others. This group has served as mediator before taking a stand vis-a-vis the PGC, YSP and Islah.

Qatar's Ambassador Presents Letters of Credence

H.E. Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Ansari, Ambassador of the State of Qatar, presents his letters of credence to Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council, on Thursday, 11th November.

With the arrival of the Qatari ambassador in Sanaa, three of the six Gulf states (Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Qatar) are now represented in Yemen at the ambassadorial level. The other three have charge d'affaires.

Qatar, it will be noted, has taken an independent attitude vis-a-vis the parties involved in the Gulf Crisis, whether in favor, neutral or against. Along with Oman, it has an ambassador in Baghdad.

Parliament and Government Exchange Letters

The House of Representatives and the Government have exchanged letters according to which the two sides have expressed determination to join hands in combatting the deteriorating security condition. Prime Minister Haidar Abubakar Al-Attas and his cabinet are to join the parliamentary session this morning, Sunday, November 14th. The Prime Minister will explain what his government is going to do regarding the new check-points, high military alert situation, and numerous steps taken by the PGC and YSP in preparation for a showdown.

The parliament has set up a committee to remove the check-points and has issued a communique denouncing the alert conditions.

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MAASTRICHT TREATY QUIETLY COMES INTO EFFECT:

The European Community's Maastricht Treaty came into force discreetly on the first of this month, a holiday in most member states, opening the way to a new European union destined to face the major challenges of economic recovery.

At a special EC summit meeting on the occasion, community heads of state and government tried to breath new optimism into a community that has been bogged down for more than a year now in pessimism with more than 17 million unemployed workers at present and 40 million poor. The big economic decisions are expected next month, at the regular EC summit meeting to be held in Brussels 10-11th December, 1993.

"We will have two big challenges to tackle: GATT (trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and the white paper on recovery, competitiveness and employment, which calls for some concrete measures to deal with recession and unemployment", Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said.

His country holds the EC rotating presidency until the end of the year. Actually, community members still have to agree on the name of the new-style community coming into effect with the Maastricht Treaty, aimed at closer European union. The Belgian presidency favors "European union", but Britain is reluctant.

British Prime Minister John Major told correspondents that he thought the term "union" to be ambiguous, as advocates of European federalism consider it to include a "centralizing" aspect that Britain cannot accept.

Major said that what the community needs is "more cohesion within it, and more ambition outside."

With Maastricht, the EC is going to equip itself with a single currency before the end of the century, joint foreign and defense policies, and new fields of action such as education, culture, health, consumer protection, and transportation, energy and telecommunications networks.

The treaty also introduces the notion of European citizenship and modifies the operation of existing institutions, granting more

extensive powers to the European Parliament thanks to "co-decision." But the new community is not as untied as many had hoped, in that Denmark and Britain got their partners to make some exemptions for those two countries, giving rise to a "two-speed Europe" in some respects.

The Danes have opted out of the idea of European citizenship and the single currency. Britain has reserved its decision on participating in the single currency (to replace national units), and has rejected any "communization" of social policy.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) expressed "skepticism" about the treaty application, pointing to what it called a lack of democratic legitimacy afflicting European institutions.

Party General Secretary Guenter Verheugen spoke on radio of "Congenital malformations" of the Maastricht Treaty and denounced a desire "to build a European union without seeing to democratic legitimacy for its institutions."

"We need a European constitution at once. We need clear rules as to which institution in Europe will have which responsibilities, and we need wider parliamentary supervision and co-responsibility". Otherwise, European public opinion might not back greater integration. But the Kohl administration hailed the application of the treaty.

The choice of Frankfurt as the headquarters of the future European Monetary Institute (EMI) is "an important factor" in promoting the influence of German monetary policy on a European scale, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said recently. He told the German economic daily Handelsblatt that the future European currency would be "attached" at the outset to the German mark's tradition of stability.

The institute is the forerunner of the European central bank, which is to guide introduction of the European Community's single currency in 1999, at the latest. The German finance minister has said the choice of Frankfurt should lower the German public's skepticism about EC economic and monetary union, and it noted that the trust in the German mark built up over the years is still intact.

Deadly Winter Looms for Thousands of Bosnians as the World Watches:

Thousands of Bosnians face the risk of freezing to death this winter in several Bosnian enclaves still menaced by Serbian and Croat forces. Some of these are in so-called "safe areas" declared by the UN.

A report by the top UN humanitarian agency said conditions in Srebrenica, one of the enclaves, were the worst of three east Bosnian enclaves because of severe refugee overcrowding and a lack of insulated shelter.

"The chief headache is not food but the terrible shelter conditions.

People face the prospect of freezing to death this winter rather than starving to death," said a report issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

"Many people will try to survive the winter in exposed, draughty and cold structures. The old and very young face a high risk of freezing to death," it said.

An estimated 44,000 people, most of them refugees from eastern towns overrun by the Serbs, are packed into Srebrenica, where 25,000 lived before the war.

Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde were designated UN-protected havens last spring to halt Serb artillery sieges.

A small number of peacekeeping soldiers and

UN food and medical aid convoys reach all three pockets every week. But they are still sealed off and sporadically fired on by Serb forces.

With (Srebrenica's) over-crowding . . . there is an environment of dependency and non-productivity, civil disorder, infrastructural destruction and potential for epidemic," the UNHCR report said.

Compounding Srebrenica's plight has been renewed due to Serbian military pressure on the enclave.

UN sources said Serb forces infiltrated into Srebrenica's demilitarized zone on October 27 and three people were killed in clashes. They withdrew after the intervention of the small Canadian peacekeeping contingent in the enclave.

"This was the most serious incident in many weeks and indicates that the Serbs are intent on keeping up a permanent military drumbeat against the enclave," said a UN source.

"They want to keep up the pressure in the hope of eventually driving Bosnians out of the entire region," he added.

The collapse of UN-mediated peace negotiations on Bosnia since the three enclaves were made "safe areas" has prevented any reconstruction after over a year under bombardment.



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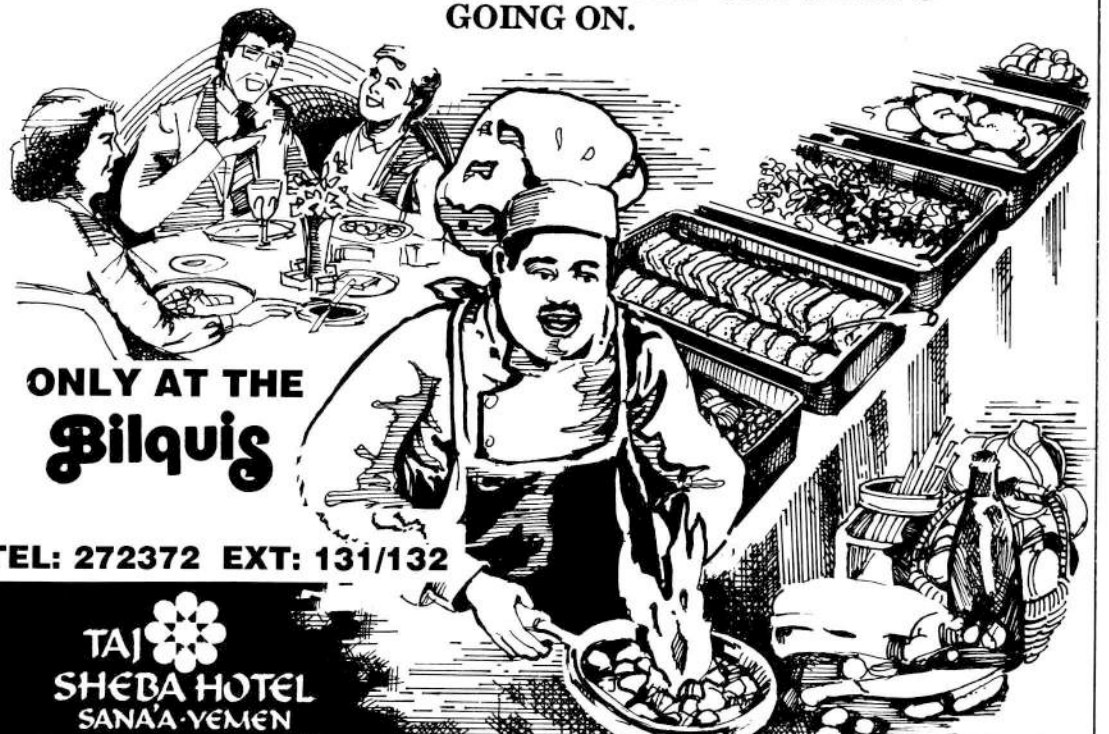
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What Kind of Vacationer Are You?

Regardless of where we go and what we do, holidays are meant to revitalise us, physically and psychologically, partly by releasing us from the obligations of the workaday world.

About 80% of holiday makers, in fact, return home feeling recharged and satisfied. The kind of respite we seek speaks volumes about our personality and lifestyle, according to specialists in the world of leisure.

Type A personalities, for example - those hard-driving souls who hate to wait - tend to remain aggressive and impatient even on holidays. On the other hand, "low risk" personalities (people who don't like to take risks and who embrace structure and predictability) are likely to

remain fiercely loyal to a single holiday destination, perhaps even returning to the same hotel year after year. They may be likely to toil in structured jobs, and to be drawn to structured trips such as tours and cruises. Yet we should not confuse this group with inactive people who are loaded with stress and who are most likely to book a sit-and-veg beach holiday.

But there are those on the opposite end of the spectrum, those who crave unstructured or adventure experiences, such as trekking in the wilderness. These are the self-starters, people motivated by an internal drive, and attracted to a less disciplined work environment. One's fantasy may be to

become a different person on holiday, but experts say that is not what happens.

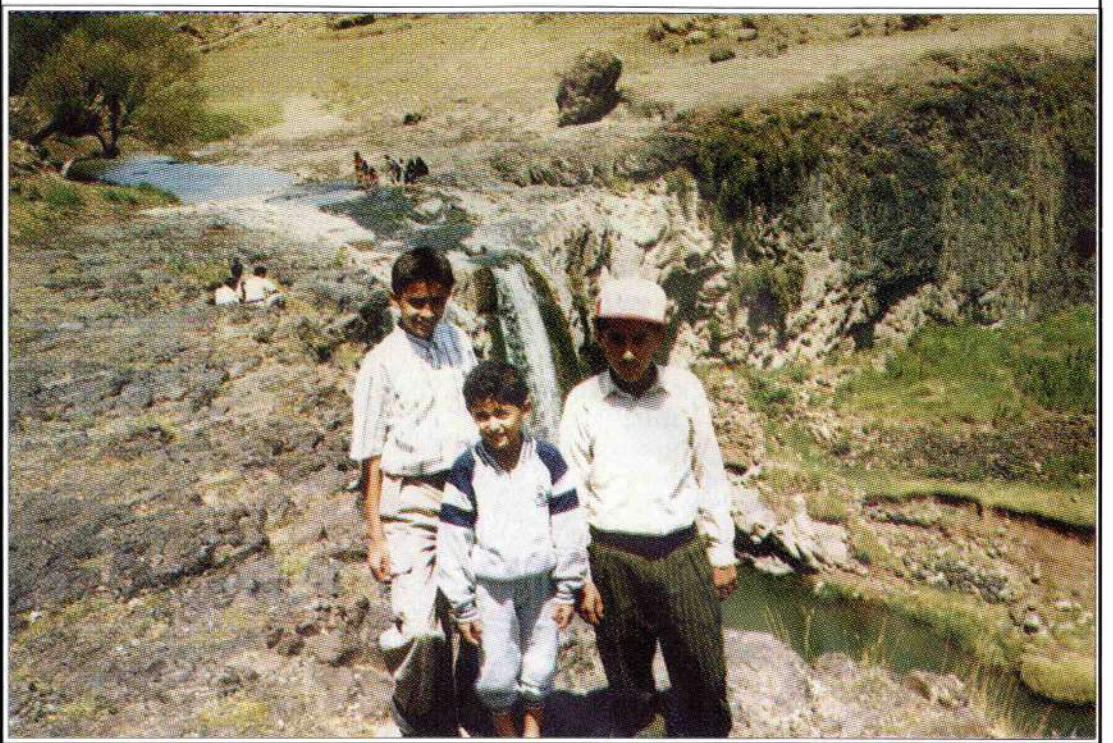
When Type A personalities go on vacation, they continue the same compulsive, competitive behavior as they do at work - go, go, go. They try to accomplish more and more tasks. It is unfortunate that their hard-driving ways get in the way of their vacationing. They need to learn to relax their pace, if at least to accommodate their less compulsive companions, e.g. family members.

Even worse, Type A people are likely to take along a briefcase of work and call in several times to the office to check on various things. There is nothing wrong with that, provided it does not bother the companions.

German Tourists in Taiz



Yemeni families on Picnic by a rain-stream, on the Sanaa-Hodeidah Highway



At the other end of the spectrum are those out-directed people who like structure. These people want to have everything predictable and definite. Between this group and the earlier "go-go" group lies the majority of vacationers.

To cater for this majority, tour operators have come up with programs which have a minimum level of fixed program supplemented with free time or unstructured hours in which the traveller can decide to do whatever he/she wants. That makes it easy both for the traveller who wants to jump ship and

explore and the other who would rather play sail with the tide.

Here in Yemen, the foreign tourists are mostly the A Type unless they come in groups. Group tourists are mostly the structured type.

In between the two, a wide range of personalities come to Yemen. Many of them are repeat visitors.

Among the Yemenis themselves, tourism is a new concept. Most Yemenis mix holidays with other purposes like going on a government or business trip and extending the stay to vacation. Most Yemenis

travel for check-ups and other medical needs. Tourism comes in as a corollary.

The new trend, however, is the weekender trips and picnics. More and more Yemenis are beginning to plan their weekends. They usually travel within the country. The overnight vacations as well as the day-long picnics have become a normal part of Yemeni lifestyle. The main consideration is the cost element.

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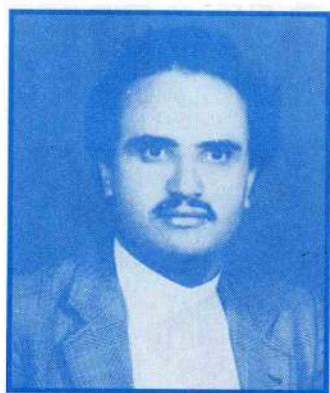
By Ismail Al-Ghabri,
Yemen Times

Young people complain of failure in love. Many newspapers and magazines carry their stories, problems and offer "solutions". But it seems that most of these tragic stories are home-cooked so that they appear to be true. I know many journalists and editors who create their stories out of their own fantasies.

Whenever there are true stories, and I don't deny there are a few of these around, I find the families are to blame for the problems of the youth. They in turn blame society, the times, and even the leisure time available to the youngsters. Many parents urge educationists as well as government officials to find suitable hobbies and recreation facilities for the younger folks.

Newspaper and magazines assign large space for the stories of young folks. They say that there is a responsibility towards social issues. The problems are laid out in permanent columns, and then solutions are sought.

First, most of the problems of youngsters orbit around one central issue - failure in love. Sometimes what you read in newspapers is unbelievable. It is as if we were not in Yemen. Then again, I



tell myself, "It is the sign of the times."

I strongly feel about certain values and about how much of yourself you should expose to the public. Take for example, the story our newspaper, the Yemen Times, ran last week. If I did not see the letter sent by that lady, I would not have believed a Yemeni woman would write crying out, "I need a husband!" Again, it is a sign of how much change has taken place in this society.

Now, why are there many failures in love affairs? This is partly because of the social value system and the transitional fabric of our society. There is a rising level of openness, but not yet enough. There are many cases of urban courting which presumably should lead to marriage. The process is interrupted only part of the way. A careful reading of these stories also shows that financial com-

plications are another part of the explanation. Finally, part of the cause may lie in the way we bring up our children. The family is responsible for the lack of sufficient interaction between the sexes, even within the circle of relatives.

Even then, we cannot ignore other important factors behind this social problem. One aspect is the cultural phenomenon in the form of lack of hobbies that would absorb part of their free time, talent and energy.

The youth are thus victimized as they fall easy prey to immature love affairs which often end up in a tragic way. While the families bear responsibility for the up-bringing of their children in as ideal a way as possible, educationists, non-governmental organizations, voluntary groups, clubs, and other are organizations also play a major role.

It is interesting that some form of assistance has come from an unexpected source - journalists and newspaper people. These have been increasingly receiving letters from "broken-hearts" and try to guide them to the proper course of action. Well this is something good the papers are doing. Who said journalists do not give anything useful to society!

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BA 137	TUE/SAT	LONDON (GATWICK)	SANA'A	1130	2359
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THE FIGHT AGAINST AUTHORITARIANISM

By: Political Editor,
Yemen Times.

The fight against authoritarian tendencies is going to be a long war. Although Yemen has technically braced democracy and multi-party politics, the little authoritarian devil in the mind and psyche of all of, not least of all, our rulers has not yet disappeared.

The authoritarian nature of our upbringing and of the whole background comes to the open many times during our interactions. For example, the way our rulers use (actually mis-use) government funds is reminiscent of the old days when there was no distinction between the ruler's personal money and society's funds.

But authoritarianism is not just at the top - it is every where. One aspect of this authoritarianism is what the Yemen Times publisher referred to as the "little dictator" in talking about the government bureaucrat. In a country where accountability is non-existent, each bureaucrat who has a signature to make on any formality has a certain leverage to exercise over the person trying to complete the paperwork.

It is this element that has become a most pressing part of the administrative reform package.

One way to fight against this situation is simply to reduce the number of signatures required on our formalities. Why should we have thirty, forty or even fifty signatures.

The logic behind these signatures is that the government bureaucrat is more honest, or at least more patriotic than the citizen who has a formality to complete. Of course, this is rubbish.

Then to ensure that certain bureaucrats do not sell off to the person with the formalities, the government involves more bureaucrats in any single formality, so that the clerks may watch each other. By the time we are done, it appears that the person with the formalities has to satisfy a larger number of crooks.

If Yemen is to advance, we have to fight against this situation. First and foremost, we have to fight against the authoritarianism that continues to dwell in everyone of us.!

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وآلف مبروك وعقبال ستة الصبيان

BA Aden Manager Appointed

British Airways has appointed Mr. Joe Rajadurai as its District Manager for Aden. Mr. Rajadurai, who likes to be called Joe, comes from Jeddah where he has served as Customer Service Manager for BA over the last five years.



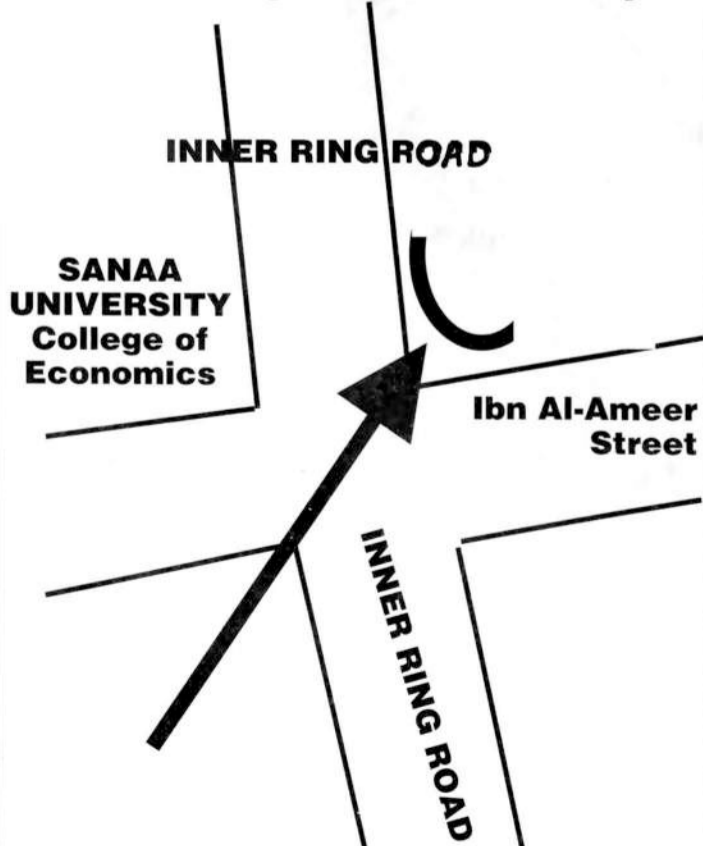
A Sri Lankan national, Joe joined BA in 1978 in Colombo. Since then, he has served with the airline in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Riyadh, Jeddah, and now Aden. Already in place in Aden, Joe expressed his delight with the new assignment.

"I look forward to making many Yemeni friends," he said. David Cooper, BA Yemen Manager, exceptionally busy these days arranging for the start of operation on November 23rd, expressed happiness with Joe's arrival. "He is an experienced person, and he will make a good addition to the Aden team," Cooper said.

The Aden team already includes Miss Ettefaq Ismail, Marketing/Administrative Executive, Hunaid Hatimbhai, Chief Reservation Officer, Ms. Shabnam Hamid Aziz and Miss Rubina Kapadia, both Reservation/Sales Agents.

British Airways, in collaboration with the British Tourism Authority has carried out over the last two weeks workshops in Sanaa and Aden for tour operators and ticketing agencies. "The idea is to acquaint them with international standards and procedures to increase their knowledge and efficiency," David Cooper pointed out.

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JUST THINKING ALOUD

It is necessary to understand ourselves well. We must feel within ourselves that we are safe and beyond the reach of fear, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, grudges, and hatred. We should not believe that we are special folks in the world. We must learn to live and co-exist with all others wherever they are in this world.

It is definite that we have committed a mistake when we haven't studied well what happened to us in the post-unification period. It is true we have talked and written a lot about the unification of Yemen with pride, of course well-justified. But we have done a proper and deep analysis of the faults during the transitional period.

What happened is that we shook hands, welcomed, braced each other haughtily. Then we plunged ourselves in the affairs of the state. The second grave fault which we committed was our unstudied and uncalculated position in the Gulf War. The outcome of the Gulf War was devastating as it led to a schism in inter-Arab relations. And when our immigrants - more than one million of them - returned home, what has the government done for them? The third fault is that we sorted out and categorized our people according to their tribes, regions, political affiliations and other criteria. Thus, the citizens were stratified according to their classes.

Then we began to discriminate against certain regions depriving them from their rights and privileges. We stood against the evolution of Aden into a Free Zone or to allow it to become the economic and commercial capital of the Republic, it was ordained to become. The fourth fault is that we haven't carried over the best there was of the two former systems.

What was the result?

We added more agony, suffering, poverty to our homeland and citizens. The irresponsibility and negligence was such that we even delayed the salaries of our soldiers and employees, and deprived them of their allowances. We have forced them to travel hundreds of miles to Sanaa to complete paperwork because of an overly centralized system. In Sanaa, they faced oppression, neglect and arrogance. They returned to their towns and villages humiliated and full he people who run it. The significant point is that all sides, in some way or another, have made mistakes. People feel that their is no respect to the constitution, system of government and the laws in general. People feel that no public funds are not properly spent on education, sanitation, housing, development, etc. The Riyal continues its depreciation.

After all these shortcomings and excesses, we never stop boasting that our unity is the best and unique in the world, and that we can export our model to other nations.

**By: Abdu Hussain Ahmad,
Al-Ayyam, Aden,
3/11/1993**

THIS IS THE CASE AS IT IS ?

What is happening in Yemen today? What is going to happen in future? The recent past witnessed the unification process. Then unification process turned out to be a

play of two protagonists, a story of two cities, two authorities, conflicts between leaders, tribes, regions and above all, a play of miscalculations.

The two ruling systems split up power at all levels - parliament, government portfolios, armies, and many other little things. The April elections brought with it a third partner to share in the bounty.

Now, let us assess what is happening in Yemen. To approach the core of the whole crises, we can review certain points which were the cause of the current crisis. The parliamentary elections led to a political chaos, degraded the living standard, created a constitutional vacuum and allowed unconstitutional political practices. Thus, a coalition government was announced to camouflage the whole situation. The past transitional period tension and anxiety was the result of an agreement between the PGC and YSP. Whenever they differed, the spectre of horror overwhelmed the public and media.

Today the situation is worse as a third partner has joined. Those in authority are responsible for the fear and anxiety that haunt us all. The issue is not a matter of parliamentary elections, the merger of PGC/YSP or rearranging the division of authority with the third partner. The whole issue in its essence is how to correct the mistaken political postures. There will be no political stability, construction and development without correcting the mistakes that turned the country into political, social and economic chaos.

The problem of the leadership of the country is that it behaves in a questionable manner as if it were not legitimate. Thus, we see that the leadership is reluctant in the reform steps. It looks at the fundamental issues in a superficial way and deals with them in a half-hearted manner. It even hasn't got the time and doesn't endeavor to find solutions to what is going on in society. The fundamental issue first of all is the creation of a modern institution-based state. Although this is what the leadership repeats all the time, it does nothing about it. All in all, what we require now of the leadership is to take the necessary steps towards reform and correct the mistakes of the past period. It should learn from what has happened and what is going to happen in order to avoid any calamity in future.

**By: Salim Al-Haj,
Al-Hadaf AlArabi, Sanaa,
1/11/1993.**

THE FOUR DESTRUCTIVE COLUMNS!

It is self-evident that the Fifth column (among us) has done its job, and has led to the downfall of our nation. It is true that large armies may be required from outside to defeat a nation, but one small group of native saboteurs - The Fifth Column - may be enough to defeat a nation her from inside. Our nation, it was defeated by a large foreign conspiracy working together with a fifth column from inside.

When we evaluate all the calamities that befell our nation, we shoulder responsibility for the outside factor.

We should not just focus on the factors of imperialism, we must not forget those fifth columns which are responsible for all the calamities committed against our nation. There are four groups working in this Fifth column trying to destroy the nation. The first of these groups are the illiterates. These people are unaware of the realities and they trust any person wherever he leads them. They are just like the uncultivated land wars whatever seed is planted into it.

The second group are those people who are passive. Their slogan is "We don't hear. We don't see. We don't talk." They don't interact. The third group is the column of the deceived and misled people - those who call for freedom, but participate in slaughtering the nation. This group is educated but they require a better understanding of the truth.

The fourth group today is called the Fifth column and it includes the hypocrites, those who have many faces, pursue contradicting trends. Those who hate and praise at the same time. In politics they are called opportunists. They are ready to destroy the nation. In short, the Fifth column is the source of all rumors that divide the nation.

**By:
Muhannad Al-Yemani
Al-Sahwah, Sanaa,
4/11/1993**

UPSIDE DOWN PRESS

For the tenth/twentieth time, the leaders of the PGC and YSP issue their instructions to their newspapers to stop mud-slinging. Each time those papers publish their leaders' instructions and stop their campaigns for a while. They obey the instructions for one or two issues of their papers, and then return to squabbling immediately thereafter, often in a much more intense and severe style. Let me comment on this situation.

First, it is normal to exchange ideas in the press. But when such exchange deviates from the rules of proper debate, it causes a lot of harm to the relationship. This means there is a certain permanent damage done. Why can't the press limit itself to decent dialogue? Second, it seems that the only thing that stops the media squabbling is the instruction of the party leaders. What this means is that the law of press is irrelevant to what they do. The principles that govern professional journalism are non-existent.

Third, from experience, I can say that the leaders of the parties don't give instructions to start the slur campaigns, and that their journalists and newspapers volunteer to provide the "service" and thus inflame the situation.

**By:
Abdul Wahab Almuyyad,
22 May, Sanaa,
3/11/1993.**

ASSASSINATIONS AND THE YEMENI UNITY

The enemies of Yemeni unity and democracy was incapable of affecting the national unity over the past years since May, 1990. The enemies realize that the hardships which Yemen is undergoing these days, might possibly be the beginning of re-partitioning. The enemies try all the time to create the

situation of crisis. Our enemies follow different techniques - from explosives to assassinations, from shaking the trust in the economy (exchange rate) to blocking development investments.

They even tried robbing and kidnapping foreigners and tourists. The march of the unification and democracy remains stable and strong due to the realization of all Yemeni patriots of the threats and challenges facing the nation. But this time, the enemies of the nation began to carry out assassination attempts directed, not towards the politicians themselves, but towards their children and relatives. What they aim to achieve by these crimes is to flame up the differences among the leaders, parties, families, tribes and regions. These diabolic actions try to even block any good offices of mediation.

But, with our unity and democracy, we shall overcome all those attempts.

**By: Editorial
Al-Hares, Sanaa,
5/11/1993**

RUMORS AND IMPACT ON SOCIETY

A rumor is a socio-psychological term which means passing a specified idea or information from one person to another among the public serving with the hope of serving a certain aim or purpose.

Rumors spread according to the importance of the subject. It increases in the media when there is no censorship or supervision over the newspapers. The rumor-mongers exploit everything to serve their aims.

We can distinguish between four kinds of rumors:

- 1- Rumors for spreading division and sectarianism.
- 2- Rumors for spreading fear

and horror.

3- Rumors for spreading hope and confidence.

4- Other rumors of different goals and intentions.

Psychological researchers confirm that the most destructive kind of rumors are those which cause division among the national forces and the leaders of a country. Rumor mongers aim at creating hatred by playing on grudges among the public.

They try to influence the mind and soul by playing on their fears and hopes. Rumors in Yemen are used to fabricate differences among the three partners in the coalition government aiming at shaking trust and credibility in the system by feeding tension, fear and anxiety among everybody. To minimize the impact of rumors, we ought to expose its sources and clarify its aims by providing the public with all data and information about what is going on these days.

**By:
Dr. Muhamed Ali Muqbil,
Al-Mithaq, Sanaa,
8/11/1993.**

INVESTMENT AGAIN?

To start with, investment requires a number of factors such as the trust of the investors - whether they are local, Arabs or foreigners. The law of investment does specify how to go about investing in Yemen and in the Free Zone of Aden.

Another factor in encouraging investments is the return of all the confiscated property, lands, buildings, etc. to their legal owners.

The process of investment requires enacting all laws, by-laws, rules and regulations to be enable the implementation of projects and plans. It is also important to draw the attention of

the Yemenis who are living abroad to invest their savings in Yemen.

Finally, stability and security are critical in attracting Arab and foreign investment to Yemen.

**By Sameer Rajih,
Al-Rased, Sanaa,
3/11/1993.**

THE HOMELAND IS NOT AN ENDOWMENT

The most horrible calamity on a human being is when he feels that he is going to lose his homeland. The homeland is something holy that can't be handled with arrogance. Citizens have the natural right to be safety and respect according to the laws of the country. I don't believe at all that there is a single citizen who doesn't like his homeland. We all like our country and no one can say that he likes it more than anyone else. The affairs of the homeland are the business of all of us. The homeland means dignity and pride for us all

Yemenis possess wisdom. What has affected us these days is a loss of our wisdom. Why all this squabbling and insults? Our honor and decency do not permit carrying out experiments on the people. We don't want to mention rulers usurped the aspirations of their homelands and yet continue to scream, "Oh, my homeland I love you so much." We also don't want to mention the suffering of our people. Let us deal with the people on an equal basis. Nobody is born superior to another, irrespective of where they were born or to which tribe.

The homeland is not an exchange or stock market for bargains. It is a homeland for all Yemenis.

**By: Abdul Rakeeb Muqbil,
Al-Shoura, Sanaa,
7/11/1993**



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THE VISIT OF A TEAM FROM OMEGA WATCH SHOWS:

YEMENI MARKET EXPECTED TO GROW RAPIDLY

They call it the "Sign of Excellence." Among watches, "Omega always stands out," said Abdul-Hakeem Abdul-Rahman Al-Ma'amari, who holds the agency for Omega watches in Yemen.

Roel Creveld, Area Manager, and Thomas Blaser, Deputy Area Manager, for OMEGA, agree. "Whenever, one mentions the word Omega, people immediately think of the watch," explained Roel and Thomas in an interview with Yemen Times prior to their departure from Sanaa, yesterday, Saturday, 13th November.



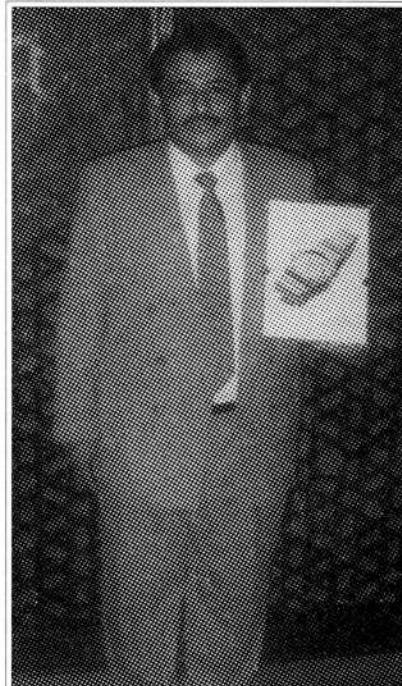
Roel Creveld



Thomas Blaser

only have come from Switzerland. It could only have come from Bienne in the Swiss Alps.

conditions of the deep sea, such as 300 meters under water. As a specialty watch, the



Abdul-Hakeem Al-Ma'amari



Talking to Creveld and Blaser

The factory is in Switzerland and it refuses to license production of the watch elsewhere. If you buy an Omega, it could only have come from Switzerland.

The Omega delegation spent five days in Yemen in an attempt to evaluate the market potential and to plan future marketing policies. "We have a very strong and aggressive agent in the Al-Ma'amari. We have seen tremendous growth in the sales of Omega in Yemen and we expect even more success," stated Mr. Blaser. Abdul-Rahman Al-Ma'amari agrees. "Next year, we expect growth of at least 50%," he added.

Second, Omega is characterized by a strong link with heritage and tradition. It is a watch with a solid history behind it.

Third, Omega is a watch that is future oriented. There is a consistent drive for excellence.

Fourth, Omega is truly an international brand. You can find it in each and every country of the world.

"We always upgrade the quality of the watch and continuously work to advance it.

company is also willing and able to tailor-make watch dials by request. If a company, government, or whoever is interested, Omega will produce watches with the logo of the ordering party on the watch, especially if they were meant for presenting as gifts.

"Many oil and trading companies have done this before. Some universities and governments have also requested this service. Omega would be happy to do this on the

OMEGA is happy and willing to produce watches with tailor-made dials or watches carrying the logo of the ordering company.

expected a country that time has by-passed and forgotten. But I found Yemeni cities - Sanaa, Taiz, Aden are bustling and full of life. These cities, but especially the capital, have most of the facilities of a modern city. I also found the dynamism and active life which, no doubt would continue to change Yemen," Blaser indicated.

"I have always dreamed of coming to Yemen. There is a romantic touch to the name and to the history of this nation. I am happy to have at last come. I was pleasantly surprised with what I discovered, although much different to what I had imagined. It is a place I would like to come back to," stated Creveld.

The coming back part is a real possibility, according to Abdul-Hakeem's plans and expectations.

"Yemen is gradually, but steadily evolving into an important Omega market. The actual growth of the business and the potential are bound to bring back our friends from Switzerland," concluded Al-Ma'amari.

OMEGA is the first official time-keeper of the Olympics. It is also the watch American and Russian astronauts wear on their space missions.

What makes it easy to sell Omega watches?

The most obvious answer is, of course quality. This is a Swiss watch.

"You will please remember that Omega watches are the ones worn by American and Russian astronauts in their space missions. It is a reliable watch even under different conditions.

"Omega was also the first official time keeper of the Olympic games," pointed out Mr. Creveld.

We have a new line that is now available, which is the classic line - De Ville. You can now get your Omega De Ville watch in full solid 18 karate gold. These watches are now available in Yemen," Thomas indicated. The new Omega gold watches, De Ville, have become a fantastic wedding gift from the groom to the bride on their wedding night.

As the Omega people say,

basis of a special request," explained Blaser.

Abdul-Hakeem warmed up to this possibility, and hopes to receive orders from the giant oil companies, business families, and even government officials with specific requests.

The Greek letter Omega with its special shape is the last letter in the Greek alphabet. It stands for the climax or zenith, and yet, it symbolizes the beginning of a new stage.

OMEGA's De Ville gold watch has become the symbol of the ultimate gift a groom offers to his bride on their wedding.

"Omega is definitely one of the best known brands among consumer goods worldwide," added Blaser.

Over the recent years, Omega has taken on more prestige and value. There are many factors that explain this development.

First, the watch belongs to an exclusive club. The factory is in Bienne, Switzerland and it refuses to license production of the watch elsewhere. If you buy an Omega, it could

"When gold is supposed to do more than just glitter."

Then there is the new model which is being tested in several markets worldwide. These are the Seamaster watches which will be launched in Yemen next year. These are especially important to sports people, notably divers. Of course, their use need not be limited to divers, although they can withstand pressure and

Last week's visit was the first for both Roel Creveld and Thomas Blaser, although it was not the first for Omega.

When asked about their impressions, they stressed two important points.

A- "The impressions I got from reading about Yemen and learning from previous visitors is that Yemen is that is an 'old place'. Therefore, I conjured images of a traditional society. Somehow, I

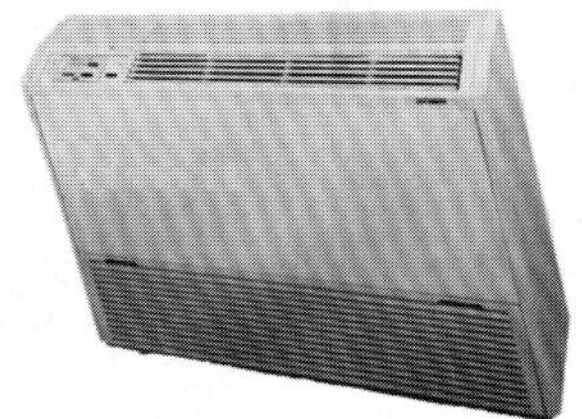


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Prince Charles, Speaking about ISLAM AND THE WEST:

"Simply getting to know each other can achieve wonders."

The following is the address delivered by Prince Charles at the opening session of the Oxford Center of Islamic Studies on October 27th.



It was suggested to me when I first began to consider the subject of this lecture, that I should take comfort from the Arab proverb, "In every head there is some wisdom." I confess that I have few qualifications as a scholar to justify my presence here, in this theater, where so many people much more learned than I have preached and generally advanced the sum of human knowledge. I might feel more prepared if I were an offspring of your distinguished university, rather than a product of that "Technical College of the Fens" - though I hope you will bear in mind that a chair of Arabic was established in 17th century Cambridge, a full four years before your first chair of Arabic at Oxford. Unlike many of you, I am delighted, for reasons which I hope will become clear, to be a patron of the Oxford Center of Islamic World in Britain, and one which I hope will earn its place alongside other centers of Islamic study in Oxford, like the Oriental Institute and the Middle East Center, as an institution of which the university, and scholars more widely, will become justly proud.

Given all the reservations I have about venturing into a complex and controversial field, you may well ask why I am here in this marvelous Weren building talking to you on the subject of Islam and the West. The reason is that I believe wholeheartedly that the links between these two worlds matter more today than ever before, because the degree of misunderstanding between the Islamic and Western worlds remains dangerously high, and because the need for the two to live and work together in our increasingly dependent world has never been greater. At the same time I am only too well aware of the minefields which lie across the path of the inexperienced traveller who is bent on exploring this difficult route. Some of what I shall say will undoubtedly provoke disagreement, criticism, misunderstanding and probably worse. But perhaps, when all is said and done, it is worth recalling another Arab proverb: "What comes from the lips reaches the ears. What comes from the heart reaches the heart."

The depressing fact is that, despite the advances in technology and mass communication of the second half of the 20th century, despite mass travel, the intermingling of races, the ever-growing reduction or so we believe of the mysteries of our world, misunderstandings between Islam and the West continue. Indeed, they may increase. There are one billion Muslims worldwide. Many millions of them live in countries of the Commonwealth. Tens of millions of them live in the West, and around one million in Britain. Our own Islamic community has been growing and flourishing for decades. There are nearly 500 mosques in Britain. Popular interest in Islamic culture in Britain is growing fast. Many of you will recall and I think some of you took part in the wonderful Festival of Islam which Her Majesty the Queen opened in 1976. Islam is all around us. And yet distrust, even fear, persist.

In the post Cold War world of the 1990s, the prospects for peace should be greater than at any time in this century. In the Middle East, the remarkable and encouraging events of recent weeks have created new hope for an end to an issue which has divided the world and been so dramatic a source of violence and hatred. But the dangers have not disappeared.

In the Muslim world, we are seeing the unique way of life of the Marsh Arabs of Southern Iraq, thousands of years old, being systematically destroyed. I confess that for a whole year I have wanted to find a suitable opportunity to express my despair and outrage at the unmentionable horrors being perpetrated in Southern Iraq.

The international community has been told the draining of the marshes is for agricultural purposes. How many more obscene lies do we have to be told before action is taken?

Even at the eleventh hour, it is still not too late to prevent a total cataclysm. I pray that this might at least be a cause in which Islam and the West could join forces for the sake of our common humanity. I have highlighted this particular example because it is so avoidable. Elsewhere, the violence and hatred are more intractable and deep seated, as we go on seeing everyday to our horror in the wretched sufferings of peoples across the world - in the former Yugoslavia, in Somalia, Angola, Sudan, in so many of the former Soviet Republics. In Yugoslavia the terrible sufferings of the Muslims, alongside that of other communities in that cruel war, helps keep alive many of the fears and prejudices which our two worlds retain of each other. Conflict of course, comes about because of the misuse of power and the clash of ideals, not to mention the inflammatory activities of unscrupulous and bigoted leaders. But it also arises, tragically, from an inability to understand, and from the powerful emotions which, out of misunderstanding, lead to distrust and fear.

We must not slide into a new era of danger and division because governments and people, communities and religions, cannot live together in peace in a shrinking world.

It is odd, in many ways, that misunderstandings between Islam and the West should persist. For that which binds our two worlds together is so much more powerful than that which divides us. We share many key values in common: Respect for knowledge, for justice, compassion toward the poor and underprivileged, the importance of family life, respect for parents.

"Honor thy father and thy mother" is a Quranic precept too. Our history has been closely bound up together. There, however, is one root of the problem. For much of that history has been one of conflict; fourteen centuries too often marked by mutual hostility. That has given rise to an enduring tradition of fear and distrust, because our two worlds have so often seen that past in contradictory ways.

To many of us in the West, Islam is seen in terms of the tragic civil war in Lebanon, the killings and bombings perpetrated by extremist groups in Middle East, and by what is commonly referred to as "Islamic fundamentalism." Our judgement of Islam has been grossly distorted by taking the extremes to the norm. That is a serious mistake. It is like judging the quality of life in Britain by the existence of murder and rape, child abuse and drug addiction. The extremes exist, and they must be dealt with, but when used as a basis to judge a society, they lead to distortion and unfairness.

Another obvious Western prejudice is to judge the position of women in Islamic society by the extreme cases. The rights of Muslim women to property and inheritance, to some protection if divorced and to the conducting of business, were rights prescribed by the Quran fourteen hundred years ago. In Britain at least, some of these were novel even to my "grandmother's" generations!

We in the West need also to understand the Islamic world's view of us. There is nothing to be gained, and much harm to be done, by refusing to comprehend the extent to which many people in the Islamic world genuinely fear our own Western materialism and mass culture as a deadly challenge to their Islamic culture and way of life. Some of us may think the material trappings of Western society which we have exported to the Islamic world - television, fast-food, and the electronic gadgets of our everyday lives - are a modernizing, self-evidently good, influence. But we fall into the trap of dreadful arrogance if we confuse "modernity" in other countries with their becoming more like us.

The fact is that our form of materialism can be offensive to devout Muslims and I do not just mean the extremists among them. We must understand that reaction. This, I believe, would help us understand what we have commonly come to see as the threat of Islamic fundamentalism. We need to be careful of that emotive label, "fundamentalism" and distinguish, as Muslims do, between revivalists, who choose to take the practice of their religion most devoutly, and fanatics or extremists who use this devotion for political ends. Among the many religious, social and political causes of what we might more accurately call the Islamic revival is a powerful feeling of disenchantment, of the realization that Western technology and material things are insufficient, and that a deeper meaning to life lies elsewhere in the essence of Islamic belief.

Averroes and Avenzoar, like their counterparts Avicenna and Rhazes in the East, contributed to the study and practice of medicine in ways from which Europe benefited for centuries afterward.

Islam nurtured and preserved the quest for learning. In the words of the tradition, "the ink of the scholar is more sacred than the blood of the martyr". Cordoba in the 10th century was by far the most civilized city of Europe. We know of lending libraries in Spain at the King Alfred was making terrible blunders with the culinary art in this country. It is said that 400,000 volumes in its ruler's library mounted more books than all the libraries of the rest of Europe put together. That was made possible because the Muslims world acquired from China the skill of making paper more than four hundred years before the rest on non-Muslim Europe. Many of the traits on which modern Europe prides itself came to it from Muslim Spain. Diplomacy, free trade, open borders, the techniques of academic research of anthropology, etiquette, fashion, alternative medicine, hospitals, all came from this great city of cities.

Mediaeval Islam was a religion of remarkable tolerance for its time, allowing Jews and Christians the right to practice their inherited beliefs, and setting an example which was not, unfortunately, copied for many centuries in the West. The surprise is the extent to which Islam has been a part of Europe for so long, first in Spain, then in the Balkans, and the extent to which it has contributed so much toward the civilization

Because we have tended to see Islam as the enemy of the West, as an alien culture, society and system of belief, we have tended to ignore or erase its great relevance to our own history.

At the same time, we must not be tempted to believe that extremism is in some way the hallmark and essence of the Muslim. Extremism is no more the monopoly of Islam than it is the monopoly of other religions including Christianity. The vast majority of Muslims, though personally pious, are moderate in their politics. Theirs is the "religion of the middle way". The Prophet himself always disliked extremism. Perhaps the fear of Islamic revivalism which colored the 1980s is now beginning to give way in the West to an understanding of the genuine spiritual forces behind this groundswell.

If there is much misunderstanding in the West about the nature of Islam, there is also much ignorance about the debt our own culture and civilization owe to the Islamic world. It is a failure which stems, I think, from the straight jacket of history which we have inherited. The medieval Islamic world, from Central Asia to the shores of the Atlantic, was a world where scholars and men of learning flourished. But because we have tended to see Islam as the enemy of the West, as an alien culture, society and system of belief we have tended to ignore or erase its great relevance to our own history.

For example, we have underestimated the importance of 800 years of Islamic society and culture in Spain between the 8th and 15th centuries. The contribution of Muslim Spain to the preservation of classical learning during the Dark Ages, and to the first flowerings of the Renaissance, has long been recognized. But Islamic Spain was much more than a mere ladder where Hellenistic knowledge was kept for later consumption by the emerging modern Western world. Not only did Muslim Spain gather and preserve the intellectual content of ancient Greek and Roman civilization, it had also interpreted and expanded upon that civilization, and made a vital contribution of its own in so many fields of human endeavor - in science, astronomy, mathematics, algebra (itself an Arabic word) law, history, medicine, pharmacology, optics, agriculture, architecture, theology and music.

which we all too often think of, wrongly, as entirely Western. Islam is part of our past and our present, in all fields of human endeavor. It has helped to create modern Europe. It is part of our own inheritance, not a thing apart.

More than this, Islam can teach us today a way of understanding a living in the world which Christianity itself is poorer for what it has lost over the years. At the heart of Islam is its preservation of an integral view of the universe. Islam refuses to separate man and nature, religion and science, mind and matter and has preserved a metaphysical and unified view of ourselves and the world around us. At the core of Christianity there still lies an integral view of the sanctity of the world, and a clear sense of the trusteeship and responsibility given to us for our natural surroundings.

But the West gradually lost this integrated vision of the world with Copernicus and Descartes and the coming of the scientific revolution. A comprehensive philosophy of nature is no longer part of our everyday belief. I cannot help feeling that, if we could now only rediscover that the earlier, all-embracing approach to the world around us, to see and understand its deeper meaning, we could begin to get away from the increasing tendency in the West to live on the surface of our surroundings, where we study our world in order to manipulate and dominate it, turning harmony and beauty into disequilibrium and chaos.

It is a sad fact, I believe, that in so many ways the external world we have created in the last few hundred years has come to reflect our own divided and confused inner state. Western civilization has become increasingly acquisitive and exploitative in defiance of our environmental responsibilities. This crucial sense of oneness and trusteeship of the vital sacramental and spiritual character of the world about us is surely something important we can relearn from Islam. I am quite sure some will instantly accuse me, as they usually do, of living in the past, of refusing to come to terms with reality and modern life.

Continues on Page 9

SIX MONTHS IN THE LIFE OF OUR PARLIAMENT

Six months have passed since the new House of Representatives have taken charge of the legislative branch of authority. On this occasion, Yemen Times has carried a written poll of the members and how they feel about their work. Here is the report filed by Ismail Al-Ghabri.

Of the 298 members, on average one third never make it to the House. Of these, some one half send excuses, and the balance have simply gone away.

Therefore, the number of working parliament members is just over two hundred.

Among the present members of parliament, at least 60% have had some form of formal education, and about half actually have completed university education. This startling fact comes as a pleasant surprise in light of the derogatory remarks that often are heard or printed in newspapers regarding the qualifications of the representatives of the people.

Of the total, only 34 are hold-overs from the last parliament. That explains part of the complications in observing proper procedures during deliberations.

In terms of professions prior to parliament, the largest single bloc is related to the judicial sector. Some as judges and others as lawyers. The second largest bloc's former profession is "sheikh" while the third largest bloc

was associated with the army or security forces. The fourth bloc is former government bureaucrats.

The average age of a member of the House of Representatives, excluding the two women, is 45 years with the youngest at 23 and the oldest at 72.

On this occasion, we asked the representatives of the people one question: How do you assess the first six months. Sample answers are below:

Abdul-Rahman Al-Hamdi, 41, Independent:

"The House does not have the tools with which to enforce its decisions on the politicians. That is why it is unable to perform its duties."

Jubran Mujahed Abu Shawareb, 35, Baath:

"It is necessary to revitalize the House. One of the difficulties in the past has been that most mobilization and interaction has been among the members of the three ruling parties. They should let in the other members."

Dr. Abdullah Al-Maqaleh, 45, Islah:

"It is too soon to assess the experiment. The behavior of certain members and the ineffective approach of the House have made it lose much of its credibility."

Abdul-Rahman Al-Akwa'a, 44, PGC:

"I think the past experience is not a success. We need to activate the parliamentary blocs."

Ali Mohammed Othrub, 56, PGC:

"The fabrication of crisis has overwhelmed the House and did not allow him to undertake its supervisory role. There must be political stability for the House to function properly."

Anees Hassan Yahia, 58, YSP:

"The experience, however faulty, is a good one. We face too many difficulties which block our progress."

Yahia Muslih Mulhi, 52, PGC:

"Prior to holding the elections, the whole process was injected with a disease. This is the end-result. I can tell you there are a lot of decent people here, but they are unable to perform."

Nasser Arman, 55, Independent:

"The House has yet to face the issues in a serious way in terms of fulfilling its duties as a legislative and supervisory body."

Abdullah Ali Sa'atar, 37, Islah:

"Given the short experience of the members, the House does not fully comprehend its duties. The narrow-minded siding with one's group (party, etc.) is also a problem."

Sultan Hizam, 53, Nasserite :

"The democratic experiment is a good one, but it requires that the representatives of the people rise up above the personal and partisan interests and pursue the national interest."

Abdul-Rahman Hameed, 53, Baath:

"Most of the speakers in parliament speak for the camera. They speak passionately and, unfortunately, in a senseless way."

Dr. Mohammed Yahia Al-Sharafi, 40, PGC:

"It is difficult to make a fair assessment at this stage. But I can say most members of the ~House are willing and able to rise up to the national duty. But the current crisis has made us paralyzed, as it has paralyzed the presidential council and government."

Ali Ahmed Al-Amrani, 37, PGC:

"I think our parliament requires a few basic things to function properly:

- rules and procedures that govern our deliberations,
- political stability,
- a parliamentary leadership that is independent enough from the politicians.
- a supportive and mature public opinion."

Mohammed Lutf Al-Sameyi, 38, Independent:

"The extreme positions and squabbling of the recent months made it look bad."

Qualifications of Parliament Members

	PGC	YSP	Islah	Others	Total	%
PhD	9	9	6	3	27	9.1%
M.A.	14	14	1	2	31	10.4%
B.A.	33	13	29	10	85	28.5%
Formal Education	10	9	3	5	27	9.1%
Informal Education	66	17	29	38	298	100%

% = Percent of Group to Total
Formal Education: Below University education

Source: Yemen Times Field Survey, November 1993

The overall public opinion of the House of Representatives is not exactly rosy. In fact, the debates of the members which are aired on afternoons, even after considerable polishing, come out as funny. At best, the sessions give the impression of chaos. Of course, it is possible something is going on, but nothing tangible so far.

The same impression is now being formed with the government. Government officials used to fear and worry about the House and what it could do to them. Neither fear nor worry is there now. It has come to a point when government officials can simply ignore the "barking"

of the House, as one minister put it.

The reason is that both the cabinet and House have one over-riding boss. So, they found out that if push comes to shove, the big boss would use his influence to put a limit on how much damage can be done.

At the end, one has to insist that the House of Representatives is the institution most qualified, constitutionally and legally speaking, to handle any crisis in the structure of the state.

The House has yet to impose its will on the feuding politicians. The public is hoping that someday, soon, it will play that role.

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2. The extension will comprise of two or three units running initially on a light fuel oil but capable of eventual conversion to natural gas. Included is all fuel handling and auxiliary equipment, civil works and buildings for the gas turbine and a new 33KV switch house.
3. Also included will be reinforcement of the existing Sanaa 33KV distribution network including the provision of four new 33KV overhead lines and cable circuits and 33KV substation facilities.
4. Tenderers will be requested to accompany their bids with financing proposals.
5. Sets of tender documents may be purchased on submission of a written application between 8-22 November 1993 from:

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EWBANK PREECE LIMITED,
PRUDENTIAL HOUSE, NORTH STREET, BRIGHTON,
UNITED KINGDOM
TELEX: 878102 EPLBTNG, FAX: 0273-200483

On payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$1000 or Stg. PGS 660 by cash, or certified cheque, or banker's draft.

6. Applications for tender documents should also be accompanied by a statement of the tenderer's experience and qualifications to undertake this project.
7. Applications from Local Agents must be accompanied by specific written authorization from their principals mentioning this project.
8. Tenders should be addressed to:

ENG. AHMED H. AL-AINI, MANAGING DIRECTOR,
PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION,
P. O. BOX 178,
SANAA - REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
TELEX: 2879 OR 2880, FAX: 967-1-263115

and deposited in the PEC head office in Sanaa before 12:00 noon on 15th December 1993 at which time the Tenders will be opened in the presence of Tenderers and their representatives.

المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء صنعا - الجمهورية اليمنية مشروع المحطة الغازية الإسعافية بطاقة ٨٠-١٠٠ ميغاوات دعوة لتقديم عروض المناقصه

١) تدعو المؤسسة الراغبين في التقدم لهذه المناقصه من الشركات المصنعة والمقاوله ذات الخبرة لتوريد وتركيب واختبار محطة تربيينات غازية بقدرة ٨٠ إلى ١٠٠ ميغاوات بالموقع كتوسيع لمحطة الديزل في زهبان بصنعا، وذلك على أساس تسليم مفتاح.

٢) المحطة ستشمل وحدتين أو ثلاث وحدات تعمل بوقود الديزل وقابلة للتحويل للعمل على الغاز الطبيعي بما في ذلك معدات تعبئة الوقود والمعدات المساعدة للمحطة والأعمال المدنية والمباني للمحطة لمفتاح ٣٣ ك.ف الجديدة.

٣) كذلك سيضم المشروع تعزيز شبكة توزيع ٣٣ ك.ف في صنعا بإنشاء أربعة خطوط ٣٣ ك.ف هوائية وكابلات أرضية وأجهزة مساعدة لمحطات تحويل ١١/٣٣ ك.ف.

٤) على الراغبين في التقدم للمناقصة تقديم عروض تمويل للمشروع مرفقة بعطاءاتهم. ٥) يمكن شراء وثائق المناقصه بتقديم طلب خطي خلال الفترة من (٨) إلى (٢٢) نوفمبر الى الشركة الإستشارية «يوبانك بريس» حسب العنوان في نص الإعلان باللغة الإنجليزية المنشور هنا وبدفع مبلغ ألف دولار أو (٦٦٠) جنيه إسترليني لا ترد ويكون الدفع نقدا أو بصك معتمد أو بتحويل بنكي.

٦) طلبات شراء وثائق المناقصه يجب أن تكون مصحوبة بوثائق التأهيل التي تؤكد خبرة ومقدرة الشركة على تنفيذ المشروع.

٧) الطلبات من الوكلاء المحليين يجب أن تكون مدعومة بتفويض خطي من موكلهم يشار فيه الى هذا المشروع.

٨) تقدم العطاءات الى العنوان التالي:

المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء

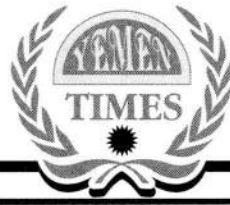
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ص.ب. (١٧٨) - صنعا - الجمهورية اليمنية

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ويجب تسليم العطاءات إلى مكتب المدير العام قبل الساعة الثانية عشرة ظهراً يوم ١٩٩٣/١٢/١٥م وهو الموعد الذي سيتم فيه فتح المضاريف بحضور المتقدمين أو من يمثلهم.



Letters to the Editor

Managing the Home

A housewife plays leading figure in the administration of the house. She shares in the burdens of everyday life with her husband and children. Actually, she is entrusted with the job of making sure the home is safe and functions properly, away from the blemishes that may be present in the surroundings. Her role and decisions are vital for the welfare of the family.

A housewife needs to be educated and to be mature so that she can understand the culture in which she lives. Her level of education directly contributes to the abilities of the next generation. Her influence over her children are especially visible. She nurtures them, and actually forms them - starting from their birth and well beyond their formative years. It is the mother who is really responsible for how ready her children are to go and face the outside world.

From personal experience, I found that organization is the key factor in the reputation of a housewife. If a woman is organized, then she is able to do a lot more, and to really take charge of her house. Not only is she able to fulfill her household obligation, an organized housewife even finds time to spend with the family and be cheerful about it.

In general, women have equal rights as men, and at home, they have more responsibilities, and therefore, more rights. Even in traditional homes, the influence of the housewife cannot be over-emphasized. That is primarily because she is the number one person responsible for bringing up children, doing the family budget, and make decisions regarding the future of the family. Many Westerners do not realize the clout of women, even in traditional societies.

Housewives can also enjoy extra-home activities and interests such as sports, education, careers, travelling, dancing, picnics, and many other hobbies. Of course, there are certain constraints in enjoying these things, but that applies to all persons in varying degrees.

In Muslim countries, women are often reminded to keep a low profile in public. That really does not mean to be less present or less effective.

A good wife is always a source of support for her husband. Sharing in his successes, working to protect him against uninvited complications. She will not add to his difficulties, especially not at times of hardships. She gives him the affection and respect he needs to go and face the world. That is part of managing the home, because, if the husband-wife relationship is not in good shape, it reflects itself on the home.

In this sense, the wife belongs to her husband, and the husband belongs to his wife, and the children and home are their responsibility together.

**Tansem H.A. Nabee,
Crater, Aden.**

The Dictatorial Bureaucrat

Among the manifold misfortunes that may befall a human being, the disheartening of an ambitious person is one of the severest. I say this out of direct and personal experience.

My younger brother, Dr. Mohammed Hussein Al-Jerwi, who devoted his entire life to his studies, graduated from S.P. Medical College in Rajestan, India, in 1992. He passed his exams with flying colors achieving first place and top rank. In light of this, the Indian government - recognizing his remarkable achievement, perseverance and dedication - granted him a seat to continue his higher studies in pediatrics.

He proceeded with his higher studies program on 10th June, 1993.

Our ambassador in New Delhi was enthusiastic. Exhilarated by Dr. Mohammed's outstanding work, he wrote to the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, indicating that my brother was the first foreigner ever to attain first place at the university. He urged the Ministry to support Dr. Mohammed by continuing to send his monthly stipend.

Dr. Abubakar Al-Qirby, Minister of Education, who is known to be a decent man, has the flaw of signing all letters by giving a standard instruction reading, "Please proceed according to the law."

Of course, this simply means pushing paperwork without giving any specific instruction, especially in light of the dictatorial nature of mid-level bureaucrats.

As was expected, a mediocre bureaucrat was reluctant to act according to laws 36 and 38, and decided against my brother.

Nepotism could have rectified the matter, but I detest such disposition.

Khalid Hussein Al-Jerwi, Sanaa.

Letters to the Editor

DISCRIMINATION

I am proud to say that I am one of the regular readers of the Yemen Times. I find extremely informative and often, unbiased and objective.

I would like to contribute an article on the unification of Yemen to your Letters Page.

As we all know, the two former countries which made up Yemen were unified on May 22nd, 1990. But the army and security forces do not yet believe or accept that, especially those of the former YAR. In general, the northern tribes, and they are the ones who effectively rule/run the country, do not believe in the concept of equal citizenship for all people.

Even before the unification, you could see them discriminate against their own people. They don't like the people of the Tihama, whom they despise. They don't like the people of Taiz. They don't like the people of Ibb. They don't like the Yemenis born abroad (muwalladeen), especially the ones born in Ethiopia and Somalia.

Pushing the point even further, they don't certain segments of their own, especially the Bakcel tribes. How can we create a modern Yemen when the people who are managing our affairs have this backward or even retarded mentality.

Let me give a specific example.

When they inspect your passport or identity card, if it is issued in Aden, they don't recognize it. If it is issued by Yemen's embassies abroad, they don't recognize it. The only documents they would recognize are the ones they have issued themselves. And by the way, you can have them issue any document you want to undeserving persons, provided you pay them some money.

I appeal to the newly-elected representatives in parliament to kindly review this behavior. The children of Yemenis who were born abroad did not commit a crime to be discriminated against. Where a person is born is not his/her decision, and should not be taken against him/her in terms of rights and duties. This should especially be appreciate by a society whose children have been migrants throughout history. Because of numerous factors, our people have migrated to many countries, and those who remained in Yemen benefited from this process.

It is inhuman, illegal and immoral to discriminate against Yemenis born in other countries!

**Mohammed Ali Al-Ansi,
Sanaa.**

Unfair Reporting?

Referring to the Yemen Times article on the newly-acquired property by Mr. Salim Saleh Mohammed, issue number 34 of September 29th, I have two comments to make.

A. It was a courageous step by Yemen Times to report on such high officials and the way they break the law. It is not new to Yemen Times to do this.

B. However, it is not strange for a person who occupies such a senior post in the state to own a large villa. We have to recognize that Mr. Salim Saleh Mohammed is a member of the presidential council.

I am not sorry or angry to read the article. To the contrary, I would support any efforts at bringing accountability to the system. I know many ministers, senior officials in government and in the bureaucracy, military and security officers, etc., who have splendid villas and fat bank accounts, abroad. So, my point to Yemen Times is, "Why pick on Salim Saleh Mohammed? Why don't you investigate and report on all the members of the presidential council; and other senior officials?"

Even then, I conclude by saluting the Yemen Times and Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, its chief editor.

Rassas M.Harhara, Sanaa

Letters to the Editor

LIFE ... VERSE WITHOUT A TITLE

Enclosed within walls of the SELF,
different voices of the many selves ran;
Like sparrows trying to make music in vain,
fighting and rioting as if I were not there,
but were they I?
Yet only amidst these noises could I strain
to hear the sounds of silence?
Only through total blindness could I look
beyond the dark and truly see!
As from nowhere, angels alighted to lead me to UTOPIA.
Slowly ... silently I sought my freedom.
I saw the chains break ... without the power of strength;
I saw the doors open ... without guidance of hands.
Life there was like a rainbow... only there was no sky;
I saw winter, autumn, spring, and summer, enmeshed lie;
like buds panting for life ... waiting for an erratic gardener;
Flowers and insects were not, for nectar, at strife;
They found pleasure in giving, as the insects in extracting life;
Beauty was entwined with ugliness,
as a lover encircling a beloved's waist;
Confusion seemed a Sea,
from where insight found its shore
I saw the mountain of perfection from whence
the waters of joy and pain descended, through tricky niches
to lie at the bottom - an inseparable stream.
The shoulders of knowledge that must every droop,
and suffer the loneliness of the heights,
seeking the unattainable,
and carrying the burden of Understanding.
To reach out and find other fumbling hands
in the half-truths,
only to find yourself walking alone again;
The soul that must ever bleed and suffer its gushing wounds;
for giving with such joy, and taking with such force.
The desert of ignorance that would consume the Sun itself;
Yet, the thirst that will never be slaked...
there are oceans that will never dry;
Death giving life to life, and life giving way to death.
In the inconstancy of the seasons, I found the secret of life;
Pages of endless poetry ... torrents of words
that find meaning in the meaningless;
hidden harmony beneath the discordance;
Through the mist and the fog...
the self struggled and found its awakening.

Samira Bin Daar, Sanaa.

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Manchester	0800	0840	BA 901
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Newcastle	0815	0855	BA 5365
Via Birmingham	0935	1030	BA 8392
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EWR	1330	1615	LH 402
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Prague	0910	1015	LH 3306
Rome	1000	1150	LH 3510
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"It is vital to create the climate conducive to economic growth."

Among the new and rising businessmen, a class of young men stand out.

Abdulmajid Saeed Al-Sadi is one of these young men.

An entrepreneur par excellence, Mr. Al-Sadi, native of Yafa', speaks and corresponds in impeccable English. He has ambitions to create a powerful and integrated group of companies. Towards that end, he establishes a company about every year, and so far, he has established half a dozen of them in Yemen, the UAE and Kuwait.

To speak about the Al-Sadi Group of Companies, and his views on the current situation, Yemen Times interviewed Abdulmajid.

Excerpts of the interview:

Q: Could you tell us a little bit about yourself?

A: I am a native of Yafa' and at the moment, I am 33 years old.

I migrated to Kuwait early in my life where I undertook my early studies before going on to the USA to get my B.A. in business administration. I followed my USA studies by doing post-university training in the UK and the Netherlands.

I returned to Kuwait to enter business in general trading, contracting and transportation.

In the 1990 Gulf Crisis, I decided to return to Yemen, settle down, and start business operations, all over again.

Q: I understand you establish, on average, a company a year?

A: It was not planned to be like that, but that is the way it turned out, more or less.

In 1991, I re-established the Al-Sadi Trading Company, of which I am 100% owner. In addition to its own business in commerce, consultation, feasibility studies, and other related work, this company has also served as a holding company which selectively deploys funds as seed money to start and develop other companies.

Al-Sadi Trading also prides itself in its active and growing agency division which already represents the interests of several blue chip Western companies and organizations.

In 1992, the Yemen-Kuwait Shipping Company was established as a joint venture - initially between Al-Sadi Trading (51%) and Kuwaiti interests. In 1993, the company share holding was diversified to include British investors.

In 1993, we established the Yemen-Italian Aluminium

Company (YEMITAL) with Al-Sadi Trading holding 51% of the equity and the remainder being held by Italian investors.

At the present time, the final touches are being put to the establishment of yet another company which will be announced early next year as United Contracting Group. Again here, this is a joint venture between Al-Sadi Trading (51%) and Jordanian interests (49%).

So as to maintain a near geographical international perspective, the Al-Sadi Trading Company also has interest in two other companies - one in Dubai (joint venture with UAE investors) and another one in Kuwait (joint venture with Kuwaiti investors).

Q: It looks like your approach is to create a joint venture with foreign investors. What is the objective behind such an approach?

A: Well, to start with, it is a good way to mobilize international finance, especially the foreign exchange component of the investment. Second, by linking up with companies in the business, we are able to acquire modern management, technology and information. It is a good way to effect transfer of technology to Yemen.

Third, to have an international partner helps in the overseas marketing of the product.

In any case, I have found the joint venture approach has been a successful method in the quick and sound development of companies.

Q: Could you tell us a little bit about each company?

A: As I said earlier, Al-Sadi has usefully developed into a holding company, whilst continuing to provide consultation services, studies, agency representation, etc., to both the companies in which it has a stake, as well as to other companies particularly foreign investors who are considering operations in Yemen.

Yemen Kuwait Shipping and Forwarding Company is active in all principal Yemen harbors and airports and is already the market leader in international household-goods movement. The company currently represents many of the best-known names in the shipping and forwarding industry in Canada, USA, UK, UAE, France and Southeast Asia.

YEMITAL is a manufacturing plant which imports aluminium sheets and rods and transforms



them into windows, doors, arcs, fences and various shapes, etc. Orders flow from the construction industry as well as the domestic consumer market have been coming in steadily, and the plant is in full production.

Finally, United Contracting Group is going to undertake construction and civil engineering work in support of Yemen's infrastructural development.

We are involved in many projects and activities, and are always willing to look into new ideas and sectors depending on their viability. For example, we are now investigating the possibilities in tourist-related services and other investment opportunities..

Q: What is your reading of the current economic and political situation in Yemen?

A: When Yemen was re-united, expectations soared to ever higher levels and it was hoped that the economy of a re-united Yemen would simply take off on its own. That was an over-simplification or a dream which ignored all the hard work that is needed to produce changes in all spheres and at all levels, and to the satisfaction of a broad-based cross section of the re-united Yemeni community.

It was then hoped that parliamentary elections would bring the universal panacea to all our problems and little more would need to be done. Again here, we were trapped in the over-simplification of the issues involved. There is much that needs to be done.

Present objectives should focus on creating stability, credibility and mutual trust in the political and economic systems and procedures. History has shown elsewhere in the world that

sophisticated. This market in itself creates a large enough demand to justify new investments to create a matching supply.

Second, the cost, availability and productivity of Yemeni labor is an important driving force for investors to tap. You will recall that the one million or so Yemeni migrant labor was instrumental in the development process of the countries of the region.

Third, The actual and potential level of gross domestic product has increased rapidly.

Finally, we have an economy that is naturally diversified with foundations for growth. For example, fishing and marine resources, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing industry, tourism, oil and gas exploitation and other extraction industry (such as minerals), and many other sectors and possibilities which await exploitation.

If we can produce political structures that are commonly understood and universally respected, together with economic systems that constrain irregularities, and ensure national and local security, I am sure Yemen can overcome any difficulties it encounters on its development path.

Q: What do you make of the current political crisis which even threatens to re-partition the country?



A: We cannot and must not deny we have a problem which is, at least in part, due to the inability of our politicians to work together during this early phase of their association.

I am sure whoever is considering the re-partitioning of Yemen is trying to turn back the tides of history and will not succeed.

Q: Any last comments?

A: I am happy to use the coming occasion of 30th November, which marks the day of the signing of the unity agreement as well as the liberation of the South from colonial rule, to urge all groups and individuals - whether in the business community or in other sectors - to consider the long-term interests of the country and decide accordingly. I can say that the long-term interests of individuals and groups are also well served if the lasting interests of the nation are pursued.

We all must cooperate in creating the climate vital and conducive to economic growth. Finally, I would like to thank the Yemen Times for its candid efforts in contributing to the evolution of a new Yemen.

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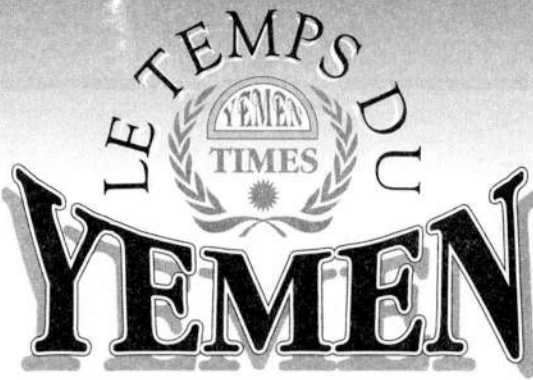
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The French Pages

CRISE

Ali Saleh et Ali Al-Bid campent sur leurs positions

Le Président et le vice-Président appellent au dialogue chacun de leur côté, mais Ali Salem Al-Bid est toujours retranché à Aden. Il refuse de regagner Sanaa tant que ses exigences ne seront pas satisfaites.

Entouré mercredi dernier à Aden d'une partie du cabinet Al-Attas, dont le vice-premier ministre Abdel Wahab Ahmed Al-Ansi (Islah) et le ministre de l'Intérieur Yahya Al-Moutawakil (CPG), Ali Salem Al-Bid avait du mal à cacher sa satisfaction. A la demande du Premier ministre Haïdar Abou Bakr Al-Attas, le gouvernement yéménite a tenu sa réunion hebdomadaire dans l'ancienne capitale du Sud.

Al-Bid chef de file de l'opposition

Retranché depuis le 19 août à Aden, le vice-Président est loin d'être isolé. Son influence ne cesse de grandir et il est devenu le chef de file de l'opposition au Président Saleh. Le chef des tribus Bakil, Cheikh Sinan Abou Louhoum, ainsi que les petits partis d'opposition se sont ralliés à lui. C'est pour cette raison que tout en continuant à appeler au dialogue, il reste ferme sur ses positions: "Nous voulons voir aboutir un dialogue démocratique, que ce soit avec la coalition gouvernementale, l'opposition ou les Yéménites concernés par (la crise

actuelle)", a-t-il déclaré à l'ouverture d'une réunion extraordinaire du comité central du PSY mercredi dernier. Mais tant que ses exigences concernant la restructuration radicale de la politique économique et sécuritaire du pays ne seront pas satisfaites, il refuse de regagner Sanaa. Le parti socialiste a bien précisé à l'issue de la session extraordinaire du comité central que le dialogue doit s'instaurer sur la base des 18 points contenus dans le programme de réformes du PSY.

Dans une allusion au Président Saleh, Ali Salem Al-Bid a affirmé: "C'est ceux qui veulent liquider les autres qui mettent en danger l'unité du Yémen, car il est inacceptable qu'un parti élimine l'autre", faisant référence aux attentats qui depuis l'unification ont fait plusieurs victimes parmi les cadres du PSY. Le Premier ministre a affirmé mercredi que des militaires sont impliqués dans ces attentats meurtriers. "Nous avons vainement demandé au Conseil de la Présidence d'intervenir après avoir obtenu des informations confirmant que certains suspects, dont des militaires ou des affiliés aux forces armées,

bénéficient de la protection de forces politiques", a-t-il déclaré, cité par le quotidien *Al-Ayam*.

De son côté, le CPG, le parti du Président Saleh, a réclamé dimanche dernier une réunion immédiate des dirigeants de la coalition au pouvoir (CPG, PSY, Islah) pour résoudre la crise politique dans le pays. Le CPG a par ailleurs exhorté les forces armées à rester à l'écart des conflits politiques estimant que leur implication dans ces conflits est une véritable catastrophe. Par ailleurs, le Parlement yéménite a demandé mercredi dernier au Président Saleh d'interdire tout mouvement de troupes dans le pays et de démanteler les points de contrôle érigés par l'armée notamment à Lahej, Dhaleï, Damat et Dhamar, sur l'axe routier Sanaa-Aden.

Mouvements de troupes

Des mouvements de troupes ont été signalés il y a quelques jours. Des forces sudistes stationnées à Amran, au nord de Sanaa, ont été repliées vers la partie méridionale du pays. D'autre part, un important contingent nordiste a

renforcé les effectifs en place dans les villes de Taëz et Ibb. Des renforts auraient également été dépêchés dans la zone de Qatabah, qui marque le point de passage de la frontière entre les deux anciennes républiques. Le dispositif de sécurité aurait été consolidé autour des bâtiments abritant les bureaux et la résidence d'Ali Salem Al-Bid, à Aden. L'armée n'ayant toujours pas été unifiée, le PSY et le CPG contrôlent chacun une partie des forces armées qui leur sont fidèles. Même l'Islah peut compter sur les tribus armées fidèles au puissant chef de la confédération des tribus Hashed, Cheikh Al-Ahmar, également Président du Parlement.

Les rumeurs autour de ces mouvements de troupes a commencé à inquiéter la population. La psychose de la guerre civile a atteint la capitale Sanaa.

Les semaines qui viennent vont être cruciales pour le Yémen. Il s'agit de savoir comment va évoluer l'unification et le processus démocratique dans ce pays. L'ancien Yémen du Sud s'estime le grand perdant de

l'unification. Une unification qu'il a pourtant désirée, plus que le nord. Pays exsangue, lâché par les Soviétiques, les dirigeants de l'ancienne République démocratique ne voyaient plus d'avenir pour le Yémen du Sud après la chute du mur de Berlin. Et plutôt que de se faire avaler par leur voisin du nord, ils ont préféré négocier l'unification dans un cadre démocratique. C'est sur l'avenir de l'Etat unifié que les deux Ali s'affrontent. L'un est un idéologue, l'autre un réaliste. Le vice-Président Ali Salem Al-Bid estime que le Yémen doit se donner les institutions qu'il n'a pas, s'il veut continuer sur la voie de la démocratie. Selon lui, le processus démocratique a été engagé avant qu'un Etat organisé ait été constitué. Il estime qu'il faut mettre fin au tribalisme. Le Président Ali Abdallah Saleh se veut plus réaliste. Il pense qu'il faut faire participer les chefs des tribus au processus démocratique en les faisant entrer au Parlement. C'est petit à petit en participant au pouvoir qu'ils comprendront la nécessité d'un Etat organisé.

J.B.

JORDANIE

Défaite des islamistes aux élections législatives

Le roi Hussein de Jordanie a désormais les mains libres pour avancer dans les négociations avec Israël. Les islamistes opposés au processus de paix n'ont obtenu que 18 sièges sur les 80 de la Chambre des députés.

Le roi Hussein de Jordanie se sent aujourd'hui plus libre pour négocier avec les Israéliens. Les élections législatives, les premières élections multipartites depuis 37 ans dans le royaume, qui se sont déroulées lundi 8 novembre en Jordanie, ont été marquées par la victoire des modérés proches du pouvoir et la défaite des islamistes opposés au processus de paix.

Pas de geste spectaculaire du roi

Selon les résultats définitifs, les islamistes n'ont obtenu que 18 sièges sur les 80 de la Chambre des députés, et les partis de gauche, également opposés aux pourparlers avec Israël, n'ont eu que trois députés.

Tout en démentant une éventuelle rencontre ces jours-ci à Washington avec le Premier ministre israélien Yitzhak Rabin, le roi Hussein a mis l'accent sur sa volonté de voir des progrès se réaliser dans le processus de paix. Il a cependant souligné l'engagement de la Jordanie à ne pas signer de traité de paix séparé avec Israël. Le roi ne devrait pas faire de geste spectaculaire envers Israël avant de voir

certains progrès se réaliser sur les volets syrien et libanais des négociations. Cependant, la Jordanie pourrait envisager la signature d'une déclaration de principes avec l'Etat hébreu, dans le cadre de l'ordre du jour jordano-israélien signé le 14 septembre dernier à Washington, au lendemain de la conclusion de l'accord entre Israël et l'OLP sur une autonomie dans les territoires occupés. Un tel développement pourrait avoir lieu à Washington lors d'une rencontre publique entre le roi et M. Rabin fin janvier.

Etats-Unis prêts à aider la Jordanie

Trois jours avant les élections législatives, dont l'enjeu principal était le processus de paix au Proche-Orient, des informations israéliennes ont été diffusées sur la préparation d'un traité de paix entre la Jordanie et Israël. Le ministre israélien des Affaires étrangères, Shimon Peres aurait rencontré secrètement fin octobre le roi Hussein dans le port jordanien d'Aqaba sur la mer Rouge. Le mutisme des Jordaniens à ce sujet s'explique par l'enjeu de la bataille électorale. Le roi Hussein a désormais les mains libres.

Les Etats-Unis, semble-t-il, inciteraient la Jordanie à aller de l'avant dans ses négociations avec Israël et seraient prêts en contrepartie à aider ce pays à régler sa dette extérieure qui s'élève à six milliards de dollars. Cette proposition aurait été avancée par le coordinateur américain pour le processus de paix, Dennis Ross, lors de sa tournée dans la région en octobre dernier.

Un quotidien israélien a affirmé il y a quelques jours, qu'un accord de coopération économique entre les deux pays serait prêt à être signé. Le ministère du tourisme israélien a à plusieurs reprises proposé la construction d'un aéroport international près de la mer Rouge qui desservirait les ports jordanien et israélien d'Aqaba et Eilat, qui se joutent. Il a également suggéré la création d'une "zone touristique" qui permettrait le libre passage entre Eilat, Aqaba et Taba en Egypte. Le ministère israélien de l'Energie avait pour sa part annoncé qu'Israël était sur le point de conclure un accord avec le Qatar pour la fourniture à Israël de gaz naturel qui serait acheminé par un gazoduc passant par la Jordanie. (avec AFP)

TRIBUNE LIBRE

La Somalie de la famine à la violence

Faisal Ahmed Nagi est Yéménite. Il prépare un di-plôme au Centre de Linguistique Appliquée à Besançon en France.

La Somalie est appelée la "Corne d'Afrique" parce que tout simplement en regardant la carte du monde, elle ressemble à une corne. Célèbre pour ses côtes merveilleuses et les médailles remportées en athlétisme par un coureur de 1500 m, c'est le seul pays africain dont la population est à 100 % musulmane. Alors pourquoi cette guerre civile interminable ? Pourquoi la violence et les massacres ?

Situation normale sauf à Mogadiscio

A vrai dire, il est difficile de trouver des réponses exactes à ces questions. Après trois ans de guerre civile qui a coûté la vie à des milliers de Somaliens, la violence, les massacres, les pillages, les tortures ne cessent de s'accroître. En effet, avant l'opération "Restore Hope", la Somalie était à feu et à sang, des centaines de Somaliens innocents mouraient de faim chaque jour, notamment à Baidoba. Les troupes américaines et multinationales ont débarqué à Mogadiscio sans aucun risque. Au fur et à mesure que le temps passe, la situation est redevenue normale. A Baidoba, après le débarquement des troupes

françaises, la vie s'est améliorée. Désormais, la paix règne. En revanche à Mogadiscio, l'intervention humanitaire n'est plus respectée, les affrontements prolifèrent entre les forces du général Aïdid et les troupes américaines. La violence s'accroît et les droits de l'Homme sont violés. Un dirigeant de Médecins Sans Frontières a déclaré que son équipe quittera la Somalie dans les mois à venir. D'autre part, le Président américain Bill Clinton a affirmé que ses troupes quitteront la Somalie le 31 mars 1994. Et la France retirera ses troupes de Somalie à la fin de l'année. Alors, quel sera l'avenir de la Somalie ? Qui résoudra le problème somalien ?

Aux Somaliens de trouver la solution

Assurément, personne ne peut mettre fin à cette guerre civile, sauf si les différentes factions somaliennes se mettent d'accord pour un cessez-le-feu définitif ! Enfin, il faut que chaque Somalien et Somalienne sache que personne ne peut résoudre leur problème, personne ne peut rétablir la paix dans leur pays, sauf les Somaliens eux-mêmes et avec l'aide d'Allah le Clément, le Miséricordieux. Il est temps de se rassembler, d'oublier le passé et la haine avant que cela ne devienne trop tard.

Légion d'honneur

Manuel Garcia-Ligero, directeur de la Banque Indosuez pour le Yémen, s'est vu remettre les insignes de chevalier de la Légion d'honneur jeudi 11 novembre par Marcel Laugel, ambassadeur de France à Sanaa. Par cette distinction, il est récompensé pour une carrière exemplaire au service de la France. Dans son allocution, l'ambassadeur de France a souligné les exceptionnelles qualités humaines et professionnelles de Manuel Garcia-Ligero.

En Bref

Exportation de sel yéménite: La première exportation de sel yéménite par la Yemeni Co. for Salt production s'est faite la semaine dernière. La cargaison d'un peu plus de 38 000 tonnes de sel brut est destinée à la Corée du Sud.

Yémen-Japon: Le Yémen et le Japon ont signé mardi à Tokyo un accord de coopération technique. L'accord prévoit une assistance technique japonaise et l'octroi de bourses dans les domaines couverts par la coopération bilatérale.

Exposition française à Djeddah: L'exposition "France Prestige et Technologie" s'est tenue la semaine dernière, du 7 au 12 novembre, à Djeddah, en Arabie Saoudite. Inaugurée par le ministre français de l'Industrie et du Commerce extérieur, Gérard Longuet, cette exposition a accueilli plus de 300 firmes soucieuses de trouver des partenaires saoudiens et consolider les relations commerciales entre Paris et Ryad. La France est l'un des principaux partenaires du royaume saoudien, puisqu'elle est le troisième acheteur, notamment de produits pétroliers, et le sixième fournisseur de Ryad, essentiellement en armements et en équipements militaires.

Attentats anti-français à Téhéran: Deux attentats à la grenade ont frappé mardi dernier l'ambassade de France et les locaux d'Air France à Téhéran. Une cliente iranienne a été légèrement blessée par des éclats de verre dans les locaux de la compagnie aérienne. A l'ambassade, il n'y a pas eu de victime. Les deux attaques revendiquées par le Hezbollah iranien sont intervenues au lendemain de l'annonce par Paris de la présence en France de Mariam Radjavi, une des dirigeantes du principal mouvement d'opposition armée au régime iranien, les Moudjahidine du peuple.

Palestiniens pour une force de maintien de l'ordre de 25 à 30 000 hommes: Les Palestiniens ont indiqué qu'ils souhaitent une force de maintien de l'ordre de 25 à 30 000 hommes pour les territoires occupés progressivement soumis au régime d'autonomie. Cette force serait divisée en trois secteurs: la police, les forces anti-émeute et les services de renseignements. Outre les jeunes Palestiniens de Cisjordanie et Gaza récemment recrutés, cette force sera également composée de l'Armée de Libération de la Palestine, basée notamment au Yémen.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Des dispensaires pour diffuser les règles de santé primaire

Les Anglais d'ICD (International cooperation for development) tentent de diffuser les règles de santé primaire dans les régions les plus reculées du Yémen. Un travail ingrat mais nécessaire.

ICD (International cooperation for development), financée pour moitié par le gouvernement britannique, a pour la première fois posé les pieds au Yémen au milieu des années 1970, direction le Jebel Raymah, région d'accès difficile à l'est de Bayt-al-Faqih. Aujourd'hui, ils sont une quarantaine à travailler pour l'organisation dans des micro-projets à travers le pays. "Nous voulons apporter un certain niveau d'hygiène et diffuser les règles de santé primaire dans des régions reculées, notamment auprès des femmes", explique Debbie Dorman, qui travaille pour ICD à Sanaa. De manière plus marginale, ICD forme des enseignantes pour tenter de remédier à l'illettrisme des femmes. L'objectif de l'organisation est qu'à terme la population puisse se prendre en main.

C'est ce qui s'est passé à Jabin et à Jaafariyeh. ICD a cessé il y a deux ans son activité après des années de présence dans ces deux bourgs du Jebel Raymah. Des femmes et quelques hommes ont été formés pour prendre la relève. A Jaafariyeh, la mission d'ICD n'est pas complètement terminée. En 1991, l'organisation a envoyé deux femmes à Hoddeidah pour acquérir une formation sur trois ans. Quand elles reviendront, ICD leur enverra quelqu'un pour les aider, notamment en ce qui concerne la partie administrative. Depuis 1989, ICD a commencé à se redéployer dans le Jebel Raymah. L'organisation a ouvert un nouveau centre de santé à Kussmah. L'an prochain, elle prévoit d'en ouvrir deux autres à Bilaad al-Taam et à Salfiyeh, à la demande des Yéménites.

Les succès remportés à Jabin n'ont pas été faciles à obtenir, en raison des difficultés d'approvisionnement en

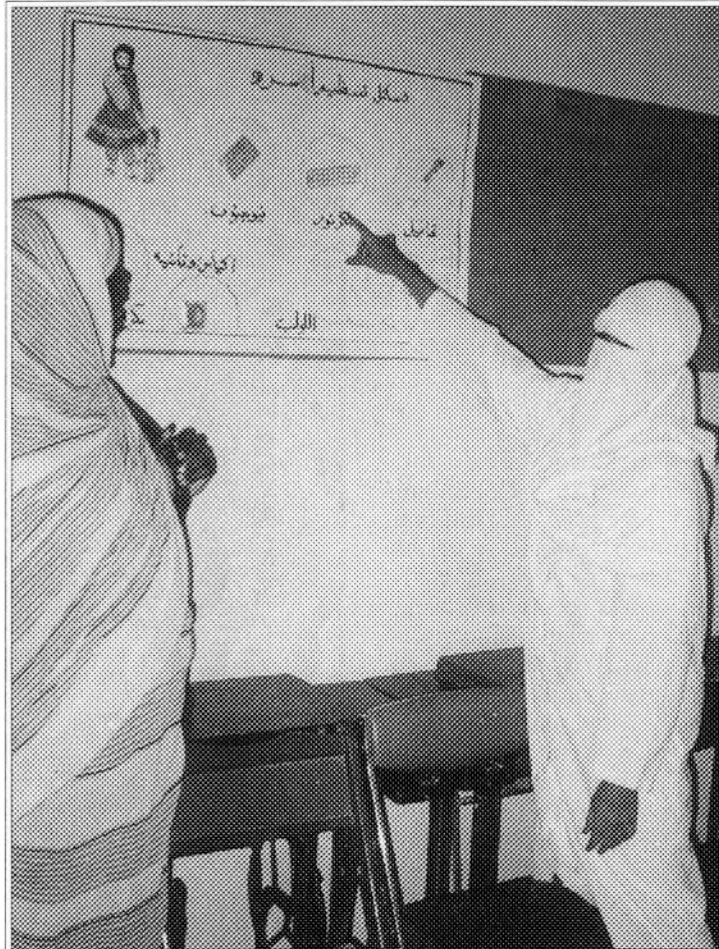
matériel et de l'éparpillement des villages autour du bourg. Dans tous les cas, il faut réussir à convaincre des femmes des campagnes à devenir sage-femmes. Il faut vaincre les réticences des familles dans des régions où les femmes ont l'habitude de rester chez elles.

Formées pendant un an par ICD, elles acquièrent quelques bases. "Nous devons lutter contre certaines croyances. Par exemple celle qui veut que si les femmes enceintes mangent de trop, le bébé devient trop gros et la délivrance est plus difficile", précise Debbie.

Un projet à Hoddeidah

ICD est également présente au nord de la Tihama à Abs, mais aussi plus récemment à Asslam (voir encadré ci-contre). A Hoddeidah, l'action d'ICD a démarré avec la guerre du Golfe et le retour des émigrés. Elle travaille conjointement avec les Hollandais et les Américains. "Nous avons un projet avec les Hollandais pour mettre en place à Hoddeidah un réseau de centres de santé: trois centres principaux qui superviseront chacun quatre sous-centres de santé", explique Wendy d'ICD.

Dans un quartier populaire d'Hoddeidah, des jeunes filles yéménites nous font faire la visite de leur dispensaire, sous l'oeil attendri de Myriam, une Soudanaise qui travaille pour ICD. Voilées de blanc pour la plupart, elles nous présentent le mafraj qui sert de salle de classe. Des cours de nutrition y sont donnés aux femmes du quartier. On leur explique comment nourrir leurs enfants âgés de quatre mois et plus. Un réchaud et une bouteille de gaz sont là pour les exercices pratiques. Une



Cette jeune fille explique l'intérêt des contraceptifs dont des échantillons ont été collés sur une grande feuille de papier.

mixture faite de haricots écrasés avec du lait et des oeufs traînent au fond d'un récipient, le reste d'une précédente leçon sans doute. Dans une autre salle, la table d'accouchement semble un peu spartiate. Pas de matelas, mais seulement un coussin, l'accouchement se fait à même la table de contreplaqué. Il paraît que c'est bon pour la délivrance. Dans la salle du planning familial, des pilules contraceptives et un stérilet ont été collés sur une grande feuille de papier. Les jeunes filles sont fières ensuite de montrer toutes leurs fiches bien classées: un carton bleu sur lequel est inscrit les noms de tout les membres de la famille, un carton rose contenant des informations sur la mère, des cartons jaunes pour les enfants. Les jeunes sages-

femmes ont été formées pendant un an dans un institut de santé. Mais elles ne sont pas payées pour leur travail par le gouvernement et beaucoup préfèrent s'en aller.

J.B.

Asslam dans la Tihama

ICD a inauguré au début du mois un nouveau dispensaire à Asslam, un village au nord de la Tihama. Construit il y a six mois, il remplace un vieux bâtiment de l'UNICEF.

Au milieu des champs de maïs, les huttes d'Asslam sont éparpillées par groupes de quatre ou cinq. C'est dans ce village au nord de la Tihama, à une demi-heure de la route goudronnée qui se dirige vers l'Arabie Saoudite, que l'organisation anglaise ICD vient d'inaugurer un nouveau dispensaire. Le bâtiment est composé de quatre petites pièces. Cérémonieusement, le représentant du ministère de la Santé, qui vient à peine de mettre sa cravate dans la voiture, coupe la bande de gaze, qui barre la porte d'entrée en guise de ruban. Applaudissements des quelques habitants présents et des officiels descendus de Hajjah, la capitale du gouvernorat. La séparation entre les villageois, noirs, et les notables, blancs et venus des montagnes, est très nette.

L'ancien bâtiment construit par l'UNICEF est toujours là. C'est parce qu'il menaçait de tomber en ruines, que les autorités yéménites ont fait appel à ICD. Sans voile sur la fête, la directrice du dispensaire fait visiter les lieux. Cette femme yéménite, Makkia, est très fière de montrer ses registres bien

tenus. Elle est la première à prononcer un discours devant une assemblée d'hommes ricanant et mesurant leurs applaudissements. Les employés de l'établissement reçoivent ensuite des certificats délivrés par le département de santé du gouvernorat de Hajjah et destinés à récompenser leur travail.

Le nouveau bâtiment a été ouvert il y a six mois et a coûté 45 000 francs. On entend au loin le bruit du générateur installé dans un coin de la cour. Pour l'instant, Sakina Jad Al-Rab qui représente ICD à Asslam est la seule à former des Yéménites. "Au début, j'ai rencontré beaucoup de difficultés avec la population", précise-t-elle. "Nous avons besoin d'une plus grande participation de la communauté locale", estime Wendy d'ICD, venue de Sanaa pour l'inauguration. Le projet qui prévoit cinq sage-femmes envoyées à Asslam par l'organisation anglaise, a pris du retard. Certes, une deuxième enseignante devrait bientôt épauler Sakina la Soudanaise. Mais le problème, reconnaît Wendy, c'est que les sage-femmes formées ne veulent plus venir. L'une a prétexté un mariage, l'autre la garde de ses enfants. Et pourtant il y a du travail dans cette région de la Tihama où la malaria, la bilharziose et l'hépatite font des ravages.

EDUCATION

Une école pour enfants handicapés

Grâce à l'initiative d'une femme, Iman Hasheb, une trentaine d'enfants handicapés ont la chance de pouvoir aller à l'école à Sanaa. Mais celle-ci a besoin d'argent.

Des rires d'enfants entendus derrière une grille. L'école est installée dans une maison particulière à quelques mètres de la rue du Cairo à Sanaa. Dans le jardin, des petits garçons et petites filles s'agglutinent sur une balançoire bleue et tiennent difficilement en équilibre. D'autres font rouler un pneu. Ils sont là parce qu'ils sont handicapés et que personne ne veut d'eux ailleurs. Iman Hasheb a créé cette école il y a un an, en octobre 1992: "Jusqu'à ne rien faire, cachés quand des invités venaient. Eux aussi ont besoin d'apprendre comme les autres enfants". Dans son bureau, un gros ours en peluche est assis sur une chaise et des jouets en plastique sont posés sur une table.

Ils sont une trentaine à venir tous les matins à l'école de la rue du Cairo. Un minibus de ramassage fait sa

tournée. Les enfants repartent chez eux l'après-midi car l'école n'a pas assez d'argent pour s'occuper d'eux. Le gouvernement ne donne pas un sou à cette école privée et ce sont les familles qui assurent son financement. "Les familles les plus riches donnent ce qu'elles veulent. Les plus pauvres ne payent pas et leurs enfants sont nourris et habillés par l'école", explique Iman. Elle-même est bénévole ainsi que les trois médecins. Pour gagner de l'argent, cette jeune femme de 25 ans travaille aussi à l'hôpital. Elle a fait des études de psychologie en Egypte puis à Moscou.

Apprendre l'hygiène personnelle

Dans le couloir, un Mickey dessiné avec des crayons de couleur et surmonté d'un "Be Happy" triomphant a été accroché. Après la récréation, les enfants sont revenus dans la salle de classe et

s'amuse à dessiner, encadrés par une enseignante. Cinq professeurs travaillent ici et sont payés entre 3 et 4000 riyals par mois. La moyenne d'âge des enfants est de 9-10 ans. L'école accepte les filles de 3 à 16 ans et les garçons jusqu'à 14 ans.

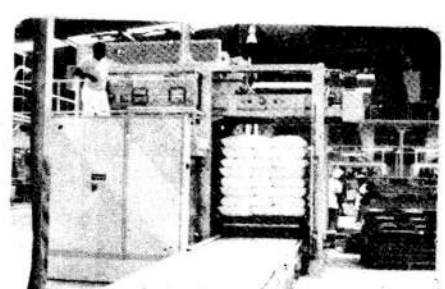
Tous les jeudi après-midi, les parents se réunissent avec l'équipe pour discuter de la manière d'élever leurs enfants. "Ils nous décrivent par lettre ce qu'ils font à la maison", précise Iman. L'équipe qu'elle dirige utilise des cours préparés par l'UNICEF, tels que "Aller au bain", "Comment parler". Iman tient surtout à ce que les enfants apprennent l'hygiène personnelle.

Mais l'école a vraiment besoin d'argent. Elle est actuellement au complet et ne peut pas accueillir d'autres enfants. "Il nous manque des chaises, des médicaments". Iman est contente du travail qu'elle réalise ici. Certes, ses parents estiment que c'est au gouvernement de le faire mais ils sont fiers d'elle.



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صناعات ت: ٢٤٠٧٠٢ - ٢٤٠٩٥٣ : تليفون : ٢٧٨٠ نايجيل يمن فاكسميل : ٢٦٣٠٨٦ ص ب : ٢٥٢٨
الحديدة ت: ٣/٢٢٤٦٠ : تليفون : ٥٦٦١ اوجبة يمن فاكسميل : ٢١١٥٥١ ص ب : ٤٠١٥
الخرطوم ت: ٧٤٥٦٩ - ٧٤٦١٠ - ٧٤٥٦٢ : تليفون : ٢٢٣٦٩ سيحان فاكسميل : ٧٤٥٦١ ص ب : ١٩٣٦
بورسودان ت: ٢٦٣٠ - ٢٩٧٩ - ٤٤٦٥ : تليفون : ٧٠٠٧١ يارن ص ب : ١٦٠

Canada Moves to Make Its Logging Industry More Environment-Friendly

Around Bob McMinn's kitchen table, a revolution in logging techniques is being planned. The plotters are members of the Ecoforestry Institute Society (EFS). They want to log McMinn's 121.5 hectares of forest near Victoria, the provincial capital of British Columbia in Canada, using sustainable methods to teach timber professionals how to do the same thing. The wood harvest will mimic the usual cycles of nature - selecting specific trees for cutting and leaving some dead wood to rot on the ground to enrich the soil.

The concept is not new, but it appears to be gaining momentum, despite industry complaints that it is not economical. Environmentalists are protesting against current timber company practices, and point to the "natural selection logging" as the way of the future. They are concerned that the ecological impact of clear-cutting, which has fragmented old-growth forests into increasingly smaller "islands" is making it harder for the rich genetic variety of plant and animal life to be preserved.

"We have to change our economics to meet the needs of our ecology," says Duncan Taylor, EFS Director. Even in economic terms, he says forests hold value other than wood, from biodiversity to gourmet mushrooms. Salmon streams are endangered by

erosion and pollution, partly because of large-scale clear-cutting.

"I am sure in the past we have been part of the problem," concedes a forester with MacMillan Bloedel, a leading timer company in Canada that has become the main target of protesters. He added that his company will abide by the new rules and guidelines which ensure that future clear-cuts are no more in size than 40 hectares. Other recent government regulations also aim at preventing loggers from polluting streams where fish spawn.

To ecoforestry advocates, however, such steps still do not amount to "sustainable" forestry, especially given the rapid rate of cutting. Doug Patterson, EFS Executive Director, says logging should not be done at all in the remaining old growth forests. This would be bitterly opposed by the timber industry, since these trees, hundreds of years old, are the most valuable.

The ecoforestry Institute Society hopes to convince sceptical labor unions, timber companies, and government officials that forest friendly practices are not only needed, but economical. One example that bolsters their case is that of Merv Wilkinson. He began selectively harvesting his private land on Vancouver Island in 1945. He says he reaps

greater wood-value from his land by harvesting portions every five years than he could by clear-cutting. Moreover, because his methods employ less expensive machinery and put less wear and tear on it, his operating costs are actually lower than for clear-cutting.

Hesitant industry people need more convincing. "It is not that it can't be done. But we need to know a little bit more about it before pushing such methods into widespread use," is a phrase that is often repeated.

"We are certainly looking at changing the way forestry is practised," explained John Cuthbert, British Columbia's chief forester. "However, ecoforestry would certainly be more expensive," he adds. Yet, even costs of clear-cutting are rising, since more roads will be needed as cut areas grow smaller.

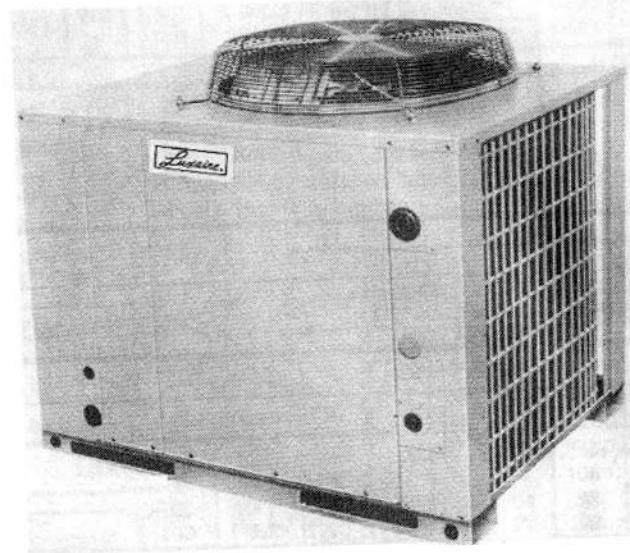
Larry Rewakowsky, an official with the timber union IWA Canada, says that more environmentally sensitive practices will be needed for logging, especially on erosion-prone steep slopes. But he worries that ecoforestry's costs would drive people out of work if mandated by law.

Ecoforestry advocates are pushing the state to require all companies to move into new methods together, to avoid market cost disadvantages for companies who agree to adopt new ways.

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REVOLUTION OF THE RICH

**Adopted and abridged by:
The Economic Editor,
Yemen Times.**

For centuries elites have feared and protected themselves against revolts of the poor. The history of both agricultural or First Wave, and industrial, or Second Wave, societies is punctuated with blood-spattered slave, serf, and worker uprisings. But decentralized, knowledge-based, Third Wave societies are accompanied by a startling new development - an increase risk of revolt by the rich.

When the USSR broke apart, the republics most eager to split away were the Baltic states and the Ukraine. Closest to Western Europe, they were also the most affluent and the most industrially developed.

In these second Wave smokestack republics, the elites - chiefly Communist Party bureaucrats and industrial managers felt hamstrung and overtaxed by Moscow. Looking westward, they could see Germany, France, and other nations already moving beyond traditional industrialism towards a Third Wave information economy. They hoped to hitch their own economies to the West European rocket.

By contrast, the republics reluctant to leave the Union were the furthest from Europe, the poorest and most agrarian. In these heavily First Wave Muslim republics, the elites called themselves communist, but often resembled corrupt feudal barons operating through highly personal family and village networks. They looked to Moscow for protection and handouts.

Second Wave and First Wave regions thus pulled in sharply opposed directions. All sides masked their self-interest in flag-waving ethnic, linguistic, even ecological appeals. Behind the resultant clashes, however, lay sharply opposed economic and political ambitions. When the contrary pulls of the First and Second Wave regional elites became too strong for Mikhail Gorbachev to reconcile, the great Soviet crack-up ensued.

An x-ray of other large nations reveals similar fault lines based on First, Second, or Third Wave differences.

Take, for example, China, the world's most populous country. Today, out of its 1.2 billion people, as many as 800 million are peasants in the interior, still scabbling at the soil mush, as their grandparents did under conditions of wretched poverty. In Guizhou the swollen bellies of hungry children are still all too visible amid shacks and other marks of misery. This is First Wave China.

By contrast, China's coastal provinces are among the most rapidly developing in the entire world. In factory-

filled Guangdong, gleaming new highrises pierce the sky and entrepreneurs are plugged into the global economy. Looking nearby, they can see Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore swiftly transforming themselves from Second to Third Wave high-tech economies. The coastal provinces look towards these three so-called "Tigers" as models for their own development, and are linking their own local economies to them.

The new elites some engaged in Second Wave enterprises based on cheap labor, others already installing leading edge Third Wave technologies at a blistering pace are optimistic, extremely commercial, and aggressively independent.

Equipped with faxes, cellular phones, and luxury cars, speaking Cantonese, rather than Mandarin, they are wired into ethnic Chinese communities from Vancouver end Los Angeles to Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Manila. They share more in life-style and self-interest with the overseas Chinese than with first Wave Chinese on the mainland.

They are already thumbing their collective nose at economic edicts from Beijing's central government. How long before they decide they will no longer tolerate Beijing's political interference and refuse to contribute the funds needed by the central government to improve rural conditions or to put down agrarian unrest? Unless Beijing grants them complete freedom of financial and political action, one can imagine the new elites insisting on independence or some facsimile of it - a step that could tear China apart and trigger civil war.

With enormous investments at stake, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and other countries might be compelled to take sides and thus find themselves sucked-in unwillingly into the conflagration that might follow. This scenario is admittedly speculative, but not impossible. History is dotted with wars and upheavals that looked highly improbable.

India, with a population of 850 million, is the world's second most populous state, and it is developing a similar split among its trisected elites. There, too, a vast peasantry still lives as in centuries past; there, too, we find a large, thriving industrial sector of roughly 100-150 people; and there, too, we find a small, but fast-growing Third Wave sector whose members are plugged into Internet and the world communications grid, working at home on their PCs, exporting software and high-tech products, and living a daily reality radically different from the rest of society.

A glance at MTV blaring out

over India television screens or a visit to the Lajpat Rai Market in south Delhi makes the cleavage between the sectors clear. There customers haggle with hucksters over the price of satellite dishes, LEDs, signal splitters, video recorders, and other gear needed to plug into the world's Third Wave info-stream.

India is already torn by bloody separatist movements based on what appear to be ethno-religious differences. If we look beneath these, however, we may find, as in China and Russia, three opposed elites, each with its own economic and political agenda, tearing the nation apart under the guise of religion or ethnicity.

Brazil's population of 155 million is seething, too. Nearly 40% of the work force is still agricultural much of it barely existing under the most abominable conditions. A large industrial sector and a tiny but growing Third Wave sector make up the rest of Brazil.

Even as masses of First Wave peasants from the northeast starve, and out-of-control migrations overwhelm Second Wave Sao Paulo and Rio, Brazil already faces an organized separatist movement in Rio Grande do Sul, an affluent region in the south with an 89% literacy rate and a phone in four out of every five homes.

The south produces 76% of the country's GDP and is routinely over-represented in government by the north and northeast, whose economic contribution, measured in these terms, is only 18%. The south, moreover, argues that it is subsidising the north. Joking that Brazil would be rich if it simply ended just north of Rio, southerners are no longer laughing. They claim they send 15% of their GDP to Brasilia and receive only 9% back. "Separatism," says a leader of a party committed to breaking Brazil apart, "is the only way for Brazil to shake off its backwardness." It may also be a path to civil conflict.

Even in Europe, just as 30 years of the process of integration has just concluded, the sounds of separatism have become even louder. Consider the electoral victory in Italy of the Northern League headed by Umberto Bossi. The League swept to a majority in Milan, the seat of the Italian corruption scandals, on a program calling for the more prosperous north to shed the burdens of the romans bureaucracy and Italy's impoverished south.

Even within the Arab world, consider the rising conflict between the people of the Ibb/Taiz/Aden axis and those of the tribal north. Although camouflaged by numerous guises, the feeling is that the Ibb/Taiz/Aden people are

more productive than the tribes of the north. However, is is the corrupt feudal barons or sheikhs of the north operating through a network of tribal and military affiliations that run the country and demand "payments" from the southerners.

In Egypt, the lower Egyptians, by far much richer and more cosmopolitans than the Saeedis of uppar Egypt are constantly outnumbered. By simply joining the army, the backward Saeedis have ruled Egypt.

Across the world, then, we are hearing a premonitory growl from the angry affluent in an environment of calsh in civilisations. The rich want out.

Many are thinking, if not saying aloud, "We can buy our needs and sell our goods abroad. Why saddle ourselves with an army of malnourished illiterates when our factories and offices might actually need fewer and higher-skilled workers in the future as the Third Wave advances?"

Combined with other splin-

tering tendencies, notably rising protectionism and the kind of ethno-religious strife that has erupted from the Balkans to India, violent explosions are possible.

These multiplying, fast-widening cleavages represent large-scale threats to peace in the decades ahead. They derive from the master conflict of our era sparked by the rise of a revolutionary new civilisation that cannot be contained within the bisected structure of world power that sprang up after the Industrial Revolution.

What we will see in the decades to come is a gradual trisection of the world system into First Wave states, still reliant on agriculture, Second Wave states built on smokestack industries and Third Wave states, each with its own vital interests, its own feuding elites, its own crises and agendas. This is the grand historical context in which we today observe the civilianisation of war, the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and of missiles; it is in this context

that we witness the rise of completely unprecedented Third Wave warforms, such as the World Trade Center bombing in New York. That incident made it quite clear that the state has lost its monopoly on violence to small groups of often-independent actors who possess lethal knowledge.

We are racing into a strange and novel period of future history. Those who wish to prevent or limit war must take these new facts into account, see the hidden connections among them, and recognize the waves of change transforming our world.

In the period of extreme turbulence and danger to come, survival will depend on our doing something no one has done for at least two centuries. Just as we have invented a new war-form we will have to invent a new "peace-form" that uses the decentralisation of power and knowledge to combat Third Wave forms of violence.

Will we be able to do it? Only time will tell.

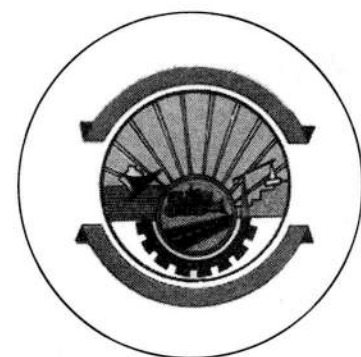
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The Arabic Language

By: Majeed El-Mashta,
Language Center, Sanaa Univeristy

Arabic is a semitic language, in the same sense as English is a Germanic one. The difference being that English has a clearer starting-point: in about 477 A.D. the Anglo-Saxons and others invaded Britain. These Germanic tribes brought with them their families, cattle, furniture... and their Germanic dialect and settled in Britain for good. They also brought with them Beowulf, a three-thousand-line poem of bravery, perseverance and heroic deeds.

This geographic factor sharpened the difference between the Germanic dialect brought to Britain and the other dialects in the mainland and other places to the extent that split this dialects and converted it to a special language by itself.

This is how existing languages have evolved. The process is always the same: a dialect becomes more and more different from its main sisterly dialects until it becomes completely unintelligible to the speakers of those dialects.

the minute this dialects gains independence and becomes a new language, this new language starts splitting into various dialects on both the social and the geographical levels. Does this mean that British English and American English will split one day into two different languages? Most probably no. The highly developed means of communication in our age is able to drastically reduce the probability of this occurrence. It may even abolish it.

Well, I am afraid we have gone too far from our main subject. Arabic as mentioned before, is a Semitic language, like Akkadian, Aramaic, Amharic, But nobody knows exactly when and how the split took place. All we know is that Arabic is now the most well-known semitic language, being spoken by more than 250 million persons. As the language of the Quran, which was revealed to Prophet Muhammad during the period 610 - 632, Arabic is quite familiar in the Islamic World. It has also substantially influenced the languages of the Islamic nations in both its vocabulary and its script.

Anyhow, a number of inscriptions dating back to the fifth century B.C. are considered the earliest written forms of Arabic, which, in fact are greatly different from our present day Arabic. A.F. Beeston, the well-known British Arabist argues that "the earliest manifestation of a linguistic form which can be identified as Arabic was found on a tombstone at Namera in the Syrian Desert, dated 328 A.D...."

Later on, specially after the spread of Islam among non-Arabs, Arabic began to be used by those neighboring nations at a large scale. These non-Arab Muslims enriched Arabic by using it in their writings as they added to what the Arabs themselves produced in their own language. As Arabs and Muslim became the center of human civilization from the 7th century to the gradual awakening of Europe some seven centuries later, Arabic was the language of science, medicine and arts.

The use of Arabic at a large scale by the non-Arabs has slightly affected the original nature of the Arabic language by introducing a foreign touch into it.

Arab scholars helped remedy the situation early in time. This is what they did particularly in the eight century A.D. Imam Ali, the fourth caliph, explained to the Arabist Abul Aswad Ad-Dualli how a word may be classified as noun, verb or particle. He asked him to proceed accordingly for a full description of Arabic grammar in the hope of controlling the flow of the language in the proper way and to avoid the irregularities decadence that were creeping into it. Efforts went on for generations to improve the language and resulted in the emergence of two gigantic schools of grammar: the Kufa and the Basrah Schools (both in Iraq). Most of what was researched by these two schools, in spite of the severe competition between them, has provided the base for the language.

This fact marks another difference between English and Arabic: the first form of English grammar appeared perhaps around the fourteenth century through applying the Latin model, which had been borrowed by English from the Greek model. Since then that first model has undergone a lot of serious modifications to make it more and more suitable to the peculiarities of the English language. This model was called English traditional grammar. The problem with that model is that no matter how much it is modified and adapted to the English language, it still suffered from artificiality. This in fact is the major drawback which made modern linguists revolt against English traditional grammar.

On the other hand, the first attempt of Arabic grammar was quite natural in the sense that it was not borrowed from another language. It is a grammatical description which has been designed by Arab grammarians for the Arabic language specifically.

Before concluding, a word or two about poetry may be appropriate. Available inscriptions show that Arabic poetry started as anonymous verses spoken on specific occasions. The themes of these verses are elegies, laments, boasting poems, satires cursing poems, war-poems, and the like.

Longer poems were first recited in the first half of the sixth century. In order to win the hearts of his audience, the poet often begins his ode by mentioning the deserted dwelling places of the lover - the typical "atal" phenomenon. He weeps, complains and talks to the lonely houses. The following lines are the outset of a famous ode by Imru-ul Qais:

Stay! let us weep, while memory tries to trace
The long-lost fair one's home and dwelling
place;
Though the rude winds have swept the sandy
plain,
Still some faint traces of that spot remain.
My comrades reined their coursers by my
side,
And 'Yield not, yield not to despair,' they
cried
Tears were my sole reply; yet to what avail?
Tears shed on sands, or sighs upon the gale?

QUALITIES OF A GOOD MANAGER

It is decidedly incorrect to say that anyone is a born manager. Experience has shown beyond argument that successful managers can come from diverse backgrounds. But in all cases, they have been trained, or have trained themselves, for the job.

This training involves a process of education, not necessarily formal in nature, although formal, planned education is in general the most efficient means of producing managers. It must be said, however, that educational facilities in management studies have not yet attained their optimum.

It is impossible to put the qualities required in a manager into a definite order of importance. Some managers may succeed because they have cultivated particular talents to such a degree that any deficiency in other respects are well compensated for. Yet, the business world often looks for men and women with the right "balance" of qualities, as even the most outstanding managers are bound to have some defects.

The following list is not, and

cannot be, exhaustive in world circumstances that are rapidly changing. But, the list is supposed to be only indicative.

1. The manager needs to be a leader. The idea here is that the man or woman who manages needs to inspire and motivate the others around him/her.

2. The manager needs to have the quality of logical or rational process in his/her thought and work. This is critical as the people around him/her will then be able to link-up in any part of the overall process.

3. The manager must be decisive. This point is tricky. First the manager must have the ability to listen, collect information and build a database for his/her decision. When the time for decision comes, he/she must make it. This quality is often associated with self-esteem, self-confidence and courage.

4. The manager needs to have the ability to build channels of communication with his/her associates, assistants, and with society at large. The manager need not limit him/herself to the office. A good manager

would have excellent contacts.

5. The manager needs to have the quality of compassion. He/She has to appear to the people around him/her as a fair person who has a good human spirit.

6. The manager must differentiate between the relevant and irrelevant. As the to the relevant, he/she has to have the ability to prioritize properly, thus dividing his/her time as well as those of the team.

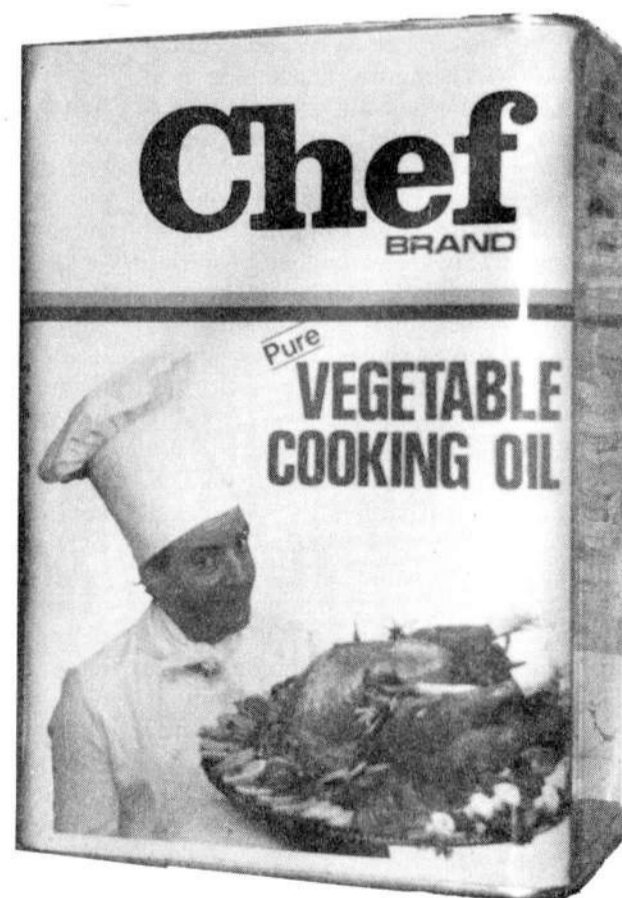
7. The manager must delegate authority And distribute responsibilities. Most Yemeni managers do not see this or able to implement it.

8. Above all, the manager must be able and willing to work hard. This last point is probably the most critical. Here in Yemen, the quality required of managers are often disregarded, as long as the candidate has "other" qualities. In the long-run, Yemen would really need good managers if our bureaucracy is to function properly.

By:
Saeed Mohammed Salmeen,
Sheikh Othman,
Aden.

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تعرض الصديق العزيز عبد الجبار هائل سعيد أنعم
لحادث سيارة بسيط، ولم يؤد إلى أية إصابات تذكر.
أسرة «يمن تايمز» وجميع الأحبة والأصدقاء يقولون:

" سلامات يا عبد الجبار "

"The whole country is waiting."

Translation of an Arabic story by an anonymous writer.

"Arwa, come and eat dinner, child."

"I am coming, I just want to finish watching this TV program. Huda is playing with her little brother and sister."

"Come at once. I am too tired to cater to your whims like this. You have been watching television for the last two hours."

"It is not fair mama. I have nobody to play with. I have no sisters and brothers. Why is it I don't have sisters and brothers?"

"My child, there are certain things you can't understand now. You are only seven. When you grow older, I will explain everything to you."

"That is what you always say. Is it so difficult to have a little brother? All my friends at school have brothers and sisters. Some of them have four and five. I just want one to play with."

"We will talk about that some other time. Now come and eat your dinner."

"But I want a little brother. Can I have one next week?"

"It is not like buying a pet, Arwa. You know that."

"Okay. Can I have a pet?"

"It is dinner time. First eat your dinner, then we will discuss this matter."

"All you and daddy ever want me to do is read, do homework, eat. I want to play."

"Now you are getting on my nerves, and if you don't move away from that television set, to which you seem to be glued, I will come and spank you."

"Yea, that is what you enjoy doing. Have you counted how many times you have spanked me?"

"That is enough of your sauciness. Come and have dinner."

"Okay mama. Don't get mad. I don't ask you for much, just a little brother."

"Sorry darling, but that is not in the hands of mama."

"Oh no, beans again. I don't like beans. Why can't we have other things? Why can't we have better food?"

"But what do the Americans get if we have demoratiyyah or not?"

"I don't know, but I think it is important to them."

"My dear Ahmed. It has been a long day for you. Maybe you need to rest. You can clean your hands while I arrange supper."

"I am not very hungry. But maybe I will eat a little. Arwa is sleeping?"

"Yes, the poor child."

The couple are eating supper on the floor. Amina has used an old newspaper to lay the plates on.

The two are very uneasy about the way their life is unfolding. But they push on.

It is morning, and Arwa is preparing to go to school. The mother is up, and the father is still sleeping.

"Mama, I am not hungry. I don't want breakfast."

"Okay, but take the sandwich to school with you. You will be hungry at school, and you can eat it then."

"But you can give me some money and I will buy a sandwich from the school cafeteria. All children do that, mama."

"I will fix you a nice sandwich. You know our food is nice and clean."

"But mama, all children buy things from the school cafeteria. I want you to give me ten riyals."

"I have no change today, dear. When your father wakes up, I will take some money from him, and tomorrow I will give it to you."

Arwa runs to the room in which her father is sleeping and cries:

"Daddy, I want ten riyals to buy things at school."

Ahmed gradually waking up, he scolds the mother.

"Why can't you take care of your daughter? Why can't you give her ten riyals?"

"But I explained to you last night. I have no more money. Things are expensive."

The father searches the pocket of his coat. He gets five riyals and gives it to Arwa.

The mother accompanies her daughter to the kitchen.

"You can take the five riyals and the sandwich. How is that?"

"Okay mother."

"Of course, you will eat the sandwich, and you will buy something to drink with the money."

"Okay mother."

The mother helps Arwa with her school-bag, escorts her to the door, tells to be careful when crossing streets, and closes the door.

Amina returns to the kitchen to prepare coffee and breakfast for her husband.

"Do you know an egg costs five riyals?"

"No, but I am not surprised. Yemen has become a dog-eat-dog world."

"The landlord came by yesterday. He did not say anything. He did not need to. We are behind on last month's rent."

"I will try to get some money today. All I can do is really to steal or rob. But I will find a way."

"Be careful. Here is your morning coffee."

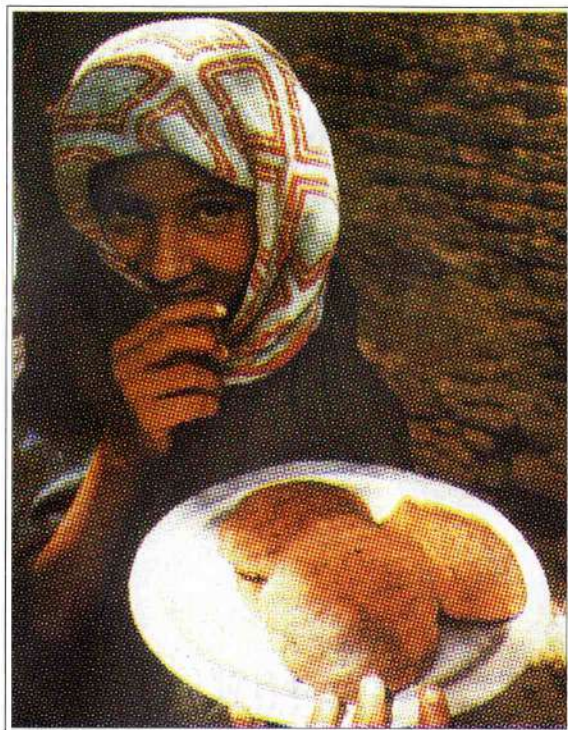
"Thank you. Life has become unbearable. I don't know who is responsible for all of this, but I hate this situation."

"There is nothing we can do about it."

"Oh yes, there is. Just wait until we get a break. We will do something."

"You sound you are waiting for something."

"Yes, the whole country is waiting."



WATCH YOUR DIARY!

Often it seems, public men choose to record their daily lives as chapters for history - grand plans that can go wrong.

Senator Bob Packwood is not the first political diarist to find himself cornered by his own journal.

Within the year, the journals of a former cabinet officer became grounds for indictment, over-ruled by pardon from an outgoing president whose own diaries had been used to question his veracity.

Packwood started long before that, his diaries date back to 1969, prior even to the classic self-undoing of Richard Nixon's White House tape recordings.

"From the very beginning I had decided that my administration would be the best chronicled in history," Nixon wrote in his memoirs.

That led to the voice-activated system that recorded the Watergate tapes and ultimately forced the man's downfall as president in 1974.

A dozen years later, asked for the lesson of Watergate, Nixon replied, "Just destroy all the tapes." He did not, nor have other political figures whose records and diaries can be incriminating, or at least embarrassing.

Caspar Weinberger, the former US Secretary of Defence, was indicated in 1992, accused of false statements about the Iran-Contra

scandal on the basis of his own handwritten notes. Prosecutors in the same case obtained taped diaries that raised doubts about George Bush's early knowledge in that case. Bush had kept the diaries when he was vice president.

The Packwood diaries run to 8,200 typed, single-spaced pages, dictated by the Senator most days for 25 years. But he had disclosed their existence to the Senate Ethics Committee, hoping to use entries in the diaries in his defense against accusations of harassment and intimidation. The Oregon Senator had permitted committee review of about 5,000 pages, 20 years of entries, but balked at more after committee lawyers said they had found information about possible violations of criminal law in the diaries.

So the ethics committee asked the Senate to take Packwood to court to enforce the subpoena. After a Monday of sometimes awkward debate about and with the Oregon Senator, the decision was put off until Tuesday for another effort at a settlement without a vote.

"Non one had ever seen them except the women who typed them," Packwood said Monday, calling the diaries "personal beyond all measure." But the line between personal and official was blurred. Senator Richard Bryan, D-Nev., the

ethics committee chairman, said the diaries were maintained in his Senate office, transcribed for years by a Senate employee, "not strictly personal hand written diaries."

He said Packwood told the committee he was considering using the diaries to write a boo. This is not unusual in the case of official diarists. It was Nixon's reason for ordering the White House taping that led to his downfall.

He said he had intended to sue them for books and memoirs after his presidency. "Such an objective record might also be useful to the extent that any president feels vulnerable to revisionist histories - whether from within or without his administration," Nixon wrote in his autobiography.

Nixon said his predecessors, Franklin C. Roosevelt to Lyndon B. Johnson, all had used recording systems to tape White House discussions. After Watergate, though, written journals and dictated notes became the custom. President Clinton's press secretary said he seeks to preserve the historic record by taking notes during the workdays and using them to tape-record his thoughts, often late at night. It is not really a diary.

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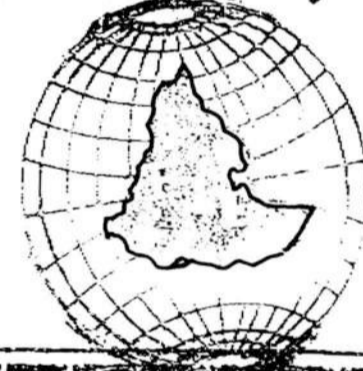
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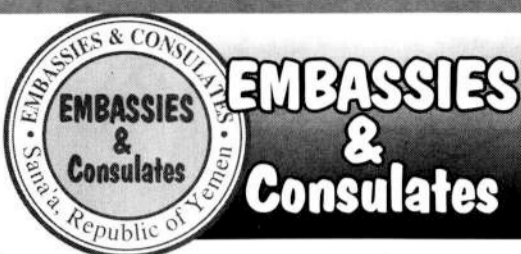
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PRINCE CHARLES ON ISLAM AND THE WEST

On the contrary, what I am appealing for is a wider, deeper, more careful understanding of our world; for a metaphysical as well as material dimension to our lives, in order to recover the balance we have abandoned, the absence of which, I believe, will prove disastrous in the long term. If the ways of thought found in Islam and other religions can help us in that search, then there are things for us to learn from this system of belief which I suggest we are ignoring at our peril.

We live today in on a world, forged by instant communications, by television, by the exchange of information on a scale undreamed of by our grandparents. The world economy functions as an inter-dependent entity. Problems of society, the quality of life and the environment, are global in their causes and effects, and none of us any longer has the luxury of being able to solve them on our own. The Islamic and Western worlds share problems common to us all. How we adapt to change in our societies, how we help young people who feel alienated from their parent's or their society's values, how we deal with AIDS, drugs, and the disintegration of the family. Of course, these problems vary in nature and intensity between societies. The problems of our own inner cities are not identical to those of Cairo or Damascus. But the similarity of human experience is considerable. The international trade in hard drugs is one example; the damage we are collectively doing to our environment is another. We have

to solve these threats to our communities and our lives together.

Simply getting to know each other can achieve wonders. I remember vividly, for example, taking a group of Muslims and non-Muslims some years ago to see the work of the Marylebone Health Center in London, of which I am patron. The enthusiasm and common determination that the shared experience generated was immensely heart-warming.

Somehow we have to learn to understand each other, and to educate our children - a new generation, whose attitudes and cultural outlook may be different from ours - so that they understand too. We have to show trust, mutual respect and tolerance, if we are to find the common ground between us and work together to find solutions. We cannot afford to revive the territorial and political confrontations of the past. We have to share experiences, to explain ourselves to each other, to understand and tolerate, and build on those positive principles which our two cultures have in common. That trade has to be two-way. Each of us needs to understand the importance of conciliation, of reflection - *TADABBUR* - to open our minds and unlock our hearts to each other. I am utterly convinced that the Islamic and the Western worlds have much to learn from each other. Just as the old engineer in the Gulf may be European, so the heart transplant surgeon in Britain may be Egyptian.

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AGONIES OF A NEW BIRTH

By: **Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,**
Professor of Finance,
Yemen Times.

The anxiety that has gripped Yemen because of the feud between our top politicians is taking its toll. The economy is grinding to a halt, no new investments have come in and even previous investment commitments have been put on hold. Meanwhile, citizens have been stocking up food supplies and other daily needs, and many houses have expanded their water tanks and reservoirs. A large number of people are buying arms, ostensibly to protect themselves and their families if trouble breaks out. Many senior officials have shipped out their families and precious belongings. Dependents of those who have moved to Sanaa with

officials from the former PDRY as part of the unification process have now returned to the South, and many Northerners who were assigned to work in the South have come up North. In short, everybody is bracing for the worst. The coalition partners and the House of Representatives have decided to stop the mud-slinging campaigns and even to stop reporting on the crisis. What exactly is the problem? It is clear that Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Salim Al-Beedh have been unable to work together. They have reached a stage in which they use local and international media to put the blame on the other side, and prepare for a showdown, possibly a violent one. A major part of the problem is, of course, the lack of trust

between the two sides. Another part is their hunger for power. I would like to remind both men that the demands for reform are genuine and pressing. It is not important which points or whose agenda we are talking about. It is more important that real and serious reform be implemented rapidly. It is the lawlessness and helplessness of the regime that has created the present difficulties. The politicians have been working hard to gather power for themselves while neglecting the whole nation. The majority of society cannot continue to watch as a small group of politicians compete for power while the people are hungry, cold, unemployed and scared. I would like to remind the members of the House of

Representatives that they represents the only legitimate institution that can pressure on the two ALLs into a course of action that will save Yemen from turmoil. The PGC, YSP and Islah leaderships do not seem to have understood the concept of institution-building. For example, there was a chance to build the institution of parliament in the last election. The leaders of the three parties could have helped bring to parliament qualified persons who would really have made up a good and strong parliament - a parliament that could have reigned in the politicians when they stray. But No! They did everything possible to make sure their dependents and allies take the seats of parliament. That is why today, the House of Representatives finds itself unable to take the steps necessary to salvage the situation, because it is a mirror-image of the feuding parties. Another institution that could have taken important steps in correcting the situation is the judiciary. But again, the rulers only "allowed" the people beholden to them to man this institution. It has been the policy of the former YAR, and since 1990, that of unified Yemen, to allow only "Yes, Mr. President" persons to take charge. And it would be an additional bonus if such persons were blood relations. But these are not the type of people who would build a modern nation. Therefore, part of the reason why the nation is at a loss regarding what to do with the rulers, and why there are no institutions and forces that can intervene in the face of a real possibility of re-partitioning the country is because these rulers have marginalized anybody who is not obedient to them. Now, for God's sake, will the PGC and YSP look at what they have already done to us, and what they damage they could do if they tore up the country. They are responsible for the ruin in which we find ourselves. What we are witnessing today to the loss of a dream.



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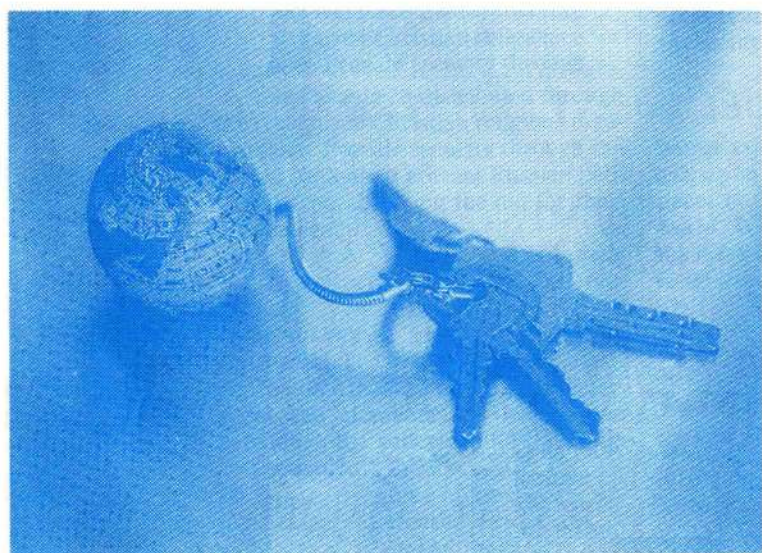
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JORDANIANS VOTED FOR CHANGE

The people of Jordan have voted for change. HM King Hussain and the leadership helping him run the country have fully enabled the people to choose their eighty representatives to the House. And the people of Jordan have decided to send new blood and new qualifications to parliament. Among the eighty members, there is only one woman. The reason aspiring women do not succeed in free elections is that they are asked to compete on an equal footing in male-dominated societies and male-oriented systems. One observer compared this situation to that of asking left-handed persons to compete on an equal-footing with right-handed persons in factories that are designed and systemized to cater for right-handed persons. In any case, most of the winners in the Jordanian elections are the moderates,

who according to reports now occupy three fourths of the seats in parliament. The Islamic Bloc has secured 16 seats while the leftist bloc took three seats. Tribal affiliations have played a major role in the way the Jordanian elections have proceeded. Even then, the current parliament can be considered as one dominated by technocrats. Among the winners are also eight former ministers in the last government. A sizable group of people has come to existence which opposes the current peace deal with Israel thus complicating the peace talks. King Hussain expressed his satisfaction with the way the elections were carried out. "The people have decided on their free will, and it will be done," he said. A new government is expected to be appointed shortly, although preparations are already under way.



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