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SANAA • June 10th thru 16th, 1996

Roza Al-Aghbary on the Lot of Female Doctors.

Inside Mukalla's Al-Munawarah prison.

European Union's Aid Program to Yemen. Pages 7.

Vol. VI, Issue No. 24 • Price 30 Riyals

The Mukalla Rape Case: A Field Report. Pages 8+9.

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Yemen and Egypt Sign Seven Agreements

Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Prime Minister, and the accompanying delegation returned to Sanaa on Thursday June 4th, carrying with them seven agreements signed in Egypt. These agreements regulate cooperation between the two countries in the fields of fisheries, trade, joint ventures, sports, media, education and transportation. They also agreed to establish a joint commercial clearing house that will facilitate and encourage commercial exchange.

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Recently, the two countries had also signed a security agreement according to which they agreed to exchange information on their nationals and to extradite persons wanted by the other side.

Yemen and Egypt had been at logger-

heads because of political differences. They first parted ways when Yemen sided with Iraq in the Gulf War, while Egypt sided with the rest of the world. Further complications arose because of the facilities extended by Yemen to returnees from the Afghanistan war known as Mujahideen. These have engaged in violence with the purpose of destabilizing the region, notably Egypt.

In the aftermath of the Yemeni civil war, Egypt gave refuge to some of the former YSP officials and secessionists. This created even more tense relations between the two countries.

Yemen has since rid itself of most of these mujahideen. Today, relations are moving back to normal and even cordial.

This Week, Islamic Banking **Opens Shop in Yemen**

On Saturday, June 8th, the Islamic Bank of Yemen for Finance and Investment opened its doors for customers. It received deposits. Well, they are not really deposits, they are technically investible funds. The main share-holders in the YR 1 billion capitalized bank - paid up in full - are the Red Sea Flour Mill, Abdul-Kareem Al-Aswadi, Yusuf Abdul-Wadood, and others. Internationally, Jordan's Islamic Bank, Qatar's Islamic Bank, and the Jeddah-based Islamic

Development Bank and the Al-Baraka Group are key investors.

Two more Islamic banks are expected to start soon. The Solidarity Islamic Bank led by the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies, and the Sabaa Islamic Bank led by Sheikh Al-Ahmar's family. Both banks will also have strong foreign interests.

One final note. The law regulating Islamic banks has not yet been passed by parliament. How will these banbks work Your guess is as good as anybody's!

Government Summons Media People to Pressure Them

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr. Mutahar Taqi, has been busy last week summoning editors and reporters of independent local newspapers, stringers working for international news agencies, and regular contributors to international papers. "The purpose was to reign in this group of people by waving the fist at them," according to one journalist.

At one stage, the deputy minister asked the news agency reporters to provide a copy of the stories they wire to the ministry. "How about writing it for us," was the way one reporter responded.

In the summons of the Yemen Times, the deputy minister directed the attention of the chief editor to the recent threats of the president. "You heard what the president said. You should fall in line," the deputy minister said. The editor of the Yemen Times answered, "I am guided by the law, not by the speeches of our officials.'

Opposition Parties Headed Towards Boycotting Elections

sent letters of protest to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic and Chairman of the People's General Congress, and Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament and Chairman of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah). "It is very important to provide a minimum guarantee of a level ground and fair play in the coming elections. Otherwise, it has no meaning for the opposition to participate in the predetermined results of the elections," the 3page memorandum reads.

The eight opposition parties have jointly
The letter demanded that the two ruling coalition partners refrain from using the government coffers to finance their campaigns. It also asked them not to use the army/security forces, the state media, and the bureaucracy in the elections. "The competition must be fair, legally right, and morally acceptable."

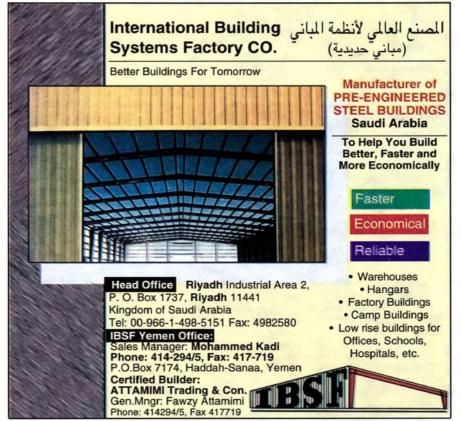
Foreign and local observers are no longer willing to come on election eve and watch citizens cast their ballots and then give a stamp of approval. "The campaigning and preparations period is more important to determine how clean the elections are.

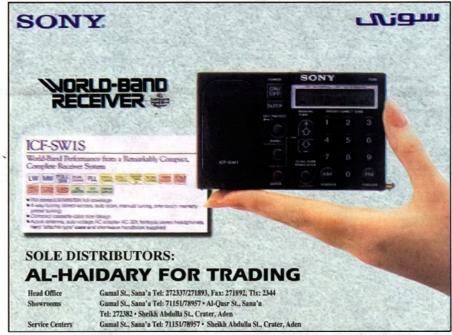


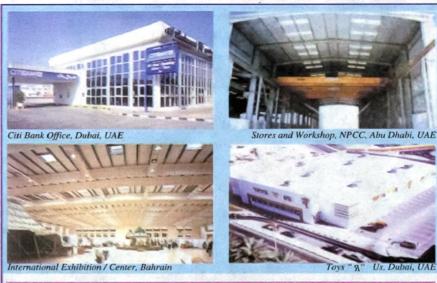


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Meaning of Elections!

I am beginning to feel that our politicians, especially those in power, honestly equate between democracy, elections and ballot-casting. They feel that if they have elections, then they have a democracy. And if they have ballot-casting, then they have elections. This over-simplification suits them nicely in interacting with the West.

Unfortunately for them, it is not the case. A democracy is not just elections. It is a comprehensive system, it is a way of life, and it includes elections. But beyond elections, it includes many things such as transparency, accountability, respect for the law, a sense of morality, respect for efficiency, human rights, minority rights, press freedom, etc. That, however, is not what I want to dwell on. I want to talk here about the meaning of elections.

I would like to start by distinguishing between elections and ballot-casting. Ballot-casting is not elections, it is a small part of it. By inviting international observers to pose in front of cameras as citizens cast their ballots, Third World conniving dictators can no longer cheat the world.

International observers who are eager to serve as judges and distribute certificate of 'good and fair elections' are advised to stay out of Yemen, if they are going to fly in on elections eve and pose to cameras next to ballot boxes. However, they are more than welcome if they will come several months in advance to check that that the game is fair and square for all players. To ensure a level ground and fair play, one has to stick to the game for some time. I suggest at least six months.

So, international observers have to start compiling data and documenting events at least six months prior to the ballot-casting date. They have to observe how much state money is used in the campaigns, what kind of use or abuse of the state media there is, and whether there has been any gerrymandering. Incumbents are often inclined to use the state machinery, resources, army, security forces, etc. to their advantage. This is against the rules of fair play.

The way I see it, our ruling politicians are no where reasonable. Some violations and irregularities are inevitable, in any system. But the violations of our ruling politicians that we are talking about are a totally different ball game. They want to make sure of the type of results that will come out of the elections before they will embark on them. They have no qualms about using and abusing everything.

Once they have everything in place, they would turn around and invite the foreign observers to witness the citizens cast their ballots. Then they use the testimony of the foreigners to tell us that everything was legitimate and we are just too wicked to see

With this in mind, keep your eyes open for the events as they unfold over the next months.

P.S.:

One Arab intellectual, upon witnessing the Israeli elections, told me last week, "Now I understand what they keep beating the hell out of us!"





An Independent Economic & Political Weekly



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France/USA Charged with Surveillance Job in the Red Sea

The Republic of Yemen and Eritrea have both agreed to authorize a Franco-American joint effort to undertake aerial and naval surveillance of the southern part of the Red Sea, as well as the adjoining coastal stretch. The purpose is to ensure that no military build-up or surprises happen that will endanger the arbitration accord signed by the two countries in Paris last month.

According to two separate agreements signed in Sanaa and Asmara, the two countries have given up part of their sovereignty for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

Yemen and Eritrea have n, since December 1995, hagging over ownership of a group of islands (Greater Hunaish) in the Red Sea.

The two countries are expected to start negotiations to reach two agreements regarding the setting up and scope of duties, as well as procedural aspects of the arbitra-tion tribunal.

FES Okays 1st Project in Yemen

The Friederich Ebert Stiftung, a German NGO which sponsors the growth of civil society, is expected to give its final approval to finance a project related to Sanaa University.

Mr. Manfred Haake, Regional Director of the FES, plans to arrive in Sanaa on 16th for this purpose. Mr. Haake will also meet with various NGOs to discuss other possibilities of cooperation.

President Saleh Accepts Invitation to Cairo Summit

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has accepted yesterday the invitation to him from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to attend an Arab Summit. The meeting will take place during 21-23 of current June in Cairo.

The summit, the first in six since the Baghdad Sumi 1990, will focus on the imp the Israeli elections's resu the the peace process.

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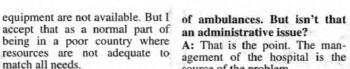
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Dr. Rosa Al-Aghbary:

"Our politicians failed to create a climate that will entice investors and professionals to develop the country."



However, there are other shortcomings which could have been helped with better management and a more decent attitude from the profession.

Q: Can you be specific?

A: Yes. There is no evaluation or assessment system of the service. So, people who do their work, and others who don't are the same. This is frustrating to those who want to do their job, and do

Then there is the problem of not living up to the solemn oath we took as doctors. You see, our job is to alleviate human pain and suffering. There is a visible human aspect to our work. So, it can't be just business. Our profession requires a certain level of moral and high values. I am afraid I don't see it.

For example, the three ambulances of the hospital are busy running private errands, including buying qat. Two have been rendered out of service.

Q: Are there problems with the behavior of doctors themselves?

A: I don't want to pass judgement on my colleagues. But there are things you see here, that you do not see in other countries. I am talking about simple things like spending time with the patients. You can routinely see doctors crowding offices or alley-ways sipping coffee and gossiping when then could go to their patients, hold their hands and talk to them. This is an important part of therapy. Also, I have rarely seen Yemeni

doctors doing research. Many, in fact, hardly even read. They plunge into their routine life, and no longer keep up with what is happening in the profession.

Q: You mentioned the mis-use

an administrative issue?

A: That is the point. The management of the hospital is the source of the problem.

On the one hand, it follows an oppressive policy with the doctors, nurses and other medical staff. It even puts them in jail. Can you believe that. In one instance, the general manager of the hospital gave orders to beat up one of the medical doctors of the hospital. Dr. Ahmed Abdu' aziz Noman was severely bruise I by the guards under orders from the general manager.

On the other hand, the management itself is responsible for the squandering of the hospital's resources - medical supplies, vehicles and financial allocations.

Q: But hasn't any official paid attention to these excesses?

A: Recently, Colonel Hussein Mohammed Arab, Minister of Interior, paid us a visit. As you can see from the name, the hospital is part of the Ministry of Interior. He got an idea about the problems and working conditions of doctors/nurses. The minister promising to correct the shortcomings

Q: What are the most serious heart diseases that Yemenis suffer from?

A: The most serious heart disease in Yemen is rheumatism. This leads to narrowing/ widening of the heart valves thus impeding proper blood flow. Such a deadly disease is due to malnutrition, bad social conditions particularly among children who are exposed to cold. In addition, chronic bronchitis of the throat and rheumatic pains are other cases leading to such disease.

Other causes of heart diseases are psychological stress, anxiety and hyper-tension. These lead to problems, sometimes attacking pateints as young as I am afraid it is not possible to

40-45 years.

give you numbers. You see, the system in our country does not attend to statistics and data collection. Availability of accurate information could have helped give us a better guide in our policies and decisions.

Q: Are treatment facilities for heart patients available in Yemen?

A: I am sorry, but the facilities are very limited and rudimentary. Diagnostic facilities such as cardiography, PCG, sphygmography are seen only in private clinics. These are expensive and the poor and low income patients have to do without them.

Most patients travel abroad for the service. On average, some 200,000 Yemenis - including heart patients - travel to other countries for medical care.

Q: How do you view the efforts in training and graduating medical doctors in Yemen?

A: In Yemen, there are two broad groups of institutions involved in training/graduating doctors. The first, of course, are the universities, notably Sanaa and Aden Universities. As you can see from the repeated strikes and complaints from those two institutions, there is little to be desired. The second group of institutions is the ministry of health, the health centers, the hospitals, etc. Here training or re-training is offered on a handson basis. The trainees receive training in the use of equipment often newly acquired.

But neither is adequate. In all honesty, I would not allow graduates from either group to attend to my medical needs, if I can get alternative treatment.

would like to repeat something have touched on earlier. To qualify and improve the performance of medical doctors, continued research is a basic requirement. Can you believe

that neither the medical profession, nor the two medical colleges at Sanaa or Aden Universities produce any scientific journals? Scientific and specialized seminars are few.

Q: What is the potential for establishing specialized hospitals catering for heart patients in Yemen?

A: The country is indeed badly in need of such specialized hospitals. But it is a matter of availability of resources. In my opinion, such an investment would be very rewarding. Just imagine the many high-paying patients who travel to Jordan, Egypt, India, and Europe for the

Also, the professional cadres and expertise are partially available, and the balance can be imported. But neither the money nor the expertise is the problem. It is the system and environment. Our politicians have failed to create a climate that will entice investors and professionals develop the country. Even some of the best qualified heart specialists like Dr. Al-Rabooi and Dr. Mohammed Ba-Mashmoos who had come to Yemen were forced to leave the country.

O: Any last comment?

A: I do not want to end on a pessimistic note. I think we can mobilize the good people of Yemen and encourage them to rise to be their best. We should not let the bad guys get the best of us.

I urge my fellow colleagues in forming a society of Yemeni heart diseases and to activate the medical syndicate. I also urge all the decent staff working in our hospital, especially Dr. Seedo, to continue their dedicated service to the patients.

Finally, we are waiting for the Minister of Interior to live up to the promises he made to rectify the problems raised with him during his visit to the hospital.



Career women have been leaving their mark on the economy and labor market. In spite of visible limitations, Yemen's women have moved full speed to take their rightful place at at the work-place. After all, as one working woman noted, "This country has witnessed women rise up to the rank of ruler."

Yet, it is only some specific professions that offer an easier chance than others. Women are usually limited to the education, health and secretarial sectors. Even here, their role is often narrowed down not to involve leading posts.

In Yemen's medical profession, the role of women is delegated to that of nurses and other support services. But some women have been able to break through the monopoly of men and rise to be medical doctors, and good ones at that. Today, Yemen has 500 female doctors, of a total of roughly 2500. But the female doctors are still limited to 2 fields - gynecologists and pediatricians.

But a few aggressive individuals have crossed into what are new fields for women. Dr. Rosa Al-Aghbari is one of 5 female Yemeni heart doctors. She is a surgeon.

Dr. Aghbari, a hard-working and industrious person, works at the General Police Hospital in Sana'a. She is one of Yemen's best medical doctors in handling rheumatic heart problems.

Rosa, 30, got her B.Sc. from Ukraine in 1990. Then she practised there at the heart center for two years 1991-92. Then she resumed her studies to conclude with an M.Sc. in Heart Diseases (especially Rheumatism) in 1994. She came to Yemen in 1995 to immediately join the General Police Hospital in Sanaa.

Rosa, from Hugarriah in Taiz, is married to a medical doctor, and they have one baby.

M. Bin Sallam of Yemen Times talked to her and filed the following interview.

your work-place? A: I work at the General Police

Hospital in Sana'a. This is my second year. The hospital has a number of sections. like any other

Q: Would you kindly describe hospital. I work in the operations ward, and I attend to heart patients.

The hospital lacks many things that could have raised the standard of service. Some basic

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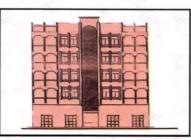




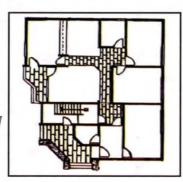
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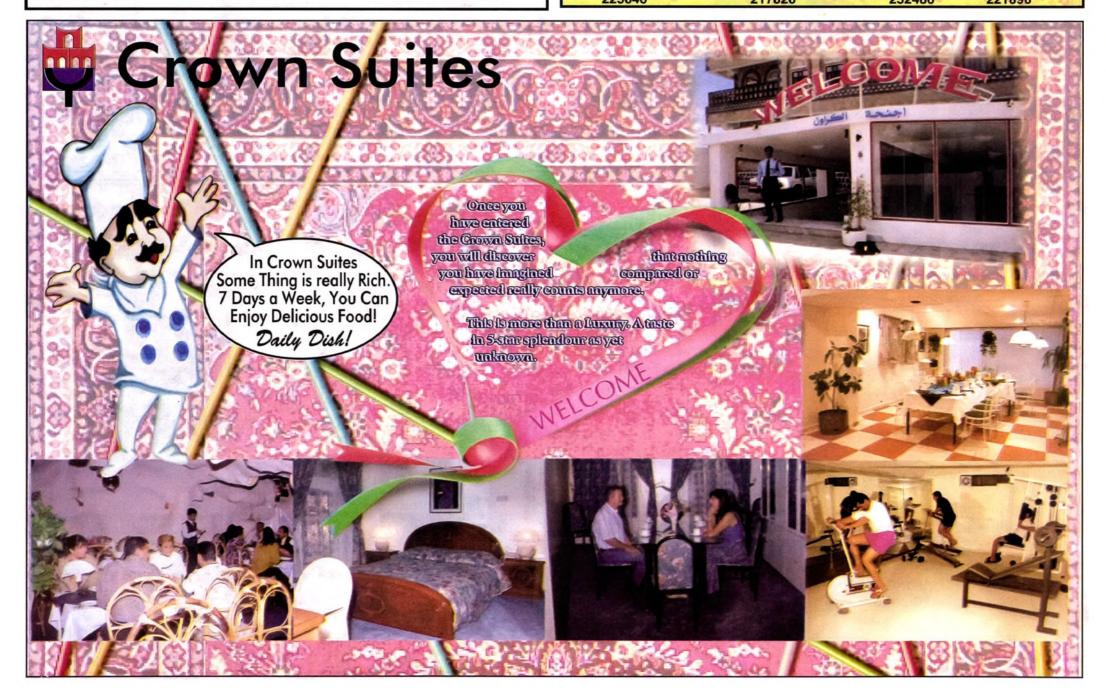


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Inside the Munawarah Central Prison of Mukalla:

Insufficient Funds Lead to Dismal Conditions

A prison that was built for fifty inmates now houses, on average, over 300. Last week, it had 325 prisoners, of whom only 68 were there by court orders. The rest are on hold pending something or the other. The prison also housed 13 women and 10 foreigners (7 Ethiopians, 2 Sudanese, and one Kenyan). The preceding week, seven Somalis had been shipped to Sanaa.

Al-Munawarah prison in Mukalla was inaugurated on October 11th, 1945 by Sultan Al-Qu'aiti, the then ruler of coastal Hadhramaut. It was built to house about fifty prisoners.

We are in a constant battle over this and that," said a disgruntled Major Saleh Ja'afar Bin Aqeel, Commander of the Prison. He has reason to disgruntled. His total monthly allocation from the Ministry of Interior is YR. 27,500 per month. That is an average of less than YR 3 Riyals per inmate per day. Now, how can the prison authorities provide food, lodging, shelter, electricity, water medical needs and various other services for less than 3 cents a day.

"We keep telling the government that we need more resources to adequately handle our responsibilities," Major Bin Aqeel complained.

To add insult to injury, part of the ceiling has fallen down due to the heavy rains. "There has been hardly any maintenance in the past. We are worried that parts of the ceilings and walls will fall on the prisoners and injure them or even kill them," he added.

The heat of the summer has also taken its toll. The congested prison, with no medical services and little water, automatically meant various kinds of diseases, the most visible of which is skin

As you walk in, you see them



itching and scratching all ove their bodies.

I want to use this occasion to exten my gratitude to the governor, Mr. Saleh Obad Al-Khowlani. He has regularly supplemented our resources by contributions from his office. He has kindly provided us with a steady flow of supplies such as food, drugs, and sometimes, he has even given us money to cope with our needs," said the prison commander.

Most of the cases in the prison could have been better handle i rather than throwing people in jail. I have seen a couple who had guarreled and went to see the police officer. They have been in prison together for the last seventy days. They have long reconciled and want to get out. But now they have cough up money to the officers.

In other cases, a number of people are in prison on charges of drinking liquor. One of them is already fourteen months in prison for drinking. "You know if they let me out, I will be forced to drink. With all the difficulties of life, drinking is one way to forget."

Well, it isn't a good way out. Sex-related cases are also numerous. Extra-marital sex is punished by long-term prison sentences, unless, of course, you are an officer of the law. In that case, you can even commit rape, and you will still be beyond rep-

proach. Finally, there are a few children in prison, primarily because their mothers are there. At the time of visit, there were three my vis

معالمة السمون كشن شعري بخصصات السبعن المدكزي (جعيوت) (١١٤١١) ١٩٩٦. الديوان العام مهعاء الفتروخ الداده من بالدادهم. مكت المسامات المارالتاني بيات للنعتات العنسلن ادوات كتابيد ومكنبيد وفود و زيوت <0 .. 4. ... < سيأنه المباني وغ 5 انتقالات داخلي BLEW ना ज्या ।।

"In the past, if a prisoner has they engaged with the prisoners time, and their conduct has been was a wrong turn by the law, good, it was possible to present a petition from us for their release. Now this right has been transferred to the prosecutor's office. Unfortunately, the prosecutors neither come here often, nor are

completed tw-thirds of his/her to be able to know them. This stated Mr. Bin Ageel. I agree with him.

> By: Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf, Chief Editor, Yemen Times. From Mukalla.

A Better Chance for Female Representation

For a very long time in Yemen, it has been the practice for females to sit at the food 'sufra' after the males had eaten sufficiently. Naturally all the goodies are consumed before the females get their chance. This widespread custom is a family's personal prerogative and it may change with changing attitudes. However, the simile cannot be tolerated when it comes to elections as women are left with bread crumbs.

That women in Yemen have the freedom to elect and run for nominations is a commendable achievement that is lacking in many Arab states. But it would be even more laudable if we give them votes to sway the results the way we want it as was seen in the last elections. All women irrespective of their political affiliation, should stand together in solidarity to drive their predicament home and establish their rights.

The way our elections for the house of representation are held by quota system, makes it lucid that women will not win seats. So, it, is of paramount importance that leeways are made in order to give them a real chance.

One such idea might be to set aside certain constituencies for female candidates only, e.g., two in Sana'a, two in Taiz, one in Aden and one in Hodeidah for a start. This can be in addition to the normal procedure and should not stop females from voting for a male (in another area) if they wish to do so.

Talking to a very knowledgeable lady in Islamic theology, she suggested that the problems women face are due to their ignorance of their rights, their lack of motivation and sometimes their inability to stand up for their rights. For example when you discuss the question of taking a second wife, most women would tell you that this was a man's legal privilege. They do not know that this right is subject to conditions and, in fact, some Islamic thinkers will



consider it 'haram' unless the man can produce plausible, Islamic justifications.

In their ignorance of Islamic jurisprudence and economic dependence make succumb to their misfortune (polygamy). They either quietly accept their fate and try to hold on to their marriage and yet give the husband as much a hard time as possible; or leave - if their parents will support them or if they have a job to rely on. If a woman opts to leave, and she is still young and attractive, she could get re-married.

It is most unfortunate that very few women have gone into Islamic theology and juris-prudence. If they did, they could have explained the issues that most affect women. Other areas of specialization are replete with females but not jurisprudence.

Islam gives women a lot more fundamental and egalitarian rights than the western people conceive. So many misconceptions are due to the mixup of Islamic teachings with customs and mores. But no misconception is more annoying and offensive than the blatant and wicked linkage of terrorism to

Of course, these misconceptions are instigated by enemies of Islam and left to run rife by some short sighted governments.

This is too brief an article to discuss all Yemeni women's rights or duties but it is a brain storming exercise that I hope other women will follow up on. Going back to the coming elections, I hope that officials will consider the idea of designating some constituencies in the major cities as solely for female candidates. They should give the idea sufficient time and consideration for proper organization and implementation. It is immaterial whether Islah, Socialist, Congress or independent females win. We want capable women to represent us and have an input in decision making and policies that affect women, children and society, at large.

Dr. Azza Ghanem, Associate Professor, College of Education, Sanaa University.



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Common Sense

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Israeli Politics: Do the Arabs Understand It?

Over the past few weeks, the world has been focusing its eyes on the Israeli national elections as though the fate of the entire world was at stake! The Israelis will be flattered to know that every undemocratic regime that surrounds the erstwhile enemy forcefully implanted in their midst have covered the routine Israeli national elections in their media more than even the coverage of the rulers. To many this was regarded as a refreshing change from the monotony of the reports on the goings, comings of the rulers or their many handshakes, here and there.

The strong interest in the internal affairs of what was considered by many of these Arab rulers as a 'cancer" in the midst of the Arab nation has been unprecedented. Moreover, it reflects our rulers' willingness to compromise with principles for the sake of protecting their positions.

For sure, there is indeed a big difference between the political systems of Israel and the Arab countries. Many observers will easily see why Israel is able to maintain her superiority over her neighbors from this in-depth coverage of the Israeli elections. One would also understand why there is compatibility between Israel and the Western democracies which are responsible for the New World Order.

First, let me stress the political lessons that could be learned by the Arabs from the Israeli elec-

Second, however, this observer is

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still reluctant to regard the recent race for the leadership of the Israeli government as significant. As far as the Arabs are concerned, it really makes little difference whether the Likud Party candidate, Benyamin Netanyahu, or the Labor Party candidate, Shimon Perez, was the winner. The course which the Middle East will pursue will not be that much effected. Even Israel's long term policies and strategies cannot be significantly altered by a change in the leadership of the Israeli government.

Accordingly, the loud noise about the Israeli elections was unjustified in terms of its effects on the region's future outlook. But, because in the Arab World a change in leadership could be volatile, many Arabs are still prone to think that leadership changes in democratic societies are also governed by the same political thinking.

On the other hand, many Arab leaders are gullible enough to believe that, indeed the changes would have drastic effects on the regional scene. Perhaps this was what the Western press had in mind when it worked to direct the attention of the Arabs to the attention needed to follow up on the Israeli elections.

The only major element of significant effect on the regional scene is oil and no matter who rules, whether in Israel or the Arab World, the most important thing is that oil must continue to flow uninterrupted, and under the full control of the exploiters of



this res tree. Thus, all the noise about t. : doves and hawks in Israeli politics is meaningless. The Israeli elections, however, presented an opportunity to bring the issue of peace with Issue to from the Atlantic Ocean Persian Gulf on a daily This is an important normal-ization step which the Arabs have succumbed to without having to sign any agreements. The importance of this lies in the fact that the Arab mind set has moved from Israel as an aggressor state

that has committed many atrocities against the Arabs, to one that is struggling within its own politics. Even more than that, the Arab mind-set is now framed to make the Arab citizen take sides in an election the Arabs have no influence on! Arab sympathies went with the loser, as usual. Thus, the Israeli elections repre-

sented a big propaganda victory for Israel, not just in the Arab World, but internationally as well. Israel was having its first direct popular elections for the Prime Minister's job. As such, the democratic societies of the world were able to identify with Israel as it really was not any different from most of the Western Democracies.

Israel is committed to democratic practice by word and deed. This is the message that Israel was sending to the world. Accordingly, Israel has become a com-patible members of the New

World Order Club and is worthy of all support from Western democracies

As for the Arabs, in addition to being insulted by the display of political civility, which Israelis have achieved and the Arabs could not, the US- directed peace process was made into a major campaign issue. In fact, it has taken first place among the issues. Both sides in the elections agreed that there was no turning back from accepting peace and normalization as the next phase of regional diplomacy. Even Netanyahu, despite his extreme right wing rhetoric, was never reluctant to state that he was also for peace.

Thus the mentality of 'Israel as the enemy' should now be changed by the Arabs as well, and peaceful relations should be the focal aspect of our vision of the future. It does not matter that the right wing platform continuously insisted that peace shall not mean any compromise with Israeli expansionist drives, espccially in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. Nor does it allow for any loss of gains accrued as a result of Israeli victories since the June War of

The point to be made here is that whether it is Perez or Netanyahu who became prime minister in Israel, peace will be the next phase of regional relations. The Arabs should not really expect that much change since Netanyahu has taken over. What the Netanyahu victory has shown is that the Israelis have opted for the hardest lines in the coming hard and prolonged negotiations with the Arabs in order to maximize their gains.

On the other hand, if the Arabs as a "dove", then they are definitely poor analyzers of the regional political scene. The last attacks on Lebanon should have been s' icient to clearly erase that mis nception. Perez saw no problem n doing away with about 200 innocent civilian Arab table, and in the economy.

lives in order to downplay his opponent's hard line during the elections, and to show that he can take as much of a hard line as his opponent, if not harder.

It is important to understand that neither Labor nor the Likud are soft on the Arabs. They are both committed to the promotion of the Zionist dream. They will both opt for peace, with the least possible concessions. That is why Labor is no closer to peace than the Likud. In fact, one might also go back and recall that it was Menahim Begin of the Likud who signed the first bilateral peace treaty with an opposing Arab state.

In Washington at the moment, the position of the Clinton administration must be one of embarrassment, if not humiliation. The elections showed that the American involvement in the politics of Israel was both ineffective and unwelcome. This is what the Netanyahu victory clearly spelled out. One wonders if the American electorate would ever one day declare the same to Israeli involvement!

What has been brought to the surface from the widespread and detailed coverage of the Israeli elections was that there is a wide gap in the political maturity between the Arabs and the Notwithstanding the Israelis. religious homogeneity of the Israelis (except for the Arab minority which is not an effective force in the decision making process in Israel), the Israelis are a melting pot of many ethnic backgrounds. Despite this, they have succeeded in instituting a far more mature political system, in which the person in the street has the final say as to the course On the other hand, if the Arabs the country will follow, and as to really considered Shimon Perez who will run the government.

The Arabs have yet to recognize the private rights of the man in the street, let alone his political rights. This wide gap in the political maturity will continue to give the Israelis the superiority in the battlefield, at the negotiating What is going to happen in the region now that the elections in Israel are over? Though the result was a personal setback for Mr. Bill Clinton, it is still not the end of the world for American-Israeli relations. Israel cannot maneuver in the region as it pleases without the prior approval and the support of the United States. The arithmetic has not changed much, even with Netanyahu holds the reigns in Tel Aviv.

On the other hand, there are several pressure valves the Americans hold that will still show that the control center for the region is still in Washington. The USsponsored peace process will

follow through.

What the Arabs have clearly shown by their support of Shimon Perez is that the Arabs have become committed to the peace process, just as well. Of course, Netanyahu's victory may require new maneuvers to counteract the hard line which the latter may wish to implement. Some of these maneuvers have already become apparent.

The recent flurry of Arab summits could be the result of possible American prodding in the wake of perceived Israeli 'intransigence'. The meetings in Aqaba, Damascus and Riyadh would not have occurred without a nod from Washington. The assumption is that Israel would not find pleasure in such maneuvers, especially if they entail any consensus on the Arab side. However, it goes without saying that the time for such consensus is ineffective, especially as Egypt and Jordan have already concluded bilateral peace treaties with Israel. In fact, these efforts might be geared to pressure Syria into falling in line! The Saudi role in the recent Arab diplomatic maneuvers clearly reflects the behind-the-scenes American nods. The importance of this, is only apparent if we understand that the Saudi role clearly cannot be downplayed by the Israelis or their American supporters.

Continues on page 15





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TENDER FOR SUPPLY MATERIALS FOR 1996 INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) invites national and international tenders for the supply materials for 1996 investment program as follows:

1. Tender No. 16/96 - supply of distribution transformers

Tender No. 17/96 - supply of diesel generators

Tender No. 18/96 - supply of wooden poles Tender No. 19/96 - supply of protection equipments

Tender No. 20/96 - supply of insulators

Tender No. 21/96 - supply of lighting arresters Tender No. 22/96 - supply of conductors

Tender No. 23/96 - supply of aerial cables 9. Tender No. 24/96 - supply of overhead accessories

Interested bidders may obtain the tender documents priced at (30,000 Yemeni Riyals) for all tender or (5,000 Yemeni Riyals) per tender on anon refundable basis from the purchase and store. Working hours (8:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.).

The tenders offer should be accompanied with the following:

1. A bid bond for 2% valid for three months

2. A copy of tax card with regard to the local companies

3. A copy of the agency document from the foreign company authorizing the local company to act as the foreign company assigned in the Republic of Yemen

All offers should be sealed with red wax. Completed tenders in sealed covers addressed to Mr. Ahmed Al-Aayni, Director General, Public Electricity Corporation, Haddah Complex, Block (B2), Sana'a, P. O. Box 178, Republic of Yemen, and should reach the PEC as follows:

1. Tender No. 16/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Monday 1st July 1996

2. Tender No. 17/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Tuesday 2nd July 1996

Tender No. 18/96 - not later than 10:30 am on wednesday 3rd July 1996 4. Tender No. 19/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Thursday 4th July 1996

Tender No. 20/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Saturday 6th July 1996

6. Tender No. 21/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Monday 8th July 1996 7. Tender No. 22/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Tuesday 9th July 1996

8. Tender No. 23/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Wednesday 10th July 1996 9. Tender No. 24/96 - not later than 10:30 am on Thursday 11st July 1996

Tenders will be opened in public at (11:00 a.m.) of the same day as shown above, at the PEC, in the presence of such tenders or their representatives who may wish to attend.

The PEC is not bound to accept the lowest prices to the tenders.



EU Ready to Get into Cooperation Agreement with Yemen. "The first clause in such an agreement is adopting a system in which citizens have full participation in governance."

"The European Community is now ready to discuss entering into an agreement with the Government of Yemen. Under this agreement, Yemen will have better access to more aid and trade facilities with the community. Towards that end, a European delegation, senior headed by Eberhard Rhein, Director for the Mediterranean and the Middle East, is scheduled to visit Yemen on the 30th of September." So disclosed Dr. Michael Kohler, Head of the Yemen Desk with the EU in Brussels, who concluded a twoman official to Yemen last week. The other visitor was Ramon Mestres, Economic Cousellor at the EU Delegation based in Amman.

The European Community disbursed to Yemen last year in grant aid some ECU 15 million, grant and some ECU 13 infinion, and an additional ECU 4.5 million in food aid. "In the January 96 Donors' Meeting held in The Hague, the EU pledged a total of ECU 30 million in grant aid and an additional ECU 15-18 million in food aid over the next three years (1996-68)," stated Dr.

Most of the projects financed by the European Union are in health-care, irrigation and water supply, manpower training, and population control measures. A list of the projects financed is given by the table on this page.

"We think that Yemen could benefit even more if the implementation pace is improved. This is a purely internal managementrelated problem in the system. I think streamlining the procedures and raising the efficiency level of



the administration will go a long way to improve disbursements, explained Mr. Mestres.

"In addition, there are many funds and facilities from which Yemen has failed to benefit. We have informed the authorities about them, but so far, there has been no move in that direction," stated Rainer Freund, Head of the Yemen Office.

To improve disbursements and better access to the EU facilities, the EU established last July a technical office in Sana'a, which hopefully will grow into a delegation-level representation. Already, the EU Office in Sanaa was elevated at the end of May 1996, when it was granted various privileges by the Yemeni

Foreign Ministry.
The EU program has visibly diverged to include two distinct areas of assistance - NGOs and democracy related projects like elections, parliament, etc. "We have contributed to the first parliamentary elections, and we have been approached to help out in the next elections, as well," disclosed Kohler.

Yemen has not used the various resources of EC fund activities.

Now what we would like to do is o extend our cooperation in a more systematic way.

"That is why we started to discuss with our Yemeni partners during the last joint cooperation community meeting in Brussels in March last year. We would like to review together with our Yemeni partners the whole cooperation strategy that we will implement. With the view of achieving maximum leverage in the framework of our projects 1) economic recovery, without forgetting the social aspects. Therefore some of our future projects that would like to propose to the Yemeni government we certainly concentrate on the aspect of the job creation, micro-projects, etc. A very important point the European team made to the Yemeni authorities is that the new generation of cooperation agreements between the EU and its partners in Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and Asia, always contain as Article Number 1 a democracy and human rights clause. "The feeling in the EU member state the members of European parliament is that cooperation between the EU and its

endorses this orientation.'

partners should be based on shared value. Shared values means the participation of the population in governance. governance, democracy, press freedom and a minimum respect of human rights. We are very happy to say that preliminary contact with the Yemeni government have shown that this will not be a major point of discussion. The Yemeni side

EU Grant Assistance: Disbursed & Commitments

Amount in ECU Project Title

Taiz AG Research Wadi Rasghan Seeds I, II and Supplement Dhala'a Flood Control 700,000 12,160,000 2,700,000 Al-Baidha Project 2,740,000 Dhamar Rehabilitation 2,550,000 Al-Mahweet Road 7,500,000 Tourism Dvelopment 700,000 National Civil Aviation Development Study 278,660 National Energy Planning Fisheries Development Project 140,000 13,900,000 Coffee Development Study 67,000 Calibration of Flight Instruments I & II 890.000 Technical Assistance to Central Bank Study 44.593 Tihama Irrigation Educational Staff Training Technical Assistance to Planning Effort 7 300,000 720,000 660,000 Support to Bank Sector Training Mother Child Health Planned Parenthood 750,000 500,000

> TOTAL 56,493,699

Each ECU is worth roughly 1.25 US dollars. Projects span a period of 20 years starting in 1977. Source: EU Office, Sanaa.

Another important point the EU teams drove home was that, sooner or later, aid has to give way to trade. 'That is why we have made it a point to visit the Aden Free Zone," stated Metres. Even in the domain of trade, the EU can provide a lot of assistance like exhibition facilities, training, seminars, etc.

"So we have all these facilities which are not used because the legal framework and the EU economic development in Yemen was not suitable in the past. I think that once an agreement is worked, many important tools in EU cooperation with Yemen could be used in the future," Dr. Kohler concluded.





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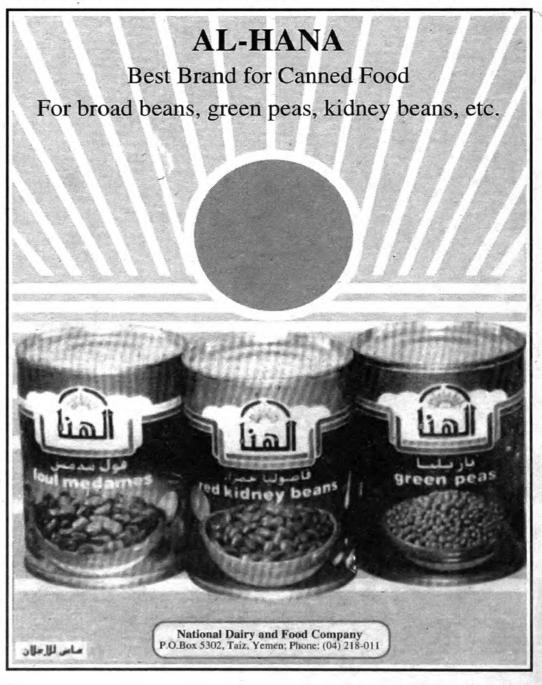
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A Criminal Case is Moved from the Domain of the Law to Politics as the Two Protagonists Vie to Win Supporters:

MUKALLA RAPE CASE: A Field Report

By: Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf, Chief Editor, Yemen Times

The case of the alleged rape of two women in Mukalla at the hands of security officers 2 months ago reverberated. It became an issue of public opinion and lots of politics. I flew out last week to find out personally what had happened. Many people are already involved in the case. I talked to the victims, their lawyers, and others. I tal :ed to the alleged rapist, his lawyers, prosecutor of Mukalla, and the judge and his assistants. I talked to the doctor who wrote the rape report. I finally talked to the citizens of Mukalla/Hadhramaut, and some of their elders. I also talked to the officials of the city and governorate. I went through the files. I read the reports and documents of both sides. I even read the court minutes of the sessions so far.

THE VICTIMS' SIDE:

On 30th March, something ugly happened. A young girl from Al-Hami village, some 100 kilo-meters east of Mukalla was raped by an officer of the Mukalla Investigations Bureau. On that day, Samia was only 15 years and 5 days old.

With tears flowing from her eyes, the little girl told me sordid details of the tragedy. The picture one gets is one of a hungry beast destroying his

It started around 2:00 p.m. at the Soug (market) in Mukalla. busy place, Major Ahmed Al-Haddad, from Ibb, Head of Moralities and Good Conduct at the Department of Investigations in Mukalla, and his assistant Abdul-Rageeb Dhaffar, from Dhamar, saw two women - Samia and Fayiza. Their training immediately told them the hesitant women were either lost or looking for something. They waited to check their

When the women ordered a cab, they made their move. They apprehended them and told them that they were under arrest for suspicion of being whores.

Thus started the ordeal. The officers commandeered the cab and off they took the women - by force - to the investigations bureau for interrogation. Since it was after office hours, there was no one there except some 3 soldiers who were on guard duty. "They told us we were whores. We told them they were wrong. We are in Mukalla for medical treatment," explained Fayiza, a woman in her early thirties. She

said her husband had dropped them in a relative's house after they had been to the hospital. He went for some errands and told them to follow him to another relative's house, near the soug, if her were late.

After the initial interrogation, the women - in order to prove to the officers the truth of their stories -



money stashed away somewhere. repeated. the house and got the papers and had was the day's earnings.

the husband was also in their they were talking about.

for the husband. By 4:00 p.m., that she was not involved in what aspects in the above story.

husband was in another room in mine how recent the rape was.

interrogation alone. As she was decide on what to do. to be alone with Samia.

أشهد بأن ما ذكر أعلاه هو منتبــــاًصــادتاً عن القبد المدون في سجل المواليد

المرم المرادم مرديد أيسك عبد ١١٠ ١١٠

medical reports, file and the Mukalla to treat my wife the cell to the isha (night) prayer." Member of Parliament, was 3rd, Mohammed Al-Qatta'a, money they had left at the (Fayiza). The girl with her is like relative's house. The officers my daughter. She is a neighbor It as around 10:00 p.m. that the the Northern officials - she said without even having read the file.

were encouraged by this news of and we have helped raise her," he the victims (two women and the security officer did not do it. He was mumbling in a way that They told them to go fetch the At 5:00 p.m., there was another Investigations Department's hold-original version in the court. papers and money, and they round of interrogation by the up. Mohammed, the husband, She explained that she was being mockery of the justice system as would be satisfied once they see same two officers. They wanted repeatedly stressed that he was intimidated and blackmailed. It is well as the regime. that evidence. Accompanied by the girls to confess they were warned to leave Mukalla and not two soldiers, the women went to prostitutes, and the money they to return. "They told me that a security car will follow me to

while the officers went to hunt that she was a sick woman and 1 want to list here 3 troubling

titution. I told him he was

1. Why did the girl and friends custody. He too was immediately All along, the officers were rough wait for eight days before going with the girls, who were kept in one room on the second floor of and report. On the 8th day, the the Investigations building. The doctor said he could not deter-At 7:00 o'clock, 2 soldiers came and frightened. It was only after to the women. They told Fayiza she could pull herself together that she was wanted for further that she and her friends could I

taken to another location, Major On the 3rd day, they went to the Al-Haddad slipped into the room prosecutor's office to file a lawsuit. There, they were jailed, and "I was scared. First, he repeated it was only 5 days after reporting

Judge Bin Rubaid

"No one has

interfered with

me in this case."

Although confessing to an unhealthy smell in the air, Judge Mohammed Bin

Mohammed Bin Rubaid, Head of the

Mukalla Primary Court, told the Yemen

The judge also explained that he will pin

Times that no one has so far interfered

down all parties, including the pros-

ecutor's office, to work by the spirit and

letter of the law. "We are interested in

getting the truth out, and to dispense

justice accordingly," said the soft-spoken

with his work on this case.

his accusations that I was date (8 days after the incidence) to be noted that both statements | THE OTHER SIDE: come to Mukalla for pros- see a doctor.

wrong. He beat me up, 2. Why is there no one from her erners. threw me around. I told relatives with her?

came back to her. Her family members often stay clear the women. tears were flowing again of trouble, especially if it is of The court session I personally "If it is true that you are a this nature. In Yemeni traditions, attended was also attended by virgin, then I will let go if a girl 'falls' in this manner, the seven security/military personne sure, what you say is true' nothing to do with her. he insisted. He was

succumbed. He was reports and testmony.

for help. No help was back to her original version.

asking the girl, in the presence of Mukalla Prosecutor, one man) were released from the Then she went back to her made people laugh at him.

a whore. He said I had that the prosecutor let them go to rendering the security officer innocent were taken while she was still held in prison by North-

She indicated that she was still him I was still a virgin," It is clear that not many from to-date being subjected to various she spoke to the Yemen Samia's family have come to forms of intimidation and threats, Times on the record. Her assist her. Only an old father and even inside the court. That was voice was increasingly mother - both illiterate and poor - substantiated by eye-witnesses halty as she memories of are around. Hadhramaut is not a who saw various security officers those awful moments tribalized society, and extended making signs of threats against

of you. But I have to make relatives dis-own her and want in civilian clothes. The overbearing attitude of the officials is further complicated by the fact beating me again. I finally 3. Samia has given conflicting that most of the key officials in Mukalla are from the north.

forcing himself on me. At She filed the complaint, then in In addition, the prosecutor's once beating me and interrogations by the relevant office has proven beyond a caressing me. He finally prosecutor's office personnel - all shadow of doubt that it was onegot his way, while I was of them are Northerners - she sided. In fact, it is also hurting crying as loud as I could refuted them. Then, she went the rapist's side - which it is trying to help.

ming. At that time, I could hear Again, when Muna Ba-Shraheel, On the court session of Monday

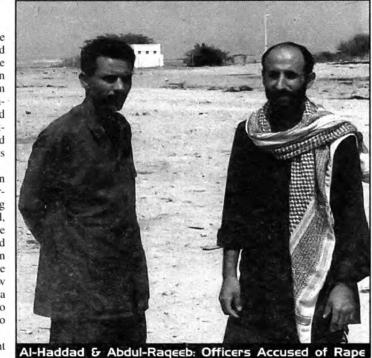
The officers accused of the rape

adamantly refute that it happened at all. "It is all a frame-up, as we have been actively involved in cleaning the governorate from secessionists and their sympathizers," stated Major Ahmed Al-Haddad, Chief of the Department of Moralities and Good Conduct at the Investigations Bureau n Mukalla.

Ahmed had arrived in Mukalla in 1991, and with some interruptions, has since been working to weaken the southern (read, secessionist) influence in the region. He says he uncovered many plots and arms shipments in the region. "They just want me out of here. They realize I know the place inside out, and I have a vast network of connections. So the anti-unity people want me to ship out," he explained.

But what about the rape incident

produced several letters from war



"These two women and the man other officers in the investigations The officers say that they are with them have a bad record. I department of Shihr, and other themselves victims of politics and can show you that they are cities. The letters do indicate that hatred that has grown between invoved in many cases of theft, the women have a bad record, the northerners and southerners. prostitution, embezzlement, etc. 'although the documents and Most of the northern officials They are not clean folks," he said. records are unavailable because serving in Mukalla have banded To prove his allegations, he they have been burned during the together with the alleged rapists.

> deviant behavior which did not women. said that they arrested the two failed to use this opportunity women because they were sus- Political posturing has become a pected of waiting to pick up men. major part of this issue. One has we saw them get together in a cab murder, robbery, etc. do occur in with two men and were driving many parts of Yemen.

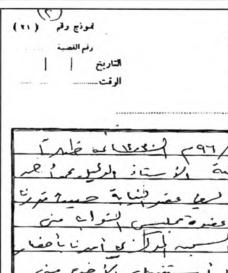
> officers was simple. The two government has chosen to come women and later their husband, behave and released them."

> officers completely deny having secessionists, traitors, etc. They whole affair is nonsensical.

This has come in bad taste, and is Abdul-Raqeeb Dhaffar insists increasingly making the citizens that it was their job to find of Mukalla also to stand by the

Why is this case different?

What happened, according to the It is mainly different because the out on the side of the alleged were interrogated. "We simply rapists. That was a mistake. The gave them advice as to how to Minister of Interior and his assistants should not have issued state-In terms of the money, the ments branding the victims as taken any money. They say the should have left it up to the courts



بعم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Birth certificate of Samia. Born on 25/3/1981, she was 15 years and 5 days old the day she was raped on 30/3/1996 حهسورية الحسن الدعقراطة الثعبة **₩** -inves الميلاد في المحافظة. إسم الأب وعنوائه وجنسيتوديات ومهت تاريخ رعل الميلاد إسم آلام وجنسيتها وديانتها 1111111111 رحدة النت مبانا 1815

money, which the officers said they will keep as evidence. The women were still held up. conform to Islamic values and out traditions. The bearded officer traditions. The bearded officer said that they arrested the two said that they arrested the two failed to use this opportunity.

you can feel it from the very first sentence.

Irrespective of whether it is true or not, and it is ecutor Abdulaziz Al-Dhoorani from Aani. commander Mohammed Bin Ismail from Al-Qatta'a was burned. Sanhan, Political Security Officer Commander In less than one month, there have been three Khowlan, Emergency Forces Commander Abdu- injured.

North-South divide is indeed visible in laziz Al-Kumaim from Al-Hada, Interrogations Mukalla. When you talk to anybody in the street, Officer Naji Al-Matari, Mukalla Prosecutor I "Indeed, when we arrested them, to remember that crimes of rape, Mohammed Al-Qatta'a, and Governorate Pros-

more likely true, the people of Mukalla feel that To add insult to injury, some of these officials they are oppressed. One evidence of this is that actually insult the local population. Last week, nearly all the senior officials and officers are Mr. Al-Qatta'a described "all women of Hadh-Northerners. Examples are the governor Saleh ramaut as whores". This immediately resulted in Obad Al-Khowlani from Khowlan, the military a violent demonstration in which the car of Mr.

Ahmed Al-Aini from Nihm, Investigations major demonstrations and social upheavals in Bureau Commander Naji Rowaishan from which several persons are reported dead and

Lawyer Raqiyah Humaidan:

"The attitude of the Minister of Interior in this case is disgusting."

Taiz regularly fly into Mukalla to attend the court hearings. They volunteer their time, while their room and board, travel and other expenses are covered by a number of philanthropists from Hadhramaut, and the Yemen Times.

The lawyers who have repeatedly attended include Badr Ba-Sunaid, Saqqaf Al-..., Muneer Gerady, Raqiyah Humaidan, Angham...., Sultan Al-Gerady, Mohammed Al-Soufi, Abdulaziz Sultan, and others. The lawyers complain that the government is unable to control the security and military officers who commit different violations at whim and with

Lawyers from Aden, Mukalla, Sanaa and Ms. Raqiyah Humaidain, a leading lawyer, human rights activist and women liberationist - pointed to the various statements of the Minister of Interior saying that the whole case is a frame-up against his officers - described his attitude as 'disgusting'

Badr Ba-Sunaid, another leading lawyer and pro-civil society activist, said that the government has no desire in curbing the excesses of its officials. "The democracy our officials talk about is meaningless if the laws cannot be upheld," he said.

Sultan Al-Gerady, a key lawyer involved in many civil liberty cases, said that the Mukalla case will determine the future course of Yemen's transformation.





We Are Made to Be Sociable

Adapted and abridged by: Anwar Al-Sayyadi, Yemen Times.

Let us now praise gentleness, for as much as people must compete for status or global markets, they need sociability, affection, love, etc.. These are not options in life or sentimental trimmings. They are part of our species' survival kit

Children who are not given love when young, may grow up into disturbed, scared and sometimes dangerous people. Adults who isolate themselves from the world, refusing to so much as own a pet, are likelier to die at a comparatively young age than those who cultivate companionship. This unshakable dependence on others is not confined to humans, but extends to many creature designed for group living. Carnivores need meat, migratory animals need motion, and social animals must socialize.

The importance among a wide variety of species of comity and friendship, grooming sessions and peace-making gestures, and what one researcher wryly dubbed nature's original "family values", received its celebratory due at an unusual conference held recently in Washington DC. The meeting, called The Integrative Neurobiology of Affiliation, was organized by the New York Academy of Sciences to address a subject long neglected and even scorned in many scientific circles: the biology of benevolence.

In the thematically broad embrace of the conference, scientists discussed the rituals of reconciliation and solace that chimpanzees and other non-human primates engage in after a nasty fight that threatens social ties: gestures like holding out a hand to shake and make up or hugging and grooming or mouth-to-mouth kissing. The researchers considered the neural and hormonal differences between the rodent species that form inseparable pairs and those that prefer to go it alone. They explored instances of humans who are unable to love or connect with others, the sorrowful outcome of neuropsychiatric disorders like autism and schizophrenia.

Throughout the meeting, scientists made clear what may at first seem counterintuitive, that the capacity to be pleasant toward a fellow creature is in a sense hard work. It is not the default mode. Instead, affiliative behavior requires a hormonal and neural substrate, an activation of circuitry every bit as intricate as the mechanisms controlling the body's ability to fight an opponent or flee from danger.

Dr. Kerstin Uvnas-Moberg, of the Karolinska Institute, Division of Physiology and Pharmacology, made the point graphically by displaying opposing slides, one of a fierce, snarling battle-ready man, fists cocked, and the other of a nursing Virgin Mary, she of the exposed breast and benig

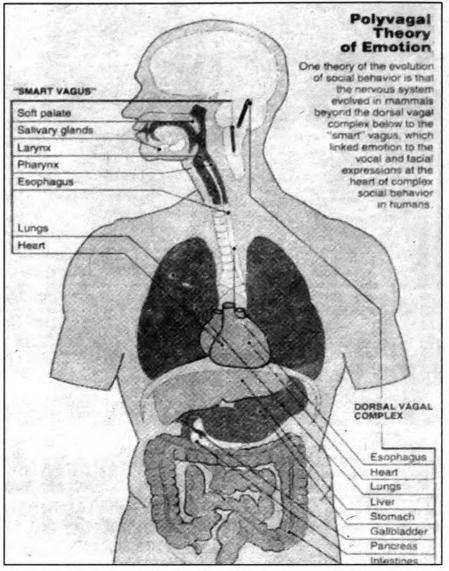
nant mien. The Warrior's so-called stress circuitry is indicated and labeled. The levels of fight-or-flight hormones like cortisol and epinephrineare surging, his heart rate has accelerated, his blood pressure and blood sugar are soaring and any gastrointestinal activity that could divert energy from his muscles has ceased. All in all, he is in a state of physiological catabolism, a mobilization and breaking down of the body's energy stores for the business of attacking an enemy.

Of the calm Madonna circuitry - the physical condition that defines a woman who is nurturing her baby - comparatively less is known, Dr. Uvans-Moberg said, but researchers are beginning to flesh out the details. In a lactating woman, anabolism replaces catabolism: the emphasis is on building up rather than tearing apart. Insulin levels mount, the better to pull sugar from the blood and store it in cells; so, too, do the concentration of gastric acids and hormones like gastrin and cholecystokinin, all of which aid in efficient digestion and the transfer of energy from food to the body and to

Within minutes after beginning a bout of nursing, the mother's cortisol levels subside and her blood pressure drops, fostering a sense of relaxation that keeps her willingly quiescent for as long as it takes to sate her child. At the same time, the blood vessels of her chest dilate, which turns her into a living space heater to warm the suckling infant. If the fight-or-flight response is seen as a strengthening of the distinction between self and the other - a tightening of the body's response mechanisms, like springs compressed into a box - then the affiliative, nurturing circuitry suggests an opening up, an expansion of self toward others, and a trading of anxiety for at least a momentary state of quiet joy.

Orchestrating this broad suite of maternal responses, Dr. Uvans-Moberg said, is the hormone called oxytocin. A small yet gorgeously powerful peptide hormone originated in the hypothalamus deep within the brain, oxytocin is the hormone that acts as a muscle contractor and gets milk flowing from the breast in the first place. But beyond simply releasing breast milk, it modulates the many accompanying changes in body and behavior.

Oxytocin was, in fact, the hormonal luminary of the conference, coming up repeatedly in discussions of nearly every type of animal bonding: parental, fraternal, sexual and even the capacity to soothe oneself. Dr. C. Sue Carter of the University of Maryland, one of the organizers of the conference, is renowned in the field of oxytocin research. She suggested in her talk that oxytocin might have played an essential role in the evolution of social behavior, particularly for mammals.



"The neuroendocrinology of lactation may be important to the wiring of the mammalian brain," she said. "Its development was revolutionary." Oxytocin's first and strongest role may have been in helping to forge the mother-infant bond. But its ability to influence brain circuitry may have been co-opted to serve other

affiliative purposes that allowed the formation of alliances and partnerships, thus hastening the evolution of advanced cognitive skills.

In other words, if we socialize in a constructive and positive way - which we are equipped to do - we ourselves will experience a soothing and relaxing feeling.

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Qualified and interested candidates are requested to send applications with a detailed curriculum vitae to:

Operations Manager, UNDP, P. O. Box 551, Sana'a.

Applications should be received not later than 10 JUNE 1996.

Applications received after this date will not be considered.

Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply; and acknowledgement will only be sent to applicants meeting the requirements of the post.



Gowda Government Unveils Program

India's new center-left government labored over the last few days to hammer out a set of policies balancing the interests of more than a dozen ruling partners. Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda released the policy platform dubbed the "common minimum program" last week. The Gowda government took over from a minority Hindu nationalist government which resigned last month rather than face defeat over a confidence vote.

Deve Gowda's United Front alliance is backed by former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Congress party, which finished second in recent general elections behind the right-wing pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

With the support of 332 lawmakers in the 545member lower house of parliament, Deve Gowda is expected to breeze through a vote of confidence he wants held today, June 10.

But a tougher task was to iron out differences among the United Front's numerous factions, which range from free traders to Communists.

'As a nation we are embarked upon a new course," Finance Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram said. "We begin today a new experiment in governance." A driving force behind Rao's pathbreaking economic liberalization program, Chidambaram brought cheer to financial markets which had been wary of the influence of socialists and Communists in the United Front.

Steeled by Deve Gowda's choice of Chidambaram to steer economic policy, the rupee rallied against the dollar, and the Bombay Stock Exchange's benchmark 30-share index is close to hitting the 4000 mark.

Deve Gowda, sworn in on Saturday June 1st, promised to press ahead with the economic reforms, which opened India to foreign trade and investment. But Chidambaram said there was debate over how reforms should be pursued. "On economic reforms, the mandate of the electorate reflects both the consensus and the differences on aspects of economic reforms," he said.

Left-wing parties have demanded that the nation's poor benefit from liberalization. It is more favorable to target subsidies which critics say could push up the fiscal deficit, jeopardizing growth. The left is reluctant to dismantle the state's role in public sector firms that emerged during more than four decades of socialism until Rao took power.

The center-left has also been more reluctant than Rao's Congress party to give free reign to foreign investors, preferring to channel funds toward the sectors like power, transport and communications. United Front officials said there was debate within the coalition over whether to put controls on foreign investment and sell off stakes in statecontrolled companies. From peasant stock, Deve Gowda is expected to defend farmers' interests.

Sudan Arrests Coup Plotters'

Sudan has arrested some dozen people for conspiring against the government, a charge punishable by death. The men, aged between 20 and 40, were believed to be working with opposition groups in a plot led by the opposition in exile, and at least two of them were trying to recruit members, reports from Khartoum said.

The men will face charges of "leading a war against the state and undermining the constitu-tional regime," Adel Abdel-Wahad, a government lawyer, serving as a leading prosecutor. told the press last week. He did not say when they were arrested. The government of President Omar Hassan Bashir faces a civil war in the south and a broad

based opposition movement in neighboring Eritrea.

Government newspapers reported that some of the suspects were arrested as they tried to cross from Sudan into an unnamed country, while the others were rounded up from their homes in Khartoum and Kessala, a town close to the Eritrean border.

The suspects, all colleagues from work or school, were charged with "conspiracy to wage war against the state and undermine the constitution," said Abdel-Wahab. Two of those arrested had recruited cadres for the opposition in exile, the paper said without specifying when the arrests took place.

Meanwhile, senior government

officials said that Sudan will launch a diplomatic push to improve its relations with Arab states, particularly in the Gulf. "The coming period will see a continued effort for improving Sudanese-Arab relations, with emphasis on the Gulf and Egypt," said Ahmed Abdel Rahman Mohammed, the head of the International People's Friendship

Bashir also said last month his country is prepared to unite with Libya and Egypt in line with a proposal by Libyan leader Muammer Qaddafi. "Sudan supports the call by Qaddafi for integration and unity of Sudan, Libya and Egypt," he said.

Refah Party Riding High in Turkey

month have given a huge boost to the Refah Party and brought an end to the political leadership of Ciller. A triumphant Refah Party Negmettin Erbakan, wasting no time, achieved the

The by-elections in Turkey last resignation of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz to make way for a new Islamists-led government.

"The by-election results clearly former Prime Minister Tansu indicate that the Turkish people want Refah in the government," Erbakan told supporters at his party headquarters.



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Refah, Turkey's main opposition party, garnered 34% of the votes in last month's elections, the highest tally ever, and won mayorships in three big cities. Political analysts and the Turkish media described the by-elections as the first important gauge of public opinion since general elections in December when Refah became the country's biggest party but fell short of an outright majority in parliament. Yilmaz's right-wing Motherland Party trailed Refah with 21%, but the main loser was his former coalition ally, ex-Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, whose conservative True Path Party won only 12% of the votes.

The result was the worst since True Path was founded in 1983 and drew angry reactions from opponents in the party. Those who caused this major defeat should bear the consequences," said Ibrahim Yasar Dedelek, one of Ciller's key rivals within the True Path Party. Dedelek told newsmen that he and 18 other rivals of Ciller in the 134-seat True Path group in parliament met and discussed ways to save the party, possibly by ousting the former premier.

Analysts said a parliamentary investigation of Ciller, 49, for alleged corruption may be the main cause of True Path's fall. Parliament last month decided to open inquiries against the former premier regarding allegations of corruption in two privatization cases during her tenure.

Turkish President Suleiman Dimerel has asked Refah leader Erbakan to form the new government. Erbakan is now busy working out a coalition with the Motherland party or others.





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Tetra Pak Celebrates 10 Years in Yemen

On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of Tetra Pak in Yemen, Yemen Times interviewed Mr. Harry Salonaho, President of Tetra Pak Central Asia, Middle East and Africa. Excerpts.

Q: Could you share with us your impression of Yemen?

A: The first view of Yemen as a country makes a very deep impression of any foreigner who comes here. I have a very good feeling. And the people I met are very kind. So my intention is to be more acquainted with the country.

Q: Could you give us details about your seminar?

A: First of all we are very pleased with the attendance and participation in this seminar. There was also a large number of questions and comments which points to the interest.

The seminar is about farm, processing and packaging, and the leading role of Tetra Pak in it. We have a force for continued research and improvements in these fields. Further, we discussed environmental issues, which are very important.

Many groups attended, notably, the media, government officials, and of course businessmen.

Q: How do you see the Yemeni market evolving? A: We all know that the present Yemeni economic situation is not so good. That has obvious effects on the sale of our customers and subsequently on the sale of our equipment and service. However, I feel there is a great potential in this country and we are very optimistic about the future developments.

After the unfortunate war of 1994, I think that the next years will be peaceful and prosperous.

Q: How quickly do Yemeni businessmen adapt to your products and facilities?

A: All in all, I have to say that the liquid food process in Yemen is of a very high quality. The investors in the processing equipment often ask for state of the art technology and quality. They compare very favorably with similar installations in any part of the world.

Q: There is talk that the quality and standard of



Yemen's packaging industry is inferior. What is your comment?

A: This is one thing I want to specifically mention. I am concerned with what I have heard in the seminar. There seems to be a mis-conception that juice and milk as an example used in Yemen are not healthy and that they contain chemicals and preservatives. I want to make it perfectly clear to everybody that we have at Tetra Pak thoroughly tested the contents of the products in Yemen. We know the equipment processing that our customers are using and I can say to anybody that the products are safe and they are healthy and can be used just as any product anywhere in the world.

Q: We are approaching the end of 20 century. Your company has new innovations. What do you have as new products and equipment?

A: Tetra Pak is a company which traditionally spends very high share of its turnover in research and development. Our research and development

program has been extended very much in the last two years. The result has been that we are bringing to the market many more new products than before. Recent efforts are concentrating on more efficient processing equipment, ones which are more simple, easy to maintain, and which can be quickly integrated and adapted to market conditions like those we have in Yemen. On the packaging side we are mostly concentrating on new forms and new shapes of packages which will enable are customers to inter into new segments of the market. Ultimately, our focus is better quality at lower prices.

Q: As president of the Tetra Pak in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, how do you compare the Yemeni market?

A: As I said earlier, the quality of the product, and the professionalism in Yemen is extremely high. I think that our customers here are very demanding and I can clearly see that Yemeni consumers are requiring exactly the same quality and standard of products as in any other market. That places a high responsibility on us and our organization here in Yemen to provide the kind of service, the kind of products that satisfy the Yemeni consumers.

Q: During the seminar we found out that Tetra Pak will offer scholarships for training abroad, especially regarding environmental considerations. Could you elaborate?

A: Tetra Pak is always concerned with the environment. We have taken an environmentally responsible policy. Basically, we take our environment-friendly policy very seriously for over 20 years. At a time when nobody talked about the environment, we were busy attending to it. Today everybody talks about it. And I repeat that we are prepared to work with any organization, anybody genuinely interested in improving the environment.

Towards that end, we organize many workshops and seminars and various courses. We are willing to sponsor Yemeni trainees in those programs.

Q: Any additional comments?

A: The Yemeni economy will improve. There are good possibilities for the economy. We are happy to be associated with Yemen, and this 10th anniversary of our presence here is a happy occasion for us and our customers.



Interview with Mr. Arne Mattssop, Managing Director of Tetra Pak for Yemen, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia.

Q: Can you tell us about the beginnings of Tetra Pak office in Yemen?

A: Tetra Pak Yemen's office was established on March 1st, 1986. The reason was that we had sold a number of Tetra Pak filling machines in this country. As our policy is to be close to our customers, it was quite logical that we we had to open an office in Sanaa.

Q: Can you tell us about the main industries which are your customers?

A: Our biggest customers are Yemen Dairy and Juice Ind. Ltd (Yemany), National Dairy and Food Co. (Al-Hana), United Company for Dairy and Foods (Nana), and Paradise Juice Ind. Ltd. (SunTop and SunCola).

Q: How is business in other countries of which you are in charge?

A: We believe there is a coming market in Ethiopia. The population is about 60 million, and that means a large number of people who need to have liquid food processed and packed in a hygienic and safe

O: Any additional comments?

A: If the economic situation in Yemen improves, Tetra Pak can further contribute to the development of the packaging industry in Yemen.

Finally, you may be surprised to know that the most advanced equipment we have in our company in in Yemen.

CMT's Services for Seiyun Appreciated

Dr. Peng Gong Zhan, Seiyun

On May 6th, 1996, the Chinese medical team in Seiyun held an open working meeting on medical information pertinent to the local population. More than 80 persons among them parliament member Mohammed Hussein Al-Aidroos, the general director of the health office in Hadramaut, Dr. Ghaleb Balgasser, the general director of Seiyun district Mr. Saleh Aidroos Fadaq, reporters, and many others took part in this meeting.

Dr. Peng, head of the team, briefed the audience on the work of the various medical departments such as general surgery, orthopedics urology, gynecology and obstetrics ophthalmology, ENT, anesthesiology, acupuncture and radiology.

He also gave a statistical record of the CMT work. The team had treated 65871 cases. These

include 2050 emergency cases, 677 dangerous cases, 3002 operations, and 395 major surgeries. All departments have developed new therapeutic methods such as injecting effective medicine in special points of the body for asthma, the operation of the part of liver resection has been performed by surgeon, fibula implantation by orthopedist, anastomosis between spemetic and hypogastric vein by urologist, repairing fistula between vagina and bladder by gynecologist, lens implantation by ophthalmologist, and taking out a foreign body from bronchus of a child by ENT doctor.

All of these treatment produced good and successful result.

Mr. Peng was grateful for the

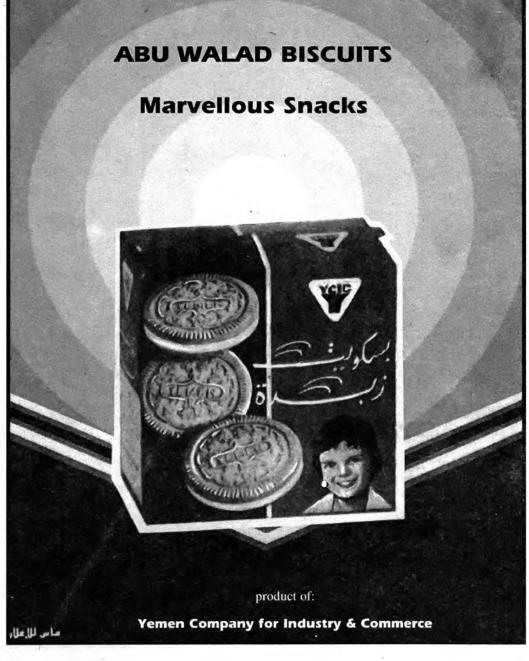
Yemeni government and local authorities for their kindness. Dr. Saleh Bin Zeilaia, Manager of the health office in Seiyun,

said that the contribution of the CMT made a deep impression on the Yemeni people because CMT did not only work for long hours under arduous conditions, but also helped to train medical workers and gave some instruments and medicine. "Therefore the people of Seiyun will not forget them."

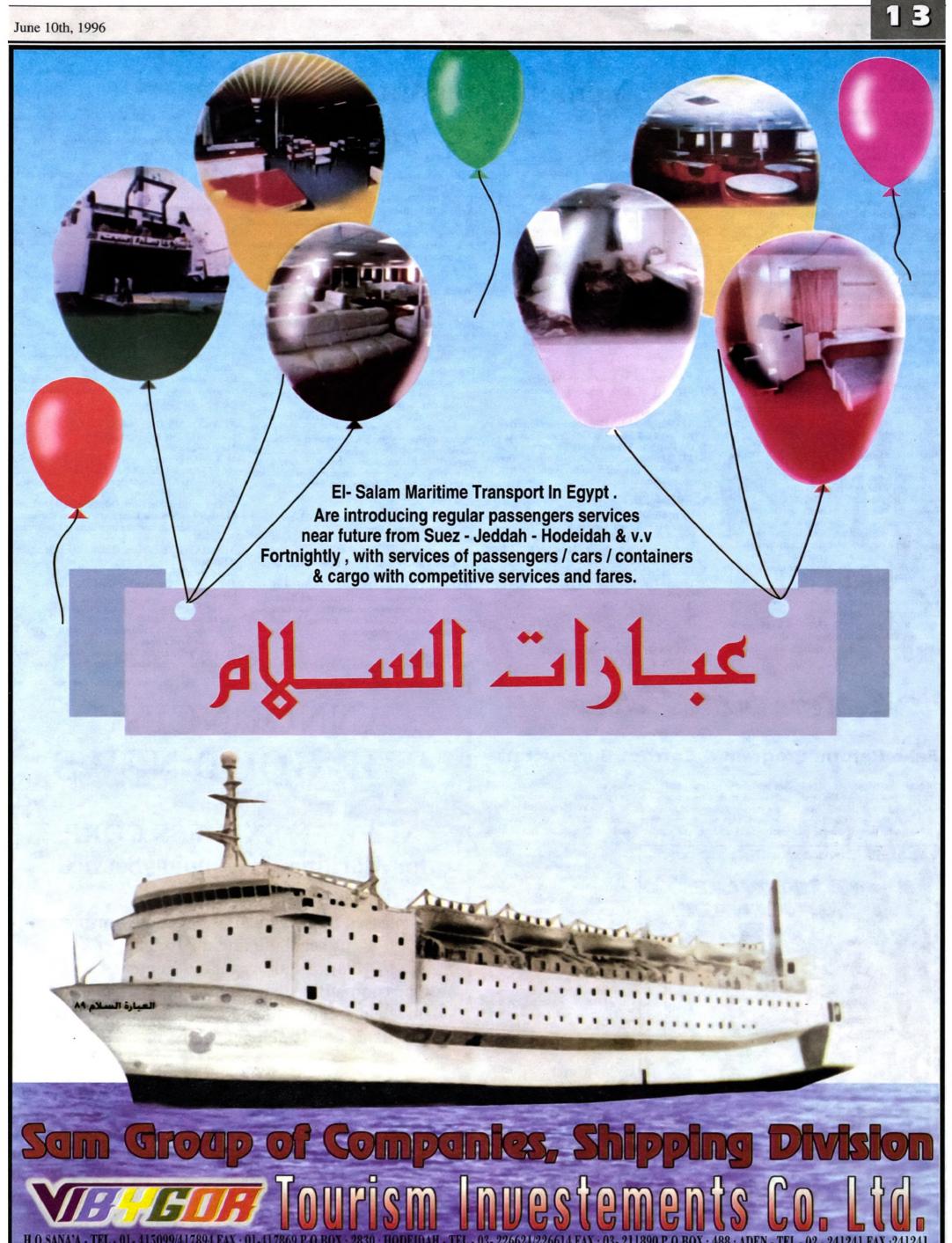
Dr. Ghaleb also praised the CMT for executing their duties in a very responsible way. He added that the CMT represented a good example for the Chinese-Yemeni friendship, and reflected the good image of China.

Mohammed Hussein described the meeting as a good way for more understanding by the people of the work of the CMT.

Saleh Fadaq expressed gratitude to CMT for its effective and highly appreciated work and he hoped that such working meetings will be held again.









AL-THOURY: Sana'a (Weekly) 6-6-1996 (Yemeni Socialist Party) Main Headlines:

1) Sa'atar (a Member of Parliament and an Islah Party Leader): petroleum Revenuers Go to The Pockets of the Power Brokers.

2) Election Committees Will Be Controlled by **Security Elements**

3) Violations of the Independence of Non Governmental Organizations.

Article Summary: Opposition Calls for Election Guarantees

In a memorandum addressed to the President, General Ali Abduallah Saleh, and to the Speaker of Parliament (in their capacities as leaders of their parties as well as official positions) the eight opposition political parties that make up the Coordination Council of the Opposition, demanded political guarantees that will ensure fairness in the coming elections. After pointing out the setbacks democracy and political freedom have been subjected to on an increasing basis, especially since the end of the war July 1994, the CCO proposed in the memo, issued on 5-6-96, appropriate guarantees for holding the elections as follows: On the political front:

- Compliance with international commitments to resolve the results of the war.

- Ending the exceptional procedures in effect due to the war

- Full application of the General Amnesty without exceptions

- Reinstallment of civil servants holding non political positions dismissed after the war.

- Release of the assets of the opposition parties taken over by the government during and after the war, especially those of the YSP

- Ending the state's attacks on the opposition parties and removal of all obstacles aimed at limiting freedom of political activities by the opposition parties, NGO's, public figures and professional associations and other organizations

- Completion of the registration process of all the political parties

Exerting serious efforts towards the overall improvement of security, economic conditions and other areas of national concern.

- Initiating political dialogue among all political forces towards national reconciliation.

- The President needs to rise up above partisan

Yemeni Press in a Week

by: Hassan Al- Haifi

- The right of Yemenis overseas to participate in

- Setting up standards which assure the neutrality of the Higher Election Committee

 Prohibition of the use of government funds assets, public media, mosques and other public domain in the election efforts.

- Refraining from use of state resources and funds for partisan interests.

Neutrality of the military/security forces in the

Setting up controls against, intimidation, threats or excesses in free democratic political practice Issuance of the Local Government Law

Resolution of international and regional disputes peacefully, without compromising of Yemen's sovereign authority.

DEVELOPMENT: Sana'a (Bi-Weekly) 6-696 (Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Main Headlines:

1) 125 Ships and 1170 Containers Arrive to Aden Port Last May, Up 25% from Year Ago. 2) 173 Hotels in Yemen; Only 3 Fine Stars

3) PR Managers, Tourism Authority: Investment Is Not Commensurate With Growth of **Tourism Demands**.

Article Summary: **Local Exhibitions 1996**

1) Yemeni Textile and Garments; 20-29 May

2) Yemeni Furniture and Decoration; 20 -29 May

3) Yemen Heating & Air Conditioning; 10-15 June

4) Yemeni School Supplies; 25 Aug.- 2 Sept. 5) Yemeni Health Care Products, 20-15 Sept.

6) Yemeni Electrical Equipment and Electronic; 6-

15 October

7) Yemeni Agriculture, Fisheries and Nutrition Industry 30 Nov.- 9 Dec.

8) Yemeni Food and Beverages, 14-23 December

AL-AYYAM: Aden (Twice-weekly)

A: 2-6-96; B: 5-6-96

(Independent) Main Headlines:

1) A- The People's General Congress Warns **Against Repetition of Transitional Period Errors** 2) A- Fuel Tanker Explodes Killing 2 and Injuring Others (in Sana'a)

3) B- International Investment Companies Wish to Construct Power Station for Duty Free Port

Article Summary:

B- PGC Secretary General Report: A Direct Message to the Islah

Mr. Faris Al-Saqqaf, Chairman of the Yemeni Center for Futures Studies, commented on the report given by Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iriani, Secretary General of the PGC during the last PGC Permanent Committee session, said it was directed towards the PGC's coalition partner, the Islah (Yemeni Congregation for Reform). The report may be termed as election campaigning.

It may be also considered as pressure tactics. If there is sincerity in the report - especially with regards to tackling the issues - then it can be construed as an important document that deserves respect. The Islah member also pointed out that his party will seriously study the report, but the final position shall be determined by the special meetings between the 2 parties in power.

AL-WAHDAWI: Sana'a (Weekly) 21-5-96 (Nasserite Unionist Party)

Main Headlines:

1) Yemen Gas Talks in London Fail 2) Police Officer Killed and Prosecution Deputy

Assaulted in Taiz

3) Sheikh Tu'aiman: Political Security Office is Responsible for the Sixty Meter Road Battle. 4) 4000 High School Students Will Not Take Secondary School Graduating Exams Because of Administrative Negligence

Article Summary: Fears of More Constraints on Press Freedom The recent open attacks against the opposition press was denounced by a Coordination Council of the Opposition Official. The spokesman said that the recent confrontation approach chosen by the official press, including Al-Thowra, 26th September and others bring memory of the totalitarian days prior to unity. The anti-democracy effort is growing and threatens to end any semblance of freedom of the press in the country.

The editorial board of the paper met and decided to appeal to the president to intervene to stop the attacks against the free press which includes accusations of treason, working for foreign powers and

other conspiracy allegations.

The paper contends that the rise of anti-opposition activity, whether political or press, indicates that the rulers are in a tight corner and are using this campaign to look for excuses for their failure to deal with the issues facing the country, locally and internationally. It is time that the rulers face up to the situation realistically and stop beating around the bush. There are just too many problems which must be contended with pragmatically and without resorting to needless tirades against the opposition who are only bringing to light the shortcomings. The party members, says the paper, are confident of the correctness of their positions regarding the issues at hand. Yet, the rulers increase their animosity towards those who uphold truth and the rights of the citizens.

AL-TAJJAMMU'U: Aden (Weekly) 27-5-96 (Yemeni Unionist Congregation)

Main Headlines: 1) The Opposition Works Towards Wakening the Country's Position Internally (Political Security Memo Directs Branch Office to Keep an

Eye on the Opposition) 2) Yemen's Income from Oil: US \$ 1.043 billion 3) Islah Leadership Expresses Concern over the Party's Image as Partner in a Failing Coalition

AL-THAWRAH: Sanaa, (Daily), 9/6/1996

(Official):

Main Headlines:

1) President Receives Envoy of the Russian President.

2) The Emphasis o the Need to Unify the School Curricula and Students' Conduct.

3) Removal of All Construction with Permit in the Aden Free Zone.

4) The Tri-Partite Damascus Summit Warns Israel Against Backtracking on Peace Accords.

Letters to the Editor

Fake Reform Program & Corrupt Bureaucrats

same time pity what Yemeni politicians call 'Economic Reform'. The reform has been understood as to mean tightening control on during working hours. Otherwise,

servants, i.e., they must not come later than half-past eight a.m. and are forbidden to leave office

It makes one scoff and at the the attendance of lower rank civil they are subject to various fines and penalties. Now, the problem is not in atten-

dance or absenteeism. The problem lies in the fact that the government's hard currency earnings are drained under many pretexts e.g. attending seminars, fairs, festivities, inaugurations and the like. So the looting in hard currency continues.

One might ask why is it necessary to participate in external events? I have no objection against real participation if there is an objective and something to be achieved. But all these new pretexts are devised to allow a limited number of beneficiaries to nibble on the available hard currency under fraudulent excuses and for personal gains.

Believe it or not, most of those traveling to attend such events are chosen only with regard to their blood relationship, affiliation and membership in political organizations, regional. and affinity and kinship irrespective of qualifications or competence.

Apart from traveling allowance, the lucky bureaucrats return with exorbitant imaginary invoices which have to be paid by the state treasury.

On the whole, if the government is serious about reform, corruption should be tackled directly and without pretentions. Reform implementation requires clear mind and vision and a strong will neither of which exists today.

By: Mohammed Radman

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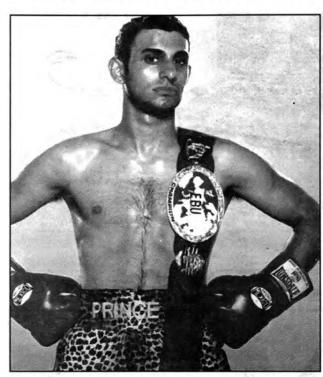
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SPORTS

2000 Yemeni Kids Train in Boxing Naseem-Mania Grips Yemen



Prince Nassem defeated his 22nd opponent with a knock-out in the second round. That was in a match that place on Saturday night, June 8th, in New Castle, UK.

The challenger, Daniel Alicia, brought down the Prince in the first round. Shaken by this, Naseem no longer belittled his oppnent and knocked him out in the second round.

Meanwhile, boxing as a sport and as a serious hobby is beginning to gain ground as Naseemmania has gripped the youth of Yemen. Stories are beginning to come out of young kids who aspire to be new Naseems.

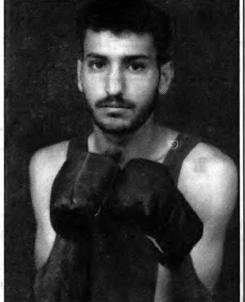
One such story involves Yusuf Saleh. A young lad from Sanaa, Yusuf started training in 1991. "I was sixteen when I started. We did not have any equiment. We had two gloves and no ring. People almost ridiculed us."

But today, the picture has changed. The aura of Naseem has given respect to the

game of boxing.
In all the sports clubs, gym-

nasiums, and other athletic centers, sections for boxing have been established. It is estimated that some 2000 Yemeni youngsters are now training daily in boxing.

By: Jamal Al-Awadhi.



Contined from page 6:

Common Sense ...

On another note, in this regard, the closed eye attitude of the US towards recent political developments Turkey is a stronger evidence of post Israeli elections American maneuverability.

The appointment of the Refah Islamic Party in Turkey to form the next government is a significant development to show the Israelis that the Likud hard line could fall into problems. Even if the new Turkish government does not cancel the recent military/security pact with Israel, it is for sure that the interpretations and implementations are going to go through longer windings and bigger obstacles. Such stalling is bound to decrease the intended advantages of such pacts, for the Israelis, and of course increase Islamic pressure on Israel, which is a far more serious hardship on the Israelis than a united Arab front. And an estranged America would not very likely do much to help a hard-line government in Tel Aviv.

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Yemeni Team Going to Atlanta Formed

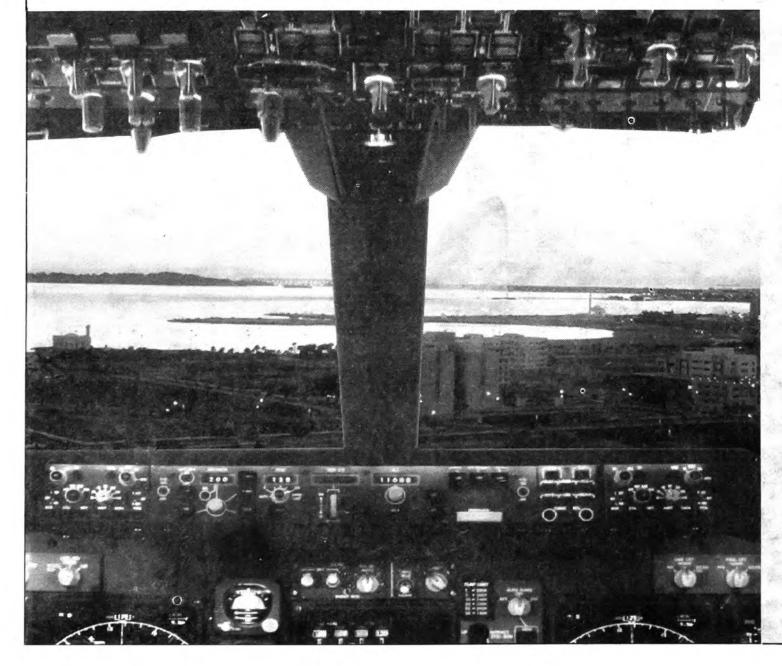
Yemen Times learned that Yemen will participate in the Olympic Games to start next month in Atlanta, USA, with six athletes to compete in three games: Quresh Al-Haimi in Judo, Abdullah Al-Azzani and Mohammed Al-Shami in Wrestling, Al-Kohlani, Al-Ghazali and Anwar in gymnastic sports. The paper also learned that the large Yemeni delegation to the games will be headed by Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah, Minister of Youth and Sports

Elections for the Federations of Games

Starting from today, June 10th, elections will take place for the executive boards of the federations of various sports, as follows:

Football (10/6), Body-building ((11/6), Table Tennis (11/6), Volley Ball (12/6), Basket Ball (12/6), Chess (15/6), Tae kwon du (15/6), Karate (16/6), Cyclists (16/6), Aerobics (17/6), Wrestling (17/6). All elections will take place in the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

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