

Hertz
Take A Break From Your Work Load and Take Hertz Along with you.....
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
Sheraton Branch (01) 545985

DHL EXPRESS
we move the world
Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zubairi St. 249878
Aden: (02) 245627/8, Taiz (04) 252455
Hodeidah: (03) 208689, Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Inside: ▶



5

Aden's children in international focus



10

Children looking for "hope"

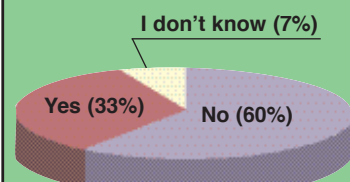


12

The invincible Hab Fort

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:
At the expense of students' progress, Yemeni teachers and education workers nationwide are on strike concerning government's false promises. Do you think the government will react positively to this issue?



This edition's question:

Six Al-Qaeda escapees have been captured so far. Do you think the rest will be captured soon?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard

Al-Qaeda escapee Mojali surrenders to security

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, April 3 — One of the Al-Qaeda members who escaped from Political Security Prison Feb. 3 surrendered to police last week. According to the Defense Ministry's 26 September Net website, Hizam Saleh Mojali is considered the sixth fugitive to surrender to security so far, from among 23 fugitives who dug out of the Sana'a intelligence jail.

Mojali was sentenced to death by the Competent Penal Court's appeals division for his link to the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization, participating with Jamal Badawi in the 2002 attack on French supertanker Limburg and for killing policeman Hameed Khasroof. This is the first time the government has announced the identity of an arrested prisoner, as the identities of five previously arrested prisoners remain unknown.

Media reported differing stories about the way the prisoners were arrested. According to local press, the last two surrendered in the southeastern province of Hadramout, telling police officials they decided to surrender after "finding it difficult to stay on the run any longer with police pursuing

them." Whereas Agence France-Presse (AFP), quoting a security official on condition of anonymity, reported in February that two escapees were arrested with the help of three other recently surrendered jail breakers. The men, who hail from the southeastern province of Al-Beidha, were arrested in Sana'a disguised in civilian clothing.

Immediately after the 23 prisoners' escape, Yemeni security forces set up checkpoints throughout Sana'a to try to catch them before they attempted hiding in mountainous tribal territories far from Yemeni government control. Security arrested approximately 200 of the fugitives' relatives and associates for investigation. A security official said combined operations are continuing in areas considered extremist group strongholds. The official confirmed that fugitives' relatives and friends have been arrested.

Police also distributed fugitives' photographs to all checkpoints, police stations and intelligence agents throughout Yemen. Additionally, Yemen's Interior Ministry announced a YR 5 million reward (\$25,600) for information on any of the Al-Qaeda escapees who broke out of their prison at intelligence service headquarters in



The French supertanker Limburg 2002.

ARCHIVE PHOTO

the southern Sana'a suburb of Hadda. Authorities said the men dug a 44-meter-long tunnel from their cell to a nearby mosque using steel food pots and cooking tools.

Fugitives include Jamal Badawi, leader of the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole warship and the 2002 attack on French supertanker Limburg, and Fawaz Al-Rabyee, a Yemeni-

American wanted by the U.S. Al-Rabyee was sentenced to death in August 2004 following his conviction for leading a 14-member group linked to the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization.

Defense presents case in Al-Ray Al-A'am trial

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, April 2 — At the West Capital Court's April 1 session in the Al-Ray Al-A'am newspaper trial, the defense, led by Allaw Establishment and headed by lawyer Mohamed Naji Allaw, presented its pleading. The paper is being tried for republishing insulting caricatures of the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh). Defense confirmed a lack of material evidence due to absence of legal Sharia in the claim against the paper, asserting that republishing the caricatures to criticize them is not a crime, which is what the journalists did. Defense quoted a

fatwa by prominent Islamic scholars, which validated republishing the caricatures to defend the prophet. It also presented Saudi Islamic Jurist 'Mufti' Dr. Suliman Al-Awdah, who republished the caricatures on Al-Arabia Satellite Channel, and Sheikh Mohamed Al-Arifi.

Allaw described Prosecution's claim of applying Sharia law upon the defendants as a demand for the death sentence against them for the crime they allegedly committed, even if the charge is wrong. Allaw continued, saying the case is a criminal one, which Prosecution lawyers are unauthorized to file because

it is the Attorney General's duty. Allaw stated that he is defending the journalists because they republished the caricatures to defend the prophet, adding that he is addressing all citizens, whatever their position, so they can distinguish what they hear before making premature judgments. He gave the example of mosque preachers who incited citizens against the journalists, deeming them to be the same as the Danish journalists, even collecting money to indict them.

Allaw asserted that Prosecution lawyers' allegations are full of lack of knowledge of the basis for law and

Sharia. In return, Prosecution lawyers accused Allaw Establishment of receiving funds from foreign bodies, which they did not mention, to defend Yemeni newspapers that republished the caricatures, saying they have proof that Allaw Establishment received such sums, in dollars, to defend newspapers that insulted the prophet. They demanded that HOOD and Allaw Establishment be banned for this reason, as well as demanding that case documents, memos and correspondence be reviewed. Press Prosecution requested the opportunity to respond to Defense claims at the next court session.

Court demands Watani Bank compensate customers

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, April 3 — The State Security Specialized Penal Court demanded officials of Watani Bank for Trade and Investment repay depositors who lost funds when the bank collapsed a few months ago.

At its Sunday session, the court heard lawsuits filed by depositors against Watani Bank. The depositors' lawyer said Watani's management con-

spired with the bank's legal accountant to issue annual reports containing false data, adding that such data was contrary to that indicated by internal reports released by the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) committee.

He added that Watani's false reports aimed to con customers and gain their confidence by concealing the bank's deteriorating financial status. Such conduct is punishable under the law.

Continued on page 2

JMP accuses government of avoiding reform

By: Adel Al-Khawlani

SANA'A, April 1 — Yemen's Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) accused the government of avoiding political reform and pushing national dialogue — underway for more than a week — to an impasse.

Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Secretary-General Yasin Sa'eed Nu'man alleged that the government is seeking to corner opposition parties by placing before them two choices: a political crisis or accepting deals and shady settlements that do not meet citizens' aspirations for political change.

"Both choices are unacceptable," Nu'man told reporters at a Sana'a press conference last week, accusing the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) of driving dialogue to an impasse. He



Yasin Sa'eed Nu'man



Abdulwahab Al-Anisi

said there was nothing in the dialogue indicating an official tendency or directions by authorities to make upcoming presidential elections the first step toward political reform.

For his part, Abdulwahab Al-Anisi,

Deputy Secretary-General of the opposition Islah Party, stressed that September's presidential elections "are the key to political reform." He charged that futile dialogue with the GPC is a waste of time and "a trap set for the opposition."

However, Al-Anisi stressed that the opposition is aware of the government's manipulations "but believes in dialogue and cannot choose anything else, since it has always called for it."

Sultan Al-Atwani, Nasserite Unionist Popular Party Secretary-General, called for exerting pressure

on authorities to reform electoral committees and administration and abort attempts to conduct elections in form only and without substance.

According to the JMP, political reform is the key to initiating and achieving reform in other fields. Through political reform, a nation can develop. An effective and determined national will can further reforms in other social development sectors. For example, economic reform is preconditioned by political reform.

Having learned from Yemen's historical experience, the JMP states that the parliamentary system, rather than the current one, will be a decisive step in achieving political reform and facilitating implementing reforms in other fields.

Continued on page 2

Want service and value?
Budget
Car Rental
National and International Reservations
Now Open
Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372,
Reservation Fax. 240958
24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

ALSAEED TRADING CO. LTD.
A member of H.S.A. Group of companies
EXPORT & IMPORT
Republic of Yemen - Taiz, P.O. Box: 5351
Tel: 00967-4-232727 Fax: 00967-4-223851
E-mail: ALSAEED@ALSAEED.COM.YE
Website: www.alsaeedtrading.com

الوطنية للتأمين
AL-WATANIA INSURANCE
www.alwataniansurance.com E-mail: alwatania-ins.net.ye
Sana'a, Tel. (01)272713, 272874, Fax: (01)272824, G.M. (01)276745,
Hodeidah: (03)219941/44, Fax: (03)219945

STEEL BUILDING SOLUTIONS IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES
ZAMIL STEEL
Sana'a Trade Center
Tel. : 01- 448397 - E-mail: zssanaa@zamilsteel.com

YEMEN COMMERCIAL BANK YCB البنك التجاري اليمني
APPLY NOW
1234 1234 1234 1234
KHALID M. YOUSSEF
ATM POS
Head Office: Baniya, Al-Zubairi St., AL Rowshan Building
Tel: 00967-1-277234 Fax: 00967-1-277231 P.O.Box: 13645, -SWITHYEOVESIA
www.ycb.com.ye

Arab Sisters Forum outraged over Sawsen's case

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, April 1 — The Arab Sisters Forum (ASF) last Tuesday expressed grave concern about the case of Sawsen, who was raped by a sheikh in Amran governorate last month.

In a statement, the ASF affirmed that it is following up illegal procedures in Sawsen's case. According to the statement, Prosecution sent Sawsen to Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana'a and issued a medical report stating that Sawsen was intact and not raped. The statement noted that Prosecution has not yet given a copy of Sawsen's case to her lawyer, Jamal Al-Ja'bi. "The procedure of issuing this medical report is legally invalid." Prosecution sent Sawsen to Al-Sabeen Hospital, even though a Russian doctor in Amran governorate issued a report. "The girl was sent [to Al-Sabeen Hospital] without informing her lawyer," Al-Ja'bi noted in the statement.

The ASF affirmed that it will continue following up the case and form a defense team to bring out the truth.

Meanwhile, Al-Ayyam newspaper reported yesterday that a team of human rights activists and journalists, headed by Al-Ja'bi and ASF representative Rana Ghanem, visited Sawsen and her grandfather, Hajji Muhsen Haider. They then headed for the Prosecution, where they met



Sawsen's grandfather, Hajji Muhsen Haider, speaks with human rights activists who visited him in Amran governorate. www.al-ayyam.info

Abdulrahman Dabwan, a Prosecution member and investigator of Sawsen's case.

Haider disclosed details behind sending Sawsen to Al-Sabeen Hospital, saying Dabwan sent him and Sawsen to Sana'a, pretending they would meet the ASF head and their lawyer. Pointing to Dabwan, Haider said, "This is the man who lied to me and Sawsen and took us to Al-Sabeen Hospital. It is he who sold my honor. I will complain to God and President Saleh about you." Dabwan confessed to sending Sawsen to Al-Sabeen in order to make a medical report on her case.

Haider explained that some individuals came to him asking him and Sawsen to accompany

Prosecution to meet ASF head Amel Al-Basha and Al-Ja'bi: "I believed them. When we arrived, Prosecution claimed that Al-Basha and Al-Ja'bi were waiting us in Sana'a. They took us by car to Al-Sabeen Hospital. When I asked to meet Al-Basha and Al-Ja'bi, they claimed they were inside the hospital. They forcibly took Sawsen into the hospital, leaving me locked in the car alone with my sorrows over her. When they brought us back home, Sawsen said she neither met Al-Basha nor Al-Ja'bi."

An orphan, Sawsen's weak old grandfather cares for her, as opposed to the wealthy landowning perpetrator. Sawsen and Haider need community consolidation to defend themselves in this humanitarian case.

Woman found dead on Sana'a street

By: Walid Al-Boks

SANA'A, April 2 — A woman who was taking supper to her husband was found dead at the side of a street at a Sana'a entrance.

Eyewitnesses said they last saw Katibah Ahmed Abdullah, 38, of Al-Mahwit, at 6 p.m. last Friday as she boarded a bus from Al-Kalfan area in the middle of Sana'a.

Her husband Ahmed Al-Khafash and children were starving at the time her body was discovered. Al-Khafash has been working as a building guard in the southeast area of town for four months.

The traffic officer told the dead woman's husband that they found her at 8 p.m. with a deep wound in the middle of her head. Her husband, 40, said his wife and children have no conflicts with anybody.

He said whenever he goes to the Criminal Investigation office to inquire about the case, they tell him to go the traffic office.



Katibah husband and one of her children.

Yemeni Popular Tales Encyclopedia inaugurated

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANA'A, April 2 — The Popular Heritage House (PHH) recently inaugurated the Yemeni Popular Tales Encyclopedia, considered the second such work of its kind. Composed by Arwa Abdu Othman, the encyclopedia is entitled, "Yemeni Popular Tales: 70 Popular Tales." Tales were collected and gathered from the late '80s to the end of the '90s with the help of older women, mothers and other women, and then recorded on paper and cassette.

In the book's introduction, Othman refers to characteristics of Yemeni popular tales and elaborates on some of them. She also describes some famous Yemeni tales, classifying them into social, animal, puzzle, fun, popular beliefs and fairy tales.

Moreover, she mentions various obstacles in documenting such tales. Among them are limited individual efforts, primitive recording tools, absence of valuing such tales, Salafi culture's influence, villagers' poor living standards, poor recording of tales and lack of financial support.

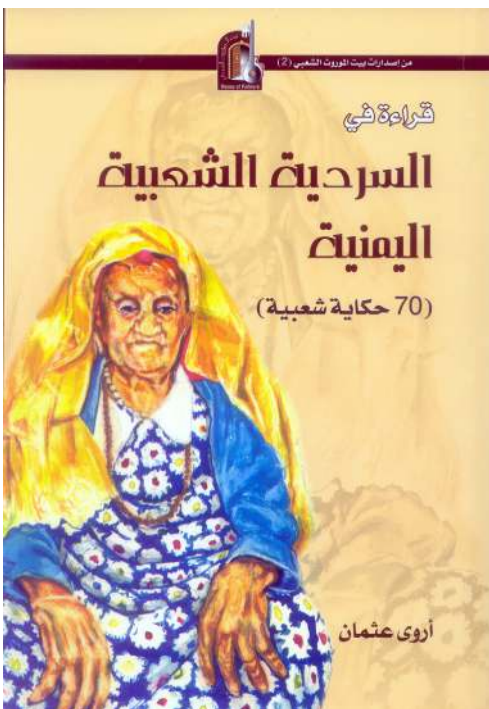
The book is not confined to describ-

ing the study of such tales, which is of a critical nature, but includes 70 new popular tales published for the first time. Othman has heard, pursued and collected such tales on a wide scale, but she affirmed that the situation was not appropriate for her to widen the book's scope as she had hoped. She hoped she would double her efforts to collect and document popular tales from all parts of Yemen.

The encyclopedia was ready for publication years ago, but many local authorities did not respond to financing it. By chance, a team of Americans visited the PHH. The cultural attaché of the U.S. embassy in Yemen agreed to the team's suggestion to publish the work.

Head of the PHH, Othman is a Yemeni researcher and writer, having graduated from Sana'a University's philosophy department in the Faculty of Arts, as well as a

researcher in the Yemeni Research and Studies Center's social department.



The cover of Arwa's book 'Yemeni Popular Tales: 70 Popular Tales.'

2 killed, 3 injured in traffic accident

SANA'A, April 3 — Two people were killed and another three badly injured in a Sunday afternoon traffic accident when a Toyota taxi drifted off the road and overturned in Hadda area, west of the capital.

Eyewitnesses attributed the accident to heavy rains causing the driver to lose control of the car which overturned on the roadside.

Police immediately rushed to the accident site and took victims to the hospital. Patrol captain Abdullah Hussein Al-Quladhi said high speed and heavy rains caused the accident. The driver drifted off the road and lost control of the vehicle, colliding with a roadside electrical post. He added that the victims were pedestrians.

Yemen's Interior Ministry revealed in its annual report that a traffic accident occurs every 55 seconds.

Asked by Parliament last Saturday about the causes for traffic accidents increasing nationwide, Abdullah Al-



Heavy rains caused the driver to lose control of the car.

PHOTO BY SADDAM AL-ASHMORI

Shabil, Traffic Department General Director, said, "Lack of traffic policies ensuring road safety, high speed and lack of car maintenance, coupled with

issuing driver's licenses to teenagers and drivers violating traffic laws, are the primary reasons for traffic accidents."

Somaliland releases 15 Yemeni fishing boats and crew

SANA'A, April 2 — An official Yemeni agency reported that Somaliland released 15 Yemeni fishing boats and their crew. According to Yemen's Saba News Agency, the boats were seized in the Barbara seaport on the pretext that they were fishing in Somaliland waters.

Yemen and Somaliland exchanged accusations last month when the independent breakaway republic accused Yemen of fishing in its territorial waters. To the contrary, Yemen said Somali pirates kidnapped the Yemeni fishing boats and their fishermen on a fishing journey in Yemen's territorial waters.

Somaliland later confessed that its forces seized several Yemeni fishermen and their boats. Somaliland's coast guard intercepted eight Yemeni boats - across the Gulf of Aden's rich fishing waters - under a campaign to enforce territorial sovereignty. Nine

Yemeni boats were seized in February and their 84 crewmen deported.

Officials from Somaliland's capital, Hargiesa, visited Sana'a last month to discuss regional developments and solve the fishing dispute. A local newspaper reported Sunday, March 26, that Yemen and Somaliland signed a cooperation agreement on the fishing industry and fishing rights.

The agreement includes deals on fishery cooperation, particularly regarding information exchange, investment, organizing fishing processes and offering training opportunities to Somali workers. Yemeni Fisheries Minister Mahmoud Ibrahim Saghiri signed the agreement with Somaliland's Minister of Fisheries and Ports, Saeed Mohammad Raji.

Saghiri said the deal will solve many problems, stressing that his ministry is interested in strengthening fishing industry economic and trade

ties, as well as working together to stop piracy in the Red Sea.

A former British protectorate in northwestern Somalia, Somaliland split from the rest of Somalia following a bloody civil war and the 1991 fall of Mohamed Siad Bare. The region's citizens declared the independent Republic of Somaliland in May 1991, which now includes six of Somalia's 18 administrative regions, roughly the region between Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and the Gulf of Aden with an area of approximately 137,600 square kilometers.

Although not recognized by any government, Somaliland has maintained a stable existence with an elected president, Parliament and security services. It is argued that these achievements - without external help or intervention - are proof for others to recognize it as an independent nation.

Hadramout governor persuades teachers not to stage sit-in

In a meeting last week with Ageel Al-Attas, head of the Hadramout Teachers Syndicate, Governor Abdulgader Ali Hilal convinced teachers to cancel a planned sit-in in front of the government complex in Al-Mukalla.

The sit-in was intended to protest oppressions against teachers across the governorate, including replacing and firing some teachers, preventing them from signing the attendance list and threats and interrogation by security forces.

Al-Attas said the governor pledged to stop all violations against teachers - meant to break the strike - by security forces, education offices and general district managers. "If we don't see any action on the ground, then we'll decide what should be done," he added.

Continued from page 1

Court demands Watani Bank compensate customers

The state's lawyer confirmed that the CBY is involved in the case because it granted Watani permission to perform banking activities without meeting business requirements stipulated by Banking Law No. 38, which states: "The paid capital of any bank must not be less than one million Yemeni Riyals."

In 1999, the CBY approved Watani's budget until 2001, despite many violations associated with it. It continued approving Watani's budget until 2004, despite the bank's declining financial status resulting from performing activities without limit.

The depositors' lawyer urged the court to hold Watani Bank's governor, its management board and its legal accountant accountable for releasing reports containing false data. He demanded the court withhold Watani's assets in the CBY, keep them in the court's treasury or invest them to earn interest for Watani customers.

He also requested the court oblige the CBY to explain Watani's financial status and assessment of it, as well as extract guarantees from the CBY until returning deposit amounts to customers. The court released two suspects jailed on commercial guarantees.

In the past few days, depositors have threatened to stage official protests and sit-ins at the Cabinet and Parliament. They vowed to hold sit-ins at the Presidential Palace if their issues remain unconsidered in order to claim what they lost due to Watani's bankruptcy.

Watani Bank collapsed last December, announcing its failure to fulfill its financial obligations to its customers as stipulated by Articles 43, 44 and 46 of 1998's Law No. 38 concerning banks and financial institutions. The CBY decided to enact firm measures against the bankrupt bank and end its officials' authority.

JMP accuses government of avoiding reform

As opposed to "one-person rule," the parliamentary system will help alleviate suffering, which has been a historical problem for Yemenis. Getting rid of one-person rule has been a demand for reforming Yemen's national movement since the 1930s, the JMP said in a statement. The current system has led to concentration of power in the president's hands, thereby edging out institutions' role and making corruption rampant in all government administrative units.

Opposition leaders commented that the current governmental system has become an instrument to monopolize, take control of power and then bequeath it to sons. Such a system

forms the best cover for corrupt officials to practice illegal earning while chaos spreads nationwide at the expense of the rule of law.

As part of their efforts to conduct free and fair local and presidential elections, opposition parties met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh last Saturday, reaching an agreement to form a legal committee to discuss Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) violations.

During the meeting, Saleh emphasized the need to conduct free and fair elections, Mohamed Al-Sabri, Secretary-General of the Nasserite Organization's Political Unit, said in a statement to Al-Sahwah Net.

Al-Sabri pointed out that the JMP revealed its proposal to ensure free and fair local and presidential elections and suggested forming a committee from lawyers and judges to discuss SCER violations.

Saleh and opposition leaders discussed political guarantees and procedures to manipulate them, agreeing to postpone other issues necessitating constitutional amendment to future meetings.

Al-Sabri mentioned that opposition parties agreed to dialogue with the GPC on a mechanism to conduct free and fair local and presidential polls, but such dialogue's time was unspecified.

Abdul Rahman Al-Hamdi, ex-MP and younger brother of former Yemeni President:

“Continued silence and no comment on the current situation mean conspiracy with corrupt forces”

By: Mustafa Rajeh

Yemen's upcoming presidential race represents a turning point for broad political conflict. Independent presidential candidates number almost 10, while the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) has yet to name its candidate. Abdulrahman Al-Hamdi, former MP (1993-97) and brother of former President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi (1974-77), last week joined the list of presidential candidates.

The Yemen Times forwarded Al-Hamdi the following questions to unveil the reasons behind his bid for candidacy and identify policies he intends to adopt to rescue Yemen from corruption and an ailing economy.

The public has the impression that most presidential bids up to now are not serious, including yours. How do you react to this?

It is difficult to answer this question, as such a widespread issue requires study and research to unveil the reasons why people have this viewpoint. Saleh's long reign, coupled with lack of well-established democratic conventions, as well as lack of experience regarding peaceful transfer of power, are some of the reasons encompassing the highest political post with horror. Concerning my nomination, I am serious enough to compete in the presidential race.

Why did you make a bid for the presidency and what are the motives behind your bid?

There are reasons galore, one of which is that we want to establish presidential candidacy as a constitutional right, whether for me or any citizen having the desire to run. My participation, along with others, intends to highlight the principle of peaceful transfer of power, moving it from

Al-Hamdi's letter requesting to run for the coming presidential elections.

Dear Judge Mohamed Abdurrahman Al-Qadhi Al-Rubai, Head of the Joint Meeting Parties Supreme Council:
I would like to inform you that I intend to nominate myself in the upcoming presidential elections and I request your approval as a Joint Meeting Parties nominee.
If you agree to my nomination, my electoral program will be what you agree upon and I will abide by it fully. I wish to meet with you to discuss all matters concerning the program and elections nomination.

With regards,
Abdurrahman Mohamed Al-Hamdi,
March 2006



Abdul Rahman Al-Hamdi

theoretical clauses into real life. Peaceful transfer of power must not remain a slogan for media practice.

What is of great importance is that Yemenis live in difficult and unprecedented conditions impacting political, economic and social situations. Absence of law and order, as well as corruption became the main law, while order was the exception. Public property

We hope to take the peaceful transfer of power from the level of slogans to reality.

was plundered and mishandled as if it belonged to officials.

All of these greatly infringed upon the community, with the poor constituted the population's overwhelming majority while a small minority controls wealth and power. Government officials monopolize trade activities using their power to defeat any rivals. International reports on Yemen's deteriorating economic situations and freedoms are viewed as a thorough description of the condition. We know reforms persist, particularly in political and economic areas, and therefore, must not be delayed any longer.

As a Yemeni citizen, I believe continued silence and absence of reaction to what happens in everyday life mean conspiracy against public interests.

You have been absent from political participation since your 1993-97 Parliament post. Now, after several years, you return as a presidential candidate. Does this affect your competition?

Possibly, but I think continued media presence and political presence in government institutions have become formal. Parliament seems to have a weak, if not passive, role, driving the country backward via its legislation. What is of crucial importance is that Parliament is controlled by the executive authority and presidential directives. The situation caused Parliament to lose

credibility and forced me not to stand again in parliamentary elections. I did not withdraw because of the loss; rather, I had a great opportunity to win.

We need to contemplate about ourselves and our presence must be effective. I believe I can make the public hear my address and program in the upcoming presidential race. Winning is not the ultimate standard for success, but real competition in the shadow of free and fair polls will be considered, if it happens, a victory for the democratic process.

How do you assess Yemen's deteriorating political and economic situation, as highlighted by many indicators?

The reform process is a complete system that should be implemented now and political reform is the gate for other comprehensive reforms. Political reform begins with agreement on reforming the electoral process to be conducted freely and fairly and free of vote fraud. Only this can achieve reforms.

What is your attitude toward the political reform program presented by the JMP? Will you coordinate your attitude with the opposition?

I asked for dialogue with the JMP to jointly coordinate the upcoming presidential race. I requested the JMP recommend me as the opposition presidential candidate, particularly as it has not yet named a candidate to represent it. All political programs serve the country, whether presented by the opposition or other parties. The most important thing is that all parties showing their programs must have a clear vision regarding their work priorities, as well as clarity to convey them into real life.

I asked the (JMP) to recommend me as the opposition presidential candidate.

In your press statement, you mentioned that you have an ambition to aspire to former President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi's presidential reign (1974-77), described by many Yemenis as "The Golden Reign." If you win, what are the most prominent policies you intend to resume?

The current situation is totally different from that of the '70s, but there are numerous principles for the state. I will work hard to reestablish the state of law and order that represented Ibrahim Al-Hamdi's program, which contained the following prominent features:

1- Reestablishing the principle of equal citizenship and justice, as it was a state for citizens and not a state for sheikhs, as experienced now.

2-Reconsidering the status of law and order.

3-Reconsidering achievements of the September 26 and October 14 Yemeni revolutions.

4-Updating and making the judiciary totally independent.

5- Fighting corruption and maintaining public funds.

6-Activating control and monitoring and affiliating the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) with Parliament, ensuring that COCA reports are published and implemented.

I plan to work hard to finalize democratic construction and expand local governance to reclaim all authorities, enabling the public to directly elect governors. The Shoura Council must be elected with equal shares to all governorates. I plan to announce a complete electoral program in coming days.

If you or another candidate other than the current president, who has been in power for 38 years, wins, do you think you will enter the presidential palace peacefully?

We have to be optimistic and hope affairs go easily. This is the most challenging test for our democratic experience.

Do you believe the upcoming presidential polls will be free and fair, and will you boycott it if the opposition decides to do so?

As mentioned earlier, I plan to dialogue with the opposition and then answer this question.

Which political or social current do you seem to be closer to?

Every honest citizen who is jealous for his country, who trusts my electoral program and votes for me is giving me legitimacy to represent him, fulfill my tasks and apply my electoral program.

From your point of view, will the upcoming presidential elections serve the democratic movement or will they be a frustrating factor to democratic development?

This depends on the integrity of elections and public participation.

Al-Hamdi: A brief background

Abdulrahman M. Al-Hamdi was born in December 15, 1961. He is a George Washington University graduate form Modern Engineering Faculty. He worked as a manager of the Technical Department at the Cabinet, and manager of Design and Specification Dept. in the General Authority for Roads and Bridges. He was a member of parliament from 1993 to 1997. He is currently the Chairman of Yemeni Democratic Forum. Al-Hamdi is married with 3 children.

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- ❖ Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- ❖ Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- ❖ Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- ❖ Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- ❖ Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- ❖ Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- ❖ Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- ❖ Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- ❖ Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- ❖ School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- ❖ Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: http://yem.qsi.org



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
Member of Quality Schools International

NAZIH TRADING ESTABLISHMENT



Job Vacancy

One of the cosmetic company(pioneers in the field of cosmetic) is looking to recruit for highly qualified person for the following post.

Accounts Assistant (1)

Assistant Accountant plus store keeper (1)

Qualification and experience

Bachelor degree in Accounting.
Computer proficiency in MS office internet.
Well knowledge about international Accounting standard and practice
Excellent command over written and spoken English.
3 years experience in reputed companies.

Please send your CV to nazihसाना@yemen.net.ye

Only short listed candidate will call for the interview. please don't try to contact the office directly if do so this candidates will be disqualified.

COOPERATION



EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED

PRIVATE SECTOR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
EPSP

Employment Opportunities for Economists in Taiz and Aden

The Employment oriented Private Sector Development Programme (EPSP) aims at assisting the private sector in Yemen, particularly at small and medium enterprises (SME) to maintain and improve their competitiveness, to grow and provide more employment opportunities and thus contribute to poverty reduction.

The implementation of EPSP started middle of 2004. Meanwhile a large number of activities were carried out with the various partners aiming at

- capacity development for the governmental and non-governmental providers of business development services,
- improving the interaction between the vocational training institutions and the private sector with the view of improving the skills of the employees in SME

In future EPSP will focus its work more on assisting the authorities in the governorates of Aden and Taiz in the local economic development.

For the preparation of the next programme phase

EPSP intends to employ economists in Aden and Taiz for one year

to supplement the EPSP teams in Aden and in Taiz in the development of business and skills development services. There might be an option of extending the contract.

The tasks of the economists will be

- to analyse local economic development (LED) plans of the authorities in Aden and Taiz to support the private sector in the context of national strategies
- to assist the EPSP management in assessing possible contributions of EPSP to the implementation of LED by the local authorities
- to assist the EPSP management in planning, implementing and assessing development strategies of priority sector analyses
- and advising the partners in the implementation of the development plans.

The applicants should have

- a university degree in economics,
- three years experience in regional economic development
- and should be fluent in Arabic and English.

It would be an advantage if the applicant originates from Taiz or Aden. Please send applications together with a CV latest by 15 April 2006 preferably by e-mail to:

egold@integration.org
EPSP
c/o GTZ Office
P. O. Box 692, Sana'a
Telephone: 406975, Fax: 406976

Is freedom from Saddam worth the cost?

As Iraqis marked the third anniversary of the U.S.-led invasion, there was a stark difference between their pessimistic view of their future and some U.S. officials' upbeat assessment.

With sectarian violence raging, essential services below pre-war levels and the prospect of civil war looming, many Iraqis question whether Saddam's fall was worth the cost.

Thousands of Iraqis, mostly Sunnis, have been killed in sectarian violence since the Feb. 22 bombing of Al-Askariya shrine in the holy city of Samarra. Sunni leaders accuse death squads operated by the Shia-dominated Interior Minister of being responsible for most of the killings.

According to an article on Egypt's Arabic Language Al-Ahram newspaper, the Iraqis might have wanted Saddam to be removed, but the deadly consequences of the overthrow were never predicted. Sunnis and Shias are killing each other, and the Kurds are preparing their breakaway in the north in the name of federalism. Meanwhile, the U.S. tightened its grip on the country after it deceived the world into thinking that invading Iraq was justified.

Out of this deception came a string of unpalatable questions: Wouldn't it have been better for Iraq, the Iraqis and all



Bush's administration notified the Shia Muslim alliance it opposes Jafari's nomination

Arabs (and probably the U.S. itself) if Saddam remained in power? The Americans believe that he was a blood-thirsty tyrant who had to be removed. But did the bloodshed come to an end after the invasion?

The U.S. President George W. Bush even blamed the recent sectarian attacks on Saddam Hussein, rejecting criticism that the U.S.-led invasion and continued military presence in the war-torn country is tearing it apart.

In a speech in Washington to address what he called "legitimate" concerns about the war by many Americans, Bush said that Saddam was a brutal "tyrant" who deliberately divided Iraq's religious and ethnic groups to keep himself in power. "Today some Americans ask whether removing Saddam caused the divisions and instability we're now seeing," Bush said. "In fact, much of the animosity and violence we now see is the legacy of Saddam Hussein."

Senate Democratic leader Harry Reid accused the American President of sending "mixed messages" on Iraq that are hurting the country's chances for success. "The president can give all the speeches he wants, but nothing will change the fact that his Iraq policy is wrong," said Reid, D-Nev. "Two weeks ago, he told the American people that Iraqis would control their country by the end of the year. But last week, he told us our troops would be there until at least 2009."

On the other hand, many Iraqis are frustrated that the Americans just don't get it. "It is true that we got freedom after the war, but uncontrolled freedom — chaos and violence," says Bashar Mohammad, the owner of a Baghdad Internet café, who lost five relatives in car bombings and sectarian killings.

"The new generation is growing on violence and sectarian ethics, and this will affect Iraq for many years to come," he said.

"We are living a more devastating war every day," Mohammad said.

The Iraqis also worry over the role the occupation is playing in their country. Many Iraqis believe that what's happening now is very convenient for their occupiers. It is all very good if the Iraqis are kidnapping and killing each other. This enables the occupiers to act as the neutral foreign party that promotes peace and understanding between the Iraqis, who up until the invasion, were very peaceful and understanding.

After the invasion, the Iraqis' hopes have diminished to nothing. They no more want freedom or democracy, they just need to live a normal life. "We either die by the Americans, the security companies, which kill you and leave you laying in the street, the Iraqi police or ... the death squads," says Laith Mohammad, 32, a student in Fallujah.

"Three years after the American invasion of Iraq, I have only one wish. I do not want democracy, food, electricity and water. I just do not want to die."

Source: Aljazeera.net

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN **بنك اليمن الدولي** **IBY**

Now..
All Visa cardholders can use their cards in Yemen through IBY ATM's Network.

VISA

VISA ELECTRON PLUS

For more details please call us on 01 - 407030 or visit our website at www.ibyemen.com

Almudhalath 01 448390

THOMSON PROMETRIC

NOW !

25th March 2006 the 1st **TOEFL** Exam at

Sana'a Trade Centre
P.O.Box: 3964
Tel: 448573/449356-9
Fax: 967 1 448547
Info.yemen@newhorizons.com
www.newhorizons.com

New Horizons
Computer Learning Centers
CHOOSE. LEARN. SUCCEED.

NewHorizons will Open Soon in Aden !

Join the world's largest English language testing network **ETS**

www.prometric.com

سعر أقل الآن خدمات راحة بأسعار مخفضة ومتنافسة.

راحة أكبر إستمتعوا برعاية أكبر على سيارات هوندا اي متريكسي الجديدة.

إستجابة أسرع استخدام الأن نظام تحديد مواقع السيارات بواسطة الأقمار الاصطناعية GPS لتتبع سرعة وصول السيارات لتلك الخدمة بالهاتف.

وبدون 50 ريال تم إلغاء تكلفة بداية المشاور

راش

لطلب الخدمة بالهاتف 44 88 88

Home Sweet Home

Venicleek Marblesque Goatskin

Select your own pattern from our selection of high performance, long life, exterior wall coating. It's unique synthetic resin promotes tenacious adhesion by "Keying" into the substrate, resisting attack by the servant weather and other pollutants.

Now Sipco has 50 branches around the Kingdom to provide you with the best professional advice.

دهانات سيبكو **SIPCO**

Tomorrow's Technology on the Surface

Manufactured in Saudi Arabia by Saudi Industrial Paint Co. Ltd.
P.O.Box: 5795, Dammam 31432
www.sipco.sa

Sense for Trading
Intersection of Amman st. & Algeria St. next to Al Mankal restaurant
Sana'a - Yemen Tel: 01-471371 Fax : 01 -219121

Aden's children in international focus

The International Committee for Children's Rights expressed concern about sexual exploitation in Aden. Aden's children not only face sexual abuse, they suffer social segregation as well.

By: Walid Al-Boks

A Juvenile Care Center source confirmed that the government turned a deaf ear to warnings from the International Committee for Children's Rights. The source also expressed concern over the rampant phenomenon of children's sexual exploitation. "It is on the increase, differing from last year. There is no precise statistic," the source stated.

According to non-governmental organization field studies, 10 boys ranging from age 10 to 17 were at the center at that time. However, some child activists were skeptical of such studies. They believed the studies did not target all children at the center, justifying that the government handles child sexual exploitation with sensitivity.

The international committee, which warns of child sexual exploitation, said Yemen's government had no information and did not record such phenomena. A 2005 International Children's Rights report mentioned many cautions concerning childhood situations in Yemen, particularly in Aden. Top concerns were about sexual exploitation, child labor and disabled children.

The report was prepared over five years, during which the committee closely observed the situation of children living in Yemen. Also during those five years, according to international analyses, Yemen did not conduct field studies to collect information or statistics on the type of sexual exploitation and violations children face.

An exception was a preliminary study conducted in Aden and Taiz by specialized psychiatrist Jamila Mohammed Nasser. The study focused on female inmates' children in Aden's Al-Mansoura Prison as a result of sex-

ual abuse and/or prostitution. Some study samples were presented at a 2003 regional symposium on child sexual abuse in Yemen and Jordan.

Supervised by the Yemeni Society for Psychological Health, another statistical study on the psychological aid telephone hotline program referred to the number of child sexual abuse cases. These were two remarkable studies among a fair number submitted to the committee.

The studies did not focus on child sexual abuse; rather, they were about Aden children's civil rights, child labor, freedom, physical punishment, family environment and alternative recreation and health care. They also tackled prospects for child and adolescent psychological services, combating female circumcision and Aden's education perspective.

The committee expressed grave concern about the situation of Yemeni children. It also confirmed that Adeni girls, like other Yemeni girls, suffer social segregation because they do not enjoy the same rights as their male counterparts. According to the committee, the rate of young girls in basic education is nearly the same as that of boys. During the past academic year, there were 6,671 boys and 6,264 girls in school. However, the number of girls decreased to 4,872 by sixth grade. Female student dropouts climaxed at ninth grade, with 3,764 girls dropping out of school, according to 2003-2004 statistics.

Moreover, the committee further stressed children's rights, freedoms and physical punishment. It previously stressed the same issues in 1996 and 1999, expressing grave concern at the absence of birth registration. Aden used to be advanced in this respect but now is deteriorating.

According to 2004 official statistics,



Children are sometimes the victims of sexual abuse as they are innocents.

some 8,210 births were registered: 4,382 boys and 3,828 girls. In its recommendations, the committee denounced insults, negligence and physical punishment, basing its stance on last year's United Nations regional conference on violations against children held in Cairo.

The committee held parents accountable for insulting their children and depriving them of social care and a domestic family environment. It also referred to elementary health care and welfare, which the analytical report called "problems of disabled children, health services, adolescent health, damaging practices and mothers' rights to living standards." The report mentioned disabled children, asserting that there are no accurate statistics on the number of disabled children in Yemen. "Yemen's government has no compre-

hensive or sufficient policy toward disabled children. Programs to incorporate the disabled into education are absent."

The report wished to assign an adolescent health program. Such a program must be cared for and developed by the committee's recommendation, which stated that Yemeni children in general and adolescents in particular sorely need sexual, psychological and reproductive health awareness. In this regard, the committee depended on non-governmental organization reports indicating an increase in physical, psychological and behavioral diseases among adolescents. It called for training and qualifying secondary school teachers in chronological and behavioral characteristics, as well as behavioral and psychological disorders.

The Yemeni Society for Psychological Health experimented in

some Aden schools, establishing a behavioral center for psychological guidance and a telephone hotline program for children's psychological aid. The committee thought education should have a special focus, as it is the basis on which all solutions rest.

Aden is an important cultural and educational center because it is Yemen's commercial and economic center. Previously, it was the political capital of South Yemen. According to official estimates, Aden's population is 590,413. The percentage of children under age 15 is 37 percent, while the percentage of those aged 18 is 45 percent. According to 2003-2004 statistics, there were 6,671 boys and 6,624 girls in basic education schools, while there were 10,789 boys and 9,526 girls in secondary schools, indicating that the drop out rate among girls is 70 percent.

There are only two government vocational centers and the number of other educational centers does not meet local needs.

The committee expressed concern over arbitrary migration to Aden, which poses negative consequences for Aden's development and runs counter to the governorate's ability to provide services and living standards which are on the rise due to inflation. The committee's concern grew as it discussed the government's reform program, believing the discussion to protect the governorate's children is fruitless.

At the national level, the committee mentioned that 326,608 children under age 14 are working in various jobs, 167,774 of whom are girls and 158,834 are boys, according to 2004 statistics.

Walid Al-Boks is a Yemeni journalist.

Expression of Interest

Basic Education Development Project

Credit No. 3988-YEM and Grant No. TF-053721

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in Development Business and Dg Market dated of Feb.2, 2005.

The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and Multi-Donors Trust Fund toward the cost of Basic Education Development Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit & grants to payments under the contracts for the below-listed consulting services.

The Project Administration Unit now invites **individual consultants** to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.).

1- Capacity Building of Girls Education Sector, MOE

The objective of this technical assistance is to develop staff Job description, enhance working relationship among different players in girls' education as the role of the relevant sector with relation to other MOE sectors, and develop the capacity of the girls education sector staff at all levels to deliver good quality work and improve their performance.

2- Assessment of Community Participation Activities, Girls Education Sector, MOE

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the experience of community participation that was implemented in Sana'a, Amran, Al-Mahweet, Al-Dale'a, and Raymah Governorates, identify strengths and weaknesses and the role of community involvement to improving the quality of education.

3- Leading Reform and Restructuring, Modernization Task Force, MOE

The objective of this technical assistance is to assist the MOE to perform the institutional change including decentralization of authorities, improving quality, efficiency of resources use and increasing accountability. The TA will also help the MOE improving strategic planning, staff capacity and performance.

4- Technical Assistance for Literacy and Adult Education Organization, MOE

The Objective of this technical assistance is to review available training materials and develop a training manual, and train trainers to implement training courses for the staff working on Literacy and Adult Education Organization.

5- Evaluation of the Literacy and Adult Education Strategy, Literacy and Adult Education Organization, MOE

The objective of this technical assistance is to review and evaluate the above-mentioned Literacy and Adult Education strategy, and develop strategic directions for literacy integrating it within the BEDS.

The selection of consultants will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004", Chapter V: "Selection of Individual Consultant".

Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. From 10:00 am to 12:00 noon at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by April 23, 2006.

Ministry of Education
Basic Education Development Project
Project Administration Unit
60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad
Tel: 00967-01-619160, Fax: 00967-01- 619219
Email:info@bedp-yemen.org



Yemen International Telecommunications Co. (TeleYemen)

Vacancy Announcement

Yemen International Telecommunications Co. (TeleYemen), would like to call qualified candidates to apply for the following vacant post based in the main office in Sana'a.

1) Marketing Executive:-

* Main Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Assist in developing, implementing and managing new marketing strategies.
2. Provide full support in the development of the service, offers and promotions through the coordinated use of specific elements of the marketing mix.
3. Manage to facilitate the appropriate research and intelligence for the development of marketing plans, new offers and communication campaigns.
4. Analyzing statistical information, propose new ideas and recommend solutions.
5. Identification and selection of promotional and advertising options.
6. Remaining duties are contained in the Job Description.

* Qualifications & Experience:

1. Must hold a degree in Marketing or Business Administration.
2. Minimum of 2 years experience in Marketing and related fields.
3. Candidate should be creative and have analytical abilities.
4. Computer literate and proficient in MS Office applications.
5. Fluent communication in both oral and written Arabic and English.
6. Strong knowledge of existing and emerging technology.

Interested candidates may submit their application letter with detailed Curriculum Vitae ONLY to the following address no later than 6.3.2006 :-

Please note that only candidates who fulfill above requirements will be considered.

C/O Manager Human Resources, TeleYemen, PO Box 2646, Sana'a, Yemen Republic.

Words of Wisdom



The rate of population growth is an extremely vital factor in the ability of the country to successfully develop. It is imperative that the government, Non government organizations, the media, educationists, and intellectuals join hands to make it clear to families that a large number of children is a burden which neither the parents nor the society can handle.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINIONCommemorating
Al-Zubairi

For non-Yemenis living in Sana'a, Al-Zubairi is the name of a main street crossing the capital from Bab Al-Yemen (the southern gate of the Old City of Sana'a) in the east to Asir Mountain in the west. But do they know that Al-Zubairi was a prominent Yemeni poet, revolutionist and intellectual figure or that last Saturday, April 1, marked 41 years since his assassination?

Mohamed Mahmoud Al-Zubairi was born in Boustan Al-Sultan in Sana'a in 1910. He received his basic education at Al-Madrasa Al-Elmiah, one of few schools in Yemen at that time. He showed a tremendous talent for poetry at an early age, but like many intellectuals at that time, he was very concerned about the deteriorating condition of Yemen and its people's misery. He went to Egypt in 1941 where he found a suitable environment for improving his thoughts and political awareness. He met many Yemenis there who were against the Imam and his way of ruling the country which resulted in suffering and hardship for Yemenis.

Al-Zubairi began his activities by criticizing the regime, highlighting Yemen's poor condition and calling Yemenis to be freed from illiteracy, poverty and dictatorship. His writings and speeches found enormous support from many Yemenis, both inside and outside Yemen.

When Al-Zubairi returned to Yemen, he was thrown into jail. After his release, he continued writing and his poems became very popular. Under pressure from the Imam's regime, he escaped to Aden to join the Yemeni Freemen Movement, becoming a founder of the Yemeni Freemen Party in 1944 and the Voice of Yemen Newspaper dedicated to showing Yemenis their rights and calling for a constitution and radical reforms. Following the 1948 revolution's failure, Al-Zubairi fled to Pakistan, living in exile there for many years while working as a teacher and broadcaster. However, he continued his struggle and became one of Yemen's prominent opposition leaders calling for revolution and a republican system between 1952 and 1962. After the 1962 Yemeni revolution, he was appointed Minister of Education and a member of the presidential council.

Al-Zubairi was assassinated April 1, 1965, while trying to convince some tribes in Barat (Al-Jawf) to discontinue their support of the monarchy against republicans. He was against Yemenis fighting each other and wanted the civil war to end. When news of his assassination spread throughout the country, citizens thought it was an April Fool's joke. They simply could not believe that the peaceful leader, whose only weapon was poetry and dialogue, had been killed. Over the years, Al-Zubairi formed an image of a leader who did not remain in the office preaching, issuing orders or seeking political or financial gain from his long history of struggle. Rather, he died on the field, trying his best to give Yemenis what they deserve: freedom and development.

Al-Zubairi also is considered the foremost Yemeni poet in the first half of the 20th century. Full of passion, his poetry echoed his revolutionary anger toward the Imam's oppression and national struggle. It was a source of inspiration and motivation for Yemenis to continue their uprising against a dark and backward era, and most importantly, to keep faith in their vision of the future for generations to come.

Dr. Hamdan Dammaj
Managing Editor

Where are Arabs on the
anniversary of Iraq's occupation?

Three anniversaries have passed since the occupation of Iraq exploiting its oil wealth and dividing it into smaller parts while other Arab countries from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean are in a state of slumbering as if they are dead.

Capital cities of the invaders witnessed massive demonstrations and their inhabitants denounced Iraq's occupation, insisting on ending the unjustifiable oppression while Arabs remain silent. No Arab capital witnessed its people organizing a demonstration to reflect public feelings or express outrage at what happened and still is happening to Iraq, which has entered a new stage of civil war due to the invasion.

The strangest thing is that we hear so-called political and intellectual leaders saying that what happens in Iraq concerns the Iraqi people, an ugly saying similar to what we hear from Iraqis who are loyalists to the occupation. These agents point the arrows of words at the



By: Dr. Abdulaziz
Al-Maqaleh

hands on their hearts in fear of what is taking place in Iraq, as well as in fear of the possibility for invasion to reach their homes? What happens in occupied Iraq is not a local affair, similar to what happens in Palestine. The occupation and their agents in the two Arab countries promote the idea of a private affair. If what is seen in Iraq happens between Iraqis themselves without any foreign intervention, it will be the right of Iraqis to tell others: "Let us do what we want, since this is our private affair and it is we who know the circumstances and problems of our country." The matter is relatively similar in Palestine.

But what happens here and there is

foreign occupation threatening Arab world unity, as foreign presence in Arab lands poses a threat to Arabs' future. Neutrality and indifference are limitless treasons.

Let's return to the pessimistic anniversary and Arab regimes' silence. Citizens in occupation capitals proved to be the first to stream into streets to protest against the unjustifiable invasion, denouncing the false justifications upon which the occupation and its consequential tragic scandals were based. Where were Arabs on the anniversary's eve? Were they awaiting approval from the superpowers or had frustration reached its climactic point, compelling Arabs to keep silent, showing no reaction to what happens in the occupied lands?

Arabs' passive stance on the third anniversary of an occupied Arab nation increases shyness and disgust at current circumstances the Arab world is experiencing and the collapse to which they will lead.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is Yemen's prominent poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for Studies.

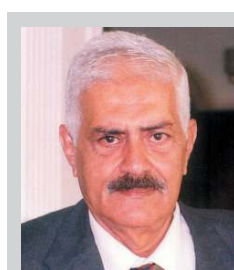
State of suspense in the Middle East (1-2)

The current international situation, especially at the regional level, represents the ideal example of what is called the state of suspense. Files are open and issues unsettled and all are waiting.

Here is the Iranian western confrontation in a way bearing worrying forebodings. The situation in Iraq does not seem approaching settlement in the short-run. In addition, the Palestinian occupied territories looks to be having a situation of waiting that may take long space of time and the Syrian-Lebanese relation enters an uncomfortable stage of for all parties, as well as the situation in Darfur is heading for a new turning whose probabilities look to be ambiguous and with dangerous outcomes.

In Yemen, the situation is not showing good omens between the ruling party and the opposition, especially before preparations for the local and presidential elections, at a time the supreme commission of elections does not read well the regional and international variables. The opposition has not yet announced its candidate for the presidential elections particularly under the situation of increased number of independent nominees and the absence of the ruling party's convincing the president to be its candidate to name the alternative.

All these situations collectively form what is can be called the state of international suspense against which all possibilities are probable and also all results are contingent. Reviewing aspects of suspense prevail these selected samples



By: Prof. Abdulaziz
Al-Tarb

of spots of tension in the Middle East can be summarized with the following points:

First, We do not believe that breaking through the Iranian revolution will be an easy thing because the "struggling state" is, by its nature, founded on rooted principles difficult to negotiate with or to get

concessions from. Though I personally feel concerned regarding an example of the Iranian president Ahmed Najad, I know that the Iranian political decision is not in the hands of the president of the republic alone. There is the supreme spiritual leader and with him a strong group of governance strong establishments, more capable of formulating the final stands. A few years before I had he opportunity to visit Iran to see what I did not expect to see. There I found out a strong state, coherent society, advancing economy and the woman proceeding on liberation. I also discovered that Iran is the second Asian state, next to India, in cinema industry. It has the best program for family planning in the Islamic world. Then I believed that the western media try to underestimate efficiency of the mullahs' rule and to paint news and information with whimsical political tincture. Therefore, I think that Iran will go ahead on its road despite that we concede that Israel strongly seeks to deal a blow to the Iranian nuclear installation, it might do so, but an American involvement in Iran similar to the Iraqi type seems to be an impossible development, based on our reading of the international attitude and its ramifications. No doubt the entire world follows up that

heated confrontation, particularly after the European stand has got close to the American stand versus the Iranian nuclear file that had been forwarded to the UN Security Council in a step to intimidate Iran and in complication of the tense attitude between it and he west in general and the United States in particular.

Second, Iraq and its situation have entered the darkest spot of the tunnel. Let's be specific and call things by their actual names. Iraq is governed by Shiite imams and is hit by Kurdish-Arab, Shiite and Sunnis, conflicts, a situation heralding the most dangerous consequences. It is quite enough to ponder what we term the mosque war, an unprecedented development of bloody conflict taking place on the land of two rivers. Moreover, the victims of violence are on the increase and I do not think of a possible near end of this situation produced by the American invasion. Added to that are the strong charges of vexation and despair greatly dominating over the sons of the wounded homeland. As there seems to be a conflict on the person of the prime minister, the ongoing conflict in Baghdad is closely related to each party's use of its strength and political weight for a new formulation crystallizing the Iraqis perception of what the future Iraq can be. Although the Iraqi question, with all of its complications, seems still improbable of solution despite of the efforts to settle it, that will not affect the future of the great Arab people of Iraq.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb is an economist and a professor in Political Science. He is the head of a number of professional associations, such as the Arab Group for Investment and Development

COMMON
SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Israeli Lobby proves
accurate by "IL study"!

John J. Mearsheimer (born December 1947) is the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago

Stephen M. Walt is Academic Dean and Robert and Renee Belfer Professor of International Affairs at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

The above two gentlemen of distinction have undoubtedly proved their loyalty to their country and more importantly have proved their professional courage and diligence in presenting a study that should enlighten the American people as to the misguided approach their government's foreign policy has been pursuing. These two distinguished academicians of the United States have dared to put all the weight and credibility of their academic credentials on an important topic that should be of interest to all Americans and non-Americans, who were waiting for the day when

America will awaken to the smear that this Lobby has put on the posture and image of the United States throughout the world. Their work, "The Israel Lobby" should have been greeted with admiration and respect for its candidity, unrelenting and objective discussion of the misleading influence of Israeli Lobby in the United States. One is quite certain that these two honorable men were doing this in the best interests of the United States and with the utmost adherence to professional ethics and adherence to the upholding of moral values on which presumably the United States was founded upon.

Yet, after absorbing the shocking revelations of their very important and well referenced study, the Israel Lobby began its libel and slander campaign against these two men, without hardly showing any taste or respect for the stature that these men deserve. In fact all that the study revealed with respect to intimidation, and rejection of any opposing opinion were unleashed against these two men of distinction and it is not surprising that the Israeli Lobby was dealt a striking blow by the study. This is evidenced by the early silence so as not to give the study early disseminating momentum, especially as the Lobby was caught off guard by its revealing facts about the danger and evil that has befallen the United States thanks to the strength and influence which this machine has been accorded in the United States political apparatus. Of course there was more libel, arm twisting and plain blackmail used to confront this study rather than academic credible responses worth noting. These ranged from forcing both the University of Chicago and Harvard University to remove their logos from the study reports to calling the study "full of errors" and childish, not to mention "typically anti-Semitic", conspiracy theory oriented and all the other standing libels that the Lobby has ready for anyone who dares challenge their power and influence.

This observer would like to point out two aspects of the misdeeds of this Lobby. In a reprint of most of this observer's article on the Anniversary of Rachel Corrie's murder by a Zionist bulldozer three years ago, this is what the Wall Street Journal's James Taranto wrote on Tuesday, March 21, 2006:

She "gave her life to a tractor"? Actually, it was a bulldozer, and she was accidentally run over when she stood in front of it in an effort to stop Israel from destroying weapons-smuggling tunnels. That would hardly seem to qualify her for martyrdom, though clearly she's an inspiration to deranged anti-Semites everywhere. (I.e. Rachel Corrie is now a terrorist!)

Lies, manipulation of the truth and a horrendous addiction to smear people. That is the underlying weapon of the Israel Lobby (the WSJ was considered part and parcel of this Lobby in the Harvard and Chicago University study - although the latter later cowed down to pressure from the Lobby to get their logos out of the study report). There are reports that they are demanding the resignation of Walt from the Kennedy School, but these reports are unconfirmed).

Everyone knows that Rachel was protecting some handicapped Palestinians, whose house was being demolished by an Israeli Bulldozer and people were shouting to the driver to stop before mercilessly crushing her (This is from the British Independent's Robert Fisk: "... (Rachel) stood in front of an Israeli bulldozer in an attempt to prevent the driver from destroying a Palestinian home. The bulldozer drove over her and then reversed and crushed her a second time). But look at the nerve of the WSJ editor in twisting the facts and smearing Rachel at the same time as just one of those "anti-Semites". To the WSJ, one would just like to say that this observer is more Semite than anyone their editor means by this worthless slander. Moreover, Rachel is more of an inspiration then any of the devious icons that make up the Israeli Lobby including Tanaro or any of the other mouthpieces of the Israeli Lobby. We have a lot more articles going along this direction (as well as blogs) but we will suffice with this for now.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.

Letters to the Editor

Guantanamo Detainees Ignored
by the Government

This is in reference to the flag-story "Guantanamo Detainees Ignored by the Government" (Yemen Times, 30 Jan).

In my view, the government has not deliberately ignored her citizens being held in Cuba, it is because of the fear of US. It is true that every country whether it's a Muslim or non-Muslim is feeling

scared of US wrath, but still there are some who are showing their muscles to US. Iran, Syria and North Korea are the vivid examples of those tiny states that have openly challenged the US... but what is ironical is that Muslims have now turned out to be materialistic and have almost lost faith in the golden principles of Islam.

This being the case today we don't bother to recite the Holy

Qur'an with its meaning attempting to implement it in our daily life, we prefer to watch horror and action movies on so many Western and European satellite channels. We waste our precious time on the internet chatting, but we don't bother offering prayers while the call-for-prayer is going on. We feel ashamed of asking our kids to wear at least our respective national dress [if not an Islamic

one] while taking them out to markets or other place of entertainment.

Why is that? Are we ashamed of calling ourselves Muslims? If that's the case, then get ready for the wrath of Almighty Allah. He will not send angels down to punish us, but on this earth still there are some people like Mr. Bush, Mr. Blair and Mr. Sharon who are enough to serve the purpose.

We are living on this earth as if we would never ever die... but let's not forget that death keeps no

calendar. How many people passed away but still our eyes seem to be closed. In the name of democracy and modernization, Muslims are being deprived of their fundamental traditions and customs in a very cunning and tactful way by West. If you follow the norms of modernity, you are civilized and educated, otherwise you are a conservative, a terrorist, a fundamentalist and a extremist.

Barkatullah Marwat
bmkwat@hotmail.com
Kuwait

YEMEN
TIMES
www.yementimes.com

First Political bi-weekly English
Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in
1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: yementimes@yementimes.com
Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Managing Editor
Dr. Hamdan Zaid Dammag

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima
Al-Ariqi, Amel
Ali, Mohammed
Al-Jabri, Mohammed
Al-Khawlani, Adel
Almasmari, Hakim
Al-Mayasi, Yasser
Al-Molsi, Shaker
Khidhr, Mohammed
Patterson, Dana

Offices

Aden Bureau Chief:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Hodeidah Bureau:

Mazen Abdulghani Al-Saqqaf,
Mobile: 711404122

Ibb correspondent:

Nashwan Dammaj
Mobile: (+967) 733840609,
Email: naschuan2000@yahoo.com

Hadamout Correspondent:

Saeed Al-Batati
Mobile (+967) 733896986
Email: albatati88@yahoo.com
Fax: +967 (05) 360303

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, address or email. We reserve the right to edit letters and articles for clarity, style, length and legal contents. Any article or letter submitted cannot be returned to the writer under any circumstances.
- To advertise in the paper, contact the advertising department in any of the offices of the newspaper.

Yemen Press Review

By: Mohammed Khidhr

البشاق

Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of General People's Congress

(GPC), 27 Mar 2006.

Main headlines

- President Saleh: The constitution defined our way of transferring power without conspiracy on the homeland
- Multi-party system, competitive programs for building the country, some forces understood it as a pickaxe for destroying whatever beautiful
- More than 20 draft resolutions on table of the Khartoum Arab Summit
- Parties of the JMP instigate teachers to demonstrate, interior ministry warns
- GPC re-forms its General Secretariat offices
- GPC General Committee confirm continuation of dialogue with political parties and civil society organizations
- Ali Nasser Mohammed object of esteem and respect of the political leadership, the government and the GPC
- Mahboob resignation, Final attempt to outflank journalists demands
- Elections Supreme Commission fixes end of April the beginning of the process of checking and amending voter lists

Columnist Dr Abdulaziz al-Maqaleh discusses in an article the third anniversary of Iraq occupation saying the anniversary passed while the Arab homeland is in a state of death-like silence. The capitals from where the occupation troops had come took to the streets in angry demonstrations denouncing the occupation and demanding to put an end to the aggression whereas the Arab people are feeling the humiliation with silence and none of the Arab citizens in any Arab capital dares to organize a demonstration reflecting the general feeling of suppressed anger for what has been happening to Iraq. The strangest thing we have begun to hear from the so-called political and intellectual leaderships is that what is happening in Iraq is an internal affair concerns the Iraqis.

What happens in Iraq is not an internal affair as is the affair in Palestine. The occupation is the same and its

agents in both countries are the ones promoting this idea of the domestic affair. If what is happening in Iraq and Palestine is among the people without occupation and foreign intervention, it could be then an internal affair. But what is happening in both countries is a flagrant foreign occupation threatening the existence of the entire nation.

الأناس

Annas weekly, 27 Mar 2006.

Main headlines

- Under the president's intervention, dialogue between the JMP and the GPC resumes
- Led by trade unions and drivers, A large-scale action demanding improvement of living conditions among the citizens
- Changes expected to be effected in the ruling party's media instruments
- Monitoring Apparatus detects violations inside government institutions
- Committee for journalists protection follows up the case of al-Hakimi

Writer Ali Al-Faqeeh tackles in an article the question of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate developments saying assailment has lately escalated against the journalists syndicate by the official media and that attack was intensified after the journalists chairman announcement of tendering his resignation for health reasons. Official newspapers published articles and news stories about journalists demands for holding a conference to re-elect a new council for the syndicate and the call for saving the syndicate from deterioration. The official newspapers attack have gone further to accuse some members of the journalists syndicate of hanging around the gates of foreign embassies and involvement in projects financed by foreign parties, citing the Danish project for support for Yemeni press.

Although newspapers affiliate of the ruling party have devoted pages to talk about the situation of the journalists syndicate and its future if there was not an urgent call to holding a syndicate's general conference and election of a new council, it is not surprising especially that those newspapers have been used to file charges against whoever

differs with the authority orientations and its desire to nationalize civil society organizations so that their tasks will be praising gains of the ruling party.

الطريق

Attariq weekly, 28 Mar 2006.

Main headlines

- Information on mass graves at Al-Khadad and Darulabadil in Lahj
- Al-Jifri: The question of the south, an indicator that the homeland is unified as land and divided as humans
- Masdous: Solving the question of the south will reform the political system
- Members from YSP of Hadramout organization resigned
- Nabil Khouri: Our movements and contacts with political activities have not changed
- Women from Aden complain the Elections Supreme Commission Writer Mohammed Jaafar Mohammed Nasser says we in the Arab world are still lacking in knowledge that democracy is an endless series of changes and transformations.

The writer maintains asking about the time and effort we need to establish democracy especially that our situations are full of challenges from poor education, low standard of economy, spread of unemployment, spread of corruption, bad distribution of wealth and authorities and foreign interventions. Thus it is reasonable to mention that the measures for establishment of democracy are of the most complicated matters under these miserable conditions. The task will require long struggle and commitments built on solid foundations by all forces of the people. Some say that democracy coming from outside may lead to shake our national and cultural identity and threaten our sovereignty, but when we talk about establishment of democracy we may call for establishment of the principles of Shoura (consultancy) and stabilization of principles of Islamic law.

He is mistaken who thinks there is what prevents us from acquiring whatever we can from the west democracy if that leads to results serving the people with protection and preservation of

their dignity and freedom. It is also out of exaggeration to think that the cultural identity is decided by the dominating governments or is defended and protected by the authority establishments. The cultural identity is a mixture of the people's feelings and spirit in language, history, religion and destiny. It gets strengthened under freedom and ability of individuals to taking part in drawing up education systems and curricula and giving prominence to the media address that bears their voices.

الوحدية

Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite Unionist Organization, 28 Mar 2006.

Main headlines

- Wangling millions of YR in Education
- Ruling party intends effecting amendments on constitution articles
- JMP denounces oppressive practices against teachers
- Tribes block highway linking Amran and Hajjah, Tribal dispute heralds bloody confrontations
- Four persons injured in quarrel between tax collectors and qat sellers

The newspaper's political editor discusses the Arab summits saying the Arab citizen no longer trusts or attach any importance to draft resolutions announced on the eve of holding the Arab summit in Khartoum on 28th March 2006. The reason is that the attitudes of those regimes while convened are an extension of their individual stances. Any political or media opinion describing the meeting of the summit as under very delicate or very dangerous circumstances is rather impractical because the regimes themselves have, by their weakness and submission, made those circumstances. With their acts they have ruined the past and present of the Arab region and thus they are no longer capable of offering anything for the future or to realize any reform. After those regimes have surrendered Iraq and made a problem added to that of Palestine, we see them now just watching as spectators what is happening to Syria, Lebanon and Sudanese Darfur.

S
K
E
T
C
H
E
D

O
P
I
N
I
O
N



By: Samer



SILVER LINING

By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

Public Diplomacy & Dialogue with the West

Last week I read a short piece of news in Akbar al-Youm criticizing the British council and accusing it of targeting the Arab youth and their religion. The newspaper published group pictures for some youngsters from some Arab countries including Yemen, alleging that these young people have relinquished their religion, being the overall aim of the British council which organized a study trip for them; it is to distort their identity and morality.

I have really felt disgusted after reading the paper. There is nothing wrong in the pictures that can tell us how the West is trying to penetrate these youngsters. They were on a visit to Britain under a program meant to bring the young people from different countries together so that to establish understanding and friendships.

Again al-Mithaq Weekly of the ruling party last Monday accused our colleagues Jamal Amer and Hafiz al-Bukari of being agents for foreign forces. The two guys were invited to take part in some media activities in the US which were described as suspicious trips. Amer is visiting the US under the International Visitors Program which is sponsored by the State Department. I visited the US under this program in 2002 and I found it a very excellent study, meeting journalists from different countries and getting to know very closely the media in the US and how it functions. The Program is meant for different target groups including parliamentarians, businessmen, legalists, journalists, teachers, academicians...etc. I remember after I came back, one of my colleagues asked me "how was your CIA training workshop?"

This is the totalitarian culture that always feels afraid from the outsider culture and explains everything in the context of conspiracy. They think themselves we are the target of the West which is working hard to destroy us. This is complete nonsense and hallucination.

These people claim our "noble moral values and culture" is the target of the West, which is stereotyped as our number one enemy. Suppose this is the case and that the West is trying to intellectually invade us with its "perverted morals". Then, why should we feel afraid as our ethics and morality can defeat such an immoral culture? Otherwise, our culture had better vanish and wither away, if it is unable to stand before the so-called waves of Western attempts to control us. If the West wants to defeat us morally, why do not we try to do the same and target the Western people by similar programs? I know the West would like us to know it better and therefore, is concerned to fund such programs because it is concerned with correcting its image in our minds. However, the Arab and Muslim countries are not willing to do the same, exposing

the Western people to the reality of Islam and Muslims. The political regimes in these countries are, on the contrary, ready to pay some writers to exercise lip kissing and praise their "great achievements".

The antithesis of our argument is the fact that we use all the products of this "enemy" and benefit from all its technology and try to deny this reality. We still live in our past and its distinction and therefore, we do not want to acknowledge the betterment of the West and its modern technology. We are the weakest politically, economically, technologically...etc. We forget about this distinction of the Western civilization, remembering only "perversion".

We always complain that there is lack of understanding between us and the West and that there is an urgent need for dialogue to bridge this break. The recent crisis of the cartoons of Prophet Mohammed has really shown how wide the gap between the Muslims and the West is.

I believe part of the dialogue between us and the West is exchanging visits of luminaries and intellectual people, including the youngsters. These visits are important in the sense it enable us to understand the West as it is, not as it is imaged to us; a perverted culture that has no meaning. We have been told that the Westerners live the life of animals, being emotionally and spiritually dry. We have studied that we are the best, owning the absolute truth. When you get to know the Western people, you know how wrong these conceptions are.

I remember when I wrote that it is only dialogue that can work out in the cartoons problem. I was lashed out at by some people, including university professors; they said these Western people understand nothing but force. Blindly, we have held the Danish society accountable for the cartoons problem and called for boycotting it.

Our real enemy is not the West; it is rather these political regimes which have done nothing to develop their nations. They have wasted our money on their families and their cronies, hampering any efforts of development and democratization. These regimes want to maintain the relationship with the West at the diplomatic level and are cautious of any direct interaction between people. Of course, they are not afraid we might be morally perverted by the West as some allege. Rather, they are afraid we get exposed to the Western democracy, media freedom, good governance, human rights and many other values that distinguish the West.

To drive the point home, dialogue and open debate between the people in the West and in the Muslim and Arab countries is very much needed and the only way out to erase misunderstanding. It is, in fact, public diplomacy that will help us directly communicate and understand each other.

The impossible is possible in Yemen

Motorcyclists denied their right to work in Yemen engaged in a symbolic funeral procession for the main Yemeni political parties. It may have been an apt analogy: the multi-party system may be dead. The democratic institutions established over fifteen years ago in Yemen may shrivel up and blow away without anyone noticing. The country may sink further into chaos as it slowly implodes and the oil runs out.

But do not place your bets just yet. Nationalism in Yemen is alive and well. In a region widely lacking habits of regular transition of executive authority, Yemen may become the first to achieve popular empowerment through democratic processes. There's a Presidential election coming in September.

The nature, character and history of Yemen make it the most likely Middle Eastern nation to evolve politically without external stressors. The last chaotic fifty years of Yemeni history were defined by people committed to the nation. Yemen, in existence since pre-Islamic times, has already been a leader in the new age of participatory legitimacy in the Middle East if only by absorbing the rhetoric and forms of democracy. With the unity of North and South Yemen in 1990, the Yemeni people came to a consensus for democracy and since have internalized the legitimacy of its underlying premises.

The failure of democracy to thrive in Yemen has been attributed to political tribalism. The Yemeni political system operates from the top down whereby elites from nearly all important power centers are co-opted by the regime, trading patronage for loyalty. As a result, many local and national leaders do not advance local and national interests as defined by the population but rather advance regime interests onto their constituencies. Much dissatisfaction in Yemen comes from the failure

of the government to implement and follow its own laws. The new Yemeni revolutionaries are those who seek to advance the rule of law, the equality of citizens, and the duty of representatives and constituencies to operate in the national interest.

The Yemeni opposition has turned from negotiating with the regime to negotiating with the people. The days of trading journalists for buildings have apparently passed. The opposition is demanding a fair election, starting with a non-biased electoral commission, a linchpin of the process. At worst, the opposition by contesting the election may force important incremental changes on the political process. At best, they'll win.

In the 2003 parliamentary elections the opposition parties received nearly half the votes (but only a quarter of the seats). The main hurdle for an opposition candidate in the current presidential election may be having enough time to inspire the trust of the nation and develop a bond with the voters. Moving itself beyond criticism, the opposition has advanced a reasonable reform platform which advocates centering more authority within Parliament to decentralize executive power, enabling badly needed political and economic reforms. Parliament refused to empower itself.

Dominated by the ruling party, the GPC, over two thirds of the members of the Yemeni parliament are Sheiks, Sheiks in business, or the sons of Sheiks. It is this parliament that must approve the candidacy of the opposition candidate. Reformers within the GPC are continually stymied by their own party and are threatened when they speak out.

Like the regime, some Yemeni political parties are tribal in nature, undemocratic in practice, and operate from



By: Jane Novak

a top down authority system. At the last GPC conference, the forms of democracy were in abundance as delegates voted for predetermined candidates, except for those who were appointed. The GPC said at that time that it will nominate president Saleh as its candidate although President Saleh has repeated stated he will not nominate himself.

If President Saleh stands by his pledge to step down from the presidency after 28 years, he would empower Yemeni citizens and all Arab peoples through out the Middle East. His action would mark a defining moment in modern history. It would be a source of pride for the Yemeni people and would define Saleh forever as a great statesman who deferred power to progress and modernity.

But even that would not be enough. Additionally President Saleh would have to intervene to enable a free and fair election by ending the harassment of journalists, opening the broadcast media to the opposition, and ensuring the impartiality of the electoral commission and other governmental institutions like the military.

The military leadership is dominated by President Saleh's relatives. In the last election, the military and security forces were instruments of intimidation and enforcement for the ruling party. Yet the military may be infused with enough nationalism, patriotism and strength to stand apart from the election and allow the process to proceed neutrally. In this election, the choice for Yemen's warriors is whether they will protect the powerful or the voters.

The US and EU are taking a strong stand with Belarus, condemning its unfair presidential election and subsequent crackdown on protesters. The Yemeni people deserve this level of

international support as well. All people have a right to freedom from intimidation in making their political choices, and international election observers are sorely needed in the villages as well as the cities. The US, which exerted a great deal of international public diplomacy in the run up to the Egyptian presidential elections, is silent regarding the upcoming Yemeni elections, possibly because the major parties have not announced their candidates yet.

If Yemeni patriots in all regions, political parties, institutions and civil society are to coalesce, they need not only international support, they need popular support. Analysis has shown that only popular pressure that can force reform on an authoritarian regime. As the symbolic funeral procession shows, some citizens are demanding that the parties function democratically and their representatives represent them. The Yemeni people are already agents of modernization, and have generated demands for equal rights in the work place, free speech, the participation of women, and the advancement of human rights. And if they demand a fair election now, they can set in motion a century of freedom for themselves and the entire region. That would require quite a bit of heroism as the authority can be quite brutal, but Yemenis are known for their courage.

Can a Parliament full of Sheiks reject political tribalism, can a president return power, can a loyalist Cabinet speak for the people, can the military defend the citizens, can the opposition lead, can the partisan media take a national view, can the electoral commission refrain from endorsing a candidate, and can a nation mobilize itself from pure frustration? Yes, it's possible in Yemen.

Jane Novak is an American journalist and political analyst. She is a contributing editor at WorldPress.org. (jane.novak@gmail.com)

More than 100,000 Yemeni children infected by Cerebral Palsy Children looking for "hope"

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

"My daughter is the reason I'm fighting to establish this center," Arwa Thabet said talking about what led her to establish Hope Center to treat children suffering with cerebral palsy (CP).

Thabet gave birth to Nafha seven years ago. Due to lack of oxygen during the hospital delivery, Nafha's brain was damaged. Since then, Nafha has suffered a wide range of difficulties, from a clumsy walk to inability to speak or swallow.

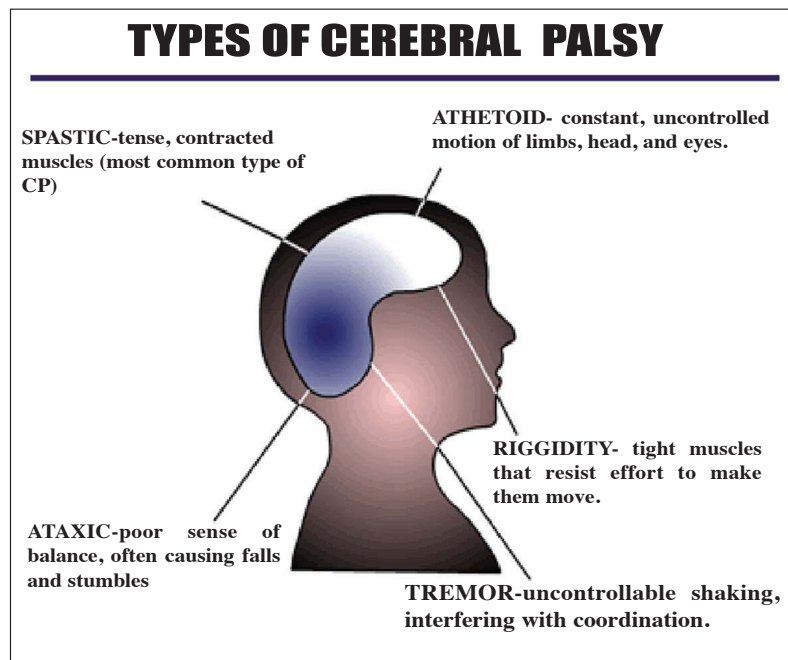
Thabet and Nafha traveled to many countries looking for treatment; however, they found that CP is permanent and recovery is not possible. "Through my travels, I understood that there is no certain treatment yet for CP. Certain types of physical therapy are the only way my daughter still has a chance to reach her ultimate ability and live independently without others' help."

They never have seen the light

Thabet returned to Yemen with hope that she finally had found the answer that may save her daughter's life.

"I was shocked that there are many children in Yemen suffering with this disease. Most got it due to doctor errors during delivery," Thabet said such children remain isolated in their rooms, unable to integrate or adapt to their community, as there are no schools, parks, restaurants or even any transport taking into consideration their disabilities.

"Some mothers stop going outside the home because they cannot leave their children alone nor find a place



they would feel comfortable with their children who need constant watching and care."

Obstacles and difficulties

Thabet decided to establish the first center specializing in cerebral palsy treatment. "As a mother, I believe my daughter and other children living with this disease still have a chance to express themselves and assimilate into the community. They have the right to be visible and they have the right to get treatment designed to minimize residual physical disability to live independently."

Thabet recently obtained a license from the Ministry of Health and Population, although she already has received and registered cerebral palsy patients. "When I began the first step to establish this center, I faced many

measures I must follow and a lot of money to pay only to obtain the licenses to open the center officially," Thabet confirmed.

Obtaining the licenses was not the only difficulty Thabet faced. "The first problem I faced was that I couldn't find experts or doctors specialized in treating this disease in Yemen. Therefore, I had to correspond with specialist medical centers abroad."

Thabet collaborated with Egypt's Hope Center, which sent four physical and occupational therapists to help children develop necessary skills for daily life activities. "Besides doctors, I had to bring in physical therapy equipment from outside Yemen and that cost me a lot."

Thabet confirmed that the center, which began operating in October 2005, daily receives more than 40 CP cases, with more than 70 patients on the waiting list. "Although my center is new, we receive a lot of children daily. Some mothers told me their children never had seen sunlight until they brought them to this center. That proved that we need such centers in Yemen to help these children."

The center offers four weeks (six days a week, six hours per day) of Intensive Therapy at a cost of \$2,500. "However, some children suffering with CP are poor and their parents cannot afford the expenses of this treatment. Others have lost their parents, so the center offers them free treatment, sometimes covering transportation expenses from their home to the center," Thabet noted.

In this regard, former minister of Health and Population Dr. Najeeb Ghanem stated that there are more than 100,000 Yemeni children infected by CP. "Most of these children belong to poor communities. Their disabilities create an additional burden on their families; therefore, they are considered the poorest among the poor," he said.

Hopes and...

She expressed her hope that she can expand the center and its services offered to CP children. She said successful cerebral palsy treatment requires input from a variety of professionals.

Physicians address health issues like poor eyesight or restricted joint motion. Physical and occupational therapists help children develop skills necessary for daily living activities. Speech pathologists deal with swallowing and speech dysfunction. Psychologists and educators work with emotional or learning difficulties. Nutritionists ensure normal growth.

Such professionals and numerous others work together as a team with the child or adult to help the individual achieve as much independence and competence as possible.

Thabet insists that family involvement in treatment, especially with children, is an essential component. With therapy, training and community support, most individuals with cerebral palsy can lead meaningful and productive lives.

What is CP?

Cerebral Palsy, a range of neuromuscular disorders caused by injury to an infant's brain sustained during late pregnancy, birth, or any time during the first two years of life. People with

cerebral palsy have a wide range of difficulties, from a clumsy walk to an inability to speak or swallow, caused by faulty messages sent from the brain to the muscles.

Medical studies refer to the three most common forms of cerebral palsy: spastic, athetoid and ataxic. An individual may exhibit a combination of these forms, called the mixed type.

Spasticity symptoms typically include reduced movement due to stiff or permanently contracted muscles. Spasticity is associated with damage to the brain's nerve fibers which carry messages for voluntary motor control.

Athetoid cerebral palsy is characterized by uncontrolled movements. This form is caused by injury to the brain's nerve fibers responsible for inhibiting muscle movement.

Ataxic cerebral palsy is unusual, occurring in only one percent of cases, and results when the cerebellum (the area at the base of the brain) is injured. Since the cerebellum maintains balance and precision of body movements, affected individuals have difficulty with coordination while walking and moving upper limbs.

Although the term cerebral palsy primarily refers to problems with muscle tone and movement, other disorders may be present. Mental retardation is common but does not necessarily result in all cases. Other associated problems include epilepsy, visual disturbances, hearing impairment, language difficulty and slow growth.

90 percent of CP infections are due to doctor errors

Physical therapist Dr. Mohammed Abu Zaid confirmed that most Yemeni children at the center suffer CP due to delivery complications. "Eighty-five percent of children at the center suffered lack of oxygen during birth, whereas five percent needed blood transfusion during birth but didn't receive it immediately."

He also pointed to prenatal causes

such as an infection spreading from mother to fetus, maternal stroke preventing proper blood supply to the fetus, exposure to environmental toxins or problems in brain development. There is also meningitis (infection of the brain or its protective covering) or head injury due to accident or heredity.

Abu Zaid said the intensive treatment program begins with a detailed evaluation to determine the child's abilities. That is, gross motor ability, language ability and social intelligence. The child's muscles then are evaluated thoroughly. "We evaluate each joint to test weakness, shortness, stiffness and stability. We then put together a program in accordance with the evaluation."

Abu Zaid said the training is based on increasing the child's potential and using his or her good potential to reinforce the weak ones in order to reach a functional stage like sitting or walking. "Therapy aims to give the CP child a big push to depend on his abilities. Therefore, we determine exercises incorporating the child's participation."

Thabet said many cerebral palsy causes are preventable, especially those occurring at or after birth. Good prenatal care has been shown to minimize the likelihood of premature births, new vaccines against Hemophilus influenzae have reduced incidences of meningitis and family support programs have reduced the number of severe child abuse cases.



Seven-year-old Nafha is the reason her mother established a center offering intensive physical therapy to CP children in Yemen. Like other children, Nafha has a certain program and schedule. Her mother hopes that Nafha someday will be able to depend on herself.



Eight-year-old Hasan underwent surgery to remove a brain tumor. After the operation, the left side of his body was paralyzed and he suffered spasms and speaking difficulties. He left school to complete his physical therapy. Hasan's mother confirmed that his condition has improved noticeably; however, she is unsure about Hasan's ability to return to school.



Three-year-old Hashem suffers with CP that prevents him from speaking, moving or reacting. His mother said she experienced delivery complications while giving birth to him in a hospital, but she confirmed that his condition has improved since treatment at the center. In the photo, Hashem is seen in the "spider," a CP therapy method by which the child can move without fear of falling. This helps him practice with maximum safety and ease so normal pattern of movement can be taught in addition to developing muscle strength.

Invitation for Bids

Republic of Yemen Basic Education Expansion Project (Credit No. 3422-Yem)

Procurement, Delivery, and Installation of Teaching Aides for 500 Rural Basic Education Schools in Project Governorates.

1. The *Government of Yemen* has received a *credit* from the *International Development Association* toward the cost of *Basic Education Expansion Project*, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this *credit* to payments under the contract for *Procurement, Delivery, and Installation of Teaching Aides for 500 Rural Basic Education Schools in Project Governorates*.
2. The Project Administration Unit now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for Teaching Aides for 500 Rural Basic Education Schools in Project Governorates as follows:
 - Lot No. 1: Biology Demonstration Kits.
 - Lot No. 2: Chemistry Demonstration Kits.
 - Lot No. 3: Chemistry Materials.
 - Lot No. 4: Physics Demonstration Kits.
3. Bidding will be conducted through the international competitive bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's *Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits*, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the Guidelines.
4. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Project Administration Unit and inspect the bidding documents at the address given below from 08:30 to 03:00 hours (Saturday-Wednesday).
5. A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of US\$200 by Lot. The method of payment will be by cash, check or bank transfer in favor of: The Project Administration Unit, bank Account no. (33001-1021) check the a/c no of BEEP) at Yemen Central Bank. The document can be sent by courier services against an amount of US\$200.
6. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 11:00 am of May 10, 2006.

All bids must be accompanied by a bid security valid for 30 (Thirty) days beyond the validity of the bid of not less than 2.5% of the total bidder's price each Lot. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 11:00 am of May 10, 2006.

Basic Education Development Project
The Project Administration Unit
60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad, Sana'a, ROY.
Tel: 00967-1-619160, Fax: 00967-1- 619219
E-mail: info@bedp-yemen.org

First National Olympic Committee elections in Yemen due April 9

By: Adel Al-Khawlani

SANA'A, April 2 — Yemen's Ministry of Youth and Sports has arranged to conduct the first Olympic elections in Yemen April 9, sports officials said Tuesday.

Officials noted that Yemen's Olympic activities have entered a new stage following National Olympic Committee (NOC) General Assembly reshuffling according to International Olympic Committee (IOC) principles. Prior to this, general assembly council members as well as the secretary-general were appointed by the Minister of Youth and Sports.

The April 9 elections are viewed as an important step toward completing Yemen's Olympic infrastructure and improving the Olympic Games through the NOC's programs, NOC Secretary-General Mohamed Abdullah Al-Ahjuri stated to Saba News Agency. "NOC programs interpret International Olympic Committee objectives and content reflecting the culture of love and peace among youths worldwide through the noble Olympic competitions."

Al-Ahjuri pointed out that the NOC worked to publish IOC concepts and embody them via numerous activities organized at the local level. The NOC had international participation, which helped it earn international respect and support to improve Yemen's sports infrastructure.

Approving certain NOC policies and mechanisms over the past few months constituted a new turn for Olympic Games and programs nationwide, Al-Ahjuri added.

He mentioned that the NOC General Assembly will involve 18 internationally recognized unions, in addition to other unions interested in raising awareness about Olympic sports, including sports medicine and media unions.

The general assembly will elect the NOC management board, the general secretary and executive officers in



Minister of Youth and Sports discuss with (NOC) General Assembly members the first olympic election scheduled for April 9.

compliance with locally approved standards. Twenty percent of NOC General Assembly posts will be allocated for women interested in sporting activities.

The NOC General Assembly meeting last October approved elections and canceled the appointment policy after discussing the new system for

Olympic Games in Yemen. The General Committee formed a special committee at the beginning of 2005 to study the NOC system and amend it to comply with the IOC.

Yemen joined the IOC in 1981 and first participated in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Shabab Al-Cotton leads volleyball tourney

For the first time, Shabab Al-Cotton jumped to first place in the list of volleyball teams in the 14th round, while Al-Shurtah from Aden lost the round's lead.

The 14th round concluded with two competitions as Aden's Al-Mina led three periods to one over titleholder Al-Shurtah, which had maintained the tournament's lead.

Meanwhile, Shabab Al-Cotton performed well, displaying excellent game tactics to beat Ahli Al-Hodeidah three quarters to one.

In another strong match, Al-Saqr defeated Wahdat Aden three periods to one while Hilal Al-Sobri beat Abyan's Khanfar team three periods to zero. In

the same competition, Al-Shu'lah drubbed Sayoun three periods to zero. The table below shows team rankings and points following the 14th round:

Team	Points
Shabab Al-Cotton	26
Al-Shurtah	26
Al-Shu'lah	25
Ahli Al-Hodeidah	21
Al-Saqr	21
Sayoun	21
Al-Mina	20
Hilal Al-Sobri	18
Wahdat Aden	16
Khanfar	16

Ullrich's training hit by injury

Ullrich, who won the Tour in 1997, has pulled out of the Circuit de la Sarthe on 4-7 April following the recurrence of an old knee injury.

Ullrich has irritated an injury he first sustained in March, according to his T-Mobile team's doctor.

Ullrich said: "When the knee is better I will start to prepare for the Tour with my usual discipline."

Ullrich had already decided not to race in cycling's spring one-day classics to ensure he was in the best shape possible to try to recapture his Tour de France crown.

Ullrich, 32, has been backed to win this year's Tour de France by American cycling legend Lance Armstrong.

Ullrich has finished runner-up in the Tour de France five times, three times

behind Armstrong, who was champion for seven successive years before announcing his retirement after his 2005 success.

Ullrich said: "I was really looking forward to competitive racing. From now on I will pay more attention to ensure the irritation is fully healed, then I can progressively increase the training load."

All Ullrich's major rivals have already shown their early season form this month.

Italian Ivan Basso won the challenging three-stage Critérium International; Kazakhstan's Alexandre Vinokourov triumphed in the Tour of Castilla and Leon; and



Ullrich won the Tour de France in 1997 as a 23-year-old.

American Floyd Landis came out on top in the week-long Paris-Nice. Source: BBC Sports

Al-Saqr leads Premier League teams

SANA'A, April 2 — Concluding the 11th round of Yemen's first official championship, Taiz's Al-Saqr defeated guests Al-Shu'lah of Aden 5-1 in last Friday's meeting at Taiz's Al-Shuhada Stadium to lead the Premier League teams.

Ethiopian professional player Yournandos scored for Al-Saqr in minute 3 of the first half to become the top scorer with six goals. Fahman Ayesh netted in minute 34 and Abdullah Al-Baraduni scored twice in minutes 46 and 51, while Tareq Salem scored the fifth and final goal in minute 60.

Sudanese professional player Al-Rashid Ali scored Al-Shu'lah's single goal in compensatory time.

With this victory, Al-Saqr raised its points to 24 while Al-Shu'lah remained last with 8 points. Al-Shu'lah suffered critical conditions after its Iraqi coach Karim Allawi resigned his post.

Hilal Al-Hodeidah won 1-0 over hosts Al-Yarmouk in Sana'a, with the only goal scored by Egyptian professional player Mohamed Ramadan in the game's second half. The guests raised their points to 15 to occupy sixth place, while Al-Yarmouk remained seventh with 14 points.

Sha'ab Hadramout beat Al-Tadhamun at Mukalla's Ba'adam Stadium to occupy next to last place, while Al-Tadhamun remained fourth with 15 points.

In Aden, Hassan defeated titleholder Al-Telal 1-0, while in Ibb, Ahli Sana'a, under national coach Amin Al-Suneini, thrashed Tawen Ba'adan 3-0 at Al-Shuhada Stadium in 'the green province.'

Al-Rashid won 2-1 over guests 22 May of Sana'a in a strong match tactically played by both sides, while Shabab Al-Jeel tied 1-1 with Sha'ab Ibb in Hodeidah.

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة التي تحتاجها لتجتاح في قمة النشاط والحيوية

الطاقة الحقيقية

www.metcotrading.com

Consulting - Training - Qualifying

Are you trying to become good in English?

- Are you qualified in English Language either in Writing or Spelling, And you want your Children and relatives to be like you?
- Did you study English Language and still need to improve your skills (Grammar-Conversation-Writing-Reading and Listening)?
- Are you a business man So you need more training and developing to your employees in special fields Such as (Medical- Tourism-Banking-...)?
- Are you a teacher or trainer but you need more qualifying?
- Are you a researcher, or Do you like to know more about English Language and getting a TOEFL?

Whatever you need will achieve through ICTECH in all the different fields of (Educational - Qualifying - Specialized and TOEFL Preparation Course)

Be Our Participant in Our Advance

Address: Yemen - Sana'a - Hadda St. In Front of Alamin Almarkazy Gate
Tel : 240833/510613 Fax: 265537 - P.O.Box: 2447
Web Site: icttech-edu.com - Email: info@icttech-edu.com

ترطيب طوال اليوم

كريم البشرة المغذي من هيمالايا هيربال

كريم البشرة المغذي من هيمالايا هيربال يتغلغل في أعماق البشرة ليضفي عليها رطوبة رائعة بفضل المكونات الطبيعية، فيضفي عليها نومة هائلة، ويحافظ على ليونتها ونضارتها طوال اليوم. وهو كريم خفيف خال من الدهون، يحتوي على الألويفرا المغذية والمرطبة بينما يقوم الكرز الشوتي بحماية البشرة.

نـبـحـثـفـيـالـطـبـيـعـةـنـثـريـالـحـيـاةـمـنـذـمـام ١٩٣٠

Al-Nakheel for General Trading - ((النخيل للتجارة العامة)) صنعاً: ٥٢٢٨٥/٢ - تمز: ٢٥٨٤٢٨ - عدن: ٢٣٨٠٦٨٢ - المكلا: ٥٣٠٥٣٥١ - الحديدة: ٢٣٠٨٨٦١

The father of free Yemenis commemorated

By: Yemen Times Staff

The anniversary of martyr Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Zubairi's death was marked yesterday with a ceremony involving Yemeni intellectuals, academics and writers at the Culture House in Sana'a. A writer, poet and most importantly, a leading revolutionist, Al-Zubairi was assassinated in April 1965.

A number of Yemeni literature specialists, especially Al-Zubairi literature, participated in the event, including Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Amrani, who wrote a book on the art of Al-Zubairi, Dr. Abdul-Wase' Al-Himyari and Khadeeja Al-Mughanig, as well as several other intellectuals and researchers who shed light on different aspects of Al-Zubairi's life and the issues he treated through his literary works. The ceremony also featured recitals of excerpts from his poetry.

Profile

Al-Zubairi was born in Boustan Al-

Sultan zone in Sana'a in 1910 to a family known for its scholars, clerics and poets. Orphaned, he learned Islamic sciences and kept the Qur'an by rote.

Al-Zubairi's first remarkable event as a poet was during his 1938 pilgrimage with martyr Abdullah Al-Wazir, during which he was reported to have praised Saudi Arabian King Abdulaziz bin Saud with a reputable poem. He remained in Mecca until leaving for Egypt in 1939 where he joined Dar Al-Uloom (House of Sciences), became acquainted with Hassan Al-Bana and joined the Muslim Brotherhood Movement. During his stay in Cairo, Al-Zubairi and his Yemeni companions were reported to have formed the first organized opposition movement against the imamate regime in Sana'a in 1940.

He returned to Yemen in 1942, proposing reform suggestions to the imam, who became enraged and jailed him with several youths in Al-Ahnoom Prison. After about nine months' incarceration, he was released and versified an oft-quoted poem, from which the following is excerpted:



Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Zubairi

"We left prison with uplifted heads like lions coming out of their woods/ Marching along swords' blades and heading toward death's mouth/ Disdaining life if smeared with tyrants' oppression and terrorism."

Al-Zubairi continued to struggle with his companions and after the Sept. 26, 1962 revolution occurred, he returned to Sana'a and was appointed Information Minister and then Deputy Prime Minister.

As the situation remained unsettled following the revolution, as the republic was attacked by royalists, Al-Zubairi attempted to solve disputes between belligerent parties. One ominous day, while moving about Barat area in Al-Jawf north of Sana'a calling for tribesmen unity, he was assassinated.

Works

Al-Zubairi championed the issues of Yemen, Arabs and Muslims, as manifested in his poetry, fiction and speeches. He wrote many works including three poetry collections: "Prayer in Inferno," "Poetry Revolution" and "Point in Darkness," and the novel, "Waq Al-Waq Misery." He also wrote several political works and cultural letters such as, "Imamate and its danger to Yemen," "Major Stratagem in Arab Policy" and "The People's Claims."

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 23

Translated by Edward FitzGerald

**Ah, make the most of what
we yet may spend,
Before we too into the dust
descend;
Dust into dust, and under
dust, to lie,
Sans wine, sans song, sans
singer, and - sans end!**

The invincible Hab Fort

By: Ahmed Saleh Al-Shariqi

Hab Fort is one of Yemen's ancient forts located atop a lofty mountain strategically overlooking Ba'dan district in Ibb province. At an elevation of approximately 2,200 meters above sea level, Hab Fort extends from the east to the west for two kilometers.

The famed fort is bounded by Al-Du'ais area and Al-'Awd Mountains to the east, Maidan area and Ba'dan Mountain to the west, Al-Sabrah district to the south and Al-Harth area to the north.

Historical significance

Hab Fort has its own significance as it is one of the most invincible strongholds in Yemen. Paralleling Al-Ta'kar Mountain on the west, Hab Fort contains a spacious area with a long wall built on the edge of the mountain's flat surface. At the foot of the mountain is a local marketplace called Tabee'.

The mountain is very steep with precarious areas. It stands prominently and has the potential to survey a large area of Ba'dan and Al-Sha'ir districts. Ancient Yemenis knew that it could best serve as a fort. The present fort has a great gate, a number of storage houses, a mosque, annexes, steam baths and tanks. The fort also contained an old school built by Ali bin Abdul-Rahman bin Mohammed Al-Nidhari.

Some historians claim that the name "Hab" (Arabic for grain) was given to the fort because it was the only fort for storing grain. However, the fort also was militarily and strategically significant, which is why kings and invaders focused on it. There are two ways to access the fort, one of which is modern and can accommodate cars and the other is a snaking old stone-paved path.

Hab Fort also is significant as host of the first Ibb Tourism Festival.

Hab Fort features

Located on the southern side, Hab Fort's only gate is arched and built of trimmed stones and strong wood planks hewn from local trees. The fort's stones were brought from far away because there were no such rocks in the local area.

Above the gate is a guardroom with an inside door with surveillance holes overlooking the gate's front area. Five rows above the gate is a stone belt with stones protruding like pyramid tips and six rows above this belt is another decorated stone belt.

The gate's walls contain small surveillance holes, as well as holes on both sides of the gate for archers to counter-act any attack against the fort. A corridor extending inward from the gate zig-zags so entrants must go left, then right and then left. Behind the fort's main building is an annex used for sentries and as a watchtower.

The wall

Hab Fort contains a long wall, running, as aforementioned, along three sides of a cliff, with the fourth side overlooking a deep abyss that cannot be breached. The fort's wall contains architectural characteristics of ancient construction. Although the fort is invincible by virtue of its natural features, ancient Yemeni architects further fortified it by means of a wall of trimmed stones.

Cylindrical multi-story towers are



A panormaic view of Hab fort with the palace dotting the skyline beyond a part of the wall.

built at intervals in the wall. Each tower's top floor is used to monitor the landscape and spot approaching enemies. Hab Fort's towers are designed differently than other Yemeni forts in that each overlooks the other so they can watch out for the adjacent one.

Fort walls also feature narrow surveillance holes. Another of the wall's defensive traits is that unfixed stones protrude from its top row so enemies cannot climb over it. A further line of defense is located behind the wall in the form of mud piles. Apart from the wall's defensive function, its aesthetic design and harmonious structure, Hab Fort reflects the greatness of ancient Yemenis.

The mosque

Within the fort area is a small mosque, a small square yardless room built of stone and a thin layer of qadhadh (a local substance resembling plaster used for cementing bricks) and decorated in its interior. The mosque is domed with a small crescent atop it and has no verses or decorations on its external walls. The mosque's door is rectangular and arched.

Inside the mosque, one can see an arched mihrab (a niche at the front of the room where the imam prays) with a plain belt around it. At the dome's interior side are some rectangular shapes. The mosque contains tank and bath-room facilities, the latter of which are ruined and need rehabilitation.

The main building (the palace)

The palace is a large three-story building built on a square plot beside a small deep pond. The palace gate is on the western side. The palace's ground floor contains several rooms before which are several pillar-borne plaster-covered neatly built arches.

The second and third floors are divided into several rooms, kitchens, bath-rooms and storage rooms, with a hall lying in front of each group of rooms. The ceiling is built of wood and covered with a plaster-hay mixture. Unfortunately, the ceilings of some rooms have collapsed, requiring urgent maintenance.

The palace is significant as it is among the famed palaces of Ba'dan district which is a part of Thi Ru'ain region, which in turn is under the umbrella of the wider term, "Al-Kila'."

Yemen's renowned historian Abu Al-Hassan Al-Hamadani mentions, "Thu Ru'ain is a region inhabited by Al-Adwi tribesmen and other minorities. Within

this part lies Hab Mountain..."

History books indicate that Hab Fort was the seat of influential pre-Islamic Yemeni ruler, Yarim Thi Ru'ain, whose grave was identified there in Islam's early years. The fort also was mentioned in great works of Arab historians and geographers. "Hab is a famous citadel in the land of Yemen," Yagout Al-Hamawi says.

Mahmoudi treachery

Hab Fort is said to have continued functioning normally until Hijra year 968 when it is reported that Mahmoud Basha, an Ottoman ruler in Yemen, launched a military campaign against cleric Ali bin Abdul-Rahman Al-Nidhari, who was lord of the fort at the time.

The story is that Mahmoud and his troops closed in on the fort wherein Al-Nidhari and his soldiers were entrenched. The invading troops besieged the fort on all sides but couldn't conquer it. However, the number of those inside the fort was so many that food and water could not suffice them.

Therefore, Al-Nidhari thought to reconcile using Ismaili cleric Mohammed bin Abdillah bin Ja'far as an interceder. Al-Nidhari agreed to leave the fort with his family to a place of his choosing. When the reconciliation plan was approved by both sides, Al-Nidhari sent his son to Mahmoud, who honored him

and gave him a pledge to honor his word.

The next morning, Al-Nidhari himself went down with a group of his men to Mahmoud. Being in his hands, the latter ordered them all executed. He then ordered his troops to climb up to the fort and pillage it. Thus, history mentions one of the most notorious stories of treachery and unfaithfulness.

Manmade ponds

Within the area of Hab Fort are four manmade ponds used to store rainwater. They are several meters in diameter and as deep as three meters. All are open and named as follows: Al-Tawilah (The Long), Al-Asaliah (The Hazel), Jarat Al-Dar (Neighbor of the Palace) and Jarat Al-Jami' (Neighbor of the Mosque).

At 60 meters long, Al-Tawilah is covered with a layer of qadhadh and built of stone on three sides (eastern, western and southern) while the northern area is part of the rocky area. The pond is rectangular and seems to extend from west to east. A trace of a ditch is discernable, running from the pond to the main palace gate. Al-Tawilah is one of the fort's largest and its depth cannot be determined exactly as its bottom heaves under a heavy weight of mud, weeds and trees accumulated over the years. However, its apparent depth is three meters.

Small in size with spiral steps to its bottom, Jarat Al-Jami' is another square pond located beside the mosque.

A small square pond, Jarat Al-Dar lies right beside the palace, once the property of Al-Nidhari. Apparently, it was the pond from which palace dwellers took water. Steps go along its western wall to the bottom. The number of ponds in the fort shows its dependence on rainwater.

The ponds were used for a variety of purposes such as drinking and washing, as well as irrigating plants and watering cattle and livestock. It was the custom of Yemenis to preserve and store rainwater for their year-round use. In some parts of Yemen, dams were constructed, as it is the case with Marib Dam. However, in such a lofty place, ponds carved from hard rock were the feasible alternative to store water.

Grain cisterns

Part of the fort's invincibility lay in its ability to store food and water; therefore, Hab Fort contained approximately 16 underground cisterns to store grain and prevent it from perishing. As previously mentioned, many historians consider that Hab Fort basically was associated with grain, with one historian saying it was the only place where grain was stored in ancient times.

Grain harvested from lands belonging to the Fort's lord were collected from nearby areas and transported to the fort where they were stored in underground cisterns carved out of rocks. Each cistern stored one particular type of grain. Cisterns were approximately five meters deep, narrow at the mouth and wide inside. Channels connected the cisterns in the interior.

The fort's 75-year-old guard, Abdul-Rahman Shamsan, said the fort's most spacious cistern is called Al-Jahim (Arabic for inferno), explaining that it is named thus because it is large and can store a large quantity of grain. Shamsan, who has been at the job for about 30 years, said some of the watchtowers are named. He pointed to them, uttering some of their names: Shamsan, Rafi' and Al-Saq. According to him, the palace itself was named Al-Qafrah and the building annexed to it was called Al-Saqah.

Langston Hughes recital in Sana'a

March 30 — The Oriental Cultural Organization held a recital at the Culture House in Sana'a, in which U.S. professor Marilyn Putton recited 14 poems by black American poet Langston Hughes, while Dr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Maqaleh read their Arabic translations.

Putton and colleague professor Dick came to Yemen, visiting Sana'a University's Faculty of Languages where they conducted a three-day English language teaching workshop. Al-Maqaleh seized the opportunity and suggested holding the poetry recital.

Following the recital, the audience expressed satisfaction with such an activity, praising it as "a distinctive cultural contact."

"I kept listening to the poems while I was contemplating the picture of the black poet with his friendly smile," one attendee said.

Putton said Hughes liked to travel and he traveled a lot. "I don't think he came to Yemen, but now he has come in another way."

Prior to the recital, Putton introduced the poet and his contribution to liberation of his fellow black men, as well as the profoundly humanistic aspects of his poetry.

Among poems recited were: "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," "Mother to Son" and "Dream Keeper."

VACANCY NOTICE

Title: **Administrative assistant**
Date: **April 01, 2006**
Grade: **G-6**
Deadline for application: **20/04/2006**
Contract type: **Fixed term appointment**
Duty station: **Sanaa**
Duration: **two years**
Unit: **Office of the representative WHO-Sanaa**

Description of duties:

Under general supervision of the head of the office, the incumbent performs administrative support functions as follows:

- Advise and assist other staff in area of office management
- Arrange for and/or attend meetings on day to day administrative matters and makes recommendations for follow up action
- Coordinate the secretarial services of the office, distribute special assignments to other secretaries and clear correspondence for the supervisor's signature .
- Prepares on own initiative, correspondence, reports, evaluation and justifications, as required on general administrative or specialized tasks.
- Briefs and assists international personnel on general administrative matters relating to visas, licences, security, provides advice and ensures administrative support as required .
- Receive, screen,log and route incoming correspondence and prepare/despatch outgoing pouch .
- Arrange appointments and maintain supervisor's calendar and receive high ranking visitors
- Draft non substantive correspondence and ensure follow up
- Maintain policy, confidential and general management files
- Compiles data, maintains documents and drafts reports related to WHO joint programmes .
- Assists visiting MoPH staff in programme related matters and makes local administrative arrangements for WHO meetings and seminars.
- Keep list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of ministers, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Qualifications required:

- Completion of secondary school with further college or technical training and knowledge in office, commercial, administration and computer system.
- Minimum five year experience in similar function.
- Very good knowledge in English and Arabic.

Applications should be sent to: **World Health Organization, Ministry of Health building – El Hasaba Area P.O Box 543 – Sanaa, Republic of Yemen**
Only candidates under serious considerations will be contacted for interview and test.

Position Announcements

AMIDEAST—a non-governmental, educational organization whose mission is to strengthen cooperation and understanding between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa—seeks qualified applicants for the following positions in its Sana'a office.

PR - Program Assistant
EO - Education and Alumni Officer
OM - Office Manager
FA – Entry-Level Accountant

Applicants for all positions must have:

- University Degree in appropriate Field
- Good English and Arabic skills and should be available for English proficiency testing,
- Computer skills using MS Office,
- Interest in working with an educational NGO on a full-time basis, and
- Strong interpersonal skills.

Files with the above qualifications will be short-listed, and only qualified individuals will be contacted for interviews and examinations. Salary is commensurate with experience.

Please submit cover letter, resume, and AMIDEAST application specifically referring to the one position of interest by **4 P.M. April 12, 2006**, Attn: HR Department, AMIDEAST Sana'a, 66 Algiers Street, Sana'a, Yemen. Phone calls will not be accepted.

Yempac
CARGO
للتنقل

THE BEST IN PACKING & FORWARDING

الأفضل في التغليف والتنقل في اليمن

Tel.: 967-1-447126/7
Fax: 447128
Email: yempac@y.net.ye
P.O.Box: 3366.
SANA'A REPUBLIC OF YEMEN.
WEB: http://www.yempac.com.

Travels

■ Al-Nasim Travel & Tourism. For domestic & international air tickets with price busters all airlines.
Tel: 219890/ 270750
Alkumaim Trading Center Hadda st.

Cargo

TransGlobal logistics & Services Ltd.
Worldwide Movers
Tel: 01-444226/442135 Fax: 01-442133
P.O. Box 16884, Sana'a, Rep. of Yemen.
Email: transglobal@yemen.net.ye
Email: transglobal2@yemen.net.ye
Website: www.transglobalyemen.com

Cargo

■ Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders for packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea. Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarder. Al-Zubairi St Sanaa. Tel: 275903 / 216048 / 407905
■ ITS Global Logistics, Tel: 967-1-218142 (5 lines) Fax: 967-1209940, Email: itsgroup@y.net.ye itsglobalistic@y.net.ye P.O. Box 25159, Sana'a, R.O.Y. Business Development, 73217750, Customer Service: 73212272 Operations: 73217752 Exemptions 73214700. Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarding (Land/Sea/ Air). Weather Proof Packing, Removals & Warehousing International Door-to-door services (Worldwide). Customs clearance, Exemptions, www.ITSGLOBALLOGISTICS.COM
■ YEMEN PACKING & FORWARDING CO.(YEMPAC CARGO) Tel: 967-1-447126/7, Fax: 967-1-447128
E-mail: yempac@y.net.ye.
Operations: 408518/7904603
Sales & Mkt: 408517/ 73208898, Clearance: 408518.
Global Logistic Solutions International Freight Forwarders (Land/Sea/Air). Weather Proof Packing, removals & Warehousing International Door-to-door services (Worldwide). Customs clearance, Exemption

Situation Vacant

■ Would you like someone with good command of English? Somebody who can be able to read write and speak fluently and with an added basic computer knowledge, kindly call Ibrahim on tel no 733-683079 or 01-448690
■ A leading multinational computer training institute, urgently requires 4 highly dynamic, talented & experienced females to work as secretary, student counselor and quality assurance coordinator in our Sana'a center. Email cv's to: contact@injazgroup.biz or fax: 01 532 436

Job Seekers

■ A qualified tours guide, speaking English, Spanish and Arabic.
Mukalla, Hadramout governorate
phone: 370452 Mobile: 733855361
■ I have an excellent experience in the filled of, Guard and working in garden, store keeping, and delivery and receiving materials in proper way. Plus, I am easy to train and friendly person to work with. I am open.
for contact: 733 298 927
■ Sadiq Al-Tayir- Translator experienced in commercial letters+public relations + administration + computer + survey for contact:711830770
■ Yehia Mohammed Al-Kohlani, Experience in tourism and hotels 6 years .I am ready to work any things or any job. I have high school and I am good in English writing and spoken for contact:733052466
■ Indian male, 18 yrs . experience in the field of mechanical engineering, specialized in fabrication, erection and 8 structural works with knowledge in auto cad 2005.
mobile: 711729061
Email: rdeenathayalan@yahoo.co.in
■ Specialist teacher in both languages Arabic and English, wants to give private lessons. for

Quiet Suites
Furnished apartments

Red Block-60 metres Rd. - Sana'a R.O.Yemen
Tel.: 00967 - 1 - 443700-448696 - 449241/45/6
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 449179
P.O.Box: 19243

بشرى سارة
للقطاعات الخاصة والعامة والمختلطة ولجميع الطلاب
الراغبين في الدراسة الجامعية واللفة الإنجليزية في الهند
للاستفسار يرجى التواصل على
جوال: ٧٣٣٤١٥٢٢٩

Relax-Inn
Luxury Furnished Apartments
أجنحة وشقق عائلية مفروشة
daily, weekly, monthly, yearly
The best place for you and your family
★★★
المكان الأفضل لك ولعائلتك
Diplomatic Area-Hadda - Sana'a
سيارة: 711941279
ت: 449871

Vacancy
A leading Oil and services company in Sana'a requires a well experienced person to work as
A commercial manager
Qualifications:
- A very good skills in net work communication.
- Very good command of English.
- Very good skills in computer.
- Should be university degree holder
Tel: 967 1 421 508 / 421 532
Fax: 967 1 421 514
E-mail: horcom@y.net.ye

Public Notice
I, Ian Timothy Snelgrove, bachelor, of Haddah, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen intend to marry Selamawit Melaku Amenu, spinster, of Haddah, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen at British Embassy, Sana'a on 4th May 2006. Any person knowing of any lawful impediment to the marriage should without delay notify:
British Embassy, Sana'a
129 Abu Al-Hasan Al-Hamadani Street
Hadda, PO Box 1287
Sana'a

all levels(suitable price)
for contact:733946335
■ Graduate from Sana'a university specialist accountancy. languages knowledge: Arabic - English and German very well. computer skills-ms office, Internet, Data base (Access)PCH(A+I)
for contact: 733767068
■ Yemeni male graduate from great Britain college from 98 until may 05. the subject out as(IT) computer+ Business + Maths + English language+ business English 5 years work experience plus a course in selling and marketing in the biggest + companies in the gulf region- looking to work as a marketing or administration manager in Yemen sales
Mr.Waleed Saif
for contact: 733680631-01/300949.
■ 2 years experienced Indian female Physiotherapist (B .PT) currently in Yemen. Needs suitable placement. Contact: 733082451
■ Salwa Saeed - High School - Good use computer and internet - and study English - I want to work any where.
Contact Address: 235878 or 711595801.
■ Hussein Mubarak Diploma English - Computer(Word - Excel, Internet)experience: financial Asst, cashier , Receptionist, Store - keeper, Librarian , driver Supervisor purchaser Security, gen.services
for contact:711005504
■ B.A English experienced 5 years in translation + correspondences+management+ secretariat+public relations+computer's programs and maintenance (morning shift)
for contact:711832070
■ Spanish language translator. Able to translate from Spanish into Arabic and vice versa. Economic, Politic and social subjects. Awad Mubarak Salim. M o b i l e : 7 3 3 8 5 5 3 6 1
Phone:370452
■ Computer embroidery fashion designer.(able on Tasma software) Azam Al(Indian) looking for a job in Sana'a . I have experience 10 years in gulf 2.5 year in Sana'a. Yemen mobile:711143717
■ Tutor available for home and private tuition and teaching from grade 5 to grade 12 for all subjects in english language as well as electrical engineering subjects up to graduate degree/ diploma/ certificate level's.
Tel: 733483954.
■ Bachelor's English - Experienced 5 years in Translation+Correspondence+M anagement+Secretariat+Public Relation+Computers programs and Maintenance.
Tel:711832070.
Email: int_16@hotmail.com.
■ Graduate from Sana'a University specialist public relation and I have secretary computer and I can speak English very well.
Saleh Hussein Al-fohed
Tel: 77830159 - 71613653
■ Hussein Mubarak Experience: financial Asst, purchasing , cashier , Receptionist, Store - keeper, Librarian , driver dispatcher, Security, gen.services for contact:711005504
for contact:711384146:
Real Estate
■ (Just for foreigners) A very spacious flat for rent . It is located 10 minutes walk from the City Center, 4 big rooms, 2 bath rooms, 2 massive setting rooms. Contact: 01-275803
■ Fully furnished apartment in Hadda one bed room, one bath room, living room, dining room, fully equipped kitchen. monthly rent only \$400
for contact:01/420 060 Nasser
■ Office building in Hadda 10 rooms, 2 rooms 8m*4m, 44 rooms 5m*4m, 6 rooms 4m*4m. 6 bath rooms. 2 kitchens, 2 large halls, 2 cars parking, 2 tel.lines, very clean. immediate occupancy monthly rent \$ 1,200
Ahmed Muraisi 733802855

Al-Zahra Stationery
For School & Office Supplies
ALL YOUR NEEDS
UNDER ONE ROOF.
Hadda Str. Sana'a Infront of Yemenia Airline,
Tel: 240207 Fax: 268041, E-mail: ALZAHRA@Y.NET.YE

Ahmed Muraisi
Real Estate Rentals
Tel: 733802855
Hadda and Diplomatic Areas

- Come with us.....
- We will save you times.....
- We will save you money.....
- We will keep you from being entangled in notorious real estate.....
- Above all....We will keep you from making mistakes...
- Call us ... we do everything...everything.

Brojer, previously held a real estate license from the state of california, U.S.A Trained and associated with Century 21

Real Estate, newport beach, Calif, U.S.A

العين أغلى جوهرة فحافظ عليها
نظارات نديم
نحط بأيدكم خبرة ٤٥ سنة
يوجد لدينا أطباء متخصصون في طب وجراحة العيون
متواجدون خلال الفترة المسائية
تخفيض ١٥٪ عند شراء النظارة لحامل هذا الإعلان
شارع علي عبد المعني جوار معرض رادو - التجديد - صنعاء - تلفون ٧١١٩٩٩٩٢ - ٧١٧٥٢٩٩١

إعلان عن وظيفة
شركة ذات مستوى رفيع في صنعاء، ترغب في كادر تنظيف صناعي من كلا الجنسين للعمل على نظام الدوريات
يفضل المتقدمون الذين تكون لديهم الخبرة والمهارات التالية:-
١- خبرة لمدة ١ - ٢ على الأقل.
٢- الاستعداد للعمل بالورديات.
٣- لديه المقدرة على التعامل مع الأجانب.
٤- يفضل المواطنون اليمنيين.
إذا كان لديك الإحساس بأن الوظيفة المذكورة بالأعلى تناسبك فالرجاء الاتصال بسامية على الأرقام: ١٠-٤١٤٤٧٢ / ٤١٣٣٢٢ / ٤١٣٣٦٧ / ٤١٣٣٦٤ / ٤١٣٣٦٤ بين الساعة الثالثة والساعة والساعة السادسة مساءً لتسجيل اسمك.
Vacancy Announcement
A prestigious services company in Sana'a requires industrial cleaning staff both men & women to work on shift basis.
All the candidates should ideally the following experience and skills.
1- Minimum 1-2 years of experience.
2- Willingness to work in the shift.
3- Able to relate with expatriates.
4- Preferred Yemeni nationals.
If you feel you are the right candidate to handle the above position, Please contact Samia at 01-414471/413222/415934/413567 between 3pm to 6pm to register your name.

■ For rent: diplomatic area, bagdad st. ground floor with big yard and garden. 5 rooms, 2 bath rooms and kitchen. asking monthly rent \$600.
for contact:01/420060 Nasser
■ For rent: one story + bsmnt villa in Hadda. c o z y - e t - spacious liv. room, dining rm, 2 bed rooms. bath rooms, full basement with room, bath and laundry room. 2 car parking. world bank neighbor hood asking \$ 800 amonth. please call Ahmed Muraisi 733802855
■ For sale or rent: Tourist restaurant placed on Hadda street with beautiful decorates and delicious meals for more information call:713415987

Vehicles

■ Two cars for rent along with the drivers who are fluent in English . The cars are :- Mitsobishi, Pajero, model 99, Mercedes Benz - S320 , in good condition , model 95 call Mr Amer Al-Howaidi at 733744480
Computers
■ Required: Good quality laptop computer, reasonable price.
for contact:711384146:

Society

■ Admiral washing machine lo-k suitable for big hotel. New in it's C made in USA. for more information contact by the following mobile number 71722865
Treatment Without actual Medicine
■ Have you sought treatment without an actual medicine. Now, you can! For more information on the Ancient Chinese pharaohs art of healing, Call Dr.A.Latif A.Mageeda consultant in Yoga magnet therapy and Acupressure at : 73524031

مكتبة الزهراء
لبيع الأدوات المكتبية القرطاسية، الهندسية، ولوازم المكاتب.
كل ما تحتاجونه، تحت سقف واحد..
شارع حدة، امام الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
ت: ٢٤٠٢٠٧ - فاكس: ٢٦٨٠٤١

مركز الخليج للتصوير
DIGITAL PHOTO EXPRESS
سحب الصور من الفلوبي - السيدي - الميموري - الفلاش ميموري
وجميع انواع شراخ كاميرات الديقيتال و الموبايل
نقل الأفلام الفوتوغرافية و اشرة الفيديو الى سيدي روم
تغطية كل الحفلات و المناسبات بالفيديو و التصوير الفوتوغرافي
كما يوجد لدينا كادر نسائي متخصص لتصوير السيدات و الحفلات الخاصة و الأعراس
Head Office - Sana'a - Hadda St. Opsite Qatar Airways
Tel. : 200765
Fax. : 407570
Branch :
Algeria St. - around of Baghdad St.
Tel. : 219708

Al-Shaibani Restaurant Super Delux
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٧١٩٠
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

Al-Shaibani Restaurant Super Delux
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٧١٩٠
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

COURIERS
ARAMEX
FedEx
UCS YEMEN
ups
Consider it done.
Sana'a: 416751
Dr. Abdul salam N. Awas
Shehab Dental Center
400443/218824
Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders
Al-Rawahli Olympia
Aramex
Griffin Logistics Ltd.
Gulf Air Cargo
ITS Global Logistics
Marib Travel & Tourism
(Cargo Division)
Yempac
441109/126 Fax: 440733
Sana'a 208898-408518
Tel: 418000, Fax: 418116
Tel. 600000/602008
Fax. 601889
The First Consultant center for the skin,
venereal Diseases & Infertility
Orthopedic & plastic specialist Hospital+967-1-633922
E-mail: orthosp@hotmai.com
Hadda Town:
Raipon Hotel & Suites
Amoudi Plaza Hotel
Elephant BayBeach Resort
Aramex Insurance Company Sana'a 606810/12/34/5 Fax 6
Aden: 257875-260827,
Taiz: 260744 ,

RESTAURANT
Al-shaibani restaurant super delux Tel: 266375 - 505290
Fax: 267619
Indian Restaurant (home delivery available)
Contact: Mr. Sunny Joseph 263925-71150769
Chilli House Rest. for brost, Cabab etc... 73568079

SCHOOLS
Canadian International School 418510, 423364
International Turkish Schools Sana'a 4482589
Taiz 205593
Al-Hussein National Schools 412826/7
Sam Yemen International School Diplomatic Area
Tel: 440353-440354 fax: 440355
Al-Majd Yemen School 206159
Middle East Modern School 447118
The English School 419308
Tulip School 412249
Ienahms Modern school 671275, 671140
Rainbow Pre-School 414-026/424-433

Supermarket
AL-JANDUL Supermarket. 01-422610

Translations
Abu Yaser Travel & Tourism Tel: 611560
Falcon Business Travel Center Tel: 446250 Fax: 446251
Al-Nasim Travel 270750
Al-Sunidar Fax: 265202 Tel: 241667/500808
Apollo Business Travel Center Tel: 444000/888
Arabian Peninsula T & T Tel: 414755/410302
Fax: 414798
Murjan Travel Fax : 400555 Tel 216028 / 466881
Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/960

TRAVEL
Abu Yaser Travel & Tourism Tel: 611560
Falcon Business Travel Center Tel: 446250 Fax: 446251
Al-Nasim Travel 270750
Al-Sunidar Fax: 265202 Tel: 241667/500808
Apollo Business Travel Center Tel: 444000/888
Arabian Peninsula T & T Tel: 414755/410302
Fax: 414798
Murjan Travel Fax : 400555 Tel 216028 / 466881
Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/960

UNIVERSITIES
American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01-417441 Fax: 412039
University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441
Aden: 234533 / 234600
Queen Arwa University 449971/2
Sana'a University 250553/4/5
Alandalus University Tel: 675567, Fax: 675885

INSURANCE COMPANIES
Arab Insurance Company Sana'a 606810/12/34/5 Fax 6
Aden: 257875-260827,
Taiz: 260744 ,

April Fool's Day

The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for All Fools' Day.
But why the people call it so,
Nor I, nor they themselves do know.
But on this day are people sent
On purpose for pure merriment.

-Poor Robin's Almanac (1760)

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

April Fool's Day, also called All Fool's Day, is a day celebrated in some countries on April 1. Unlike other days, April Fool's Day is not a holiday. The day generally is observed by playing a practical joke on a "victim" who soon becomes known as an "April fool."

The day is marked by committing hoaxes and other practical jokes of varying sophistication on friends and



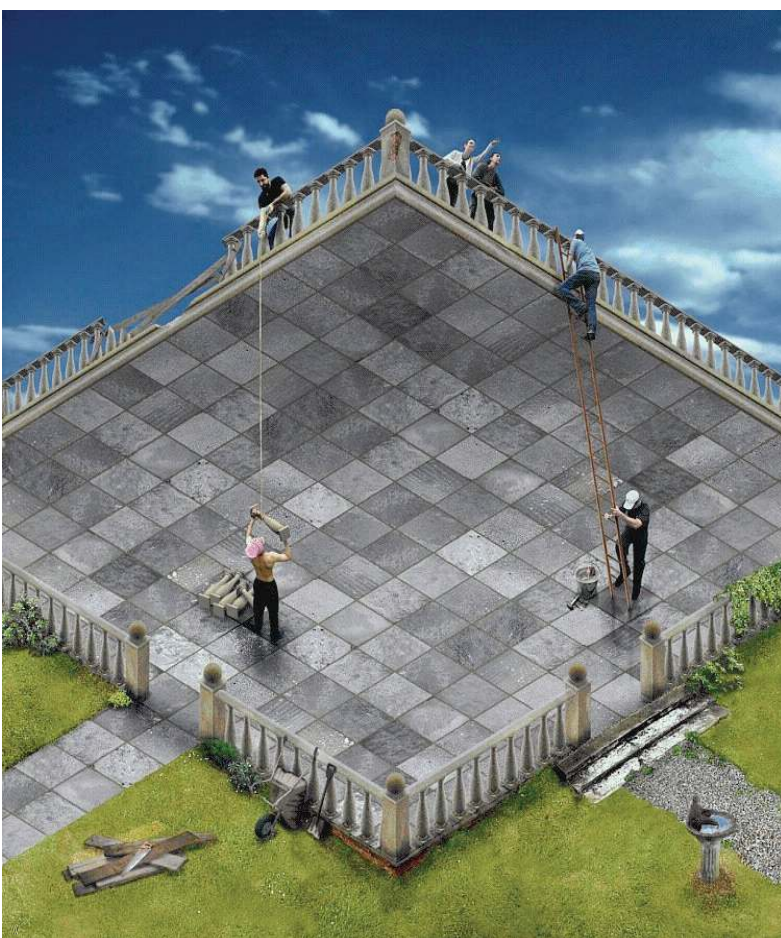
neighbors, or sending them on 'fools' errands,' the aim of which is to embarrass the gullible.

April Fool's Day is insignificant in Yemen, as many people do not believe in, care for or know about it. Perhaps, some youths from the new generation have begun to pay attention to this

day.

Amel Mohammed says she never played any jokes or fell victim to April Fool's Day. Nasser Al-Hamami, 24, says those who care about the day are mostly youths studying in university or secondary school. "Older people never joke or lie on this day," Al-Hamami added. Hayyaf Abdulrahman, 28, says, "Some consider April Fool's Day an opportunity to play jokes on friends or relatives, but such jokes originally are lies. I myself lie on this day and I once fell victim to lies on this day as well."

Yassin Ahmed narrates a practical joke that occurred last year in Taiz governorate: "A man once called his mother on the phone to make sure she was well. He couldn't recognize her voice at first and mistook her for another woman. 'I just want to make sure of my mother's health condition,' he told his mother. It was



Just as the jokes of April Fool's Day are not real, so this picture is not real.
www.escher.info

April 1, so the mother took the opportunity to play a joke on her son. She said to him, 'Oh dear, your mother died.' The son immediately was shocked. He told his brothers

and sisters, and one of his brothers was about to throw himself from the roof as a result."

Mohammed Abdullah narrates another joke: "My friend sent me an

invitation to attend a night celebration. Not realizing it was April 1, I prepared myself and dressed to kill. I went to the celebration hall and waited outside for my friend. I soon realized no one was entering the hall. Even the guard came to see why I was standing by the hall's gate. A few minutes later, my friend called me and explained that it was a joke."

The origin of April Fool's Day remains uncertain, as there are differing theories and views

regarding it. But the most widespread and accepted historical evidence suggests that April Fool's Day originated in France in 1582 under King Charles IX.

France was the first country to switch from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, which Pope Gregory XIII introduced for the Christian world, in 1582. The significance of this switch was that the year's beginning moved from April 1 to January 1.



**CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL**

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⊕ Petrochemical plants, refineries. | ⊕ Offshore structures and underwater works. |
| ⊕ Heavy, light industrial plants. | ⊕ Pipelines construction and maintenance. |
| ⊕ Power and desalination plants. | ⊕ Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities. |
| ⊕ Fuel and water storage tanks. | ⊕ Sewage treatment plants & collection networks. |
| ⊕ Oil fields ancillary installations. | ⊕ Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs. |
| ⊕ Air purification for industry | ⊕ High quality buildings & sports complexes. |
| ⊕ Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals. | ⊕ Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems. |

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 441638
Fax: (967-1) 441630
E-Mail: cccvemen@y.net.ye

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye



A new chapter in construction equipment has now begun.

شركة زَيْن للتجارة والصناعة

Zubayen Trading & Industry Company

Sana'a (441575/571) Fax: 441579, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye.
Aden (205060/1/2) Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye



TOSHIBA

Digital Copier

Electronic Sort

Duplex Printer

Local / Network Printer

Super G3 Fax

PC Fax

Internet Fax

Scan to Email

Twain Scanning

OCR







YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO.(LTD) (المحدودة) **الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والإنشاءات**

Sana'a Tel:264005/6, Fax:240624, Email:YTCC@Y.NET.YE,

Aden: Telefax: 247387, Hodeidah: Tel. 208829, Fax: 205817,

بالتمتع سريعتها اعمل فوراً إلى وظائف الهاتف: الكاميرا أو الموسيقى.

شغل الموسيقى وانكسر لوانح موسيقية مع مشغل الموسيقى (MP3/RAR/RAC).

ذاكرة قابلة للتوسيع حتى 1GB لتسع 750 أغنية.

شارك التلحان الموسيقية مع أصدقائك عبر تقنية Bluetooth. الرسائل الإعلامية المتعددة 5.

أو التردد الإلكتروني.

قم بوسل سماعاتك الخاصة في موصل الترتبة في سماتك الصماعة.

القطعة الصغر والفيديو مع الكاميرا الرقمية المصممة 2-megapixel.

شارك وأعرض ذكرياتك عبر دفتر الميوسات الرقمي على الإنترنت.

NOKIA 3520
الماحذو2

كاميرا رقمية
 موسيقى
 ساعة
 ميكروفون
 هاتف

السعر: 254,900
 السعر: 275,000
 السعر: 285,000
 السعر: 295,000
 السعر: 305,000

السعر: 315,000
 السعر: 325,000
 السعر: 335,000
 السعر: 345,000
 السعر: 355,000

السعر: 365,000
 السعر: 375,000
 السعر: 385,000
 السعر: 395,000
 السعر: 405,000

السعر: 415,000
 السعر: 425,000
 السعر: 435,000
 السعر: 445,000
 السعر: 455,000

السعر: 465,000
 السعر: 475,000
 السعر: 485,000
 السعر: 495,000
 السعر: 505,000

السعر: 515,000
 السعر: 525,000
 السعر: 535,000
 السعر: 545,000
 السعر: 555,000

السعر: 565,000
 السعر: 575,000
 السعر: 585,000
 السعر: 595,000
 السعر: 605,000

السعر: 615,000
 السعر: 625,000
 السعر: 635,000
 السعر: 645,000
 السعر: 655,000

السعر: 665,000
 السعر: 675,000
 السعر: 685,000
 السعر: 695,000
 السعر: 705,000

السعر: 715,000
 السعر: 725,000
 السعر: 735,000
 السعر: 745,000
 السعر: 755,000

السعر: 765,000
 السعر: 775,000
 السعر: 785,000
 السعر: 795,000
 السعر: 805,000

السعر: 815,000
 السعر: 825,000
 السعر: 835,000
 السعر: 845,000
 السعر: 855,000

السعر: 865,000
 السعر: 875,000
 السعر: 885,000
 السعر: 895,000
 السعر: 905,000

السعر: 915,000
 السعر: 925,000
 السعر: 935,000
 السعر: 945,000
 السعر: 955,000

السعر: 965,000
 السعر: 975,000
 السعر: 985,000
 السعر: 995,000
 السعر: 1,005,000

السعر: 1,015,000
 السعر: 1,025,000
 السعر: 1,035,000
 السعر: 1,045,000
 السعر: 1,055,000

السعر: 1,065,000
 السعر: 1,075,000
 السعر: 1,085,000
 السعر: 1,095,000
 السعر: 1,105,000

السعر: 1,115,000
 السعر: 1,125,000
 السعر: 1,135,000
 السعر: 1,145,000
 السعر: 1,155,000

السعر: 1,165,000
 السعر: 1,175,000
 السعر: 1,185,000
 السعر: 1,195,000
 السعر: 1,205,000

السعر: 1,215,000
 السعر: 1,225,000
 السعر: 1,235,000
 السعر: 1,245,000
 السعر: 1,255,000

السعر: 1,265,000
 السعر: 1,275,000
 السعر: 1,285,000
 السعر: 1,295,000
 السعر: 1,305,000

السعر: 1,315,000
 السعر: 1,325,000
 السعر: 1,335,000
 السعر: 1,345,000
 السعر: 1,355,000

السعر: 1,365,000
 السعر: 1,375,000
 السعر: 1,385,000
 السعر: 1,395,000
 السعر: 1,405,000

السعر: 1,415,000
 السعر: 1,425,000
 السعر: 1,435,000
 السعر: 1,445,000
 السعر: 1,455,000

السعر: 1,465,000
 السعر: 1,475,000
 السعر: 1,485,000
 السعر: 1,495,000
 السعر: 1,505,000

السعر: 1,515,000
 السعر: 1,525,000
 السعر: 1,535,000
 السعر: 1,545,000
 السعر: 1,555,000

السعر: 1,565,000
 السعر: 1,575,000
 السعر: 1,585,000
 السعر: 1,595,000
 السعر: 1,605,000

السعر: 1,615,000
 السعر: 1,625,000
 السعر: 1,635,000
 السعر: 1,645,000
 السعر: 1,655,000

السعر: 1,665,000
 السعر: 1,675,000
 السعر: 1,685,000
 السعر: 1,695,000
 السعر: 1,705,000

السعر: 1,715,000
 السعر: 1,725,000
 السعر: 1,735,000
 السعر: 1,745,000
 السعر: 1,755,000

السعر: 1,765,000
 السعر: 1,775,000
 السعر: 1,785,000
 السعر: 1,795,000
 السعر: 1,805,000

السعر: 1,815,000
 السعر: 1,825,000
 السعر: 1,835,000
 السعر: 1,845,000
 السعر: 1,855,000

السعر: 1,865,000
 السعر: 1,875,000
 السعر: 1,885,000
 السعر: 1,895,000
 السعر: 1,905,000

السعر: 1,915,000
 السعر: 1,925,000
 السعر: 1,935,000
 السعر: 1,945,000
 السعر: 1,955,000

السعر: 1,965,000
 السعر: 1,975,000
 السعر: 1,985,000
 السعر: 1,995,000
 السعر: 2,005,000

السعر: 2,015,000
 السعر: 2,025,000
 السعر: 2,035,000
 السعر: 2,045,000
 السعر: 2,055,000

السعر: 2,065,000
 السعر: 2,075,000
 السعر: 2,085,000
 السعر: 2,095,000
 السعر: 2,105,000

السعر: 2,115,000
 السعر: 2,125,000
 السعر: 2,135,000
 السعر: 2,145,000
 السعر: 2,155,000

السعر: 2,165,000
 السعر: 2,175,000
 السعر: 2,185,000
 السعر: 2,195,000
 السعر: 2,205,000

السعر: 2,215,000
 السعر: 2,225,000
 السعر: 2,235,000
 السعر: 2,245,000
 السعر: 2,255,000

السعر: 2,265,000
 السعر: 2,275,000
 السعر: 2,285,000
 السعر: 2,295,000
 السعر: 2,305,000

السعر: 2,315,000
 السعر: 2,325,000
 السعر: 2,335,000
 السعر: 2,345,000
 السعر: 2,355,000

السعر: 2,365,000
 السعر: 2,375,000
 السعر: 2,385,000
 السعر: 2,395,000
 السعر: 2,405,000

السعر: 2,415,000
 السعر: 2,425,000
 السعر: 2,435,000
 السعر: 2,445,000
 السعر: 2,455,000

السعر: 2,465,000
 السعر: 2,475,000
 السعر: 2,485,000
 السعر: 2,495,000
 السعر: 2,505,000

السعر: 2,515,000
 السعر: 2,525,000
 السعر: 2,535,000
 السعر: 2,545,00