

Hertz
HERTZ LEASE
 You are in safe hands...
 Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
 Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@y.net.ye
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QIYADA ST. P.O. BOX 3072,
 SANAA, Head Office Tel: (01)270751 Fax: (01)270804
 Airport Office Tel: (01) 346566 - Fax: (01)346665

Inside:



5

Researchers applaud Yemeni civilization and heritage



7

Raid sets off bombings in Morocco



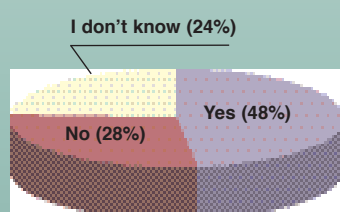
8

Abu Yasser: "Saudi Arabia is the region's largest market for livestock"

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:

Do you think Dr. Al-Asali resigned because he felt the regime isn't serious in fighting corruption?



This edition's question:

Does the escalating violence in Somalia mean that President Saleh mediation failed?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

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

Somali war causes more exodus to Yemen

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A-April 11 — UN report issued this week revealed that thousands of Somalis people have been fleeing Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia, saying that life in the city has become unbearable. They are part of a massive exodus from battle-torn Mogadishu that has seen almost 100,000 people flee the city since the beginning of February, including some 47,000 in the last two weeks.

The trigger for the massive outflow has been fighting between insurgents, local militia, and the Ethiopian-backed Transitional Federal Government, which captured Mogadishu from the Islamic Courts Union in December.

Meanwhile, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has warned again of a new wave of the growing exodus of Somali refugees to Yemen, which is one of the few countries in the region that has signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, and according to this convention Somalis entering Yemen are automatically granted refugee status by the government.

Since the beginning of this year, more than 5,600 people have landed on the Yemeni coast and at least 200 people have died. Many remain missing, said UNHCR confirming in a report issued on Tuesday that the exodus of

hundreds of refugees from the Horn of Africa crossing the Gulf of Aden in Yemen continues in worst shapes with increasing violence and fighting in Somalia by the absence of State's authority.

UNHCR spokesperson in Geneva, Ron Redmond, stated that at least 34 people being smuggled from Somalia across the Gulf of Aden drowned after being forced overboard by smugglers in deep waters off the coast of Yemen. The incident occurred early Friday when three smuggling boats, carried 365 people including 234 Ethiopians and 131 Somalis, approached the Yemeni coast near Bir Ali following a two-day voyage from the Bosaso region of Somalia. "Witnesses and survivors said two of the boats had begun dropping their passengers off near shore when they reportedly came under fire from Yemeni authorities and moved back out to sea. Twenty-two people later forced into the deeper water drowned and were buried on the beach." He said adding that the Geneva-based agency had raised the shooting with Yemeni authorities, who said that the military had orders not to shoot at boats unless they had been fired on first by the smugglers or if they had prior information about a vessel smuggling weapons, drugs, or other contraband.

Redmond mentioned that the third



Soldiers loyal to the Somali government ride on military vehicles near the town of Jowhar.

boat which approached the coast of Yemen early Friday afternoon forced its passengers overboard, far from the shore, and another 12 people into

drowning. "Passengers aboard the third boat said that they were beaten throughout the voyage from Somalia and that at least two Ethiopian men unable to endure the mistreatment jumped overboard." He added.

Last year, some 26,000 people made the perilous voyage across the Gulf of Aden and at least 330 died. Another 300 were reported missing and believed dead.

UN report quoted new arrivals spoke of the chaos inside Mogadishu and the problems they have encountered in try-

ing to reach safety. "Almost all of the people have left behind their belongings and brought only what they could carry in their hands. Some families left behind their young men to protect their homes," said the UNHCR staff member.

According to the report, many locals have compared the situation to the mass movement which followed the fall of the Siad Barre regime and the ensuing civil war in Somalia more than 15 years ago.

Continued on page 3

Politicians warn of internationalizing the situation

Sa'ada bloodshed, havoc continue

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, April 11 — Sources in Sa'ada said Wednesday that fierce clashes between Yemeni government forces and Houthi loyalists still are occurring across more than nine districts in Sa'ada governorate, the most prominent of which is in Dhahian.

The Yemeni military has been using artillery and missiles to shell Dhahian and Al-Talh districts and surrounding areas from last Sunday until now, the sources added.

Casualties and military equipment losses on both sides haven't been identified due to fierce clashes which renewed on Sunday. Such clashes in Dhahian district had calmed down relatively on Friday and Saturday. Yemeni army forces have sustained heavy losses in trying to overpower the district,



Soldiers are continuing to besiege villages in Sa'ada as war prolonged due to the immense resistance by the insurgents.

which has remained under Houthi domination for three weeks.

The same sources reported that MiG-29 fighter planes have been bombarding Al-Jarshah city since Tuesday morning, destroying scores of homes

during the attacks on the city, which Houthis controlled on Monday.

Army fighters also bombarded Matrah area, a passage leading to Dhahian city and via which it's believed Houthis receive food supplies. On Saturday, military forces shelled Kattaf and Al-Moqbil too. Additionally, Juma'at Bani Fadhel area witnessed intensified confrontations between Houthis and government forces supported by volunteer tribal groups.

"Fierce confrontations occurred Monday between Houthi followers

centralizing on Al-Madorah Mountain in Al-Talh district and government forces, who tried to take control of the mountain. Several were killed and injured on both sides during the battle," Al-Ayyam daily newspaper reported Wednesday.

"Houthi elements attacked Al-Awbar Mountain, east of Sa'ada city, on which government forces are centralized. The attack continued until midnight. Government forces fought back; however, the results of the counterattacks weren't identified," the newspaper added.

Additionally, the newspaper stated that casualties among tribesmen and soldiers result from Katyusha missiles, shells and bombardment mistakenly and arbitrarily used by government forces.

Continued on page 3

Yemen to receive 7 Gitmo prisoners

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANA'A, April 11 — Yemen will receive seven prisoners soon to be released by the United States from the Guantánamo Bay detention facility in Cuba, Yemen's Ministry of Defense revealed.

The ministry's 26 September.net news web site reported that Yemen will receive the seven after completing procedures with U.S. authorities.

The detainees to be released are: Mohammed Sa'eed bin Salma, Mohammed Hassan Al-Odaini, Sadeq Mohammed Ismail, Ali Yahya Al-Mahdi, Adel Sa'eed Al-Hajj, Ali Nasser Al-Kadi and Farouq Ali Mohammed.

It's estimated that more than 120 Yemeni nationals are being held at Guantánamo; however, the U.S. government has submitted to Yemen a list of only 106 Yemeni prisoners.

A team including U.S. attorneys representing Yemeni detainees at Guantánamo is due to visit Yemen in May to meet with the detainees' families, briefing them on the situation of their detained relatives.

On Monday, 13 Guantánamo detainees reportedly began a long-term hunger strike at the detention facility to protest against a new policy of strapping prisoners into restraint chairs while they are fed via plastic tubes inserted through their nostrils.

Continued on page 3

Want service and value? ...Budget

Budget

Car Rental

National and International Reservations
 Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372,
 Reservation Fax. 240958,
 Hadda, Reservation Tel. 411727
 24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

تريدينج رود
 للمعاملات والتوكيلات التجارية

Trading Road
 Contracting & Commercial Agencies

Contracting
 Oil services
 Travel & Tourism
 Cargo

Republic of Yemen - Hadda St.
 Tel.: 265132 - Fax: 514611
 E-mail: zoa@y.net.ye

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً
The World on Time

FedEx
 Express

SANA'A Tel.: 440228/30 صنعاء

KONICA MINOLTA
 كونيكا مينولتا
 آلات تصوير متعددة الأغراض
 www.konicaminolta.com

HITACHI
 MULTI MEDIA PROJECTORS
InFocus
 أجهزة عرض

MAGNER
 currency counters
LAUREL
 آلات عد وفحص النقود

KARDEX
 Storage & Archiving Solutions
كاردكس
 حلول آليات للحفظ والاسترداد
 www.kardexinternational.com

Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

صنعاء : 278546/7/8 - شارع حده : 207691 - شارع الستين : 446073
 تنز : 214306 - عدن : 244625 - الحديدة : 204488 - المكلا : 316710
 الموقع على الانترنت : www.thabetson.com.ye - البريد الإلكتروني : tsc@yemen.net.ye

Haier هاير
 Inspired living إحساس مقفم بالحياة

الوكلاء الوحيدون : محلات عبد الغني علي الحوري التجارية

تعزيز : شارع جمال ٢٥١٤٣٧
 عدن : شارع مدرم ٢٤٣٩١٣
 ش التحرير ٢٥٣١٧٩
 صنعاء : الزبيري ٤٠١٣٣٩
 المكلا : شارع خور المكلا - موقف بلقيس ت ٣١١٣٧٣
 إب : شارع تعز ت ٤١٩٤٩٩

Saheal®
 Tadalafil 20 mg

صلاية لمدة 36 ساعة
 36 hours

Keep that spark alive

Shaphaco
 Pharmaceutical Ind.
 Health & Life

In brief

SANA'A

Educators receive honors
April 10 — The Higher Celebration Committee in the Ministry of Education decided to honor as many as 750 male and female teachers on the occasion of the Teacher Day which is on April 28. On a Monday's meeting, chaired by Abdulaziz Saleh Bin Habtour, Deputy Minister of Education, the committee received the registers of teachers from the ministry's premises and other governorates who deserve honors for their hard work. Furthermore, the committee decided to deliver the bonuses to the outstanding teachers in other governorates by post. Also, it discussed multiple tasks which have been achieved during the meeting.

SHABWA

Coastguards seize Somali boats

April 10 — Yemeni coastguards arrested a few days ago two Somali boats along with their crews including 10 pirates. The two ships were found carrying some 120 refugees to Balhaf area, Shabwa governorate, after search operations by the Yemeni coastguards aboard two boats in the international waters. The boats intercepted the Somali boats and seized them after chasing them for six hours. During the search operations, the Yemeni coastguards freed a woman who was kidnapped by the pirates from among the refugees.

HADRAMOUT

Workshop on president's platform
April 10 — Hadramout University for Science and Technology on Monday organized a workshop on the platform of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the means of its implementation. The workshop was chaired by Omar Bamashmous, rector of the university and attended by large numbers of students from the university. Opening the workshop, Bamashmous briefed the attendants on the effective management to improve the economic and investing climate in Yemen. He said that the university plans to organize four workshops to increase awareness of people about Saleh's platform.

TAIZ

Al-Sa'eed Foundation to announce winners
April 11 — Al-Sa'eed Foundation for Science and Culture said that it is due to announce on upcoming Sunday the results of the contest for winning the late Hayel Sa'eed Anam's Award for Science and Arts in its second version, NabaNews.net reported. It added that the board of trustees and the general secretariat of late Hayel Sa'eed Anam's Award for Science and Culture plans to organize a news conference for announcing the winners. The conference is scheduled to take place at the Hall of Best Western Hotel in Hadda Area, west of the capital Sunday 10:00 a.m.

ADEN

Two injured as police open fire on qat sellers
April 11 — Two people have been reportedly injured when policemen of Cairo Police Station in Aden governorate opened fire on many qat sellers at Al-Mansoura Market on Monday. According to local sources, the security authorities took the victims, Nayef Abdullah Ali and Farouq Abdulah, from the hospital to the Criminal Investigation Bureau's Jail for investigation, not taking into consideration that they are wounded. The sources said that the police opened fire on qat sellers under the pretext that they evade paying taxes.

Houses in The great Mosque Zone in Old Sana'a are close to fall down

SANA'A, 10 April — citizens from old Sana'a city came to The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (Hood) three months ago to complain about the concerned authorities' carelessness and indifference in putting a solution for their suffering of their houses falling on their heads due to the humidity that threatens the foundations of houses in the old city of Sana'a as a result of blocking the pipelines and sewage leaking.

About ten houses and more than sixty citizens are suffering of falling down their houses at any moment since the beginning of 2002, the tragedy of the people of the great Mosque Zone in Old Sana'a began and it continued for five years.

HOOD had made a law studies about the satiation in the great Mosque Zone in Old Sana'a. The outcome of the study said that over the past few years, these citizens are going between the senior officials of the State and its different authorities beginning from the highest official bodies, the Supreme Committee Preserving old Sana'a, and ending with the Local Council in the Province. The outcome of this is a large number of notices and official letters full of promises and recommendations.



The humidity threatens the foundations of houses in the old city of Sana'a as a result of blocking the pipelines and sewage leaking.

YT PHOTO BY FADHEL ALAMDI

The Supreme Committee Preserving Old Sana'a chaired by Ali Al-Anesi, Head of the Committee and Director of

the Office of the President, decided at its meeting on March 8, 2006 to resolve the issue of the affected homes through the Secretariat of the Capital which bears the responsibility of paying house rents to the affected people. Also, it urges the Ministry of Culture to start the restoration process at the beginning of April, 2006. However, the two sides are stalling in implementation of the agreement in spite of the the people's daily follow-up of concerned authorities, but in vain.

Later Hood sent a letter to President of the Republic calling him to end the suffering of the people of the great Mosque in Old Sana'a and kindly give his orders to the Ministry of Culture and the Secretariat of the Capital to rapidly execute the restoration and to pay the house rents for the affected people according to the agreement written in the meeting of the Supreme Committee Preserving Old Sana'a on March, 8th, 2007 so as to avoid the disaster that may happen in any moment by the collapse of the houses on the residing families.

Workshop takes aim at school fee abolition

SANA'A - April 9 A two-day workshop organized jointly by Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and the World Bank opened Monday to discuss how the school fee abolition initiative, inaugurated by the government, can be best used for increasing enrollment in Yemen.

The School Fee Abolition Initiative is one of the 'Bold Initiatives' aiming to make a breakthrough in access to basic education and significantly scaling up progress to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Education For All (EFA) targets in the next decade. The Initiative has gained considerable momentum through the involvement of other key development partners. In Yemen, the bold decision to join the initiative and abolish the school fee was taken in 2006 by the Ministry of Education. It was an important step in abolishing school fees for basic education in Yemeni schools which target particularly from grade 1 to 6 for girls and boys from grade 1 to 3 for boys. It is expected to give a major boost to acceleration of girls' education which at present lags behind. Estimates show that close to 700,000 pupils are out of school.

The workshop brought together the senior officials, education experts, national & international partners, NGOs, and media representatives.

This workshop focused on some of these strategic issues. First, the impact of abolishing school fees on enrollment surge so far was assessed by two surveys, especially conducted for this workshop. Also, this gathering provides a space to find alternative solutions for adverse consequences of school fees abolition on school functioning and quality of education. To refine these ideas, the workshop brings together a wide range of people from the governorate and central level, educational authorities, partners, civil society, and international experiences of countries that are one step ahead in the process of school fee abolition.

Addressing the opening session, Dr. Abdulsalam Al-Jawfi, Minister of Education, said that "the decision to abolish fees is in the best interest of child as preliminary studies show fees burden might hinder enrollment, particularly in the rural and poor areas"

UNICEF Representative, Dr. Aboudou Karimou emphasized that the school fee abolition is yet another timely intervention in the right direction. "Providing free primary education for all children is part of the essential strategy to achieve two out of eight Millennium Development Goals that require a coalition of efforts from all of us, to achieve the cherished

goal of education for every child".

World Bank Representative, Mr. Mustafa Rouis, stated that "education is critical and central to all development efforts. The school fees abolition initiative is bridging the enrollment gap between girls and boys".

The main feature of the workshop is the sharing of the practical experience from Ghana and Kenya which was presented by Ms. Miriam Mwirts, Director of Policy & Planning, in the Ministry of Education in Kenya and Mr. Charles Otoo, Financial Controller from the Ministry of Education in Ghana. Additionally, two senior advisors from UNICEF Malak Zaalouk, from UNICEF Regional Office in Middle East and North Africa, and Dina Craissati, from the Education Section of UNICEF - New York, shared UNICEF experience related to school fee abolition and how to maximize its usefulness along with other interventions.

These two case studies will enrich a candid and critical understanding of the process of school fee. The two-day workshop deliberations will enable Yemen to formulate relevant and effective strategy to take the School fee abolition initiative forward in its letter and spirit to translate the goal of quality education for all children in Yemen into a reality.

Verification about Anti-corruption Committee candidates

SANA'A, April 10 — Five candidates from the Anti-corruption Committee applied for withdrawal including Ali Ahmed Nasser Al-Awash, Ahmed Abdulrahman Qarhash, Abdulrahman Salem Dhaiban, Abdulsalam Al-Athwari, and Abdulaziz Al-Kumaim according to the parliamentary committee in charge of the Anti-corruption committee affairs.

The last Sunday's session witnessed a lengthy debate about the backgrounds of Anti-corruption Committee candidates and the guarantees that ensure their excellent performance. The parliament decided then to postpone making a decision until a con-

cerned committee could make verifications about the candidates.

Head of General People Congress block in the Parliament stressed the importance of verifying the backgrounds of candidates, together with their qualifications and capacities to perform such a task.

Many opposition MPs supported the suggestion raised by Al-Barkani; while MP Ali Abu Huliqa assured that the verification of documents is the responsibility of the Consultative Council.

It is worth-mentioning that most Anti-corruption candidates belong to the General People Congress.

Al-Barakani elected head of GPC parliamentary bloc

SANA'A, April 11 — At an April 10 meeting attended by Secretary-General Abdulqader Bajammal and his assistant secretary-generals, the ruling General People's Congress party elected Sheikh Sultan Al-Barakani, who ran unopposed, to head its parliamentary bloc. The party also elected other new bloc leaders, who also were uncontested.

Though some ruling party members differed with Al-Barakani and were dissatisfied with his performance, Bajammal and his assistant secretary-generals convinced them to reelect the sheikh, noting that the GPC doesn't want any internal divisions, particularly as 2009 parliamentary elections are approaching, and further assuring that now isn't the time for differences.

Upon formation of the new Yemeni Cabinet, President Ali Abdullah Saleh sent a letter to Bajammal commending his efforts in his post and declaring that he wants him to assume responsibility for the GPC, which is preparing for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

Following his exaltation by the president, Bajammal has begun working to restore his party's vitality, attempting to reconcile and settle disputes between party members. He



Sultan Al-Barakani

also is working on regulating GPC affairs by holding periodic meetings and resuming activities at Al-Mithaq Institute, together with the general secretariat.

Chairing an April 10 meeting attended by Bajammal and other high-ranking GPC officials, President Saleh stressed the importance of activating the party's various sectors and holding periodic activities, as well as enhancing its performance.

He further assured the GPC's intent to separate partisan from official work, with the aim of preparing the party for the April 2009 parliamentary elections.

Yemeni family threaten to commit mass suicide

SANA'A, April 10 — A desperate Yemeni family who have been suffering from injustice in more than one form sent an appeal through Yemen Times to Colonial Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chief of Republic Guards Forces and Special Forces. Sameer Ba-Salama, a young aerospace engineer who graduated from Britain five years ago but is yet jobless confirmed that if nothing is being done to help ease his family's suffering he and his mother and sister, they will commit a group suicide in front of the Republican Palace.

The appeal states their problem from more than one angle, they have been homeless because of not being able to find accommodation. Because Sameer was a classmate of the president's son Ahmed Saleh, he dedicated his appeal him the later. Sameer had met with Ahmed Saleh on 15th of June 2004, when he was promised a home and a job in Al-Yamenia airlines.

"I don't know any logical reasons for that, and God knows that death had become more honorable for us from this miserable life. And I beg you to

face us if you had known any false accusation about us. Until truth prevails." He bitterly said.

Apparently, Ahmed Saleh had instructed his private secretary Mr. Tarek Al-Radhi to provide the family with accommodation, and instructed Captain/Abdul-Khalek Saleh Al-Qadi, the CEO of the Yemeni Airways company, to provide Ba-Salama with a job. However, 3 years since then and nothing of the former took place. In fact, according to the appeal both had refused to meet with him or reply to his letters.

The family is also complaining of the corrupted judiciary system which did not act fairly in their demand of their father's inheritance. Ba-Salama family is well known and well off but Sameer's brothers from another mother control the inheritance and refuse to give Sameer and his sister their legal share.

In the appeal, Sameer Ba-Salama requested Ahmed Saleh to review his case and fulfill his promise to the family else, they have no choice but to take their own lives.

Parliamentary Committee to investigate Balhaf events

SHABWAH, April 10 — A parliamentary committee is to arrive in Shabawa's capital Attaq to investigate the events that took place in the liquefied gas export project site in Belhaf on March 25 following an alleged profaning of the Noble Quran by a French expert.

The committee, formed on April 4, includes MPs Nabil Al-Pasha, Mohammed Al-Khadim Al-Wajeeh, Sultan Al-Atwani, Abdullah Khairan, Ali Al-Amrani, Ahmed Al-Ruqihi, and Mansour Al-Zindani. The formed committee was delegated to look into the circumstances of the incident and

report the matter to the Parliament.

This came after many MPs let in intense disputes over the issue and some threatened resignation unless a committee is formed.

The committee met earlier with the High Security Committee who investigated the case and the Minister of Oil and Mineral, Khalid Bahah, to know closely the measures taken so far. Also, it will meet the local authority leaderships in Attaq together with the members of the security committee formed by Shabwah governor to investigate the issue.

YALI students protest new Adminstration

By: Fatima Al-Ajel

SANA'A, April 11 — As many as 3,600 students from the Yemen American Language Institute began striking from classes as of Saturday and continuing through Wednesday in protest against transferring the institute's management to AMIDEAST. They demand YALI remain under administration of the U.S. Embassy's cultural attaché.

The angry students accused AMIDEAST of drafting new laws to deteriorate students' progress and weaken the educational process, which has been consolidated by the former administration (the U.S. Embassy) over the past time period.

The students released a statement to the Democracy School (NGO), the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (also known as HOOD), the U.S embassy, the Yemen Times and other organizations, alleging that they will suffer the consequences of such new legislation because their progress will be poor. They added that the new legislation will affect YALI's good reputation, as well as its graduates.

However, Course Director Janice Luce stressed in her Oct. 1, 2006 message that the administrative changes won't affect the quality of instruction at YALI, noting that its outstanding teachers and administrative staff will continue to be able to assist students.

According to announcements regarding new AMIDEAST policies for term 100, new students will be reassigned to a level during the first

week of classes, but returning students will not.

Additionally, a revised grading system will allow a maximum of three chances. If a student doesn't pass the third time, he or she won't be readmitted to study at AMIDEAST-YALI. Regarding attendance, half a point will be deducted for every excused absence, as well as every incidence of tardiness, no matter how late the student arrives to class.

Several YALI teachers and students mentioned the implementation of a new AMIDEAST system for teachers' positions and a process of raising the fees for courses at AMIDEAST-YALI to equal those at AMIDEAST. Additionally, teachers' salaries at AMIDEAST-YALI will be decreased so they are equal with those of AMIDEAST teachers.

Alham Fathal, coordinator of AMIDEAST programs and the academic responsible at AMIDEAST, stated that AMIDEAST-Yemen is awaiting the results of a Wednesday meeting at AMIDEAST's Washington, D.C. headquarters to discuss the YALI matter. The results of the meeting will be published in a press release to all mass media.

Chief of the YALI Teachers Union Abdo Al-Rab Nasser noted that teachers will go to the labor union on Thursday to explain their demands and form a new YALI labor union via election.

The U.S. Embassy hosted a meeting on Tuesday, but the results were disappointing, especially for teachers, as



Teachers and students strike on the grounds of YALI, demanding the institute's administration remain under the U.S. Embassy's cultural attaché.

their requests were rejected. Therefore, the current YALI system will remain in effect for six months, after which the new system will be implemented.

The Yemen Times contacted the U.S. Embassy, as well as YALI and AMIDEAST administrations to learn the latest news about the situation at the institute; however, most administrative members were meeting to solve the problem and are awaiting the result of the AMIDEAST meeting in Washington, D.C.

Since its establishment in 1975, the U.S. Embassy's cultural attaché has operated YALI until the end of 2006, when AMIDEAST assumed responsibility for administering the institute. The embassy's cultural attaché previously provide free scholarships for several governmental organizations and NGOs, thereby earning it respect, popularity and a good reputation in Yemen.

Conference on promoting higher education, Washington, DC

By: Yasmeeen Al-Eryani
For Yemen Times

WASHINGTON, April 10th — Last week witnessed the first conference launched by the American Association of Yemen Scientists and Professionals (AAYSP) in Washington, DC — “Shaping the Future of Yemenis through Education.”

Over a hundred Yemeni intellectuals and professionals came from across the United States and Yemen to share two days of interactive discussions and workshops for promoting higher education among Yemenis at home and abroad as well as highlighting education as the first step to the economic and intellectual growth of the community.

The conference featured a high level of professionalism, drawing from speakers of various walks of life and various academic backgrounds. Audience members peppered the panel with questions, spurring a dynamic debate on strategies for promoting higher education and assessing the obstacles it faces.

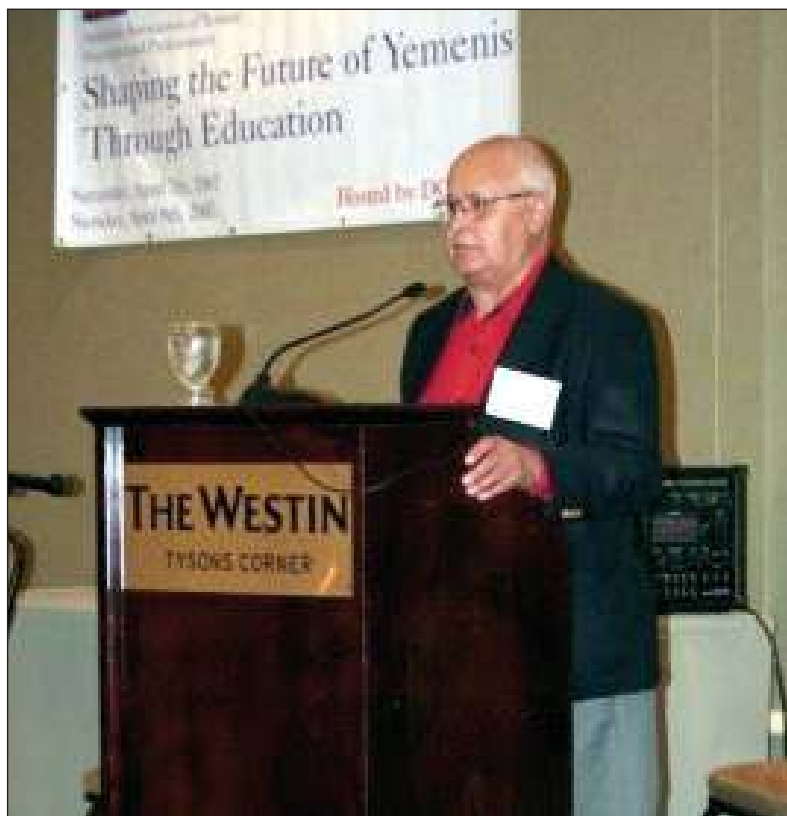
Dr. Nasser Zawia, an associate professor at the University of Rhode Island and the Director of the AAYSP, pointed out that the conference was handled completely by Yemenis and it is a proof that “we can do it on our own” despite the very low self-esteem many Yemenis suffer from. Further, he emphasized during the first panel that “This is not a forum to vent but to think of what we can do next.”

The final panel was an account told by young Yemeni students who insisted on the pursuit of higher education despite of the many difficulties they face.

The speakers argued that a major problem facing higher education in Yemen is low funding for research — “There is no investment in human resources,” said Dr. Nasher. “There is no innovation without research,” said Dr. Zawia.

Dr. Nasher noted that the teachers in Yemeni universities are stymied by their own rigid mentality, stress, and the lack of quality research facilities. However, he pinpointed that “this does not justify the way they teach.”

Dr. Al-Eryani also addressed the politicization of educational institutions with campuses driven by polarizing political interests and partisanship, he said, “Universities are turned into an arena for political and ideological conflicts. Some are being run by political



logic, not in accordance with the educational policy.”

Higher education can be reformed, according to Dr. Zawia, through the transformation of private-for-profit institutions to private-non-profit ones and also by making public schools and universities abandon the ruling party’s line for the voice and “participation of the public”. Additionally, he pointed out that a well-established funding mechanism is essential to this reform.

Dr. Zawia and Dr. Nasher together have distributed an estimated \$400,000 worth of books to different universities in Yemen.

Two of the panels addressed cultural and social obstacles holding back the Yemeni-Americans from pursuing higher education and strategies to promote change. It is worth mentioning that most early Yemeni immigrants to the United States were uneducated and did not value education for their children.

Another problem is the discouragement of females from going to college as a way for protecting them because some Yemeni-Americans fear that potential suitors would shy from educated young women.

Dr. Dahan Al-Najjar suggested that Yemeni communities in America should think of the United States as their current home and seek to integrate and contribute to it.

ened the situation for the displaced families, which live in miserable conditions.

Dhahian locals estimate that Yemeni government forces have destroyed some 1,000 homes and civil facilities over the past three days.

“Diseases such as cholera have begun spreading in areas of Sa’ada governorate, as dead bodies from both the Yemeni army and supporters of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi have remained on the streets for several days as a result of fierce fighting, which has lasted more than three weeks, especially in Dhahian district,” Al-Khaleej newspaper reported Tuesday.

“The district has been rendered a ghost area, as seeing bodies on the street has become familiar in the absence of health teams,” the newspaper quoted local sources as saying.

“The [Yemeni] army is seeking to tighten its grip on Dhahian district and the surrounding areas, sparing no effort in attacking the sites of Houthis, who have become experienced in fighting government forces,” the newspaper added, further wondering whether the new Yemeni government headed by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar will resort to other means to solve the crisis.

Local sources in Sa’ada governorate say it’s difficult to determine who controls Dhahian district at this time. “The army could strike the main Houthi strongholds, which allows them [Houthis] to move freely, especially during the daytime, inside

Furthermore, the first day was concluded with dinner and the handing of Academic Excellence Awards and Social Services to Ms. Zeinab Hasan and Ms. Zeinab Al-Kibsi. Also, Awards of appreciation were given to Ms. Atiaf Al-Wazir for her dedication in organizing the conference, for the AAYSP, and for Dr. Rashid Abdu for his recent book titled Journey of a Yemeni Boy. Finally the attendees were entertained by an hour of live Yemeni music.

Dr. Zawia says that he hopes that the conference will continue next year, either in Michigan or New York, both states with large Yemeni expatriate communities. He said the next step for the organization now is to open an office in Yemen so as to encourage intellectual dialogue and share experiences. A plan is in the works to create scholarship fund groups to help Yemeni students with higher education expenses according to Dr. Zawia. In fact, it has already started in Michigan.

Mr. Abdelsalam Mubarez, the elected-president of the Yemeni-American Association and a businessman from New York, also expressed his desire to have a scholarship fund organization specifically for Yemeni New Yorkers. This comes after the recent approval by the New York City school system to open an Arabic-language public school headed by a Yemeni-American woman, Debbie Al-montaser.

Fish poultry to be established in Mukalla

HADRAMOUT, April 11 — Authorities are due to establish a fish poultry in Mukalla city, as a part of a joint investment project carried out by the private sectors of Yemen and Germany.

The German Ecommerce Company, one of the partners, plans to begin grazing fish and inaugurate construction works to build water wells for growing fish, as a part of its investment project in partnership with the Yemeni Al-Zubeir Foundation for Trade

Agencies with a capital amounting up to 15 million Euros.

The project, the construction of which was expected to begin last January but was delayed due to the lack of good land, will be built on an total area of 60,000 square meters in Shuheir Area, located 50 km southeast of Mukalla city.

The project is expected to be completed in the first half of 2008 with a preliminary production capacity of 500 tons of fish per year. The production

capacity is due increase. The products are expected to be exported to the European Union countries, South, East Asia, and United Arab Emirates while some quantities will be spared for local markets.

The poultry is the first of the kind in the Arab world as it will be covered and protected from the sunray. The investment companies plan to graze and grow all the rare and expensive fish such as shrimp and lobster and create job opportunities.

Yemeni fishermen return home and Yemeni court released a Somali



Yemeni fishermen as they are preparing themselves for another fishing sail.

HADRAMOUT, April 11 — As many as 116 fishermen from different Yemeni coastal cities have returned home after 15 days of captivity by the Somali authorities. The Yemenis were arrested while they were fishing near the Somali city of Hafoun, which is 400 km away from Mukalla city.

Hearing the capture story, Mukalla fishermen seized some Somali fishing boats as a reaction to the detention of their friends. The Mukalla-based Fishermen Association forwarded the case to the local authorities, which in return claimed the Somali government to free the Yemeni fishermen.

Through their attorney in Mukalla city, the Somali fishermen asked for \$2,500 per boat and demanded for the all boats which are 8 to be restored, a Fishermen Association source said. He added that the Yemeni fishermen have been subjected to insult, extortion, and intimidation by the Somalis in order not to stop repeating their mistake.

The source, who requested not to be

identified, disclosed something similar to a custom exercised by the Yemeni fishermen and their Somali counterparts as the former provides boats for the latter to fish and then buy the catch. However, after making much money, the Somali fishermen purchased boats for themselves and refused to cooperate with the Yemenis.

The Somalis believed that the Yemeni fishermen compete them, which is why they resorted to seize the Yemeni boats and asked for sums of money as a ransom. Also, the source added that any Yemeni fisherman wishing to fish in Somalia’s waters must pay \$1,200 as ransom. He expected that such an incident will not be repeated in the future because the Fishermen Association took preventive measures, which he hasn’t revealed.

In other news, A Yemeni State Security Court handed down three-year imprisonment sentence to Abdullah Awad Al Mesri (Yemeni) from the date of his arrest for dealing

in unlicensed weapons. The court, which held on Monday, acquitted Abdu Othman Soli, a Dane of Somali origin, of the charge of trying to smuggle weapons to Somalia. The court acquitted Al Mesri of harboring some Al Qaida suspects who had escaped from a security prison in Sana’a last year.

When the trial began on February 5, prosecutors charged the two men with smuggling arms, including anti-aircraft and sniper weapons, from Yemen to members of the Islamic Courts movements in Somalia.

The two men were among a group of eight foreigners arrested last October for their alleged links to the al-Qaeda terrorist network and involvement in smuggling weapons to Somalia in 2006.

Authorities later released a German, a Briton, an Austrian, and three Australians after police interrogators found that they had failed to submit evidence that could substantiate the charges.

Continued from page 1

Somali war causes more exodus to Yemen

People, mainly women and children, have been leaving the insecure Somali capital either on foot or on small vehicles, trucks, buses, wheelbarrows and even donkey carts. Some families have left weak, sick or elderly family members behind in Mogadishu.

Diplomatic Efforts to stop conflicts

Yemeni Foreign minister Abu Bakr Alqarbi called the European Union - on Monday in a meeting attended by Yemeni and European officials at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sana’a - to involve more affectively in settling peace and stability to Somali. A source from ministry of Foreign referred to Yemen efforts on the regional and international levels to stop the ongoing violent clashes in Somalia, saying that Yemen called for a national conference for conciliating with the participation of all Somali parties. He did not give any information of the place of where the conference will be. Yemen had participated in the meetings of the International Dialogue Group for Somalia held recently in the Egyptian capital Cairo

Sa’ada bloodshed, havoc continue

According to media, approximately 25,000 Yemenis are displaced, mostly from Dhahian district, at the Yemeni-Saudi border. Heavy rains have wors-

Dhahian city. While they can’t enter or leave the city, they remain inside it because they control its northern outlet,” the same sources explained.

Volunteer issues

Yemeni Socialist Party news web site Aleshteraki.net reported that large numbers of volunteers who have been fighting alongside the Yemeni government have returned to their areas, refusing to continue fighting because military leaders are delaying paying their salaries and dues, as stipulated in an agreement.

The web site quoted citizens from Amran governorate as saying that more than 200 volunteers returned Monday and Tuesday, refusing to continue fighting Houthis, as well as refusing to surrender their arms.

“A number of returnees complained about military leaders, who are insisting on making volunteer tribesmen fight on the front lines,” the site added.

Press reports mention that during the first Sa’ada war which erupted in 2004, a number of army officers contacted sheikhs and influential figures in various Yemeni governorates, requesting they bring groups of tribesmen to join government forces in the hopes of enrolling them on official army registries.

However, this didn’t happen after the war ended. Additionally, it was proven that the salaries of tribesmen who had joined the army but were killed weren’t paid to their families

because they weren’t included on army or martyr registries.

Local media said last week that more than 5,000 tribesmen from Hashid and Harf Sufian tribes were recruited to participate in the Sa’ada fighting. Other information affirms that volunteer fighters include additional tribes from Dhamar, Lahj, Abyan and Sana’a governorates.

According to information coming from the battlefields, most war victims are from volunteer tribesmen, which represents a dangerous development that could expand the Sa’ada war socially. The situation also discloses the disjointedness of the Yemeni army, which is unprepared for any serious challenge, as is the case with the Sa’ada war, according to media sources.

Civil society demands

In a related event, the Civil Society Coalition called on authorities to stop the war in Sa’ada and find peaceful solutions. It also called for disclosing the reasons for and aftermath of the conflict, stressing the importance of “ceasing arbitrary arrests, presenting clear charges against detainees and either trying them fairly or freeing them.”

In a statement, the coalition expressed regret at the absence of a mechanism to observe violations in Sa’ada governorate, which may be massive, as a result of cutting off communications and not allowing rights groups to enter.

“Anyone tackling the issue of the Sa’ada war is subjected to investigation, threats and accusations of betrayal,” the statement read.

The coalition attributes the Sa’ada conflict and other domestic wars to “wrong official policies that don’t tackle ways to eliminate the cause of such wars.” The group further denounced the Yemeni government’s use of power to solve such a political crisis.

Government and opposition stances

The National Defense Council held an emergency meeting Tuesday, chaired by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, commander in chief of the Yemeni army. The meeting discussed the crisis in Sa’ada governorate, especially as the situation has exceeded the time set by military leaders to end the rebellion, according to a local observer.

Official media reported that the defense council reviewed the results of investigations of and confessions by arrested Houthi loyalists, revealing the reality of their aims, topped by staging a coup against Yemen’s republican system and attempting to bring back the Imamate regime.

The official media added that, “The slogan raised by Houthis, ‘Death to America! Death to Israel!’ is just a pretext to mislead simple people and hide the real and conspired aims they seek to achieve through bearing arms, violating the law and committing crimes against citizens and military personnel.”

In an interview conducted by Al-Wasat weekly newspaper, the head of the Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of five opposition parties, and Yemeni Socialist Party Secretary-General Yassin Sa’eed Noman asserted, “Yemen’s political system creates conditions for coups, not peaceful democratic change.”

Noman warned of turning the Sa’ada situation into a regional case, maintaining that the JMP is ready to contribute to solving the problem and halting the bloodshed. “We’re against this bloodshed, which upsets us. On behalf of the JMP, I say, how do they want to solve this problem within a national framework?” he concluded.

Yemen to receive 7 Gitmo prisoners

The 13 striking detainees are the highest number to endure the force-feeding regimen on an extended basis since early 2006, when the U.S. military broke a long-running hunger strike with a new policy of strapping prisoners into “restraint chairs” while they are fed via plastic tubes inserted through their nostrils, the New York Times reported.

Prisoners on hunger strike are monitored constantly and subjected to feeding twice a day.

The newspaper quoted 27-year old Yemeni Adnan Farhan Abdullatif as saying, “My wish is to die. We’re living in a dying situation.”

Yemen is an ally of the United States in its fight against terrorism

4 Serbs guilty in execution of 6 Bosnians

By: Nicholas Wood

LJUBLJANA, April 10 (NY Times) — A Serbian war-crimes court on Tuesday convicted four former paramilitary officers in the July 1995 killings of six Bosnian Muslims from Srebrenica, where thousands of Muslims were killed the same week.

The ruling was the first time anyone had been convicted in a Serbian court for crimes that human rights groups linked to the killings in Srebrenica, in eastern Bosnia.

The trial, which began in Belgrade 15 months ago, was prompted by a videotape that surfaced in June 2005 showing the Serb security men, part of a unit known as the Scorpions, taking six Muslim prisoners from a truck near the Bosnian village of Trnovo and executing

them.

The judge, Gordana Bozilovic-Petrovic, said the killers acted against defenseless civilians, "showing off their power and showing no remorse." Yet she also said no evidence tied the killings to the massacre of nearly 8,000 Muslim men and boys in Srebrenica, 90 miles away.

The judge imposed 20-year sentences on Slobodan Medic, the commander of the unit, and his assistant, Branislav Medic. The only defendant to plead guilty, Pera Petrasavic, was given a sentence of 13 years, and another, Aleksander Medic, received a five-year term. A fifth defendant, Aleksander Vukov, was acquitted.

The video was first shown in June 2005 during the trial of the former Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic at



Nura Alispahic, foreground, waited outside the courtroom in Belgrade for the verdict in the death of her son Azmir.

the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague. The tape was regarded as a watershed within Serbia because it confronted Serbs with firsthand evidence of the involvement of their security forces in Bosnian killings. Until then, most Serbs did not believe that the massacre had taken place.

But a leading Serbian human rights lawyer and relatives of the dead said they were disappointed by the verdict and accused the judge of trying to distance the killings in Trnovo from the massacre.

"Both from a moral and factual point of the view, this is not justice," said Natasa Kandic, the human rights lawyer who first uncovered the videotape and passed it on to prosecutors in The Hague.

Ms. Kandic, the director of Serbia's leading human rights group, the Humanitarian Law Center, said that wherever Serbian security forces have faced charges of war crimes — whether in Croatia, Bosnia or Kosovo — the government has rebutted accusations that the state was in any way responsible.

She said the judge seemed to follow the same line of thought. "It's a pity," she said. "The tape changed Serbian society, and the trial could have had a similar role."

The video shows the unit traveling from a part of Croatia under Serb control to central Bosnia. Before they leave, each member is blessed by a Serbian Orthodox priest.

The tape shows what happened to the six captives. They are told to jump from the back of a truck with their hands cuffed behind them and forced to lie in a ditch while the Scorpions shout obscenities. The prisoners are led to a clearing where the four younger men are shot, one by one, in the back. The two older men are told to drag the bodies to a nearby building where they, too, are shot.

The judge said it was not clear that the victims came from Srebrenica, dismissing prosecutors' contentions that they had been taken from there after it was seized by Serbian forces, and handed over to the Scorpions.

The release of Mr. Vukov — which the judge said was because of insufficient evidence — and the sentence for Aleksander Medic also dismayed relatives of the victims. The two men were not shown shooting the prisoners but were seen with them shortly before they died. The convicted have a right to appeal within 30 days.

The tribunal in The Hague has convicted members of the Serb security forces of taking part in the Srebrenica massacre, but no other cases are before the Serbian court.

Safeta Muhic was one of about 30 relatives of the victims to attend the verdict. Her brother, Safet Fejze, was 16 when he died; she said she only learned of his fate when the video was broadcast.

Referring to Aleksander Medic's sentence, she said in a telephone interview, "I can't understand how it's possible to release someone after just five years."

Raid sets off bombings in Morocco

CASABLANCA, April 11 - (Aljazeera)

Three bombers blew themselves up in a Casablanca slum on Tuesday after a police raid on a house in which a fourth suspect was shot dead, police sources said.

Two of the men had been on the run since the early morning raid.

One police officer was killed and a child injured in the day's violence, officials said.

Explaining the reason behind Tuesday's raid, police said they were looking for members of an Islamist group since March 11, the day an activist detonated his explosives belt in an internet cafe in Casablanca to avoid arrest.

Morocco has been on the alert for attacks since 2003 when 13 suicide bombers killed themselves and 32 other people in central Casablanca.

The attacks were allegedly undertaken as "punishment" for the North African country's strong alliance with the US in its "war on terror".

Tuesday's timeline

The day's drama began to unfold when police, apparently responding to a tip, surrounded a four-storey apartment building in the Hay Farah neighbourhood of the Fida area of Casablanca where the suspected bombers were holed up.

With the building under siege, one of the suspects fled to the roof, where he blew himself up, according to a police official who refused to give his name,

saying he was not authorised to do so.

Morocco's official MAP news agency identified the bomber as Mohamed Rachidi, 37, and said he was part of a "terror cell" involved in the killing of a Casablanca police official in 2003.

A second man also appeared to be on the verge of detonating explosives, fumbling with his clothes, when a police sniper shot him, officials said.

The suspect later died of his wounds. He was identified by police as Mohamed Mentala.

Mentala was carrying 4kg of explosives, the ministry official said.

Mentala too was wanted by the Moroccan police for involvement in the 2003 bombings, the official said.

Third man

Ayyoub Raydi, the third man, blew himself up in the afternoon as police were searching the neighbourhood for him, officials said.

It was this explosion that killed a police officer, seriously wounded another and slightly injured a seven-year-old boy.

Broken glass and charred debris littered the street. Police cordoned off the area, erecting metal barriers to keep hundreds of onlookers back.

In the evening, the fourth man detonated his explosives in the middle of a boulevard, witnesses said. MAP said the blast injured eight people - two seriously. It gave no further details.

Source: aljazeera.net



Police cordoned off the site of one of the suicide bombing that hit Casablanca.

Chad 'sorry' for deadly border clash

By: Ali Abba Kaya

N'Djamena, April 11 - (IOL) Chad on Tuesday admitted its forces fought a deadly border battle with Sudanese forces as its foreign minister apologised to Khartoum's envoy over what he claimed were unintentional clashes.

Government spokesperson Hourmadji Moussa Doumgor said the troops were chasing Chadian rebels they had been fighting earlier on Monday, and accused Sudan of providing protection for the militants' retreat.

"Chasing the panicking (rebel) survivors towards Sudan where they came from... our forces had to cross the border using their internationally recognised right of pursuit," Doumgor told a press conference in N'Djamena.

'Chad will send a mission to Khartoum'

"It was thus that the defence and security forces were surprised to find themselves in direct contact with the Sudanese army forces, deployed to protect the (rebels') rear."

Meanwhile, a senior Chadian foreign ministry official said on condition of anonymity that Foreign Minister Ahmat Allami had received Sudanese ambassador Abdallah Acheikh in N'Djamena and "expressed the regrets of the Chadian government over the incident".

"The minister explained to the ambassador that while chasing the rebels, our forces found themselves facing the Sudanese army," the official said.

"Chad will send a mission to Khartoum, led by minister Allami, next week to explain things," the official added.

Sudan has accused Chad of violating a 2006 border agreement the two neighbours signed in Tripoli which Sudan maintains has been unobserved for the past year.

"The Chadian government has shown no inclination to respect these accords," said the minister of state for foreign affairs, Ali Karti, in the presence of the ambassadors of Chad, Eritrea and Libya, Sudanese state radio reported.

Karti said his ministry had asked the Chadian ambassador for a written explanation from his government of "what happened and reserves the right to respond to this serious violation at the appropriate time and place".

Armed forces from the two nations clashed along the border late Monday, resulting in at least 30 dead, according to the Chadian government, which said it was chasing gunmen from Sudan.

The clash marks a significant escalation in tensions between Chad and Sudan, who regularly accuse each other of sponsoring cross-border rebel raids.

Chad had earlier denied that its troops crossed into Sudan, after the Sudanese army said it had repelled a Chadian attack in Sudanese territory and lost 17 of its soldiers in the process.

The rebel Chadian National Concord (CNT) confirmed it had fought government troops earlier on Monday but denied crossing the Sudanese border.

"Instead of following us, the army headed directly towards the east and Sudan, where it clashed with Sudanese forces," spokesperson Albissaty Saleh Allazam said by satellite telephone.

The battles between the Chadian army and CNT rebels took place in Amdjerima, in eastern Chad, about 30km from the Sudanese border.

Chad government spokesperson Doumgor said in a statement that at least eight government soldiers were killed in the fighting, while the CNT admitted 10 of its fighters had died.

The CNT last week accused the Chadian army of attacking its positions near the Sudanese border with helicopter gunships.

The previous weekend, clashes between local groups in eastern Chad resulted in more than 100 deaths.

Chad has accused Sudan's government-backed Janjaweed militia of involvement in those attacks, but there has been no independent confirmation.

Chad and Sudan blame each other for supporting rebels in their respective countries. Both have refused the deployment of a UN-mandated force to patrol their border.

Hijacker of Turkish plane surrenders

By: Umit Bektas

ANKARA, April 10 - (Reuters) A Turkish man hijacked a commercial passenger plane on Tuesday flying from the mainly Kurdish southeastern city of Diyarbakir but then gave himself up to the authorities, an Ankara airport official said.

"The hijacker has surrendered," the official told Reuters, on condition of anonymity.

Police believe the hijacker acted from personal, not political motives, and may be mentally ill, the official added.

The state-run Anatolian news agency identified him as Mehmet Goksin Gol, an unemployed man from Diyarbakir with a drug-related criminal record. CNN Turk television said he was believed to have taken drugs before boarding the flight.

"When he got up he said he had a bomb and he wanted to go to Iran," passenger Firat Keles told CNN Turk of the hijacker, who was aged about 40.

The Pegasus Airlines plane had been carrying 178 passengers from the southeast city of Diyarbakir to Istanbul.

Special forces boarded the plane at Ankara airport to check whether the man had any accomplices before allowing passengers to disembark, the airport official said.

Officials denied an earlier media report that a woman had also been arrested in connection with the incident.

The hijacking comes six months after a Turkish man hijacked a Turkish Airlines flight on its way from Tirana, Albania, to Istanbul. It was diverted to Italy.

Turkish security forces have been battling Kurdish separatist rebels in the southeast region for decades in a conflict that has claimed more than 30,000 lives. Clashes have increased in recent days.

Zubieri Power Systems Cummins

we supply:

- Generator sets.
- Engines.
- Spare parts.
- After sales services.
- Commissioning.

Head office sanaa
Tel : 01 - 223943
01 - 224051
01 - 238920
Fax: 01 - 221611

Aden Branch
Tel : 02 - 309939
02 - 309940
fax : 02 - 309941

Hodeidah Branch
Tel : 03 - 228337
03 - 228338
Fax : 03 - 228339

Al - Mukalla Branch
Tel : 05 - 318900
Fax : 05 - 318899

WEB SITE : WWW.ZUBIERI.COM

Surprise AL-Mutahar

Iranian Carpet Silk Wool Hand Made

Handmade carpets
Carpets Wool
Pure Silk

Iran St., branching From Haddah St. In Front of Al-Jandool Supermarket.
Tel: 425945 Mobil:733208065 - 77208065

Avoid Crowdness !

"Hadda Branch"

Now welcome's you in the afternoon period

Integrated Banking Services

بنك التضامن الإسلامي الدولي

Tadhamon International Islamic Bank

Trust & Commitment

Hadda Branch:
Hadda St. - Government Complex
Tel : 01/505858
Fax : 01/510223
www.tib.com

Researchers applaud Yemeni civilization and heritage

By: Moneer Al-Omari

In collaboration with Sana'a University and Aden University, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research organized the 16th International Conference on Yemeni Civilization and the 11th Sabeen Forum April 3-5 in Aden.

Involving more than 100 researchers and scientists from across the globe, together with another 60 from Yemeni universities, the conference focused on two important aspects: Yemeni inscriptions and monuments, and ancient Yemeni civilizations and history over various time periods.

The conference was important because it sought to shed new light on, as well as add new research and documents to the Yemeni library regarding its civilization and monuments, together with Aden's history under states such as the Rasuli, Ottoman and Ayyubi reign.

Consultative Council Chairman Abdulaziz Abdulghani expressed his pleasure at holding the conference in Aden and the huge attendance of researchers, scientists and others interested in Yemeni civilization.

"Yemen takes pride in this huge event and the interest you have displayed in studying and researching Yemeni history and civilization," Abdulghani noted.

In his speech, Aden Governor Ahmed Al-Kuhlani recounted Aden's history, mentioning the various names and titles bestowed upon the city. He also asserted the importance of researching and discovering the past because "the one with no past has no future."

Al-Kuhlani stressed the importance of having a specialized institute to reread Yemen's cultural and archeological heritage in order to help reform its future. Additionally, he affirmed that conference recommendations will be taken into account.

During the event's launch, Aden

University Rector Abdulwahab Raweh assured the conference's importance, as a large number of research and working papers were to be discussed, with some new papers being presented for the first time.

Reem Abdulghani, specialized in clay building, presented a paper on the uniqueness and innovation of Hadrami architecture, especially the clay buildings in Tarim.

"My interest in clay architecture stems from international interest in this material, as it's cheap and easy to obtain. Further, it requires no foreign experts. Yemeni clay architecture is indicative of the genius of Yemenis, who managed to produce beautiful palaces and skyscrapers of clay," Abdulghani noted.

Sultan Qaboos University lecturer Asmhan Al-Jiru presented a paper on Yemeni-Omani relations between the first and sixth centuries. Depending upon classical sources and inscriptions to highlight the nature of such relations between the two during that time, she pointed out that Yemen and Oman have been linked socially, culturally and politically since the Iron Age. Al-Jiru added that the conference was a great success, thanks to the efforts of its organizers.

Abdulahman Al-Ansari's paper, a Saudi historian and researcher, dealt with Al-Faw village located in the Empty Quarter (the Rub Al-Khali) somewhere between Najd and Najran. The village was at the crossroads of trade.

Al-Ansari demanded concerned Yemeni authorities revise and republish the Sabeen Lexicon in order to include recent discoveries. He also requested establishing a specialized faculty for underwater studies at Aden University to search for treasures beneath the sea, which will add new information to current knowledge.

For his part, Mohammed Sa'eed Al-Qahtani, dean of Arts and Education Faculty affiliated with Sana'a University,

noted that while the conference preparations were good, the time was short. He added that it would have been better if organizers had confined themselves to samples from each age; thus, good papers could be presented, while others could be published in a book or volume about the conference.

Speaking about the conference, which touched upon numerous aspects of Yemeni history, Aviva Klein-Franke of the University of Cologne in Germany asserted that the event was a great success. She said it was beneficial for young Yemeni researchers and students because it would help them decide about routes to follow, together with learning something about research methodology.

Klein-Franke also noted that she was happy the conference afforded her the chance to meet scientists and researchers from Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iran, Syria, Egypt, Russia, India and several other countries, adding that she was happiest to meet Yousef Mohammed Abdullah and Yemeni historian, Judge Ismail Al-Akw'a. Being interested in Yemen's Jewish community, she presented a paper about the situation of Jews under Imam Yahya.

Al-Qahtani maintained that there should be sufficient time for participants to comment and ask questions about the papers presented. He also welcomed a suggestion by Al-Ansari regarding collecting all master's and doctoral research papers for inclusion in a published encyclopedia.

In his paper, Saleh Al-Burih, chairman of the Monuments Department in Najran, spoke about the ditch monuments and the burning of Christians by Himyarite King Yousef Dhi Nawas on Nov. 23, 523 A.D. His paper revealed the latest discoveries by an archeological exploration that lasted four years.

Dr. Suhail Sabat of King Saud University presented a research paper on Yemenis exiled to Rudus (Rhodes) Island in 1891 by the Ottomans, tracking their stories from the Ottoman archive.

Civil engineer Salma Damlogi, whose paper addressed Al-Hajreen city, hoped that more engineers will attend the conference to speak about the history of clay architecture in Yemen. She pointed out that modern engineers work on designs and planning, while forgetting about Yemen's clay building art. She added that such type of buildings reflect its people's understanding and awareness.

Mohammed Hamdi's paper addressed sectarian and political relations between Egypt and Yemen in the light of Yemeni coins during the period 1047 to 1220 A.D.

Considered an eternal human legacy, conference participants recommended every effort be made at all levels to preserve Yemeni heritage and ancient monumental sites in various parts of



Involving more than 100 researchers and scientists from across the globe, together with another 60 from Yemeni universities, the conference focused on two important aspects: Yemeni inscriptions and monuments, and ancient Yemeni civilizations and history over various time periods.

PHOTO BY AVIVA KLEIN-FRANKE

Yemen, maintaining that this can't be achieved without the collaboration of both public and official efforts, together with national and international support, to preserve such a rich heritage.

Participants also recommended maintaining archeological sites across Yemen, as well as sternly implementing the Monument Protection Law in order to halt aggressors from randomly raiding archeological sites and damaging ancient Yemeni history.

They also highlighted the importance of maintaining and restoring Yemen's historical cities, appreciating efforts exerted to retain Yemen's original building style, especially in cities like Sana'a, Shibam Hadramout and Zabid, which are listed among World Heritage cities.

Further, attendees recommended announcing archeological sites in Al-Jawf, Marib and Shabwa governorates as protected heritage reserves and gardens, whose sites should be preserved. They also demanded the Yemeni government exert more financial, administrative and legislative efforts to assist ongoing Arab and international efforts to explore monuments in a scientific manner and preserve civil cultural heritage.

Including a department for maritime archeology, conference participants demanded establishing a faculty for sea science at Aden University, together with a center for Red Sea studies, in collaboration with those nations overlooking the Red Sea.

They also called for urging Yemeni and Arab universities' departments as well as engineering and planning faculties to participate in upcoming conferences in order to help study



Consultative Council Chairman Abdulaziz Abdulghani expressed his pleasure at holding the conference in Aden and the huge attendance of researchers, scientists and others interested in Yemeni civilization.

YT PHOTO BY RIDHWAN AL-SAQAF

ancient Arab building methods and discover the genius and intelligence of ancient Arab engineers.

Furthermore, they demanded preparing an Arab encyclopedia of ancient Arab inscriptions, such as Al-Musnad, and requested Aden University revise, update and republish the Sabeen Lexicon and form a committee to that end.

Finally, participants requested concerned authorities both inside and

outside of Yemen to crack down on monument and manuscript smuggling gangs, as well as work on restoring those monuments and manuscripts that were illegally transported outside the country.

Thus far, six conferences have been held on ancient Yemeni civilization. The first and second were in Sana'a in 1975 and 1981, in addition to the fifth on Sept. 4-6, 2006. The third and fourth conferences were held in Aden in 1989 and 1998.



Attendees recommended maintaining archeological sites across Yemen, as well as sternly implementing the Monument Protection Law in order to halt aggressors from randomly raiding archeological sites and damaging ancient Yemeni history.

PHOTO BY AVIVA KLEIN-FRANKE

((وبش الصابرين الذين اذا اصابهم مصيبة قالوا إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون))

سنة الله العظيم

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر

التعازي وأصدق المواساة الى

الاستاذ / عامر اليدومي

لوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى شقيقته

سائلين الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع

رحمته وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته وأن يلهم أهلها

وذويها الصبر والسلوان

وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

المعزون:

موظفي صحيفة يمن تايمز

Vacancy Announcement

A leading Catering & Construction Company in Yemen seeking the following candidates for immediate placement.

1. Chef
2. Camp Boss
3. Catering Supervisor
4. Snr. Cook
5. Jnr. Cook
6. Pastry/Baker
7. Waiter
8. Administration Supervisor
9. QA/AC Engineer - (Civil) & Mechanical
10. H.S.E Manager/Officer
11. Doctor
12. Laboratory Technician
13. Fabricator (Pipeline-Structural)
14. Welder

All the above position should have the following experience and qualification:

1. Minimum 5 years experience ideally in the maintenance/construction of oil & gas catering projects.
2. Good language skills (Arabic/English)
3. Computer literate
4. Willingness to work in the site
5. Able to deal with western expatriates
6. Candidates should be Yemeni nationals

If you feel that you are the right candidate to handle the above position please walk in for an interview at western Hadda Hotel in Hadda Zone on Thursday 12th April 2007, between 8:30 am and 5:30 pm.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is seeking energetic and skilled **Yemeni Nationals** to join our core team. Following are the positions we seek candidates for:



I. Programme Associate

Support the execution of the community development, micro credit, and micro enterprise development components of the Country Programme and the design, planning and management of the Country Programme through management of data and facilitation of programme implementation. The programme associate will promote a client-oriented approach consistent with UNDP rules and regulations.

II. Resident Representative/ Resident Coordinator Associate

Ensure effective and efficient functioning of the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator office, maintain protocol procedures, manage information flow and follow-up on deadlines and commitments;

III. Procurement/Travel Associate

Ensure execution of transparent and efficient procurement and travel services and processes and promote a client-focused, quality and results- oriented approach in the Procurement Unit.

IV. Human Resources (HR) Associate

Ensure full compliance of HR processes and help execute transparent and efficient Human Resources services and promote a collaborative, client-oriented approach consistent with the office rules and regulations;

V. Project Management Assistant

Help our programme teams manage their many programmes and projects professionally, while supporting the achievement of results on schedule and on budget;

To learn more about the terms of reference of the above positions and instructions on how to apply, please visit our website (www.undp.org.ye) and go to Vacancies (under about UNDP Yemen)

Only candidates with the specified education and years of experience as indicated in the Job Descriptions will be considered. We look forward to receiving your application. (only short-listed candidates will be contacted)

Deadline for receipt of applications is **19 April 2007**

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization, and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

The execution of a president

By: **Rajendra K. Aneja**

“Take my photo,” exhorted Ali, a shopkeeper, holding aloft a picture of Saddam Hussein. He was selling hundreds of posters of Saddam Hussein. “And mine too”, yelled a small boy, Yakub, selling pictures of the deposed President to cars on the streets.

It was astounding. Almost every car had the picture of Saddam Hussein on the rear windshield. A tyre shop was doing brisk business, selling tyre covers with a range of Saddam’s photos printed on it. Shop after shop in the streets displayed the picture of the deposed president.

I was flabbergasted at the outpouring of grief, affection, anger and adulation for Saddam Hussein in an Arab country, on the 30th of January 2007, a full one month after his execution. “He is my hero,” announced Abdullah, a local businessman, who was contemplating changing his name to Saddam.

“He was a true Arab. He did not believe in religious groups,” explained Ali, an 11-year-old boy selling raisins in the streets of old Sana, in Yemen.

Many countries have rightly condemned the execution of Mr. Saddam Hussein as very painful and even barbaric. His execution, as shown on the Internet, has ensured that he will always be evoked for his last few minutes, and the dignity with which he handled those moments.

His responses to those who were

taunting him, “Is the manliness of Arabs?” And again, “Is this the bravery of Arabs?” will haunt Arabs forever, all over the world.

Mr. Hussein refused to wear the mask, and he will always be reminisced for this; that, he chose to meet his death with open eyes. ‘I do not need it,’ he said, when the mask was offered to him. Those responsible for hanging him, all had masks on. He bore with equanimity the insults hurled at him, yet, kept a strong countenance, even though he had a few minutes left. He did not even have time to complete his prayers. How many people can handle this situation, with the equanimity that he did? In the end, he was the only person with any dignity, in that sordid execution chamber. And even President Bush had to admit, a week after the execution, that the execution was not dignified.

Revenge of the victors

The scenes of the execution of Mr. Saddam Hussein, were unpleasant and in poor taste. He may have indulged in many outlandish adventures/decisions. However instead of an execution, he could have been sent into exile in some country. As Mahatma Gandhi said, “An eye for an eye, will only make the whole world blind.”

The world was on the verge of New Year and the Eid festival, and the images on TV were morbid.

Mr. Hussein met his death with dignity and aplomb. He is supposed to have indulged in crimes against humanity, but the manner of his departure, was an insult to human

decency and dignity.

In the movie, “The Lion of the Desert”, Sheikh Omar Mukhtar, is battling the troops of General Rodolfo Graziani, appointed by Mussolini as the 6th Governor of Libya. The Italians had a practice of killing their Arab prisoners. The followers of Omar Mukhtar are about to kill an Italian soldier, taken prisoner. However Omar Mukhtar refrains them and counsels, “They (Italian troops), will not be our teachers.”

From the handling of Mr. Hussein’s execution, it would appear that the executors were behaving with vengeance. If Mr. Hussein was guilty of inhuman acts, then those who were executing him, also appeared dehumanized. His executors made Mr. Saddam Hussein’s henchmen, their teachers. It is reported that the executing guards were not even government employees, by militia men!!

Sheik Mulkhtar was hung to death by the Italian army. However, he did not seek mercy or his life. Towards the end of the movie, he tells the Italian General, “Do not tell the world, that in the privacy of this room, I asked you for my life!”

Saddam too, made a proud exit, from the world stage. He did now bow his head. In an interview with Times, UK, his daughters have said, that their father had told them, not to request for his life.

In December 2003, when Mr. Hussein was to be tried in Iraq, I had written to many journals:

“President Bush has done well to

assure the international community that the US will collaborate with Iraq to ensure a fair trial to Mr. Saddam Hussein.

It should also be dignified

Mr. Saddam Hussein was the President of a country, and whatever the eventual verdict on him, he deserves to be treated with basic human decorum. Lessons for the future, to prevent the rise of dictators, rather than vengeance should be the guiding variable in the trial. As Mahatma Gandhi counseled, “An eye for an eye, will only make the whole world blind.”

Higher levels of education, across the world, greater dissemination of human rights, the free winds of information and knowledge will ensure that dictatorships are nipped in the bud itself.”

To the rest of the world, it would now appear, that the entire Iraq episode is about which of the two groups should be in power, the Sunnis or the Shiites. In their quieter moments, President Bush and Prime Minister Blair would be pondering, how did they get embroiled between these factions.

Need for dialogue:

And now, President Bush has authorized the sending of 20,000 additional troops to Iraq. Clearly, he has no other option, at this fragile stage. However, additional troops alone will not solve the problem. A dialogue has to begin between concerned parties.

Since the 11 of September 2003, the world has lived in mortal combat

between some nations. American forces first ousted the Taliban regime from Afghanistan, and then Saddam from Iraq. The efforts to neutralize Al Queda and Taliban have taken these wars into many other countries like Pakistan.

Thousand of lives have been lost in all these countries, soldiers and militiamen, husbands, wives, parents and children. And many more thousands have been maimed and injured. They will carry the scars of these battles for the rest of their lives.

Yet, the international economy is managing to do well. World GDP rates are around 5 to 6%. Unemployment is receding and inflation is under control.

Many parts of the world are witnessing unprecedented growth rates. China and India are booming at 8% growth rates. Shopping malls are mushrooming across the world. Mobile phones are permeating nations, making communications so simple and rudimentary. The quality of life in the world in terms of housing, food, clothing, fashion is augmenting across nations.

Melting guns into steel:

About 25% of the world is bitterly embattled, where innocent citizens are being killed, purely because they are born in some sect or group. An estimated 550 people die daily in the Middle East, due to battles. The issues in Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq can all be resolved amicably, if we believe in the concept of live and let live. We merely need to talk and accept, that to gain, we may also have to forsake. A spirit of

accommodation will help us to melt our swords and guns into computers and steel.

It is the responsibility of international leaders and common citizens, to pool our intellects and resources, to open a forum where the USA and the militants, can commence a dialogue to end the current phase of bloodshed and pain.

The Iraq issue needs urgent resolution. The Number 1 problem confronting the world today is Iraq’s speedy return to normalcy and peace. There are reportedly 300 people being killed daily due to sectarian violence.

If Iraq is unstable the whole of Middle East will be unhinged. And if the Middle East is rickety, then oil prices will be wobbly. If oil becomes an issue, then the entire world is impacted. Hence the criticality of resolving Iraq’s problems.

How can anyone sleep peacefully in the night, knowing that whilst most of the world is progressing technologically, in some countries, schoolchildren are being bombed?

The admonition by the King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, that the Middle East is a keg of powder, is most timely. Arab leaders from all over the Middle East must come together, at a “majlis” to resolve their own problems. Unless they do so, the Middle East will be the playground/battleground of superpowers.

It is time to talk to each other.

Rajendra K. Aneja is an Indian writer residing in Dubai.
rkaneja@emirates.net.ae

Israel’s soldiers engage in some soul searching

By: **Steven Erlanger**

Some of Jerusalem’s nicest people gathered the other night to listen to a talk by an Israeli soldier, troubled by how he and some of his colleagues had behaved in the occupied West Bank.

The small crowd was a bit dishevelled, with lots of untamed hair and sensible shoes. Largely English-speaking, they were generally somewhere on the left of Israel’s wide political spectrum, and they listened earnestly as Mikhael Manekin, 27, spoke quietly about his four years of service with the Golan infantry brigade in the West Bank.

Manekin and his colleagues often manned checkpoints around Hebron and Nablus, controlling Palestinian movement to try to ensure that suicide bombers could not infiltrate Israeli cities. The checkpoints are part of a security network, including the separation barrier, that protects Israel, but also deeply discommodes ordinary Palestinians who wouldn’t consider strapping on a bomb.

Manekin, who was a first lieutenant, is the director of Breaking the Silence, a

group of former soldiers, shocked at their own misconduct and that of others, who have gathered to collect their stories and bear witness. Since 2004, the group has collected testimonies from nearly 400 soldiers (in English, www.shovrimshika.org/index_e.asp).

He spoke of how some soldiers humiliate or beat Palestinians to keep crowds in line, how soldiers are taught to be aggressive, but how most behave within decent moral limits - and of how the fear that hundreds of people could erupt in anger wears at the soul and turns young men callous.

"I don't think this is a problem of the military," he said. "It's a problem of the society. We're sending these kids in our name. And there has to be a space to talk of bad things. It's not enough to say, 'But there's Palestinian terrorism,' which there is, but that's too easy."

In the aftermath of Israel's inconclusive summer war against Lebanon, Manekin's stories struck an ambivalent note even in this audience at the Yakar Centre for Social Concern, founded in 1992 to promote debate and dialogue among Israelis and their neighbours. Run by Benjamin Pogrund,

a distinguished journalist from South Africa, the centre embraces difficult topics like Israeli Arabs, settlements, religious orthodoxy and challenges to democracy.

There is a general gloominess in Israel after the Lebanese war, a sense that neither the government nor the army performed very well.

The government is one thing, but the army is the core institution of this embattled state, and a fine new film about the army's last days in Lebanon in 2000, "Beaufort", is being praised for its depiction of the sensitive Israeli soldier bravely doing his duty despite his fear and the usual political and military confusion.

While criticism of the army is quite acceptable in Israel's democracy, and not just on the left, Breaking the Silence left some raw feelings here.

One man stood and said Manekin and his friends were hurting Israel, especially its image abroad, to save their own consciences. Many in the audience nodded in agreement. Tall and dignified, about 45, the man said that he, too, had served in the West Bank, "and I'm proud of what I did there to defend Israelis."

It's crucial to intimidate people at checkpoints to keep them cowed, he said, his voice shaking a little, "because we are so few there and they are so many."

Then he said: "These people are not like us! They come up to our faces and they lie to us!"

That was enough for Uriel Simon, 77, a professor emeritus of Biblical Studies at Bar-Ilan University and a noted religious dove.

"As for liars," he said, then paused. "My father was a liar. My grandfather was a liar. How else did we cross lines to get to this country? We stayed alive by lying. We lied to the Russians, we lied to the Germans, we lied to the British! We lie for survival! Jacob the Liar was my father!" he said.

As for the Palestinians, he said, "of course they lie! Everyone lies at a checkpoint! We lied at checkpoints, too."

Many Israelis fled a hostile Europe, Simon said. (His father, Ernst, a teacher and founder with Martin Buber of an early peace movement, Brit Shalom, came from Germany.) "Americans hate liars," he said. "But we came from Europe, the worst place in the world, the

place that gave us both Fascism and Communism."

Israelis needed to remember, he said, "Buber's demarcation line: What is necessary is allowed, but what is not necessary is forbidden."

Everyone is afraid of mirrors, he said, readjusting the knitted kippa on his nimbus of white hair. "We hate the mirror. We don't want to look at ourselves. We don't like photographs of us - we say, 'Oh, that's not a very good likeness.' We want to be much nicer than we are. But here there are also prophets who are mirrors, who are not afraid of kings and generals. The prophet says: 'You are ugly,' and we don't want to hear it, but we have to look at the mirror honestly, without fear."

The army is central to Israel, and the problems are complicated, he said. At the beginning of the summer war, as in the beginning of any war, including Iraq, "there's a euphoria that derives from an almost irrational belief in power and force, that the sword can cut through all the slow processes."

It's more enthralling if, like Israel, "you have so much power that you can't use, and suddenly you can."

But the euphoria is always short-lived, he said.

"We bomb southern Lebanon like mad and still they continue to send missiles at us," he said.

The frustration is even more intense "for a people like Israel forced to live on its sword, for who will save this little state?" he asked. "The United Nations? The good will of America? We'd be overrun 10 times before America awakes, even if it wants to awake. So every 10-year-old knows the sheer importance of the Israeli Army, and the more you need it, the more you expect from it."

At the end of the evening, Simon said he had gone to talk to the tall man who had been so upset. "He said to me, 'You won't believe me, but I agree with 90 percent of what you said.'" Simon laughed softly. "It just showed how confused he was."

Steven Erlanger is the Jerusalem Bureau Chief of The New York Times. This article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews)
Source: International Herald Tribune, 22 March 2007.

The new Cold War

By: **Noam Chomsky**

IN the energy-rich Middle East, only two countries have failed to subordinate themselves to Washington's basic demands: Iran and Syria. Accordingly both are enemies, Iran by far the more important.

As was the norm during the Cold War, resort to violence is regularly justified as a reaction to the malign influence of the main enemy, often on the flimsiest of pretexts. Unsurprisingly, as Bush sends more troops to Iraq, tales surface of Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Iraq — a country otherwise free from any foreign interference, on the tacit assumption that Washington rules the world. In the Cold War-like mentality that prevails in Washington, Teheran is portrayed as the pinnacle in the so-called Shia Crescent that stretches from Iran to Hezbollah in Lebanon, through Shia southern Iraq and Syria. And again unsurprisingly, the "surge" in Iraq and escalation of threats and accusations against Iran is accompanied by grudging willingness to attend a conference of regional powers, with the agenda limited to Iraq. Presumably this minimal gesture toward diplomacy is

intended to allay the growing fears and anger elicited by Washington's heightened aggressiveness. These concerns are given new substance in a detailed study of "the Iraq effect" by terrorism experts Peter Bergen and Paul Cruickshank, revealing that the Iraq war "has increased terrorism sevenfold worldwide." An "Iran effect" could be even more severe.

For the United States, the primary issue in the Middle East has been and remains effective control of its unparalleled energy resources. Access is a secondary matter. Once the oil is on the seas it goes anywhere. Control is understood to be an instrument of global dominance.

Iranian influence in the "crescent" challenges US control. By an accident of geography, the world's major oil resources are in largely Shia areas of the Middle East: southern Iraq, adjacent regions of Saudi Arabia and Iran, with some of the major reserves of natural gas as well. Washington's worst nightmare would be a loose Shia alliance controlling most of the world's oil and independent of the United States.

Such a bloc, if it emerges, might even join the Asian Energy Security Grid based in China. Iran could be a lynchpin.

If the Bush planners bring that about, they will have seriously undermined the US position of power in the world. To Washington, Teheran's principal offense has been its defiance, going back to the overthrow of the Shah in 1979 and the hostage crisis at the US embassy. The grim US role in Iran in earlier years is excised from history. In retribution for Iranian defiance, Washington quickly turned to support for Saddam Hussein's aggression against Iran, which left hundreds of thousands dead and the country in ruins. Then came murderous sanctions, and under Bush, rejection of Iranian diplomatic efforts in favour of increasing threats of direct attack.

Last July, Israel invaded Lebanon, the fifth invasion since 1978. As before, US support for the aggression was a critical factor, the pretexts quickly collapse on inspection, and the consequences for the people of Lebanon are severe. Among the reasons for the US-Israel invasion is that Hezbollah's rockets could be a deterrent to a potential US-Israeli attack on Iran. Despite the saber-rattling, it is, I suspect, unlikely that the Bush administration will attack Iran. Public opinion in the United States and around the world is overwhelmingly opposed. It appears that the US military and intelligence

community is also opposed to an attack. Iran cannot defend itself against US attack, but it can respond in other ways, among them by inciting even more havoc in Iraq. Some issue warnings that are far more grave, among them the respected British military historian Corelli Barnett, who writes that "an attack on Iran would effectively launch World War III." Then again, a predator becomes even more dangerous, and less predictable, when wounded. In desperation to salvage something, the administration might undertake the risk of even greater disasters. The Bush administration has created an unimaginable catastrophe in Iraq. It has been unable to establish a reliable client state within, and cannot withdraw without facing the possible loss of control of the Middle East's energy resources.

Meanwhile Washington may be seeking to destabilise Iran from within. The ethnic mix in Iran is complex; much of the population isn't Persian. There are secessionist tendencies and it is likely that Washington is trying to stir them up — in Khuzestan on the Gulf, for example, where Iran's oil is concentrated, a region that is largely Arab, not Persian.

Threat escalation also serves to pressure others to join US efforts to strangle

Iran economically, with predictable success in Europe.

It is also necessary to demonise the leadership. In the West, any wild statement of Iran's president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, immediately gets circulated in headlines, dubiously translated. But as is well known, Ahmadinejad has no control over foreign policy, which is in the hands of his superior, the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

The US media tend to ignore Khamenei's statements, especially if they are conciliatory. For example, it's widely reported when Ahmadinejad says that Israel shouldn't exist — but there is silence when Khamenei says that Iran supports the Arab League position on Israel-Palestine, calling for normalisation of relations with Israel if it accepts the international consensus of the two-state settlement that has been blocked by the US and Israel for 30 years. The US invasion of Iraq virtually instructed Iran to develop a nuclear deterrent. The message, loud and clear, was that the US will attack at will, as long as the target is defenseless. Now Iran is ringed by US military forces in Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkey and the Arabian Gulf and close by are nuclear-armed Pakistan and particularly Israel, the regional superpower,

thanks to US support. In 2003, Iran offered negotiations on all outstanding issues, including nuclear policies and Israel-Palestine relations. Washington's response was to censure the Swiss diplomat who brought the offer. The following year, the European Union and Iran reached an agreement that Iran would suspend enriching uranium (as it is entitled to do under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty) and in return the EU would provide "firm guarantees on security issues" — code for US-Israeli threats to bomb Iran. Apparently under US pressure, Europe did not live up to the bargain. Iran then resumed uranium enrichment. A genuine interest in preventing the development of nuclear weapons in Iran — and the escalating warlike tension in the region — would lead Washington to implement the EU bargain, agree to meaningful negotiations and join with others to move towards integrating Iran into the international economic system.

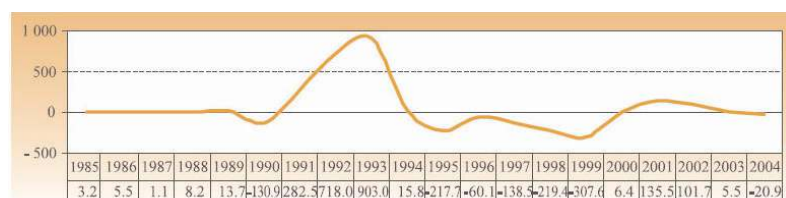
Noam Chomsky is a professor of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the author, most recently, of Hegemony or Survival Americas Quest for Global Dominance. Source: www.khaleejtimes.com.

Gulf investments in Yemen: Towards regional integration or economic isolation?

By: Raidan A. Al-Saqqaf
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

Yemen's interest in joining the Gulf Cooperation Council dates back to the early 1980s; however, due to several economic and political obstacles, Yemen's accession into the GCC has been delayed time and again, despite the political signals from GCC countries, as well as Yemen favoring increased economic integration in the Arabian Peninsula, as evident by Yemen-GCC trade, which was YR 443 billion in 2006, indicating that more than one-third of all imports into Yemeni are from GCC countries.

Having indicated this, now more than ever, it's become more evident that the world's new global political economy rapidly is marching toward creating regional economic blocs, pioneered by the example of the European Union, and other examples, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). Such regional economic blocs not only enhance value-added trade between member countries, they also spark increased market efficiency and a synergy between member countries' resources.



FDI inflows, 1985 - 2004.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The same example could be drawn about the future of the Arabian Peninsula. With Yemen not being a full GCC member, regional trade and investment will have an indisputable positive impact on both Yemen and the GCC. For one, Yemen is the most populated nation in the region, with a population exceeding 30 million by 2015. It is a potential market for most GCC-based products and services, as well as a good commercial partner. Considering its diverse resources, from fisheries to tourism and human capital,

the answer from a number of officials and businessmen both in Yemen and abroad.

Abu Yasser, a Saudi investor of Yemeni origin, said that although Yemen is a very attractive investment destination, its business environment is highly problematic. He stated that corruption within the government and the legal system is enough to put off any investor.

He added that if local Yemeni businessmen, who know the market and environment very well, face severe dif-

Foreign direct investment in Yemen.

Yemen's growth potential is undeniable.

Despite this, investment in Yemen has been shrinking. For example, the stock of foreign investments in Yemen dropped to \$983 million in 2005 from \$1,336 million in 2002. Coincidentally, this comes at a time when the Yemeni government has announced a strategy to promote investment in Yemen and become more investment-friendly, especially in order to attract the petrodollars of neighboring GCC countries.

Ironically, intensifying official and business delegation visits from Yemen to the GCC have resulted in a reverse reaction, as compared to expectations. For example, in 2005, \$266 million in previous investment simply packed up and left.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Investment issued these sums based on official statistics and firsthand research. However, neither its report nor the Yemeni government explained why investment is decreasing despite expected increases foreseen by government reports and estimates. In this regard, the Yemen Times sought

faculties and, consequently, resort to questionable business methods, then how is a foreign businessman with integrity going to survive – or grow – in Yemen?

Auditor Ramzy Al-Ariki indicated that with a few exceptions, Yemeni corporations are highly unorganized and follow a wide spectrum of rules when doing business. He revealed that many such corporations resort to corruption and fraud in order to win bids and avoid paying taxes, adding that many corporations survive and grow by feeding on the corruption they create with the government and other corporations.

Mahfoud Bashammakh of the Sana'a Chamber of Commerce commented that changing laws and regulations add to the risks of doing business in Yemen. He indicated that if a businessman is to invest in Yemen, he will carefully calculate his operating costs and profitability margin based on economic forecasts that deem investment and other regulations to be constant.

However, when faced with the prospect of a policy change, increased taxation or even unforeseeable additional overhead, this changes everything for the businessman and in many cases, causes him to regret the idea of investing in Yemen.

Ali Ahmed, an official within the General Investment Authority, indicated that the way the authority operates, in addition to its internal procedures, have remained the same since the early 1990s and thus, are old-fashioned and have become obsolete.

He explained that investors look at other investment options aside from Yemen, such as in Dubai, Egypt and other regional locales, comparing the opportunities with forecasted problems and profitability. With that comparison in mind, Yemen always comes out the worst, despite its numerous investment opportunities, due to the redundant government agency with which investors find they must deal.

Senior economist Abdulaziz Al-Tarib pointed out that Yemen has a serious marketing problem, both regional-

ly and overseas. He notes that potential investors hear about failed investments in Yemen and learn about the complaints of foreign investment there; however, Yemeni authorities are doing nothing to improve their nation's image abroad, nor trying to show other potential investors that investing in Yemen is and can be very lucrative, despite the odds.

Yemeni businessman Sami Sabha notes that Yemen is a complicated market in which to do business. However, he states that Yemen's business environment is unique in the sense that if one has a thorough understanding of the local market and the context in which he may operate, he'll then be able to survive and grow. He indicated that this is why many investors continue to seek local partners with integrity and experience in the local market.

A Ministry of Planning official stated that Yemeni officials have a problem regarding hype, constantly stating over inflated figures and forecasts and then continuing to produce numbers that outshine the reality in order to attract investors, who are only disappointed later due to these inflated figures.

He asserted that if the Yemeni government would start doing some real research and publicize real numbers instead of asking researchers put forth overstated numbers, then the government might have some credibility and in turn, gain investors' trust.

The Upcoming Investment in Yemen conference may pose a real challenge for the Yemeni government, as the outcome may spark either a chain reaction among regional investors and boost Yemen's economy or be yet another disappointment labeling Yemen as a no-go investment destination for years to come.

Business in Brief

Parliament demands COCA reform

Parliament has disapproved of the mechanism used by the Central Organization for Control and Audit regarding detecting and publishing instances of corruption within government agencies. It further pointed out that the existing mechanism doesn't inspect all government agencies; rather, it uses a random sample approach to detect corruption.

Free Zone Authority offers three exceptional investment opportunities

The Free Zone Authority has announced three exceptional investment offers worth \$230 million. The first opportunity is to create a 5-star resort on the Aden Gulf coast and the second is to build a storage facility within Aden Free Zone, while the third is to construct a center for trade and cargo near Aden Airport. The Free Zone Authority is offering attractive schemes, including a 15-year tax moratorium for investors.

DED to hold regional development conference in Sana'a

German Development Agency DED will hold its regional development conference April 16-18 in Sana'a. Delegations from several Middle Eastern and Central Asian countries will participate in the event. DED's Yemen operations focus on health and educational development.

CBY: Yemen isn't fertile ground for money laundering

The governor of the Central Bank of Yemen has indicated that Yemen's financial environment does not assist the growth of money laundering activities or financing of terrorism. He noted that the Central Bank is

closely monitoring the operations of banks and financial institutions, which are audited by reputable firms. He added that the bank's anti-money laundering unit is highly qualified and works in close cooperation with concerned international agencies.

Parliament reveals corruption in high-level government agencies

A report by Parliament's constitutional committee has revealed massive corruption within the Presidential Office, the Yemeni Cabinet, the Shoura Council, the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and the Ministry of Legal Affairs. The report indicates that these government agencies spent excessive amounts without legal justification or budget availability; however, such funds were spent with Ministry of Finance approval during 2001-2004.

Banking sector grows 1.53 percent in January

The cumulative working budget of Islamic and commercial banks in Yemen increased by YR 15.9 billion during January, attaining YR 1,056 billion or 1.53 percent growth, as compared to December 2006.

Yemen & India discuss Economic Cooperation

The Yemeni-Indian joint committee is holding talks in New Delhi in order to improve economic cooperation and enhance trade and investment between the two countries. Head of the Yemeni delegation Undersecretary of planning Hesham Sharaf stated that Yemen is very much interested in attracting Indian investments in the Oil & Infrastructure sector, as well as learning from India's developmental experience.

Abu Yasser:

“Saudi Arabia is the region's largest market for livestock”

Businessman Mohammed Qaid Sa'eed, also known as Abu Yasser, is a Yemeni immigrant living in Saudi Arabia. He owns a group of companies working in the agricultural sector and livestock production. His most recent investment was in Djibouti, where he invested \$75 million to create a state-of-the-art regional quarantine and livestock facility to supply meat for markets in the Middle East and Africa. The Yemen Times met with Abu Yasser and asked him about his investments in the region.

Interviewed by: Yasser Al-Mayasi

Please brief us on your interests in the meat and livestock industry.

I have a family history in the meat and livestock industry, and as you know, I live in Saudi Arabia, which is a considerably large market for meat products, consuming more than 24 million livestock annually; hence, came the idea to invest more in this industry and expand our operations.

We now have several companies working in livestock slaughter and meat retailing in Saudi Arabia, a shoe factory in Italy, which uses animal fur and skin as raw materials to make shoes, and most recently, a quarantine facility in Djibouti to ensure supply to our other companies.

What's the idea behind establishing the quarantine facility in Djibouti?

First, as a foreign investor, the Djiboutian government facilitated my work as an investor, as every employee in its government in sincere in their work and keen to welcome foreign investment.

Secondly, as we've grown in Saudi Arabia, there's a constant need to ensure a continuous supply of

livestock for the Saudi market. Should our supply have any problem regarding health hazards, it would create a potentially devastating risk for our business.

The last point is that having our own quarantine facility ensures quality control over our livestock, so that we can ensure that our standards are above industry average to allow us to continue providing quality meat products for our consumers in Saudi Arabia and other countries.

Tell us more about your quarantine facility.

Built on 600 square hectares, our facility includes 40 barns, each holding up to 3,000 sheep at once. Additionally, there are 20 cattle barns, each holding up to 1,000 cattle, plus 10 camel barns, each holding up to 1,000 camels.

In the first year of operation, we provided more than 300,000 sheep and goats for the 2006 Hajj season, apart from the normal demand for regular meat products, which annually ranges from 5-10 million heads of livestock.

Our facility has been constructed to ensure that we set the best practice for the industry and it's come to my



Mohammed Qaid Sa'eed

attention that, upon visiting our facility, authorities in Saudi Arabia have decided to lift the ban on livestock coming from Africa through our facility, which is considered a great achievement for our facility.

Please tell us about your expansion plans.

We plan to export our meat products to other nations, including Yemen and other Gulf countries, Egypt and Syria, in addition to other Arab and Islamic countries. We're also considering plans to construct similar facilities in different parts of the region, depending on investment conditions and market prospects.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Yemen is seeking to recruit for its offices in Sana'a qualified personnel to fill the positions of:

1. Project Manager
2. Junior secretary for Operations section

Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Chargé d'Affaires, the incumbents shall perform the following main responsibilities:

Project Manager:

- 1- Assist in monitoring EC-funded development projects in Yemen, incl. field visits to establish progress
- 2- Provide interpretation and translation services to Chargé d'Affaires a.i. as well as visiting missions from Headquarters, if and when required
- 3- Assist in preparing press reports of local Arabic and English news media
- 4- Assist in producing and disseminating results of EC-funded projects and programmes
- 5- Assist in increasing EC visibility in Yemen and organizing cultural activities

Junior secretary to operations section:

- 1- Draft and prepare routine correspondence in English and Arabic
- 2- Assist in maintain the Delegation's automated filing system for incoming and outgoing correspondence
- 3- Assist in keeping and coordinating agenda of section members
- 4- Assist in organizing missions and visitor's programmes for the section
- 5- Provide secretarial assistance to Finance and Contract Section as well as Administration Section if and when required

Qualifications and skills required:-

- Post-secondary education or secondary education and relevant working experience of minimum 3 years
- Excellent command of English and Arabic (oral and written); knowledge of a second EU language is considered an advantage
- Proven working experience with international organizations/donors is an advantage
- Ability to work within a team, high sense of responsibility and initiative
- Very good sense of organisation, managerial support with ability to prioritise and plan
- Excellent computer skills
- Ability to meet deadlines, strong sense of responsibility
- Ability to take initiatives and possess a problem-solving attitude

Candidates are requested to send their application along with curriculum vitae to:-

Dr. Ralf DREYER, Chargé d'Affaires
e-mail: DELEGATION-YEMEN@ec.europa.eu
or fax: (00 967 1) 440887

Applications received after 19 April 2007 will not be accepted; only short-listed candidates will be contacted for a personal interview

رزق الزميل
رمزي علوي السقاف
مولوداً أسماه
محمد
جعله الله قرّة عينه والديه
وانبته نباتاً حسناً
ألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون /
جميع موظفي صحيفة "يمن تايمز"،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

أجمل التهنئة والتبريكات للأخ /
ياسر عبد الباقي العززي
بمناسبة ارتقاؤه المولود المبارك
الذي أسماه:
أحمد
جعله الله قرّة عينه والديه وانبته
نباتاً حسناً

المهنتون /
والدك وأخواتك - قصري السقاف -
عبد السلام السخيني - عبد الواسع السامعي -
فواد القباطي - وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

وسط أئمة الأئمة والأصدقاء، اختتم الأستاذ / أحمد عبد القادر شاذلي
برفاقه تجلّه
مشام
منه تهنئتنا للبروسيه برواق الصحة والسعادة
وبالرفاء والهنى

المهنتون /
جميع الأهل والأصدقاء
صنهم / محمد ناصر الحسني

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN **بنك اليمن الدولي**

Phone Banking Services

At home,
at work, or
on the way

You Can use IBY phone banking to get

- * Check up-to-the-minute account balances
- * Check your last 5 transactions
- * Request a Statement of Account
- * Transfer Funds from one account to another
- * Pay your bills
- * Change your Access Code
- * Change your PIN
- * Order cheque Books

For our Phone banking Service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
From anywhere

01 407070

For information or subscription please call us on 01- 407030 or visit our website : www.ibyemen.com

مبروك الثقة

بمناسبة الثقة الكبيرة التي أولتها لهم القيادة السياسية الحكيمة
ممثلة بفخامة الأخ /
علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية
تتقدم
دوف انرژی المحدودة
بخانصر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
إلى دولة الدكتور / علي محمد مجور، رئيس الوزراء
ومعالي الاستاذ / خالد محفوظ بحاح، وزير النفط والمعادن
وإلى كافة أعضاء الحكومة الرشيدة
بتوليهم مهام إدارة الحكومة الجديدة
متمنين لهم النجاح في مهامهم الوطنية الثميلة
إدارة وموظفي شركة دوف انرژی المحدودة

For gaining the trust of the wise leadership represented by
H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh,
DOVE ENERGY LIMITED
Present their warmest congratulations to
H.E. Dr. Ali Mohammed Mojawer, Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Khalid Mahfoudh Bahah, Minister of Oil & Minerals
And the new Cabinet for holding the new government,
Wishing them all success and prosperity,
In their national responsibilities.
Management and staff of DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

Sha'ab Ibb still in the lead



Sha'ab Ibb team.

SANA'A, April 10 – Yemeni football stadiums witnessed the encounters of the 11th round of the Premier League in which Sha'ab Ibb maintained the lead after it managed to win over Nasr Al-Dhala' with 2-0 raising its total points to 23.

In Sana'a', Al-Rasheed from Taiz equalized Al-Yarmouk from Sana'a 1-1 and thus Al-Rasheed raised its points to 18 points. Also, Aden's Al-Shu'lah and Al-Tilal, which both belong to Aden governorate, encounter resulted in 1 goal for each. Therefore, Al-Tilal raised its total points to 15.

In Al-Baidha, Ahli Sana'a faced Shabab Al-Baidha in a match resulted in 0 score for each. As a result, the former achieved the highest percentage of draws so far by having 14 points.

In Abyan governorate, Hassan Abyan met with Wahdat Sana'a and the former achieved victory over the latter with 1-0 taking the second

place. Further, Sha'ab Hadramout encountered Al-Saqr of Hadramout governorate with 8 against 1 and thus Wahdat Sana'a raised its points

to 14.

In Ibb, Itihad Ibb tied Hilal Al-Hodeidah 0-0 and thus Itihad Ibb raised its points to 14.

Premier League standings							
Team	Games played	Wins	Draws	Losses	Goals for	Goals against	Total points
Sha'ab Ibb	11	7	2	2	15	6	23
Hassan	11	7	1	3	14	12	22
Al-Rashid	11	5	3	3	13	10	18
Al-Telal	11	3	6	2	16	12	15
Al-Saqr	11	3	5	3	16	10	14
Ahli Sana'a	10	2	8	0	9	4	14
Al-Yarmouk	11	3	5	3	9	7	14
Ithadb Ibb	11	3	5	3	9	9	14
Wahdat Sana'a	11	4	1	6	16	15	13
Helal Hodeida	10	3	4	3	8	10	13
Al-Shu'la	11	2	5	4	10	14	11
Nasr Al-Dhala'e	11	3	2	6	8	17	11
Sha'ab Hadramout	11	3	2	6	8	18	11
Shabab Al-Baidha	11	2	3	6	8	15	9

Yemenis differ about FIFA's recent adjustments

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, April 10 — Yemeni sport fans have different opinions regarding the recent statements of the Federation of International Football Association Chairman Sepp Blatter. Blatter hinted earlier that there could be some new rules and regulations to be applied over the coming period including granting the player over 23 the right to play with whom he likes and away from football clubs authority.

Blatter also spoke of the possibility of adding another field referee to become two referees instead of one and resorting to penalty kicks in each encounter ending in draw to come with one loser

and one winner.

Some Yemeni sport critics believe such regulations would help minimize the percentage of referee's mistakes and add more flavor to matches and free players from the restrictions of clubs.

While others assure such steps will not serve sport as they will serve two or three clubs and refrain others and thus achievements will be confined to certain clubs and make championships monotonous and boring. When the champion is known from the beginning, the matches will be meaningless.

Others think that such regulations and rules need more study as some of these regulations can be applied in our competitions, while others not because

we are not prepared enough and these regulations do not fit with our sport reality.

They further believe FIFA should apply such rules in the international competitions earlier to generalizing them across the world.

An official at the Yemeni Football Federation believes that Yemeni football has its own distinguished features and dealing with the recent rules of FIFA should be made according to the reality of sports in Yemen which lack many facilities that are available in other countries. Still, Yemeni clubs should adopt themselves to the new adjustments as to give freedom to players to play wherever they like.

Yemen to host Arab billiards championship

SANA'A, April 10 — In its meeting held in Jeddah - Saudi Arabia, on April 4, the Arab Billiard Union approved setting up the 7th Arab Billiard Championship in Yemen. This comes after the meeting held in

the frame of the 6th Arab Billiard Championship held in Jeddah over the period of March 27 till April 4, 2007.

It is worth mentioning that Yemen participated in the 6th Arab Billiard

Championship with a mission including 37 Yemeni players and achieved advanced places in the championship. In fact, this achievement is considered a corner stone for future achievements.

Snow Follows Indians, but They Can Play

by: Chris Jenkins

CLEVELAND, April 10 — (AP) Even if Milwaukee gets blanketed with the predicted 10 inches of snow overnight, Cleveland Indians manager Eric Wedge will wake up knowing that his team still can play baseball on Wednesday. And given the events of the past week, he's pretty sure of one thing. "We brought it with us," Wedge said.

After sitting through a weekend's worth of snow in Cleveland without playing a game that counted, the Indians finally got to play a home opener of sorts, beating the Los Angeles Angels 7-6 Tuesday night under the retractable roof at Milwaukee's Miller Park - some 450 miles away from Jacobs Field.

Talk about a getaway day.

Cleveland's three-game series against the Angels was moved to Milwaukee after a spring snowstorm wiped out four

scheduled games against the Seattle Mariners.

Indians players were concerned about being rusty after the layoff, but Cleveland starter C.C. Sabathia was anything but. Despite not having pitched since opening day, Sabathia (2-0) gave up three runs - one earned - and struck out seven in seven innings.

"It wasn't that weird," Sabathia said. "We were playing a home game somewhere else."

The Cleveland bullpen did look a little rusty. Reliever Roberto Hernandez loaded the bases in the eighth, and Aaron Fultz gave up a two-run single to Maicer Izturis that cut the Indians' lead to 7-5.

Joe Borowski pitched the ninth for his second save, but not before allowing an RBI single by Casey Kotchman.

The game ended when pinch-runner Erick Aybar was thrown out by catcher Kelly Shoppach - the second time in five

games that Aybar, representing the tying run, was thrown out for the last out of the game trying to steal second. Aybar also was erased against Oakland on Thursday.

Angels manager Mike Scioscia said he left the decision to steal up to Aybar on both plays.

"But I wouldn't have given him the option if we didn't have a good chance to be successful," Scioscia said.

Angels starter Ervin Santana (1-1) gave up six runs and seven hits in 4 1-3 innings for the loss.

"Next outing's going to be better," Santana said. "The ball goes out of here pretty fast."

The game was a victory for the Brewers, who priced seats for all three games at \$10 each and were pleasantly surprised at the response - an announced crowd of 19,031 who showed up to politely root, root, root for their adopted home team.

The Youth Forum section is an uncensored space for youth-related issues written by Yemen Times readers.

Another choice

By: Waela Humran

dirk.seelemann@dasnetwork.com

“He hit her again last night,” my grandmother said, “It’s a usual thing; he does it all the time.” “Poor girl, how long must she bear this suffering and torture?” my mother replied. “She has no choice. She must stay with him or starve on the street,” my grandmother said.

Every time I heard this conversation between my mother and my grandmother about our neighbor's poor wife, a question came to my mind: “Isn’t there any other choice? Does she have to live with this animal or be homeless?”

However, I didn’t dare speak my thoughts for fear I’d be scolded for putting my nose in adults’ business. I came out of our apartment wearing my school uniform and there she was at the door, our neighbor’s little wife with her fine facial features.

When I looked at her, I felt like I was in front of an angel who had just come from heaven. Her dark, black hair, which was falling over her shoulders like a waterfall, made me think of the little mermaid in the fairy tales.

When I looked into her charming eyes, I saw the tragedy of every grief

in the entire world. I could see pain and sorrow blended in her look. That monster, how could he hurt such an angel? Wasn’t she his wife? Shouldn’t he love her or is love something only found in fairy tales?

A thunderous voice cut through my thoughts and disturbed the silence of the moment. “Where are my shoes?” her husband yelled. She trembled and went inside to find them. Then, out came a proud, arrogant man, as if he’d just won a battle against an antagonist or a powerful enemy. He looked at me with his cruel eyes and smiled as if he was the sweetest person in the world, but there was only a great desire within me to beat him.

“How are you, my boy? How’s your father? I haven’t seen him for a long time. Please convey my greetings to him,” the man said with a smile. I didn’t respond. He left and the same question rang in my head: “Isn’t there another choice?”

She came closer with a smile on her face, but it wasn’t her usual smile. This smile carried something different. It really was beautiful and I wasn’t used to it. This smile said many things I didn’t understand; however, it was the most beautiful smile I’d ever seen. She came closer, put her hand on my shoulder and kissed me. “Go to school. It’s getting late!” she said with the same smile.

After a long, boring school day, I returned home with that charming

smile still in my head. There was a large crowd in front of our building and I sensed a strange fear. I walked past the crowd and went upstairs. There were people in front of our neighbor’s door. I slipped inside the apartment where the smell of gas was all around. I wondered where she was.

My eyes wandered around the place and came to rest on a body lying on the bed in endless peace, her hair covering part of her face and a white flower in her hand, which was resting on her chest. Again, she looked like an angel who had just come from heaven.

“She isn’t moving or breathing. She’s gone,” a man said. “She’s passed away, that miserable girl,” a woman said. Everyone was repeating the same things, “She’s gone. She’s passed away.”

Tears fell from my eyes and I couldn’t stop them. However, when my gaze fell on her face, my tears turned into a smile. When I saw that tender smile radiating from her face, all my grief turned to peace.

Who said she was miserable? I could see happiness in her pretty face. Who said she wasn’t moving? I could see her opening her eyes, looking at me, getting off the bed like a princess, passing through the crowd, coming closer to me, putting her hand on my shoulder, kissing me and giving me the white flower. Then she said, “There was another choice.”

Freedom

By: Jason Barbo

bormomad@yahoo.com

A host of men once assembled to ready for war
Their homes had been pillaged, their houses burned
These outrages together they could not ignore
They would be free once the tables had turned

A boy addicted to drugs stood alone in the rain
He had started because he had wanted quick relief

But he had been fooled, they brought only pain
Once he quit he would be really free of all grief

A rich businessman’s work was his entire life
Day and night he spent working totally alone
He was so obsessed it caused him no mental strife
Real freedom for him was entirely unknown

A poor farmer dearly wanted so much more

If the harvest went well then he would be happy
A sailor was very afraid as he heard the sea roar
If only he could live the night he would be free

Everyone is searching desperately for freedom
Freedom from pain or injury or poverty or self
But no matter how hard you fight or how long you run
Your only source of bondage comes from yourself

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Expectations of a post-Bajammal Cabinet

A new Yemeni prime minister recently was appointed to replace Abdulqader Bajammal. On this occasion, it’s a duty to congratulate him and wish him to be “the best successor for the best ancestor.” As a national reaction, it’s expected that the new Cabinet will offer at least a better and stable state of living.

As usual, the new prime minister must learn from predecessors like Bajammal and Eryani. His multiple experiences in various fields of work also might help him make the right decisions, not for personal advantage, but for the nation’s prosperity and welfare.

Having held several high-ranking positions in Bajammal’s Cabinet, new Prime Minister Ali Mujawar must be aware of situations in government institutions. Although it seems a play to replace one with another, Mujawar’s experience has helped him to impartially appoint only qualified personnel, apart from personal relations, mediations, etc. In any event, Yemeni citizens have nothing to do except hopefully expect how a post-Bajammal Yemen will be.

Being academically specialized in economics, Mujawar is expected to find permanent solutions to economic instability, as well as suggest new projects that can strengthen Yemen’s overall economy. Prices are expected to go down, although surprisingly, they already increased on the day of his appointment. No unemployment, no poverty and many other no’s are expected in the coming era of progress and prosperity.

As a very important ministry, the Ministry of Finance should generate new practical policies to defeat any possible defect(s) from previous Cabinet(s) and they should solve financial obstacles, which, in some cases, are amenable for other ministries’ failures. The budget should be balanced properly and foreign currency exchanges rates should be fixed.

Above all, the International Bank no longer should make loans to other nations.

Mujawar’s experience in the academic and education field will help him appoint appropriate individuals to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education. Particularly in this field, thousands of reforms are expected.

Although I’ve not witnessed it for several years, I really hope the poor government university libraries will become richer with books, so students may realize why they are paying so-called “annual library fees.” This is just one simple problem in the field of education and I think there’s no need to talk about others, since they are innumerable, common and well known by all.

Within the Ministry of Health, reforms at least should begin with free treatment, with some, if not all, free medicine. Newly specialized hospitals and departments should be constructed for more complicated diseases. Better health care is foreseen, not merely through good treatment, but also through prevention programs. The ministry itself should be able to say, “No need to travel abroad,” and eventually, “No need for private hospitals.”

A qualified minister at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is supposed to widen Yemen’s industrial horizons instead of importing everything from other countries, such as the dear China, the lovely India and others. “It’s time to depend on our own resources and potentialities,” one optimistic individual said. Locally made products should be the most demanded, not only because of low prices, but also for the high quality of such local industries.

The Ministry of Interior should establish a bridge of security between citizens. It’s hoped that security men no longer will work as beggars at police stations and even at traffic offices and intersections. No terrorist attacks, and subsequently, no terror-

ists would be “wanted” by the so-called “terrorism fighters.” The number of crazy men on the streets somehow would be decreased. Moreover, security forces constantly must be qualified so they’ll prove ready and skillful in any critical situation, such as that of Sa’ada.

Better international relations are the responsibility of the Ministry of Exterior. Diplomatic relations with other countries can strengthen economics through tourism, export, investment and many other commercial projects. Additionally, no disputes should occur with any other nation so that stability can be ensured, both locally and internationally.

Above all, we have the Ministry of Electricity, which was Mujawar’s last position. Here, it’s not merely an expectation, as Mujawar himself vowed to make 2007 a year with very limited power failures by implementing a revised energy production strategy. That’s great, but it would be greater if it lasts longer than 2007.

In fact, the new electricity minister doesn’t need a vow for 2007, but maybe for the coming year(s). Actually, citizens don’t expect to receive electricity free of charge. It’s more than enough for it to be continuous; otherwise, a new ministry is recommended, to be called, “The Ministry of Electricity Failures” to organize and order sudden power failures.

Dear readers, daydreaming is free; do it and neglect “before receiving bills to be paid.” There must be hopes of receiving positive responses from the new prime minister and his Cabinet, who should seriously view our nation’s simple needs through the mind’s eye.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. He is an editor of English Journal of the University.

SCYBEX

WEIDER
GYM AND FITNESS CENTER

صنعاء - شارع حده - خلف صحيفة يمن تايمز
sana'a hadaa St. behind Yementimes news paper
تلفون : 514098 - Tel ، فاكس : 340659 Fax ،
سيار ، 733228366 Cell

دراقون
للسلامة والأمان

من خدماتنا ،
- حراسة المنشآت الخاصة
(بنوك ، مستشفيات ، مدارس ، مراكز تجارية ، شركات ،
مصانع)
- حماية الشخصيات (بودقارد)

العنوان : صنعاء شارع سقطره المتفرع من شارع
تعز تلفاكس : ٦١٢٨١٤ ت ٧٧٧٣٩٩٦٤٧

للتواصل: ٧١١٩٤١٢٧٩
• البيع: تلفونات (اي ميت) تدعم شبكة يمن موبايل
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٤٦٧٦١
• البيع: رقم سبيستل مميز(٧٣٣٣XX٣٣٣)
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٤٦٨٨
• البيع: أثاث بوفية متكامل مع مكتبة شوارما وشواية كباب.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٧٤٠٦٠

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عدن ت: ٢٤٦١٤٤/٥ ف: ٢١٣٤٨٩
المكلا ت: ٢٠٩١٩٠ - المدينة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٢

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231
النسيم والشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
ورلد لينك ت: ١٠٤٤٥٥٠٠٤٤٩٣٥٥

مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٧٢٤٢٨٦/٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى اليمني الألماني ت: ٠١-٤١٨١٠٠
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١/٠-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٠٢٠٠٠٠
ف: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق
فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٨٧٠/١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موففيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبا ت: ٠١-٢٣٣٧٧٢
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٢٣٥٥ - ٦٠٢٣٥٠
٠١-٦٠٢٣٥٠

معاهد
معهد يالي ت: ٠٢٩-٤٤٨٠٢/٢٤٤٥٨٢٤٠٢٧ ف: ٤٤٨٠٢٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢
ف: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٢/٥ ف: ٥٢٢٤٢٦
معهد أيكاتك ت: ٠٢٤-٨٢٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢ ف: ٢٥٥٣٧٧

شركات للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧١٢/٢٧٨٧٣ ف: ٢٧٦٩٢٤
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٢
عدن ت: ٢٤٢٨٠
تجز: ٢٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٣٨٠/٢٧٣٩٦٧/٤٢
عدن ت: ٢٤٧٦١٧
تجز: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس
مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٢٧/٢٤٤٥٣٣
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧٠٩١٧/٢ ف: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التريكة الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة المعاهد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفريات
النسيم للسفريات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨/٧

مطاعم
مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٥٠٢٩٠ - ٥٠٢٩٠ ف: ٦٦٦٦١٩

مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٧٢٤٢٨٦/٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى اليمني الألماني ت: ٠١-٤١٨١٠٠
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١/٠-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٠٢٠٠٠٠
ف: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

بنوك
بنك اليمن والخليج ف: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ - ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ - ٩٦٧٠١-١-٢٦٠٨٢٤
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - ٢٠٢٣٧٨٢٩ ف: ٢٣٧٨٢٩
البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٤٤ ف: ٢٧٧٢٩١
مصرف اليمن البحرين شامل ت: ٢٣٤٧٠٣٦٧٥٠ ف: ٢٣٤٧٠٣٦٧٥٠
بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٢٠
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٢
البنك المركزي ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٢١٤

تأجير سيارات
زاوية (Badget) ت: ٢٠٩٦١٨٠٥-٢٦٣٧٢ ف: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يوروب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١ ف: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٢٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٤٥٨٥٥
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥٢٣٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر
أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(مركز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية)
شهادة ايزو ١
صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٢٣٧١٩٩
تجز: ٠٤-٢٥٠٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٠٥٠٢-٢٤٥٢٩٢

البريد السريع
Infinit Education T: 444553
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

السفر
صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٩٨٢
إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٦٢٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٣٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٢٩

مطعم و مخبازة الشيباني
AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

Haddah st. infront of Al- Komaim Center
Tel: 266375 - 505290
Fax: 267619
P.O Box: 5465
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩
صرب: ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

للإستفسار: ٧٧٧٠٠٦٦٧٦

عقارات

• للإيجار مبنى من دور واحد مكون من عشر غرف مؤثث على شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر - مديرية التواهي - عدن أمام ميناء الإصطياد.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٠٩٦٧٧ - ٢/٠٢٤٥٥٥٥

• للإيجار: شقة مفروشة في فيلا - تحتوي على ثلاث غرف - غرفة نوم وغرفتان استقبال وحمامان ومطبخ وصالة مع غرفة طعام وأيضاً حديقة.(مطلوب عائلة أجنبية).
العنوان: شارع حدة - أمام شركة صافر
للتواصل: ٤٤٢١٧٩/٠١ - ٧٧٧٧٨١٨٢٨

• للبيع: فله مكونة من ٥ غرف ومجلس وصالة وحمامين وحوش دائري - الموقع الأصحي.
للتواصل: ٨٧١١ - ٧٧٧٤٠

• توجد شقق للإيجار مكونة من ثلاث غرف مع حمامين ومطبخ وصالة وبلكونة في شارع حده - جولة المدينة السكنية جوار قاعة القمة وفي جولة الجامعة الجديدة.
للإستفسار: ٧٧٧٧٢٨١٠٢ - ٢١٠٥١٦

• للإيجار: هنجر (٢٢*١٥ m) مع الملحقات (مكاتب،غرف) - شارع المطار - سوق دارس.
للتواصل: ٧١١٧٩٧٣٦٦ - ٧١١٢٧٣٠١٣

كمبيوتر،إتات، أدوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و اشياء اخرى

• للبيع: كاميرا فوجي رقمية محترقة - موديل Finepix S6022zoom
للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٩٨٢٣٤

• للبيع: معالج ٦,١ زوج + ٦x ٦x ذاكرة مزدوجة + ١٢٨MB جيدة.

لطلاب أجانب.
للتواصل: arabic-t@hotmail.com

• توفير مسعد - ثانوية عامة - حاصل على دورات كمبيوتر + دورات تسويق + دورة حول التوثيق والأرشفة وأعمال السكرتارية + دورة في مجال التنسيق وإدارة وتنفيذ الأنشطة - قادر على توفي الضمانة التجارية.
للتواصل: ٢٦٦٣٨٧/٠٤

• عدنان محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا- خبرة لابأس بها في مجال الترجمة - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو في إحدى الشركات أو في مجال السياحة.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٦٤١٥٩

• طبيب بشري - متخصص في العقم وله خبرة في الإدارة والمبيعات والتسويق في مجال الأدوية - يرغب في العمل كمدير مستشفى أو مديري للمبيعات والتسويق - علماً أن لديه خبرة تسع سنوات في هذا المجال ويجيد اللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة كما أنه يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والمراسلات التجارية.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨١٠١٤٣

سيارات

• للبيع (بداعي السفر): سيارة هونداي في حالة ممتازة - موديل ٢٠٠٣ - فتحة الساق اوتوماتيكي GLS - اللون ذهبي.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧١٥٠١٦

• مطلوب شراء سيارة كورلا- موديل ٢٠٠٦-٢٠٠٣
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٤٥٦٤٩ محمد الواسعي

• البيع: سيارة كورلا - موديل ٨٨ - خصوصي - اللون أبيض - بحالة جيدة.

Daily flight to New York via Cairo

رحلة يومية إلى نيويورك عبر القاهرة

مصر للطيران
EGYPTAIR

Tel : 273452 - 275061

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حدة - الحي السياسي - الأصحي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥، ٧٣٣٨٠ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

للبيع
١- فيلا دورين ، مساحة البناء ٥٥٠ متر مربع ، حجر دائري ، الدور الأرضي صالات مفتوحة ومطبخ وغرفة وفوق ٤ غرف نوم، مساحة الأرضية حوالي ٤٠ لبنه ، شارع أمامي ١٤ متر مسفلت ، شارع خلفي ١٢ متر مسفلت ، حديقة كبيرة مزروعة ، مسج خارجي مغلق ،
غرفة شمسية خار جية ومغلقة، حي المهندسين ، هائل سعيد.
سعر البيع ٧٧٧.٧٧ دولار قابل للتفاوض.
٢- فيلا دور كبير وبندرم. مساحة الدور ٦٠٠ متر مربع والبندرم ٣٠٠ متر مربع ، حجر خضراء حرازي دائري ، غرفة كبيرة وصالات كبيرة واستقبال ومطبخ كبير وغرفة طعام كبيرة ٦٠٠ متر. الحوش كبير ومزروع. المساحة الكلية حوالي ٤٥ لبنه ، شارع أمامي مسفلت وشارع خلفي مسفلت في حي جوار ٢٢ مايو وشارع البيضاء ،
سعر البيع: ٨٨٨٨٨ دولار قابل للتفاوض

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

CHANGE OF NAME
SHYNI JOSE LUKOSE wife of Jose Lukose holder of Passport No.F4482600 issued of Yemen on 30th January 2007 resident of (correct present address in India) Madatharavila melathil veedu, Naduvilakkara, Alummoodu. P.O Mukhathala, Kollam District, Kerala State, India-691 577 do here by change my name from SHYNI JOSE LUKOSE TO SHYNI JOSE

وظائف شاغرة

• يعلن المعهد الأمريكي عن حاجة لشغل الوظائف الآتية:
١- مدرسين لغة إنجليزية مع خبرة لاتق عن سنتين في معاهد.
٢- سكرتارية عدد ٣ (علماً أن المعهد سيقوم بتدريب السكرتارية بدورات في اللغة الإنجليزية + الكمبيوتر خارج الدوام الرسمي)
٣- مدراء علاقات عامة وتسويق عدد ٢ ذو خبرة في هذا المجال (راتب + نسبة)
٥- شغالة
العنوان: أمام بوابة الأمن المركزي
- خلف السفارة الليبية - شارع حدة

جوال: ٧٣٣٩٠٣٩١٥ - ٧٣٣٢٦٠٢٨٨

• مطلوب موزعين بروشورات + شغالة يمنية للعمل في مكتب
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٠٣٩١٥ - ٧٣٣٢٦٠٢٨٨

• مطلوب سكرتيرة تتوفر فيها الشروط التالية:
١- تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية كتابة ونطقاً
٢- تجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر
٣- جيدة الشخصية
يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلى فاكس: ٢٥٥٦٠-٢٠٠٢.

• شركة للأدوية الطبيعية تعلن عن حاجتها لعدد من المندوبين بالشروط التالية: بكالوريوس صيدلية أو كيمياء حياتية أو أحياء على أن تتوفر فيهم الشروط التالية: إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية - حسن المظهر

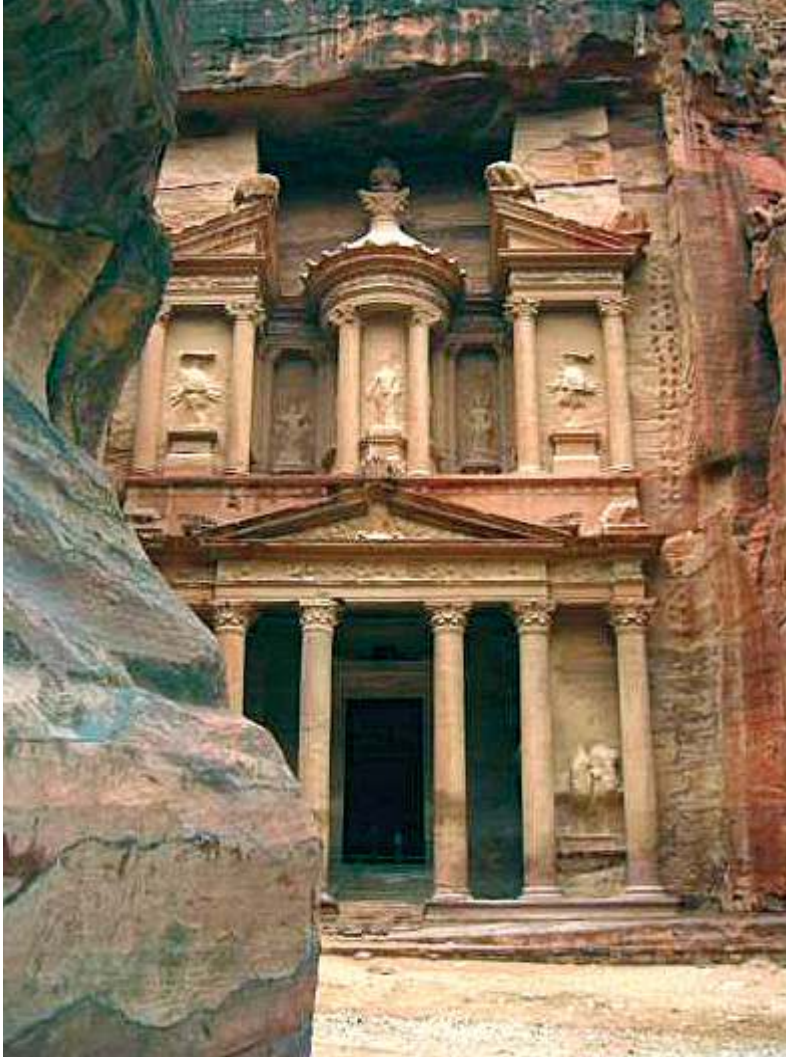
كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع | شراء | إيجار | إستئجار | طلب وظيفة | وظائف شاغرة | غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

قص هذا الكوبون وإرسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٣٦٨٢٧٦ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٣٦٨٦٦١/٢٣)

Why Petra should be announced as a world wonder



Petra is sometimes called the 'Lost City'. In spite of its being such an important city in antiquity, after the 14th century AD, Petra was completely lost to the western world. It was rediscovered in 1812 by the Swiss traveller, Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, who tricked his way into the fiercely guarded site by pretending to be an Arab from India wishing to make a sacrifice at the tomb of the Prophet Aaron.

They call it the "rose red city half as old as time". The giant red mountains and vast mausoleums of a departed race have nothing in common with modern civilisation, and ask nothing of it except to be appreciated at their true value - as one of the greatest wonders ever wrought by Nature and Man.

Although much has been written about Petra, nothing really prepares you for this amazing place. It has to be seen to be believed. Often described as the eighth wonder of the ancient world, it is without doubt Jordan's most valuable treasure and greatest tourist attraction. It is a vast, unique city, carved into the sheer rock face by the Nabataeans, an industrious Arab people who settled here more than 2000 years ago, turning it into an important junction for the silk, spice and other trade routes that linked China, India and southern Arabia with Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome.

Entrance to the city is through the Siq, a narrow gorge, over 1 kilometre in length, which is flanked on either side by soaring, 80 metres high cliffs. Just walking through the Siq is an experience in itself. The colours and formations of the rocks are dazzling. As you reach the end of the Siq you will catch your first glimpse of Al-Khazneh (Treasury).

This is an awe-inspiring experience. A massive façade, 30m wide and 43m high, carved out of the sheer, dusky pink, rock-face and dwarfing everything around it. It was carved in the early 1st century as the tomb of an important Nabataean king and represents the engineering genius of these ancient people.

Petra was first established sometime around the 6th century BC, by the Nabataean Arabs, a nomadic tribe who settled in the area and laid the foundations of a commercial empire that

extended into Syria. Despite successive attempts by the Seleucid king Antigonos, the Roman emperor Pompey and Herod the Great to bring Petra under the control of their respective empires, Petra remained largely in Nabataean hands until around 100AD, when the Romans took over. It was still inhabited during the Byzantine period, when the former Roman Empire moved its focus east to Constantinople, but declined in importance thereafter. The Crusaders constructed a fort there in the 12th century, but soon withdrew, leaving Petra to the local people until the early 19th century, when it was visited by the Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt.

Curtsey of visitjordan.com

With the lowest Charges

You get your money at your bank account in India, with very good INR Rates.

TRANSFER YOUR MONEY THROUGH YEMEN GULF BANK
01-260823 EXT 140

بنك اليمن والخليج
Yemen Gulf Bank

BUCKEYE FIRE EQUIPMENT

ISO 9001-2000 رغبة عالية الجودة صديقة البيئة

فانفات ذاتية ويدوية مختلفة المقاسات

جميع المنتجات معتمدة وحسب مواصفات (UL) & (NFPA)

Baldder tanks
Foam Concentrates
Nozzels - Monitors
Fire Extinguishers UL listed
All Products are UL & NFPA approved

NFPA INTERNATIONAL

Sana'a - Yemen
Tele: +967 1 44 49 95 - Fax: +967 1 44 46 48
P.O.BOX: 19632 - E-mail: kmhs@yemen.net.ye

سبيس لخدمات الأمن والسلامة
Space Security Safety Services

TILALco

شركة تلال للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة
مباني جاهزة وهناجر وخدمات عامة

TILAL TRADING & CONG CO.
SPECIALISTS IN PRE-ENGINEERED AND STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS

تلال الأولى في صناعة البيوت الجاهزة

tilal.co@y.net.ye
info@tilal-co.com

الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء - تلفون ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٥/٤٤/٤٣ - فاكس ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٢
P.O.Box 2563, SANAA, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, TEL.: 967-1-674945/44/43, FAX: 967-1-674942

سجل، شغل وشارك ملفاتك الصوتية

NOKIA 2610

إشتري هاتف 2610 من احد معارضنا