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# Independent youth protesters mark out their own zone

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, May 25 — Part of the escalation plan for the youth revolution in Sana'a has brought about an expansion and rearrangement of the original protest site to include part of the old university area, about 600m away from the original site of the sit-in.

Some protesters claim that the expansion is simply part of the escalation plan. Others who spoke to the Yemen Times, however, claim that independent youth wish to put some physical space between them and protesters who are organized by political parties. Many in the independent youth movement have claimed that Yemen's opposition political parties have tried to take control of the protests too much.

"This is our new area of protest," said a 25 year old protester at the sit-in at the old university area. "We didn't want to defect and weaken the protest by going to a different area, therefore we thought that expanding from the original area would make everybody happy within the goals of the revolution," he added.

Tensions between the independent youth and opposition parties were strained after an incident where a female activist was assaulted by Islah party members. The incident occurred during a mixed sex march to condemn President Ali Abdullah Saleh's speech last April where he denigrated men and women protesting together as un-

"We know that we are all part of the revolution as independent youth or as members of the Joint Meeting Parties. We had a power balance problem at one point, but we won't let that ruin the main objective of the protest," said Ameen Dabwan, one of the Free Yemen Youth Coalition leaders, an independent coalition that has been active in the square since February.

The new protest area has its own stage. The stage had previously been a cause of conflict in the the old protest area. The stage was at the beginning controlled by political parties which made the independent youth feel unrepresented, according to Waleed Abdul Hafiz, one of the independent protesters

"Our stage is open for everybody to say and share whatever they want. It is a true democratic zone... The first stage was crowded and couldn't give the chance to let everybody participate," said Dabwan.

Last week an Islah member protester was angered that a female protester spoke on the stage and then assaulted her. The incident led to a fight with the independent youth protesters who believe that everyone has the right to speak, both males and females. According to the protesters, five were hurt in the fight.

"Problems happen everywhere. The fact that we faced only these problems when we expected more – as the protest consists of too many different groups –

this makes us feel how unified and integrated as a people we are," said Dabwan

Some youth think that the state run Saba TV channel is doing good work in promoting the independent youth protest, even in their attempts to show the negative side of the university protest.

"It's funny how the state media was opposing themselves, but this time at least they didn't call us names and just said the truth in reporting us. Now Saleh has no reason to attack this protest," said Abdul Hafiz.

"Saleh was always justifying his attacks on the protesters, saying they were JMP protests. He always wanted to depict the protesters as members of political parties that had orders from their parties. That is what kept a few people supporting Saleh, because they were scared of the JMP," he added.

More activist and independent youth support the idea of expanding as one group, rather than expanding randomly as separate smaller groups. The partial segregation of the independent from the political protesters shows more about the different groups.

The new protest area is full of new ideas, with popular phrases drawn nicely on the streets that show the artistic soul of the youth. The new protest area is cleaner than the original site, with fewer people chewing qat in the street. The crowding is less, and the new protest area appears well organized with medical tents and painting exhibition tents.



A once united Change Square has been divided into different groups among political parties and youth movements

# Clashes continue between Saleh's forces and opposition tribesmen

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, May 25 — Fierce clashes between President Ali Abdullah Saleh's forces and opposition tribesmen continue in the vicinity of Sheikh Sadeq Abdullah Al-Ahmar in Hasaba Street in Sana'a.

The clashes that broke out last Monday left dozens of dead and wounded among Al-Ahmer's loyalists and Saleh's forces. A passerby was also killed in cross fire.

The sound of light and heavy bullets, missiles, rocket-propelled grenades and other kinds of weapons were suddenly heard around noon on Monday in the Hasaba district of Sana'a. The heavy fighting continued for almost six hours.

Shooting and shelling in the area sparked a panic among local residents, many rushing to leave the area for safer places.

On Tuesday, after mediation attempts by a group of sheikhs to stop the fighting, clashes broke out again between AlAhmer's loyalists and Saleh's forces. At least two prominent sheikhs were killed and a number of the mediation delegation injured in a rocket attack against Al-Ahmer's house.

Over the last three days, Al-Ahmer's loyalists and guards have taken control of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Local Administration, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Education, the state run Saba News agency, the Higher Institute of Justice and other governmental facilities.

Tareq Al-Shami, head of Media Committee in the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) said that Al-Ahmer's loyalists resorted to using violence when they took control of government institutions

"These institutions don't belong to anybody. They belong only to Yemenis and we must guard these institutions," he told Al-Jazeera last Wednesday.

Al-Shami indicated that there were scheduled plans to attack these institu-

tions by the Al-Ahmer family. "There people have bad intentions. There are thousands of armed tribesmen in Hasaba area. Even with what has happened, we call for them to return to the dialogue table," he said.\

"President Saleh made it clear from the beginning of the crisis that he doesn't want the power," said Al-Shami.

Ali Al-Dhubaibi, a journalist and political activist, said that several tribesmen have entered Sana'a to express their solidarity with Sheikh Al-Ahmar and fight with him.

"There are attempts from Saleh's forces to storm Al-Ahmer's house, but they cannot because of the fierce fighting of Al-Ahmar's supporters," he said.

Al-Dhubaibi indicated that the deaths of a number of sheikhs in the attack on Al-Ahmer's house will lead to more clashes. "Al-Ahmer's loyalists may resort to a strong attack on Saleh's forces," he said.

In response to the latest clashes, President Saleh said that Yemen will not be-



Eye witnesses in Al-Hasaba have said that tanks belonging to the Republican Guard have moved into the area to quell

come another Somalia or a safe haven for Al-Qaeda. He also said that he will not be dragged into a civil war. Saleh held Al-Ahmar's sons responsible for "spilling the blood of innocent civilians."

"The Yemeni crisis is an internal problem. Violence in Yemen will be eliminated and the economy will be rebuilt," the president told Reuters on Wednesday.



The British Minister of Foreign Affairs, William Hague, stated that President Saleh should sign the Gulf Co-operation Council's (GCC) deal soon.

"We urged him to sign. Signing the deal is in favor of Yemen," he said.

Many political parties, sheikhs and NGOs have condemned the attack on Al-Ahmer's house, calling for President Saleh to stop his attacks and step down.









## Families flee from Sana'a violence



Familes in Sana'a have begun fleeing to the countryside to escape fierce, continuous violence in the capital

#### By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, May 25 — Dozens of families began fleeing Sana'a amidst fierce armed clashes between anti-government tribal forces and Saleh-loyal military units erupted last Monday.

There has been no concrete action taken by either party to end the current conflict following yesterday attack on a tribal mediation meeting at the home of prominent Hashid Sheikh Sadeq Al-Ahmar.

The clashes are taking place in the Al-Hasaba area of northern Sana'a, where several important ministerial

buildings are located, including the ministry of interior.

Al-Ahmar, who was a tribal mediator between president Saleh and the opposition in Yemen, announced his support for the popular uprisings demanding an end to Saleh's 33-year on March 19th following a mass killing of over 52 peaceful protesters on March 18th.

Families have fled the Al-Hasaba area, as well as other areas of Sana'a, seeking refuge from violence. The humanitarian situation in these areas is also dire as there is a lack of medical services and basical medical supplies, according to an eyewitness who spoke

to the Yemen Times over the phone.

"I saw dozens of families leaving their homes in Al-Hasaba fearing their lives over ongoing shelling in the area," said Abdul Rahman Al-Sumaini, local citizen and eyewitness in Al-Hasaba.

Al-Sumaini said that his 12-family members left Sana'a on Tuesday to their hometown in Amran, 50 km north of Sana'a, due to the armed clashes between Al-Ahmar's armed men and Saleh's security forces.

In times of civil strife and risk of violence, Yemeni families in large cities often retreat to their family villages. The rural areas provide protection for

families because they are, in many cases, quite isolated, far away from violence taking place in cities.

As clashes intensified throughout the area, pieces of shrapnel began hitting the Sumaini family home. That is when he decided to rush his family to safety.

"The scene is terrifying outside, any one passes the street is vulnerable of being shot from the police forces stationed on the roofs of building overlooking streets," he explained.

He said that On Wednesday morning he saw a man with his family walking on Amran Street and the man was shot on his left leg,"While I myself was walk-

ing on the same street, bullets strayed over my head," said Al-Sumaini

"The ammunition was being fired from the police who were standing on the roof of Al-Raebee building on the street," he said.

The eyewitness said that armed men of Al-Ahmar used rocket-propelled grenades, mortar shells, bazookas, and different kinds of machineguns and hand-grenades throughout the fighting that has gone on continuously for three days.

Saleh's security forces have brought tanks into the area and are also using heavy artillery, mortar shells, bazookas and some missiles on the top of surrounding mountain, according to the eyewitness.

This is taking place with no available medical assistance to aid the large numbers of wounded in the area. The eyewitness said that during Monday evening, the day clashes erupted, he saw a man who was shot on his chest on Amran St, opposite Sana'a hotel and the dead person remained on the street until the morning of the following day when the health ministry ambulance car came and picked him up.

# "Educational institutions are weak due to lack of effective assessment"

#### By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, May 25 — A team of central inspectors from the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training participated in a workshop for comprehensive inspection to assess educational institutions that was held in Cairo last week.

The workshop aimed to make a new general framework for inspection in the educational institutions that related to the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training to make an effective assessment for these institutions.

The workshop provided the participants with information and techniques for collecting data and interviewing educators with the aim of assessing the institutions' effectiveness in an efficient and accurate way.

The workshop was sponsored by the British Council that sponsors implementing quality assurance system in some Yemeni institutions.

Elham Al-Gohaly, project assistant in the British Council said that system of assessment will focus on effectiveness of the educational institutions in giving their services and their ability for development.

She indicated that the British Council will use assessment samples that implemented in Dudley College and the British Office of Standards in Education and Skills.

A source from the Yemeni Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training told the Yemen Times that assessment of Yemeni educational institutions is very important and create competition between other institutions, describing the performance of these institutions as 'weak' due to lack of real and effective assessment.

"The new mechanism for assessing educational institutions would be like assessment of hotels. We will give specific exact degrees," he said. "We will endeavor also to rehabilitate some institutions to get quality certificate."



### Tender Notice for implementing Behavior Change campaign for family planning and HIV/ AIDS

**Project: Social Marketing for** Reproductive Health (RH) Services: Phase II in Yemen

Contract no.: BMZ Project No. 2007 65 230

The Government of Yemen through the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), has received funding from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) for implementing of social marketing of contraceptives through the private sector.

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development (YF): The MoPHP awarded the YF with a three year social marketing project as, the Project Executing agency (PEA). YF invites interested local NGOs and institutions working in the field of family planning (FP) and HIV/AIDS to apply for the tender as per the below Terms of Reference:

**The project:** the project aims at increased use of modern contraceptives and increased preventive attitudes and behaviour with regard to FP and STIs including HIV, through sustainable programming fully coordinated with the MoPHP. The expected results include increased availability and demand for subsidized modern contraceptives. It will be implemented in Sana,a, Aden, Hadramout, Ibb, Taiz, Dhamar, Hodaidah, Mareb, Hajjah, Al-Mahweet, Amran, Lahj and Abyan for three years. Suggested BCC activities are:

|  |   | Far  | nily Planning c                                 | ampaign                         |   |             |                          |
|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| Activity   | Conduct<br>workshops<br>for poet and<br>tradition<br>announcers | Produce TV<br>spots                            | workshops<br>for Female<br>Religious<br>Guiders | Health<br>Education<br>sessions | Religious<br>leaders<br>awareness<br>workshop | Radio spots | Print and distribute IEC |
| No of activities   | 2   | 2  | 3   | 300                             | 3   | 39          | 50, 000<br>Brochu<br>res |
|  |   | I  | HIV / AIDS cam                                  | paign                           |   |             |                          |
| Activity   | -   | workshops<br>for PLHA<br>in Aden<br>and Sana'a | on HIV  | Conduct                         | Peer<br>education<br>program<br>for youth     |             | IEC<br>materials         |
| No of activities 2 09 No of 2 of 2 of 2 of 2 of 3 of 3 of 3 of |   | 2<br>broch<br>ures                             |   |                                 |   |             |                          |

Note: Other relevant and innovative activities are welcomed. All activities mentioned above may change or transferred to other governorates. The target Gove for family planning activities are (Sana'a capital, Sana'a, Taiz, Amran, Almahweet, Damar, Lahj Abyan, Aden, Hajja, Ibb, Mareb, Alhodaidah, Hadramot).

The needed information under this call is: (i) Organization background that shows the capability and experience to perform the project components(ii) initial proposal (iii) budget, (iv) BCC plan with activity and supervision plan, (v) estimated number of beneficiaries and (vi) geographic location.

<u>Interested parties may apply by 5 June 2011 to:</u>

Social Marketing Project; Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development Next to AL-Deewan Restaurant, Sana'a

E-mail: ibrahim.alharazi@yamaan.org



# Tender Notice for contraceptive distribution agency

**Project: Social Marketing for** Reproductive Health (RH) Services: Phase II in Yemen Project: Social Marketing for Reproductive Health (RH) Services: Phase II in Yemen

Contract no.: BMZ Project No. 2007 65 230

The Government of Yemen through the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), has received funding from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) for implementing of social marketing of contraceptives through the private sector.

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development (YF): The MoPHP awarded the YF with a three year social marketing project as, the Project Executing agency (PEA). YF invites interested agencies working in the field of contraceptive distribution to apply for this tender. The applications should be for distribution of modern contraceptives across Yemen to distributors of all levels including midwives, pharmacists, and other distribution points. In addition, ensure smooth supply chain and consistent availability of contraceptives.

The needed information under this tender notice is: (i) Agency's background that shows the capability and experience to perform the contraceptive distribution (ii) initial proposal including the budget, distribution plan and supply system.

Interested parties may apply by 05 June 2011 to:

Social Marketing Project; Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development

Next to AL-Deewan Restaurant, Sana'a

E-mail: fuad.alkhayat@yamaan.org

# US Secretary of State demands Saleh's signature

**By: Yemen Times Staff** 

SANA'A, May 25 — Although so far quite lenient, the US has slowly hardened its tone towards President Saleh. Seen by the Obama's administration as a strategic ally against terrorism, no one dared so far to openly criticize Ali Abdullah Saleh.

President Obama has made a point to downplay the Revolution in Yemen, calling it a "political crisis" or nor referring to it at all. The White House was too busy condemning Colonel Gaddafi or sanctioning President Bashar al-Assad to actually concentrate on Yemen.

However, after last Sunday's debacle, the US could not remain silent any longer.

The United States is deeply disappointed by President Saleh's continued refusal to sign the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative. He is turn-

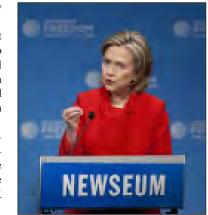
of the Yemeni people," said Secretary Clinton

She further went on, noting that President Saleh was the only one who had refused to sign the GCC proposal which would have seen him step down within a month of its signature. Indeed the Opposition signed the agreement a day before as they say they would.

In a "window dressing" extravaganza Saleh allowed the national TV channel to show members of his party while they were signing the proposal, in the presence of the "just-released" US, UK and EU Ambassadors.

Mrs Clinton stressed out quite clearly that it was primordial to organize a peaceful and immediate transition of power. The US now fears that AL Qaeda will use the chaotic situation in Yemen to further destabilize the region or organize new attacks on the West.

Given that Yemen is plunging fur-



American media has reported that the US is discussing the option of placing UN sanctions on the Saleh Regime

remotely interested in keeping tabs on the terrorist group's activities, those fears could very well materialize.

Also, Secretary of state mentioned the government staged siege on the UAE Embassy which took place on Sunday, May 22sd, 2011, she said: "We are also outraged to learn that earlier today factions loyal to President Saleh encircled the UAE embassy in Sana'a. They refused to allow U.S. Ambassador to Yemen Gerald Feierstein, ambassadors from the United Kingdom the European Union and GCC states, the GCC Secretary General and other foreign diplomats to leave the embassy. We condemn this action and call on President Saleh to meet his international obligations to ensure the safety and security of all foreign diplomats and their staffs working in Yemen."

If anything, President Saleh is slowly losing his international support system and the US is realizing that more than an ally, Saleh is becoming a liability. Some analysts are going as far as saying that a "coup d'etat" might actually be more effective than a transition of power.



#### **Invitation for National Consultant**

Oxfam GB- Yemen Programme, is planning to develop a communication package for its **Good Governance project** in order to communicate and disseminate the Good Governance approach and tools developed by this project to the wider development agencies including other civil society organizations, government both at national and local levels and donor's experiences and approaches used by partner CSOs in engagement with government to respond to the needs of poor women and men.

#### What we're looking for

The Oxfam GB- Yemen programme invites individuals and/or relevant consultancy firms with at least 5 years experience in editing developing communication materials in development in addition to experience in Microsoft applications. You will have expertise in development communication/ Journalistic management or a related discipline and have certifications in web designing or related fields would be desirable. You will be an excellent communicator in English and Arabic, be solution oriented and proactive in addition to a very good team player.

#### The role

The Consultant will be responsible for the planning and implementing of tasks in close coordination with Oxfam GB, including timely completion and submission of the final report (English and Arabic), according to the specific terms of reference (TOR) which could be obtained from Oxfam GB Office in Sana'a [Tel: (01)444568, 444569].

#### To apply

Applicants' complete offers could be delivered directly to Oxfam GB office in Sana'a, e-mailed to <a href="mailed">yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk</a> or faxed to +967-1-450170. Only those short-listed will be forwarded with terms of reference as part of request for proposal.

Closing date-26.05.2011





# Yemen's Shia dilemma

By: Nir Rosen

n 2009, Yemeni security forces arrested four men for being Shia. Yemen's north is dominated by Zaydis, a sect of Shias very distinct from the Twelver Shias who are found in Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Bahrain and elsewhere

Zaydis do not follow the same clerics that Twelvers do. Sectarian tensions throughout the Middle East increased since the 2003 American invasion of Iraq and the civil war that followed, getting worse after the 2005 assassination of Lebanese prime minister Rafiq al Hariri who was posthumously made into a Sunni symbol, as was Iraq's Saddam Hussein following his 2006 execution. Lebanese Hezbollah's 2006 defeat of the Israeli army and its increased influence in Lebanese politics provoked a campaign of sectarian agitation against it.

Fears were spread of spread of Shia Islam, a so-called Shia crescent, and of Shia Arabs as fifth columnists loyal to Iran. Dictators increased sectarian tensions for their own purposes and in Yemen, which was undergoing twin uprisings, President Ali Abdallah Saleh manipulated both Zeydi Shias and Wahabi Sunnis, as well as various tribes, in order to weaken opposition. In the north, Zeydi rebels known as "Houthis" for the family that led them, battled a brutal Yemeni army. In order to gain international assistance, Saleh falsely accused Iran and Hezbollah of supporting the Zeydis.

Saleh depended on American and Saudi aid, and he knew that Saudi paranoia of Iranian meddling would guarantee a money flow, just as the al-Qaeda boogey man would mean increased American money. US diplomatic cables published by WikiLeaks reveal that even the Saudis suspect Saleh is manipulating them.

Often innocent Yemenis have been the targets of these propaganda campaigns. While it is likely that President Saleh will eventually be ousted, the Yemeni regime with all its brutality is as much a part of the problem.

On July 13, 2009, Muamar al Abdali from Lahj was arrested. Muamar was a human rights activist whose organisation Himaya focused on freedom of thought and freeing detainees. It was not affiliated with any one sect. The government had rejected Himaya's permit.

In 2007 Muamar was arrested while sitting for his university exams and held for two and a half months because of his human rights activism. When he was released they told him "we are just pinching you in the ear", meaning he was being taught a lesson, or given a warning. After his release, he was often followed. And during religious gatherings he attended, there would be strangers in attendance who were suspected of monitoring his activities.

Muamar's greatest problems would come from his conversion to the Twlever interpretation of Shia Islam. I spoke to his wife Amat al Latif. Muamar was a Shafii Sunni originally but he converted to Shia Islam, she told me. Ten years ago, when they were engaged to be married, she decided to convert to Shiaism, too. Following conversations with him and reading of Shia religious books he

gave her, she accepted the faith. Together, they also visited the Seyida Zeinab shrine in Syria.

In July of 2009 Muamar was in the southern city of Aden, heading to dinner with a friend, when he was arrested by National Security officers. A police officer who was Muamar's friend notified Amat of his arrest. That officer would be jailed for 14 days for revealing that to her. For the first four months of his arrest, Muamar's whereabouts were unknown. The day after Muamar was arrested, his deputy at Himaya, Sadiq Abdelrahman Asharafi was arrested. The organisation's office was raided and its computers and files were confiscated.

#### Raids and torture

Muamar was tortured those first four months, and suffered a heart attack. National Security officers took him to a hospital fearing he would die. After the first four months, he was transferred to the custody of the Political Security Forces. There, he was no longer physically tortured, his wife told me, only psychologically tortured. He spent two weeks in solitary confinement and in a cell with al-Qaeda members who fought

"Now, he is in the political prison and he receives threats that al-Qaeda will kill him,"Amat said. Muamar was attacked by al-Qaeda members in prison; and even though he was wounded he was punished and put in solitary confinement. Al-Qaeda suspects were given privileged treatment, his wife told me.

Muamar was accused of spreading the Shia sect in Yemen, and providing money and weapons to the Houthi rebels in in the north. "Any Twelver in Yemen is considered an agent of Iran,"Amat told me, "this is the first accusation." Muamar had a library with Shia books from Iran and Kuwait. It had been open for one year with government permission.

"Afterwards we faced problems and difficulties because of the library, even though we had permission,"Amat told me, "we had to close it." After they closed the library Amat brought the books to her house. Their home was raided by National Security.

"It was an inhuman raid," she said. "The children were in the house. They broke the furniture, they took 150 or 200 books, they were all Shia religious books published in Kuwait and Iran, not political books."They also confiscated the original authorisation for the library, but she had an additional copy. "When they took the books, I said the books run in our blood. They stepped on the books. They have tried to insult us by calling us spies and extremists."

"Twelvers face persecution from the government unlike other sects here like the Wahabis,"Amat said. "Muamar demanded freedom of thought and religion. Even recently Zeydis started to conceal that they are Zeydis because they are being persecuted." Amat insisted that Muamar had never visited Iran and had never had any communication with Houthis.

#### Trials and imprisonment

Amat insisted that the men were on trial with no evidence brought against them except the confessions extracted under

torture by the National Security forces. Their lawyers demanded that a forensic doctor examine the men to testify about the scars they bore from torture, but the judge refused.

Walid Sharafeddin was an accountant with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), where he had worked for two years. On August 25, 2009, Walid was on the street next to a bank. At 11:30 AM, men in civilian clothes asked if he was Walid Sharafeddin and took him away. At 3 PM that day, his wife Alia Wazir's home was raided by men in civilian and military clothing. She knew at once Walid had been arrested because Muamar had recently been arrested.

#### Alia recalled:

They entered in an ugly way, a barbaric way - like they knew where to go. They asked me, 'where is Walid,'I said 'he is at work.'They showed me a permission to search the house but I couldn't read it. Two female policewomen searched me. They unplugged the phones so I couldn't call anyone. They asked me who my father was, where I work. They didn't let me move unless one of them was with me. They searched the house carefully, they took personal things belonging to Walid - passport, files. They took receipts for my gold jewelry.

As they were leaving after the search, the men told her that they indeed had Walid. Walid's two children were also present

Ibrahim Sharaf Eddin, Walid's brother and lawyer, was in the apartment next door. About 30 armed men in civilian and military clothes raided Walid's apartment, Ibrahim said

Ibrahim was not allowed to enter his brother's apartment. He demanded to see a warrant. A security officer waved a white paper at him, but he couldn't see what it said. After three hours the security men left. Later, when he was representing Walid he would see a copy of the warrant ordering Walid's house to be searched and accusing him of membership in an armed gang. "They left with sacks containing papers and his UNDP computer, his phones, CDs, not with guns and bombs,"Ibrahim told me, "when they left they told my brother's wife, 'please forgive us we are just following orders and we have Walid.'She asked 'who are you'but they didn't respond."

#### Missing persons and no records

Abdallah Ali Adeilami was arrested in August 2009 in the Damar province, 100 kilometers away from Sanaa. He was married with two children. He taught Islamic Culture at the University of Damar and was a deputy headmaster at the Ali Abdel Mughni elementary school. Abdallah converted to the Twelver interpretation of Shia Islam in 1998. His wife was not a Twelver

Abdallah was an acquaintance of Walid and Muamar but not a close friend. I spoke to his nephew Ali Muhamad Adeilami. On the night of his arrest National Security, Central Security and Political Security forces surrounded the neighbourhood and besieged it. They rang his doorbell and then broke down the door. "They violated the privacy of the house and the privacy of women,"Ali said. "[They] broke furniture, took mobile phones from the men and women, they took his laptop and desktop, they took Shia CDs, pictures of (Hezbollah's) Hassan Nasrallah."

They put a sac on Abdallah's head. He asked them what was happening as they shook him roughly. "None of your business,"he was told. He was held by Political Security for four months and 15 days. Then a neighbour who worked for Political Security was told to tell Abdallah's relatives that he was in their prison in Sanaa. "We didn't recognise him when we saw him,"Ali told me, "he was very thin, his head was wrapped with gauze. We asked him 'whats wrong with you?'He said he knocked his head against the wall. There was a policeman sitting next to him. I asked him if he was tortured. He nodded his head but the policeman saw it and ended the visit.

Abdallah was examined by a doctor from Political Security who said the scars were received before his arrest. "Did we torture him at home?"Ali demanded from a Political Security officer. He was told to sit down. "I said shame on you and they expelled me from the court."

Abdallah was charged with spreading the Twelver intrepretation of Shia Islam and giving speeches. Walid and Muamar were accused of sending \$700 to Abdallah to give to poor people. "Twelvers are persecuted here,"said Ali, "the government wants to kill them all. They treat them differently in prisons. They treat al-Qaeda prisoners better than they treat Twelvers.

Walid's wife Alia went to the prosecutor general's office and was sent to the appeals office who sent her to the criminal investigation office because their claim was about a missing person. Ibrahim went to the criminal investigation office:

They were supposed to record my complaint in their records- it didn't happen. Instead of doing that he kept asking me what happened and asked me about the people who came, what did they look like, their cars, I described it to him. He said what did your brother do. I said you're a judge you cant ask me this. You're supposed to tell me what my brother did. At least you're supposed to tell us where he is. He said you want the truth? I cant do anything for you.

Alia went to the ministry of interior. The family published letters in newspapers addressed to the prosecutor general's office, the ministry of justice and National and Political Security. Political Security and National Security denied they had Walid. At the same time the family held demonstration in front of the parliament, the minister's council, in front of the prosecutor's office. "Our slogans were these people are forcibly disappeared and security is supposed to protect citizens. And if a person committed a crime he is supposed to be taken to court through legal steps."The family demonstrated every day.

In November of 2009, an official from the Political Security Forces told Alia that Walid was in their custody and had been transferred from National Security. Three days later, the family went to visit him. "When I saw him he looked like he was high on drugs,"Ibrahim told me, "he had no concentration, he was very thin, he had lost a lot of weight." Walid immediately asked his wife and mother how they were because his interrogators had threatened that they would bring his female relatives in for investigation.

"They threatened him with dirty means,"Ibrahim said, "we saw bloody marks from handcuffs. We later found out that he was tied from behind and his hands were pulled up. The first time it was for two hours. The second time it was all night long. He was beaten by sticks, slaps and insulted."Security officers were present during their visits to Walid.

There were many court appearances, but the men were not allowed to defend themselves. Their lawyer Ibrahim Sharaffedin, Walid's brother, resigned because whenever he tried to speak, the prosecutor would say "oos!" a rude sound meaning "shut up," and the judge did nothing in response. "Shut up or we know how to shut you up,"the prosecutor said, which the lawyer interpreted as a threat. Female relatives attended some of the trials but were prevented from entering the court at times. "These trials are a play in front of public opinion,"Muamar's wife Amat

The men were accused of working for Iran and the Houthis. "The court that will accept his trial would be clearly a court following the regime. And the people who kidnapped him should be taken to trial,"Ibrahim said. His overtures to legal officials were met with contempt. Ibrahim objected to the investigation because his brother was being illegally detained. Instead of telling Walid what he was charged with, the investigators asked him what his relationship with Iran was.

Ibrahim demanded to know the charges. Walid was charged with belonging to an armed gang and communicating illegally with a foreign country. Contrary to standard procedures, the charges contained no details of specific actions taken. Instead, the charges were statements he made under torture while still in National Security detention. Ibrahim objected but was overruled and told to shut up by a judge named Rajih Hneish, or he would be expelled. Walid claimed he had been forced to put his thumb print on statements the security officers had prepared.

#### 'All trials like this'

Political Security was not a place for punishment or pre-trial detention, Ibrahim explained. There was a separate prison for pre-trial detention. Moreover no evidence was provided. "The evidence they used was just papers, financial accounts,"Ibrahim said, "they said it included amounts of money that they claimed he received from the Iranian cultural attaché, about \$143,000 and it included where they claim it was spent. The charge was receiving that amount of money to pursue Iranian political projects in Yemen and to support the Houthis. The law is anybody who illegally contacts a foreign country or works for a foreign country's benefit in harming the status of the country, militarily, diplomatically or economically can be

sentenced to death."

The first judge the four men saw was called Muhsin Alwan. In the first trial before any evidence was even presented he told the four accused men that they were spies. Ibrahim objected to a doctor from Political Security examining the men for signs of torture because Political Security was illegally detaining the men. The judge overruled his objection. The prosecutor threatened Ibrahim.

Sadiq and Muamar responded by telling judge Radwan Annamer that he belonged to Political Security and they condemned the lack of judicial independence. Annamer ordered them placed in solitary confinement for fifteen days as a result. Ibrahim objected that solitary confinement was only permitted when the detainee could harm others.

"I resigned, I said the court is not decent. No matter how weak the evidence this isn't a problem for the court to find a person guilty. We were not even allowed to copy paper, except for the charges and the list of evidence. The sentence was ready the day the case was taken to the prosecution and they tried him already in the national security and he is serving his time in political security and this trial is just something for public opinion because we brought this subject into the media. They want to justify war in Saada. Salafi elements have authority and power. These four are just a ploy for the regime to prove that Iran supports the

In May of 2010, President Saleh announced a general amnesty for Houthis and all people detainees from the Saada war in north Yemen were supposed to be freed. The judge in the case of the four Twelver men said that they faced two charges. The first was for membership in an armed gang belonging to the Houthis and the second was being intelligence agents for a foreign country. The amnesty applied to the first charge but not the second charge.

Ali al Asimi was the lawyer for Sadiq, Muamar and Abdallah. "There are serious violations taking place here,"he said, referring to Yemen, "as a defense team we have stopped dealing with the court. There is no benefit from attending and

The presence of the lawyer is just symbolic, the lawyer has no rights. He can't even copy files of case, even some papers are being taken away from the files so the lawyers won't see. Our presence is like analysts for the sentences. They just tell the lawyers the charges and don't let lawyers see the rest of the file. Some evidence they allow them to see and others they don't let them see. But in the end there is no real evidence, most of it is confession taken under torture. They were tortured in the National Security. So the criminal court relies on these confessions and it's a big problem."

Ibrahim's outrage about his brother's persecution was raw. "People were kidnapped for four months and he will be tried instead of those who kidnapped him?"he asked me, "the trial is not decent because of the procedures, the torture. If the trial was honest it should talk about the procedures. Its all illegal according to Yemeni law and constitution. All trials are like this."

### Saleh's childish antics

By: Brian Whitaker For Al-Bab.com

espite intense diplomatic pressure from the Gulf Cooperation Council, the United States and the EU, and despite verbal undertakings that he would finally sign the Yemen "transition" deal, President Saleh battled through Sunday without letting his pen touch the paper.

Instead, he brought his own thugs and supporters on to the streets to protest against the agreement. Roads were blocked, citizens were intimidated by armed men and a number of foreign ambassadors, including those of the US and Britain, were temporarily besieged by a mob at the UAE embassy. When it became clear that Saleh was not going to sign, the GCC's mediator flew back to Riyadh empty-handed – for a second

Meanwhile, Saleh insisted that he would only sign the document if opposition parties came to his palace to sign it in his presence (they had already signed it, very publicly, the day

Saleh then made a speech suggesting that the result of this impasse could be civil war - and if that happened it would be the fault of the opposition parties.

The next moves are anybody's guess, but the childish presidential antics on Sunday demonstrated – very visibly –

that Saleh cannot be trusted and further diplomatic efforts will have to proceed on that basis. It is to be hoped that there will be no more attempts to salvage the "transition" plan. The idea of a phased resignation process for Saleh always looked unworkable and he has demonstrated beyond any doubt that he has no intention of going through with it.

It is also obvious that the longer he stays in office the worse the situation in Yemen is likely to get and diplomatic processes should now be re-focused towards securing his immediate depar-

Sunday was the 21st birthday of the Republic of Yemen, formed when the separate northern and southern states agreed to merge. May 1990 was a brief moment of hope in Yemen's history. Newspapers and new political parties proliferated, unhampered by government restrictions, and shortly afterwards Yemen became the first country in the Arabian Peninsula to hold competitive elections under universal suf-

Needless to say, those early hopes were not fulfilled. Politics aside, Yemen today is on the brink of becoming a failed state and its economic predicament is dire. By no means all of Yemen's problems can be laid at the door of President Saleh – even at the best of times it is a difficult country to govern – but many of them can. During the last few years especially, he has become increasingly domineering and more

focused on clinging to power than on governing properly. Even if he served a useful purpose at one time, he clearly doesn't now.

On Saturday, opposition parties signed the "transition" deal brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council which provides for Saleh's departure, and there are expectations that Saleh himself will sign it today.

Saleh has balked at signing once before but this time, under pressure from the US, it seems likely that he will do so, despite his wild protestations that the result will be a takeover by al-Qaeda. There also seems to be sufficient international pressure now to ensure that once he has signed he will have to go through with his resignation; he will not be able to wriggle out of it as he had probably hoped

Apart from the disgraceful inclusion of immunity from prosecution in the GCC deal, the most contentious issue is whether Saleh's resignation on GCC terms will actually amount to regime change. Protesters on the streets are accusing the official opposition of betrayal and on Twitter the deal has been described as "a coup for Saudi Arabia".

There is a lot to be said for that view. The Saudi-dominated GCC, while accepting that Saleh must go, is determined to ensure that it happens with minimal upheaval - and without drastic changes in the way the country is run it is difficult to see how Yemen's problems can be seriously tackled.

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# Salafists in Yemen divided on "popular uprisings"



Abdullah Bin Faysal Al-Ahdl, leading Salafi cleric in Hadramout. He is one of the first scholars who supported the popular uprisings, calling on protesters to keep thier peaceful choice without using violence.



Abdul Majeed Al-Raimi, prominent Salafi figure in Sana'a. He is one of the leading clerics who stood neautral between the state and its opponent.

By: Ali Saeed

he Salafists in Yemen, a sect of Sunni Islam, appear divided over the "popular uprisings" demanding an end to President Saleh's 33-year rule. The division can roughly described those supporting peaceful protest, those against the over-throw of the ruler (Saleh), and those who choose to remain neutral and outside of politics.

The pro-revolution Salafists are represented by a number of Salafi figures in Hadramout, Aden, Taiz, Hodeida and Sana'a. This group announced the "Islamic legitimacy" of the youth revolution early on, and called for an escalation of peaceful protests until the ruling regime was removed.

"We emphasize the right of the nation to oppose the ruler and their right to demand change in peaceful ways," said Sheikh Abdullah Bin Faysal Al-Ahdl, one of the most vocal Salafi clerics in Hadramout.

Al-Ahdl's statement was announced in Hadramout on Feb. 18th, on behalf of the Salafi scholars in Hadramout and Aden, just seven days after the start of pro-democracy protests in Sana'a, Aden Salafi Alliance – in Taiz governorate, Yeand Taiz.

"It is a legal right, guaranteed by divine laws and international conventions," he added.

In this statement, the Salafi cleric also called on protesters to avoid "sliding into attacking private or public properties, or using any kind of armed violence. [They should] keep the peaceful choice until their legal and fair demands are realized."

"We call on soldiers and officers of armed security forces not to use live bullets or oppressive tools to disperse protests and demonstrations," Al-Ahdl had added.

He concluded that the state has to enact reforms "which lead into real and immediate change before it was too late, and in a way that addresses the aspirations of the Yemeni people."

This group of Salafists in Yemen have joined with the protesters in every Yemeni city and set up their own tents in the protest camps. They have called for an end to corruption and injustice, the revision of a corrupt judicial system, and the release of political detainees.

On May 5th this group also formed their own political coalition – the Yemeni

men's cultural capital. This is the first time in Yemen that a Salafist political coalition has been formed.

In this initial meeting a new coalition of Yemeni Salafists emerged under one leadership, with a media spokesperson and other organizing functionaries. The coalition is intended to include all Salafi groups supporting the ongoing peaceful revolution.

In another first for the Salafist movement in Yemen, female supporters were allowed to attend the meeting in a separated section of the hall.

In its concluding statement, the alliance called on "all parties to deal positively with the GCC brokered power transition deal, to end the crisis that Yemen is currently experiencing."

"This group of Salafists in Yemen have looked to this revolution as a way to remove injustice, corruption, and a bad judiciary system, and [to address] the abandonment of Islamic Sharia law," said Mohammad Al-Ahmadi, a Yemeni journalist who specializes in Islamic groups.

According to Amar Al-Buraee, an IT expert and social media activist, the alli-

social networking site to communicate, express their ideology and discuss the changes they are seeking.

#### Salafists against change

The second group of Salafists in Yemen is anti-revolution and is known as "Muqbil Salafism." The name was derived from the father of Salafism in Yemen, Muqbil Bin Hadi Al-Wadi'.

Muqbil was a Yemeni Salafi cleric from Sa'ada who received his Islamic studies in Medina (the city of the Prophet Mohammad) in Saudi Arabia, and returned to Yemen during the 1980s. He established a Salafism school in Dammaj of Sa'ada governorate, which for several centuries has been a home to Yemeni Shiites in northern Yemen. He died after a prolonged illness in 2001.

Muqbil Salafism has branches in other areas of Yemen including the capital Sana'a, Dhamar, Hodeida, Taiz, Aden and Ibb. During times of upheaval this group always stands with the ruler and considers any form of opposing activities as "an illegal coup against the ruler" which should be stopped.

When the Yemeni youth took to the streets demanding the departure of President Saleh, the Muqbil Salafists announced that anyone who called or protested against the regime was an "outlaw and must be killed to avoid chaos and mutiny.'

They also distributed pamphlets giving Islamic prohibitions against the protests. The protesters they described as 'khawarij', an Islamic name given to any armed group that rebels against the legitimate ruler of an Islamic state.

"They (Muqbil Salafism) depend on the interpretations of some Islamic texts of the prophetic statements and Ouranic verses which warn of rebellion against the ruler, including peaceful demonstrations and elections," said Al-Ahmadi. "They also consider democracy haram (forbidden), as it is a way of competing against the ruler in power, which they think is something illegal in Islam."

#### **Independent Salafists**

As the nationwide protests escalated, a third 'neutral' group of Salafists were demarcated, who sided neither with Saleh or the protesters. Abdul Majeed Al-Raimi, a Salafi figure in Sana'a, and Mohammad Al-Mahdi, a Salafi figure in Ibb are the most influential clerics holding this position, according to Al-Ahmadi.

He said that this group considers de-

ance has pages on facebook, and uses the mocracy as "disbelieving," and Saleh as a secular ruler. Because of this, they feel that cannot be involved in political life, which to them is purely imitating a western style of governance and a means of reaching for power.

#### **Common features among Salafi** groups

Whilst the revolution has created some divisions amongst the Salafists, they all still share many similarities. All Salafi groups in the country choose the mosque as their main media vehicles. In the mosque, they also have basic schools for teaching the holy Quran and some other Islamic books to the children of Muslims in the mosque's neighborhood.

The groups are also similar in practic-

with an open mind and open heart.

of Cambridge Examination Centre.

strong connection to their community.

ing charitable work. The most well-known Salafi charity organizations in Yemen are the Al-Ehsan Charity Association based in Sana'a, and the Al-Hikma Charity Society based in Taiz.

These organizations fund Salafi schools and mosques, as well as supporting welfare projects such as water wells, building schools and launching some seasonal projects for poor families and orphans.

Banning democracy and all western styles of governance, including socialism and anything coming from the US or the West, is a main principle of Salafi dogma for all groups.

According to Al-Ahmadi, it cannot be denied that Salafists have became part of Yemeni society who may enter the political battle when they feel it is their turn.

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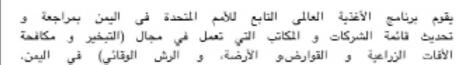
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# إختيار شركات التبخير و مكافحة الافات الزراعية - برنامج الاغذية العالمي





و على الشركات المهتمة و المؤهلة ، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة من الجهات المعنية لمزاولة العمل ، خلال فترة أقصاها نهاية دوام يوم الثلاثاء الموافق ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١، و يطلب من الشركات المعتمدة لدى برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة، تقديم طلب أخر مع إرفاق جميع الوثائق و التراخيص ذات العلاقة خلال الفترة الموضحة أعلام علماً بأن الطلب الوارد من قبل الشركات بعد هذا الموعد لن يتُخذ بعين الأعتبار، و ينبغى تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التاليء مع كتابة «شركات التبخير و مكافحة الافات الزراعية، ، علماً بأن الشركات التي سيتم قبولها في القائمة هي فقط التي سيتم دعوتها للمشاركة في المناقصات،

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#### للتواصل: ۷۷۱۹٦٥٦۸۹ ع/ ٠٤

 عالمة الصوفي – خريجة شريعة وقانون جامعة صنعاء ٢٠٠٧م دبلوم محاسبة – كمبيوتر – طالبة وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي عمل إداري.

#### للتواصل:٧٠٠٣٤١٥٨٧

• مدرس متخصص في تدريس اللغة العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال التّدريسُ والإشّراف التربوي، يرغب في إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف التاسع والثالث الثانوي' وبأسعار مناسبة وعلى من يرغب الإتصال على العنوان التالي :

#### رقم التلفون: ١٩٤٥٥٥٥٧

• عبدالله محمد مسعود،تمهیدی ماجستير لغة إنجليزية -جامعة صنعاء - ٤ سنوات تدريبية في مدارس ومعاهد

#### للتواصل: ١٤٤٤ه ٧٧٧ -V445970AV

• سائق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠ سنة خارج البلد يرغب في العمل في أى هيئة محلية أو أجنبية.

#### للتواصل:٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

• إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امريكي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز)- الفيز والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين. للتواصل: VV17A0V07-VTEAATVEE

#### esaam79@yahoo.com

• بكالوريوس محاسبة + إجادة المحادثة والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات محاسب

#### للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو VTTE . 970Y

• بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعة سباء - شهادة مأيكروسوفت في mcp + mcsa + دورة CCNA + دورة الصيانة + الشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية

#### للتواصل: ١١١٩ ٧٧٧٠

 معاذ عبدالجبار القباطي،
 تخصص تكيف وتبريد- تقني يرغب
 بعمل في مجال تخصصه للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥

• بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة

وزارة حقوق الانسار

وزارة الادارة المحلية

وزارة التربية والتعليم

وزارة الخارجية

وزارة الداخلية

وزارة المالية

وزارة الكهرباء

وزارة المواصلات

وزارة المياه والبيئة

🥏 بنك اليمن والخليج

بنك التضامن الاسلام

مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل

. البنك التجاري

بنك اليمن الدولي

البنك المركزي بنك الامل

. بنك كاليون

. البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي

البنك القطري الدولى

ونايتد بنك لمبتد

ينك كاك الاسلامي

. بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمي بنك سبا الاسلامي

وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات

وُزُارُة الاعلام وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي

# .1/44181.

موديل

.1/777727

. 1/7 7 2 . . . A

.1/٢0.1.1

.1/404744

.1/047918

.1/444.

.1/47.470

.1/7.7770V

.1/211719

.1/277197

974-77.177

۵: ۲۲۲۲۲۲/۰۱

ف:۲۲۰۸۲٤

ف: ٤٢٨٧٣٢

ف: ۲۰۳۲۷۱

ف: ۱۹۲۷۷۲

77777

البنوك

# • شقتان مكونه من ثلا غرف

إعلانات مبوبة

الحاسوب خبرة في تقنية المعلومات وصيانة الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة

يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص

الأعمال الإدراية أرغب بالعمل لدى

شركة تجارية أو شركة نفطية أو

للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

• بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة

سفارة أو منظمة أحنيية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

للتواصل: ٥٥،٩٧٠، ٧١١٥

. حامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على

أستخدام البرامج الهندسية.

للتواصل: ۲۶ ه ۳۸٦ ه ۷۳ ه

وظائف شاغرة

عن حاجت إلى مدرسين برنامج

معماري لتدريس والتدريب على المواد التاليه:

شركة من لديه الكفاءه يرجى إرسال

السيره الذاتية على فاكس:١/٤٧٢٩٢٤ ١١/٤٧٢٩٢٤ ٠١

• يعلن المعهد الفني للمساحة

• مطلوب مهندسین مدنی أو

Lend, Autocad 2d

للتواصل: ١/٤٧٢٩٣٧/ ٠١

• مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى

• للبيع ماركة / هونداي

طراز المركبة / سينتنال

اللون اسود/ رصاصى

سنة الصنع / ٢٠٠٥

• للبيع سيارة سوناتا أجرة

للتواصل: ١٩٨٨٧٤-٧٠٠

• للبيع سيارة هيلوكس موديل

٩٧م غمارتين رقم...../٢٠ بسعر

٣٠٠, ٢٥، ٢, ٢ رَيالُ فَابِلَةَ لُلْتَفَاوَضَ

للتواصل: ۷۷۱۵۳۵۵۲۷۷

رقم التلفون/٢٩٢٢٩٥٣٥/

VT0779779/V18188818

للتواصل

موديل ٢٠٠٦

X . . . . . . X

• بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية

• بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من ٍ

الجامعة اليمنية بتقدير جيد جداً حاصل

على خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة

بلغة البرمجة php+Asp +قواعد

+الشبكات + تصميم مواقع الإنترنت

البيانات حاصل على شهادة في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوى الثامن.

• في الدور الثاني شقه للإيجار مكُّونه من خمس غرف, حماميين, مطبخ, صالة, بالأضافه الى فتحتين دكاكيين في الدور الأول.

#### 

العقاري ومسورة ومبوبة. صنعاء-شارع ه ٤ المسمى شارع اللواء محمد عبدالله صالح

#### للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٦٦١٧٦

وفى حاله جيده خالص من الجمارك وبسعر معقول ومناسب للتواصل:

للتواصل: محمد شرف

- في الدور الأول.
- للبيع أرض في عشاش حدة مساحة ٣٠ لبنه عشاري على شارع ١٢م جهة الشرق معمدة أوراقها في السجل العقاري ومسورة ومبوبة
- للإيجار فله شبه مؤقتة تصلح سُكُنْ طَالبات أو لبعثة أجنبية في حدة

للعمل لدى أسرة

#### للتواصل / ٧١٢٨١٢٣٣٠

التَّجَارِي بشارع الزبيري عباره عن غرفتين وصاله كبير مسلح دور أول

 شقة مفروشه جديدة كائنة في
 ش الخمسين/حدة مكونة من ثلاث غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصاله

المستشفى الأهلي الحديث

مستشفى الكويت

مستشفى ازال

طيران اليمنية

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

الأمار اتبة

الإثيوبية

معهد يالي

معهد التر

معهد اللغة الألمانيه

مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا

مستشفى السعودي الالماني

#### وصاله وحماميين ومطبخ في حده اول شارع الخمسين بعد بريد حده.

صنعاءً) خَبرة في مُجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية-الإعتمادات البنكية-

• أرض عشاش حدة مساحة و البنه عشاري على شارع ١٢م بصمة الشرق معمده أوراقها في السجل

#### VTT7VVAEA-VVVT.1.V9

• منزل مكون من ثمان لبن في شارع الزراعه والسعر معري.

مناسب قابل للتفاوض وهو في حاله جيده موديل ١٩٩٧م.

### ت: ۷۷۱۸۳۳۵۱۷۷

- شراء هيلوكس غماره جديد أوتوكاد + برنامج لاند ومن ذوي الخبرة في التدريس للتواصل:٤٧٢٩٣٦ – ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٠ محمد أحمد الطلوفين, ٧٧١٥٣٣٨١٧
- التّجاري بشارع الزبيري عباره عن المباري - دري والمرابع المبارة مسلح دور ثلاث غرف وصاله كبيره مسلح دور ثاني وبسعر مناسب.
- شقة في الدور الثاني مكونه من خمس غرف + حمامين + مطبخ + صالة بالإضافة إلى فتحتين دكاكين
- VVVY 1 V9

٢- مطلوب سائق حارس وشغالة

- وبسعر مناسب للتواصل:١٥٨٥٤٨٧٧٧
  - مكتاب جديده للإيجار في برج أمان شارع الزبيري

# **٧٧**117177

# 

### • باص ۷ راکب نقل ۲, سعر

للتواصل: على عبد الغيل

• للإيجار شقه خلف البنك

**VV.Y**0£A0£ - **V**TYA.A.AV

للنواصل :۷۳۳٦۷۷۸٤۸

مقابل فندق حدة

• للإيجار شقه خلف البنك

**V**TTA • A • A V –

للتواصل: ٥٢٠٠١٥

• للبيع سيارة دوج لون أبيض ۲۰۰۹ مللتواصل:۲۷۷۳۰۳۱۷۸ للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٤٨٦١٧

#### وعبر مكاتبها ۰۰ أن تدعـــوكم وترحب بكم على ركب إسطولها الحديث ورصلاتها المنتظعة وعلى بساط الرامة ندعوكم الى رماينا لشد الرمـال مما صباما ومسا، إبتدا، من: ·····> الفيظة - المكلا - سيؤن - شبوة - والعودة 🍑 الفكــــا-عـــدن-تفـــز - والفكــس الفيظة صنعاء الإدارة العامة: ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٢٦٠٤٣١ الفروع : الغيظة: ١٠٠٣٦/٥٠ - المكلا: ٢٠٠٧٨٠٦/٥٠ - سيون: ١٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة: (عتق)٧٥٧٧/٥



### كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل) ا بيع 🛘 طلب وظيفة 🛛 وظائف شاغرة 🔻 غير ذلك عنوان التواصل: -قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة بمن تابمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء

لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ١٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

معهد Lead للتدريب والتنمية

معهد كاروكوس

معهدأبكتك

معهد اكسيد

معهد مالی

معهد هورايزن

المتحدة للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين

مأرب للتأمين

المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر

ف: ١٥/٤٧٥٥

0/047545

ف: ۲۲۲۳۰

ف: ۲٦٥٥۲۷

.1 0877

.1 221.77

. 1 £ £ A 0 V

ف:۲۷۲۹۲٤

شكات التأمين

01.714-78.84

سنعاء ۳۹۱٤۸۲ ،

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۱۰۰۵۷۳۲۲۲ ۱۰ ، ۱۰۰۹۲۵۰۰ فاکس : ۹۱۲۷۲۲

#### وتعليم الكم صنعاء ۱۰٬۳۸۲۶، آبتك لتعليم الكمييوتر(تركيز عل . الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة الكترونية) ف: ۲۰۷٤۱۹ ، عدن ۲۳۷۱۹۹، شهادة ايزو ١. تعز ۲۵،۳٤۳ ع، لمكلاء ٢٩٤٧،٣ ٥٠ .1 400555 Infinite Education £ £ 7 . V 7. £ £ 0 0 1 A/V NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

### تعز عدن ۲۷،۳٤۷/۸/۹ FedEx. شبوه

| صيل                 | شحن وتو                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 081881-081881       | M&M Logistics & Aviation Services |
| ٤٠٧٩٠٥              | النسيم للشحن والتوصيل             |
| 22200, 221980       | ورلد لینك                         |
| 2 £ V \ 7 7 / 0 / V | يمباك للنقل                       |
| 2797V1              | ماس العالمية للشحن                |
| 777773              | مأرب للسفريات والسياحة والشحن     |
| 791773              | ساس لخدمات الشحن                  |
|                     |                                   |

| لصفيات                     | مستىث                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Y £ 7 9 7 V - 7 7          | مستشفى الثورة           |
| VA-FA73V7                  | مستشفى الجمهوري         |
| 11113                      | مستشفى حدة الأهلي       |
| ۵۰۰۰۰ - ۲۰۲۸۰۰<br>ف: ۲۰۸۸۹ | لمستشفى الالماني ألحديث |
| felixpene@hotmail.com      |                         |
|                            |                         |

#### صنعاء ،۱ ٤٤،۱۷، عدن تـ ۲۲ ۲٤٥ ۲۰ الحديده ٢٦٦٩٧٥، . £ Y . 0 VA . . £ £11911 المكلا ٢٤٢،٣٠١، . 2 7 . 7 7 7 7 سيئون ۹ ٤٠٧٢١٩ بلحاف ٧٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠ سقطری ۲۲۰۶۹۸ ۰۶

| تـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ |                   |                                   |               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والان  | نشاءات ۲۰۹٤٥١     | M&M Logistics & Aviation Services | 071771-071771 |
|                                  |                   | النسيم للشحن والتوصيل             | ٤٠٧٩٠٥        |
| ٤                                |                   | ورلد لینك                         | 888001,881980 |
| ~13                              | ِ سيارات          | يمباك للنقل                       | V\0\F7\V33    |
| <del></del>                      |                   | ماس العالمية للشحن                | 177973        |
|                                  |                   | مأرب للسفريات والسياحة والشحن     | 277773        |
| نيوكارز لتاجير سيارات            | 2 ደ ለ ገ ለ ገ       | ساس لخدمات الشحن                  | 277197        |
|                                  | ف: ۱۹۲۸٤٤         |                                   |               |
| زاوية ( Budget)                  | ۸۱۲۴۰۳، ۲۷۳۲۰۰    |                                   |               |
|                                  | ف: ۸۹۰۸ ۲٤۰۹۵۸    | مستشغ                             |               |
| یورب کار                         | 44.401            |                                   | ىيات          |
|                                  | فرع شیرتون ۱۹۸۰۶۰ |                                   |               |

| 241111  | ساس تخدمات الشخل  |
|---|---|
| نشفيات  | مسن   |
| ドミココン-ココ<br>ドンミアハコーAV<br>ミリアリハ<br>・・・・コ・ドル・<br>コ・トハムコ : 血<br>@hotmail.com | مستشفى الثورة<br>مستشفى الجمهوري<br>مستشفى حدة الأهلي<br>المستشفى الالماني الحديث |

| 1 16 7 7 - 1 16 7 1 1 |                              |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| ف:، ٥٠٣٥٥ - ٢٦٤٧٠٣    | UPS                          | ٤١٦                 |
| ٤٠٧٠٣٠                | DHL                          | 7881.9              |
| 7/0/0/7               | DITE                         |                     |
| 078718                |                              | .1881.78/0 =        |
| 7757377               |                              | . 4 4 5 4 1 4 5     |
| £ £ 9 V T 1           | ARAMEX                       | . £ 717 £ 19        |
| 017088                |                              | . ٤ ٣ . 9 1 9 . 3   |
| 7717.1                |                              | £ة ٣٤٢٩٦٢٣ .        |
| ۲۸٦٥٠٦                |                              |                     |
| 77377                 | <b>.</b>                     | 1                   |
| £. V0£.               | سيحر                         | وصيل                |
| 0849.1                |                              |                     |
| 7.9801                | ogistics & Aviation Services | 071771-071771       |
|                       | النسيم للشحن والتوصيل        | ٤٠٧٩٠٥              |
|                       | ورلد لینك                    | 888000,881980       |
| ا . ا . ت             | يمباك للنقل                  | 2 E V 1 T 7 / 0 / V |
| حيدار/ت               | ماس العالمية للشحن           | 2797V1              |
|                       | مأرب للسفريات والسياحة والش  | 27774               |
|                       |                              |                     |

|                       |                   | مارب مستريات واستيامه واستنا |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| نيوكارز لتاجير سيارات | ያ ደ ለ ገ ለ ገ       | ساس لخدمات الشحن             | 277197            |
|                       | ف: ۱۹۲۸٤٤         |                              |                   |
| زاوية ( Budget)       | 0.7577,7777.0     |                              |                   |
|                       | ف: ۹۰۸ ۲٤۰۹۰۸     | مستش                         | 1                 |
| یورب کار              | 77.701            | مستسم                        | ىھيات             |
|                       | فرع شیرتون ۹۸۵۵۵۰ |                              |                   |
|                       | فرع عدن ٢٤٥٦٢٥    | مستشفى الثورة                | Y & 7 9 7 V - 7 7 |
| هيرتز لتأجير السيارات | صنعاء ۱۰-۹۰۳۰٤٤   | مستشفى الجمهوري              | 7747377           |
|                       | فرع شیراتون ۸۹۰۶۰ | مستشفى حدة الأُهلَّى         | 119713            |
|                       | عدن ٥٢٦٥٤٢        | المستشفى الالماني الحديث     | ٠٠٠- ٦٠٢٨٠٠       |
|                       |                   | *                            | ف: ۲۰۱۸۸۹         |
|                       |                   |                              | @hotmail.com      |

|   |                                |                            | المستعام الماليات                         |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| التركية                                       | £ £ 0 9 V .                    |                            | عدن ۲۷۱۳۱۸ ۰۲                             |
| السعودية                                      | 0.70V£                         | الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية   | . £ 1 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ |
| القطرية                                       | 0.7.٣.                         | للتأمين وإعادة التأمين     | 37/777977 - 77777.7                       |
| العربية للطيران                               | ٤٤٠٠١                          | <u> </u>                   | عدن ۷۱٦٧٤٢                                |
| طيران الخليج                                  | 13.133                         | شركة اليمن للتأمين         | تعز ٥٤٣٠٥٢                                |
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## Are there mass graves in Beit Baws?

Story and photos by Amira Ali Al-Arasi

he National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, known as HOOD, has obtained documents testifying that parts of a human body were found in trash in Bait Baws, southwest Sana'a city. The parts were buried by the police and investigation authority before the forensic doctor arrived to examine them.

"People are in bad economic standing," Abdul Rahman Al-Barman, a lawyer and human rights activist at HOOD, told the Yemen Times. "When a person finds a document, they rush to hand the document to us. We were told that about five garbage barrels contain parts of a human body. They were cut in a way that made them difficult to be identified, but through the number of skulls, we concluded that the parts are for three people.

"Faces of the bodies were defaced to make them difficult to identify, and only skulls were left." Al-Barman said. "People reported this to the police, who guarded the parts and buried them before they could be examined by a forensic doctor."

Al-Barman explained, "The human parts that were found in the trash are likely to be of youth protesters demanding the regime removal who were kidnapped from the squares, as they were buried before exam-



He added, "A letter that was signed by the deputy of security and investigation prosecution in Sana'a demonstrates that since they (prosecution) were told of the case, they (prosecution) gave the green light to police to act according to instructions from a super influential body without consulting the prosecution about whether to bury them or not.

"Because of this, we can't predict the identities of these human parts," Al-Bar-

The lawyer said that "an eyewitness told HOOD that a human leg was found on 22 May St. in Sana'a, and the police station in that area buried the leg without receiving instructions from the prosecution to do so.'

> He added that "a person, who refused to give me his name for security reasons, told me on the Facebook that there was a mass burial in Artel area, southwest of the capital Sana'a, and I checked this information myself, but I can't give you more details — to keep the area unknown to security forces so they won't clear it out."

Al-Barman said that the Yemen's ministry of interior released a statement saying that

"HOOD documents were false, but they could not discuss the documents. I was insulted and sworn at in local news websites.

... The Yemen's prosecution is supposed to defend people, but today it defends criminals."

On the Yemen Times' visit to the security and investigation prosecution to check HOOD documents, officers at the prosecution showed us some cans and said, "Human parts that

were found in the trash were just human remains samples that were taken from hospital. The cans were emptied, and the parts were buried."

A deputy of the prosecution said in an interview with the Yemen Times that the HOOD document, denied by the Ministry of Interior, is true, and it was leaked by one of the forensic employees outside of working hours. The employee photocopied the document and publicized it, according to the prosecution deputy.

"As for the human parts, we considered them to be remains of medical operations that were thrown away by one of close hospitals, and we expected it to be the 48 hospital or the 50 hospital," the deputy said.

"We asked the forensic doctor to examine these parts and send us the reports to know more about these human parts, but he did not attend to it on time. That was his fault, and we were forced to bury the parts because of the bad smell.

"I could not even be close to it," he added. "Employees refuse to enter the building, fearing virus infection. The forensic department buried them to protect the health of employees at the prosecution, and the forensic department was not supposed to bury the parts before getting approval from the specialized prosecution.'

Colonel Ibraheem Al-Badri, chief of the forensic department in Sana'a, said, "The police station in Bait Baws was informed by a citizen that there were human parts in trash, and they reported that to the operations' room in the governorate. After that, they moved to the area, took a big black sack as a sample to the prosecution in Sana'a and left the other parts there.

"A forensic doctor was asked to identify the parts, but he did not show up. So we requested more than one hospital to keep these samples, including the republican hospital and the Kuwait hospital. Because there was no space in refrigerators for dead bodies, they were refused. Then they were buried even though it is the Ministry of Health who decides how to get rid of nonuseful human samples, and in general this is not a criminal case," Al-Badri said.

Colonel Ahmed Al-Awdi, director of criminal investigation in Sana'a, said, "No department is entitled to do the burial procedures, even if it was only one sample so how with this quantity of parts?

"There are no skulls or human organs among these parts, and we are still looking for the hospital that threw away the parts. The name of Al-Safwa hospital in Taiz was written on the cans that the parts were found in," the colonel said.

"But I'm saying this was falsified since a hospital in another governorate can't transport the parts to another area. This case is a first of its kind with the names of the hospital, the doctor, and the patient found on the cans. We had to check its source," Al-Awdi said.

The Yemen Times called Al-Safwa hospital in Taiz to check if the parts that were found in the trash in Sana'a belong to

Abdul Wahid Al-Ariqi, manager and owner of the Al-Safwa hospital in Taiz, said, "We conduct operations for patients. When the patient has a tumor, we send the sample in a can to a specialized lab for ex-

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amination. The length of the can does not exceed more than 5-7 centimeters, and the name of the hospital and doctor are not written on the can."

"The number of samples that we send does not exceed five samples per month. When a hospital has samples, they are supposedly not allowed to dispose of them by throwing them into the trash, but by safer methods through burning them with a special machine," Al-Ariqi noted.

"The existence of big quantities of cans in trash in Sana'a creates concern," Al-Arigi continued, "and causes me to believe that there are people who could use stickers with the name of the hospital, despite our location in the heart of the freedom square of pro-democracy protesters in Taiz. We are vulnerable to big losses, and when there are injured persons, we treat them for free."

Dr. Waleed Hamood, director of the lab department at the Al-Safwa hospital, confirmed that "here at the Al-Safwa hospital in Taiz, we send samples to specialized labs in Sana'a. The names of the patient, the doctor, the hospital, the type of the sample and what should be examined in the sample are written on a poster that is stuck on the can. They are being sent for examination, and then the results are sent back."

"Every week, we send around three to five samples. We do not know how they are being disposed, and the specialized labs probably disposed of them all at once. They might have had them for long period. What happened was a sort of negligence, and there should be legal accountability," Hamood said.



