

As Libya falls and Prime Minister returns, Yemenis between apprehension and rejoice

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Aug 24 – Many Yemenis are currently celebrating albeit for totally different reasons. While the loyalists to the regime are celebrating the return on Tuesday of Prime Minister Mujawar after relatively recovering from wounds sustained from the attack against the president in June 3, the revolutionaries are ecstatic at the victory of the Libyan revolutionaries against their leader Muammar Al-Qadhafi and feel their turn is next.

However the celebrations are tainted with the death of senior official Abdulaziz Abdulghani whose funeral took place on Wednesday August 24 at the Saleh mosque. Abdulghani died from wounds he sustained in the attack against the president in June 3, and his death has cancelled celebration plans of the ruling party, the GPC on its 29th anniversary that was supposed to take place on the same day.

The return of Mujawar is only the start of the return of the other officials and perhaps the president at some stage. This means that the regime is saying I am coming back and I am very much



Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar disembarking from the plane on Tuesday at Sana'a airport after returning from Saudi Arabia where he was treated for serious injuries sustained from the attack against the president in June 3, 2011.

alive. However, the death of Abdulghani also means that answers and reactions will have to be presented soon on the attempted assassination against the president.

This remains an option although Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper based in London quoted an American official in the foreign service dismissing the notion

that Mujawar's return means indicates that the president will return and added that "Saleh must fulfill his promises of power transition at once according to his agreement with the gulf countries."

The major victory of rebel fighters against Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in Tripoli, Libya, this week will likely escalate conflict between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the opposition demanding his resignation.

While both the regime and the opposition prepare themselves to win the conflict, the Yemeni people suffer the consequences — chronic of interruptions of water supply, electricity and fuel, mounting price hikes and a collapsing economy.

Relations between Saleh's regime and the organized opposition, represented by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) coalition, have reached a deadlock after six months of nationwide uprising demanding an end to Saleh's 33-year rule. The JMP has refused three times to sign a power transition agreement brokered by



The president (in sun glasses) and Yemeni officials in Riyadh praying for the deceased senior official Abdulaziz Abdulghani whose death was announced on Monday.

the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) because of a provision in the deal that would provide Saleh with immunity from prosecution.

The deadlock was solidified with the JMP's coalition announcement on August 17 of the formation of a national transitional council to lead the youth revolution against Saleh's regime.

"There will be escalation from both sides, the opposition and the regime," said Dr. Mohamed Al-Qadi, a political analyst at the University of Sana'a. "No doubt that the major victory of the Libyan revolution will have impacts on Yemen's situation. We are following a statement by opposition leaders who said that the decisive moment has come."

On Monday anti-regime protesters in Taiz took to the streets to celebrate the victory of Libyan opposition forces over Gaddafi and to call for revolution-

ary determination against Saleh and his regime.

"The wise choice to wait for Saleh to respond to his people and resign has been exhausted. The decisive moment has come," said the spokesman of the opposition coalition, Mohamed Qahtan in a lecture at the protest in Change Square in the capital Sana'a on Tuesday.

"The people of Yemen are capable of ending the regime's remnants within days, but Saleh's family has decided to opt for the military solution. They did not learn the Libyan lesson that the people's will can't be conquered," said Qahtan.

On the other side, the regime's officials are working hard to release the findings of an investigation into the June attack on President Saleh. They already have accused leading opposition figures, including defected general Ali Mohsen

Al-Ahmar, commander of the First Armored Division.

"This is a sign from the regime that they are opting for the military choice in an attempt to crack down on the revolution demanding Saleh's departure," said Al-Qadi. "Until now the defected army and the opposition forces are still working on a peaceful option, but if Saleh's forces take military action, the Benghazi style uprising will appear in Yemen." Armed battles have already raged for three months ago between Saleh loyalists and armed opposition tribesmen. In the capital Sana'a, for instance, members of Hashed, the largest tribal confederation in Yemen, have carried out a 13-day war with Saleh's security forces in Al-Hasaba district.

In Arhab and Nihm, just 30 km north of Sana'a, heavily armed opposition tribesmen have been battling the Republican Guards, the elite forces of Yemen's army commanded by President Saleh's son, Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Armed confrontations have also erupted in Taiz, 260 km south of Sana'a, since late May. The fighting between armed men sympathetic to the anti-regime protesters and Saleh's forces have prompted the government to accuse the opposition of attempting to turn the city into Benghazi.



Abdulghani's funeral in Sana'a at the Saleh Mosque on Wednesday August 24, 2011.

Al-Jazeera Insurance & Reinsurance

An Umbrella Which Serve your Objects . . .

Head Office:
Sana'a - Faj Attan - P.O.Box:1376
Tel.: +967 - 1- 428809/425012/13
Fax: +967 - 1- 418369

Aden Branch: Al-Mulla St.
Tel.: +967 - 2 - 243101
Fax: +967 - 2 - 243202

Hodeidah Branch:
Tel.: +967 - 3 - 248011
Fax: +967 - 3 - 248010

Al-Mukalla Branch:
Tel.: +967 - 5 - 307187
Fax: +967 - 5 - 307188

www.al-jazeeraair.com - aljazeeraair@y.net.ye - info@al-jazeeraair.com

NATIONAL CEMENT
Partner of Constructions and Development

الشركة الوطنية للأسمنت NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY

- NCC is a subsidiary of the Hayel Saeed Anam (HSA) Group of Companies.
- NCC Produces Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) and Sulfate Resistant Cement (SRC) to ASTM & EN Standards.
- Available in both Bulk and 50kg Bags.

Tel : +967 (2) 510800 +٩٦٧ (٢) ٥١٠٨٠٠ : تلفون
Fax : +967 (2) 510840 +٩٦٧ (٢) ٥١٠٨٤٠ : فاكس
P.O.Box:10001 lahj ص.ب. ١٠٠٠١ لحج

www.nccyemen.com

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
A Yemeni Closed Stock Company

Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMCG products.

Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 6551
Tel: +967 (4) 222127 (10 Lines)
Fax: +967 (4) 222055 / 222162 / 222162
E-mail: info@alsaheedtrading.com
Website: www.alsaheedtrading.com

TITAN

الوقت في العصرية الوصفية
توكيلات البضاعة (عدن - كريتر) بجانب مسجد ابن
عمارة عصيران ت/ ٢٦٠ ١٥٧ فاكس/ ٢٦٠ ١٩٨

الشرعة
سنعاء - شارع القصر - تحت فندق الملكة ادوي ت/ ٢٦٩ ٢٦٩
عدن - كريتر - شارع الميدان - تحت فندق الجزيرة ت/ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٧
مركز عدن مول - معرض ١٤ ت/ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٢
تذ - شارع ٢٦ - مركز المعيد التجاري - معرض ١٤ ت/ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٧
اب - شارع المحافظة - مجمع الجدةان معرض ٢٦ ت/ ٢٦١ ٢٦١
e-mail: alymamahagencies@y.net.ye

devious designs
PURPLE
BY TITAN

Layali Ramadan offer

2011 Subscribers
Call's discount 7 YER

It's worth it to be loyal. Save on calls from 3 AM to 12 PM

2001 subscribers 0YR	2002 subscribers 0.5YR per minute	2003 subscribers 1YR per minute	2004 subscribers 1.5YR per minute	2005 subscribers 2.5YR per minute	2006 & 2007 subscribers 3.5YR per minute	2008-2009 & 2010 subscribers 4YR per minute
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---	--

We're rewarding our long-standing prepaid subscribers with the following Layali Ramadan offer:
All sabafon subscribers will enjoy the new Layali Ramadan tariff reduction.

Note: This offer is valid for SMS with 44 % discount.
For more info call 211 or visit www.sabafon.com

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator.

سابافون SABAFON
Heritage meets communication

Families of March 18 martyrs boycott snipers' trial

By: Shatha AL-Harazi

SANA'A, Aug. 24 — The trial of security personnel 78 suspected of shooting protesters in the March 18 Friday of Dignity massacre on March 18 has been boycotted this week by the victims' families and legal representatives. They say they are not interested in dealing with a judiciary system that has failed to conduct the trial properly and that they accuse of serving the interests of big names related massacre from the Republican guards

In this trial, the courts have not charged all the snipers operating during the last six months of protests, but those accused of killing anti-government protesters on the Friday of Dignity, March 18. The shootings left 53 dead, as yet the highest number killed

in one day in the capital. The Friday of Dignity massacre prompted many tribal sheikhs, powerful leaders, government officials and military personnel to defect from the regime and announce their solidarity with the peaceful revolution.

The Yemen Times interviewed several of the martyrs' families to learn more about their reasons for boycotting the trial.

shraf Al-Arifi, a cousin of one of the March 18 martyrs, Mohammed al-Arifi, who follows on the snipers cause. He said that he follows the martyrs' case and the trial in newspapers and on TV. He hesitated in his knowledge on the trial and asked the Yemen Times whom he should talk to for more information.

By contrast, some families were more aware of the procedures they

should be taking, so they went to the Change Square lawyers committee. Mohammed Al-Wasabi's, father of one of the Friday of Dignity martyrs, told the Yemen Times that he went directly to the lawyers committee after the massacre to seek their legal representation.

"The lawyers committee told me not to attend any trial," said Al-Wasabi. Al-Wasabi said that the new general prosecution asked to meet the martyrs' families, but they declined the invitation.

"The new general prosecution announced in the state-run Al-Thoura newspaper that the martyrs' families should come and meet him. When we asked the lawyers committee if we should go they said no," Al-Wasabi added.

Al-Wasabi said that lawyers com-

mittee didn't give the families any explanation of why they should not meet with the general prosecution.

The state appointed a new Attorney General after the Friday of Dignity's massacre. The former Attorney General, Abdallah Al-Ulofi, had been following the case carefully. He went to the square and visited the injured civilians before referring some of the suspected snipers to military court.

The state replaced him with Ali Ahmed Nasser Al-Awash, whom the victims' lawyers and families refuse to deal with.

Abdul Rahman Baraman, who works for The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD) is a member of the lawyers committee and the legal spokesman for the families of Friday of Dignity victims.

Baraman said that the Attorney General's investigation before the trial involved several illegal procedures. For one, the prosecution referred the case to the judiciary before completing the investigation. This violates legal procedures for criminal investigations.

"The former Attorney General refused to refer the case to the court as he knew it would have been illegal to report it prematurely. He investigated it seriously. He promised that if he could not bring us justice he would resign. That is the main reason behind his dismissal," Baraman explained. "The first thing the new Attorney General Ali Al-Awash did was to refer the case to the court."

Baraman added that prosecution submitted the names of only 78 people of the 137 suspected by the investigation

accused of shooting the protesters on March 18. "Those names were left out the trial for a silly reason. Their full names until the fourth grandfather were not completed in the investigation reports," said Barman.

Some of the suspects are residents of the area in which the protests took place, who, according to Baraman, were paid by the regime to target the protesters. "Although there were some civilians sniping we could easily tell that there were also other well-trained marksmen who shot directly to the eye, neck and heart with high caliber machine guns," said Baraman.

Moreover, Barman noted that the case excluded several victims of the March 18 shootings. Only 42 martyrs were included out of 52, along with only 170 out of 250 injuries.

Yemeni media under attack, again

SANA'A, Aug 22, (CPJ & RSF) — The Committee to Protect Journalists is concerned by the continuing deterioration of conditions for journalists operating in Yemen. On August 12, authorities detained Ahmed Firas, a cameraman for Suhail TV. According to one local journalist, Firas' detention may be related to his work at the pro-revolution news station.

Government forces arrested Firas and confiscated his equipment when he was returning from a visit to his hometown, Arhab, about 19 miles (30 kilometers) north of Sana'a, the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate told CPJ. The journalist's wife, mother, and daughters were also in the car and were detained briefly, local news website News Yemen reported. The cameraman was initially being held at the Dulaimi air force base near Sana'a. On Friday, government forces referred his case to the criminal investigation department, local reports said. CPJ cannot confirm where the journalist is being held. He has not been charged yet.

"We call on the authorities to immediately release Ahmed Firas," said CPJ Deputy Director Robert Mahoney. "This is not the first time that Suhail TV has been attacked for its coverage of the revolution. The situation for journalists in Yemen is deteriorating at an alarming rate."

CPJ reported on an attack by government forces in May against Suhail TV, in which computers, cameras, and the station's archives were destroyed. Firas was also injured in the attack. Multiple journalists and managers at the station have also received death threats in the past seven months, CPJ research found. A senior member of the journalists' syndicate told CPJ that he and his family were forced to leave the capital since they were under threat of being kidnapped or killed.

On Friday, the journalists' syndicate held a demonstration calling for the



A newspapers stand in Sana'a where most of the newspapers reflect the unrest overwhelming the country, despite the lash out against media freedom in Yemen, most opposition and independent newspapers are challenging red-lines even though there are consequences.

release of detained journalists Abdulah Hider Shaea and Firas. Shaea was detained on August 16, 2010, after a group of soldiers stormed his family's house in Sana'a. The journalist, who has frequently appeared on Al-Jazeera as a commentator, was sentenced to five years in prison on charges of aiding Al-Qaeda. CPJ has repeatedly called for his release.

Due to the ongoing conflicts in Yemen, several phone lines are out of order and CPJ has faced difficulties in reaching journalists and other contacts.

Similarly, Reporters Without Borders condemns the attempted assassination of deputy information minister Abdu Al-Ganadi. A bomb exploded outside his home on the morning of 18 August without causing any casualties. An investigation is under way to identify those responsible and their motives.

Suhail TV cameraman Ahmad Firas was arrested by soldiers from Daylami airbase on the afternoon of 12 August as he was driving towards Sanaa with his wife and children, who were released

a few hours later. The soldiers, who seized his equipment, gave no reason for his arrest and are still holding him. The same soldiers previously arrested Al-Sahwa reporter Yahia Al-Thalayan and held him for 10 days before letting him go.

Mohamed Ayda, the Sanaa bureau chief of the US Arabic-language TV station Al-Hurra, was the target of an attack on the evening of 10 August by several unidentified men who tried to stab him with curved janbiya daggers. He was rescued by several passers-by. This was not the first time that he has been the target of threats and attacks.

The YemenOnline daily news website was defaced by hackers for the fourth time in the past two years.

Reporters Without Borders urges the Yemeni authorities to investigate these constant attacks on the freedom of journalists and the media and to impose appropriate sanctions so that the media's work is not obstructed by members of the security forces or by groups that use violence.

Yemen group calls for Islamic state

By: Desmond Shephard

SANA'A, Aug. 23 (Bikyamasr) — A Yemeni Islamic group has called for the implementation of the Sharia, or Islamic law, across the Islamic world, at a recent conference.

Hizb-ut-Tahrir, an Islamist group in Yemen, called at their "One Nation, One State and One Flag" conference for the country to establish and Islamic state in order to unify all Muslims under the banner of Islam.

According to reports, a number of protesters in the country joined in the call to push for the new governance and end the government of Ali Abdallah Saleh, who has cracked down on pro-change protesters over the past 7 months.

The group announced that they hope to "uproot all current regimes separating the Muslim lands, and replace them with an Islamic government," which they say will "put into operation the laws of Islam rather than that of man-made laws."

The pronouncement is not likely to have much sticking ground, experts say, pointing to numerous calls over the years from similar groups calling for one unified Islamic government from Morocco to Iraq.

"What we are seeing is people simply trying to voice opinions and gain support among certain groups in these countries," said one security expert.

Homeward bound?

The Economist

SANA'A, Aug. 22 — After two months convalescing in Saudi Arabia, Ali Abdallah Saleh, Yemen's president, has announced that he is ready to go home. Mr Saleh left Yemen in June after a bomb attack on his presidential palace. "See you soon," the president quipped on Yemeni state television on Tuesday night, looking burnt but on the mend.

Mr Saleh's return could spark renewed fighting throughout the country after a pause in the violence following his departure in June. Various factions of the army and heavily armed tribes control Sana'a, the capital. Major-General Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar, a kinsman and one-time ally of the president, and Sadiq al-Ahmar, who heads the Hashid tribal confederation, the most powerful in the country and the one to which the president belongs, have both gone over the rebels. They agreed to a ceasefire at the beginning of June but are prepared for a military showdown if Mr Saleh returns.

The president's opponents are hoping that Saudi Arabia's rulers, anxious to prevent all-out war in Yemen, will



persuade Mr Saleh to stay put. The Saudis, equally nervous of revolutionary triumph and the threat of contagion at home, are also eager for the Yemeni president to remain their guest. A hasty return by Mr Saleh would upset the delicate stalemate that prevails at present.

For Yemen, the outlook is gloomy. Airstrikes around Sana'a and clashes in

at least five different tribal areas across the country have killed scores in recent weeks. Even if Mr Saleh remains in exile, feuding among the country's elite makes a smooth transition of power unlikely. According to one diplomat, "there is zero chance of a revolution, or even a grand compromise. Yemen's trajectory is downward."


Oxfam
Yemen Program

INVITATION TO TENDER
Number 006/11

Supply of Powder soap and body washing soaps.

Since 1982, Oxfam GB has implemented development (both operational and partners) and emergency interventions in different parts of the country. Most projects involve communities who are in need within Yemen. They include women economic empowerment, health and IDPs.

Oxfam GB – Yemen Program office invites eligible companies to supply hygiene materials to its project in Harad, Hajja governorate accordingly:

28,800 Pcs of Tiger powder soaps of 2 kg.
144,000 Pcs of Naf body washing soaps of 75gm.

Interested suppliers are requested to obtain the bid documents including Description, specification of the items and terms & condition of the bid from Oxfam GB Haradh and Sana'a office on 5 September 2011.

All bids must be submitted in a sealed and unmarked envelop referring the bid number and must be delivered by hand to Oxfam GB office located, at diplomatic area, Sana'a and in Laili Dubai Hotel, on main street of Haradh, no latter than 5 pm, on 26 September 2011.



نتقدم بخالص العزاء والمواساة إلى اسرة الفقيد
وإلى كافة الشعب اليمني
لوفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى المناضل الكبير
الاستاذ/ عبدالعزيز عبد الغني
رئيس مجلس الشورى
سائلين المولى القدير أن يتغمده بواسع رحمته
ويسكنه فسيح جناته وأن يلهم أهله الصبر
والسلوان وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

عن مؤسسة يمن تايمز للطباعة والنشر
خير الدين النسور - المدير التنفيذي
نادية عبدالعزيز - الناشئ، رئيس التحرير

Arab countries must reform their armies for the revolutions to count

As part of the Meedan Translation Series on the Arab Spring, Fayeza Sara, a Syrian writer and opposition member, argues that the Arab revolutions will only be fully realized when states reform their armies. This article was translated by Anas Qtiash.

**By: Meedan
Translated Middle East news
and discussion**

The events of the Arab uprisings brought into the spotlight the military and its function in Arab countries. This function was almost forgotten by the public as Arab armies have been absent from any significant events; the military fought a few wars only, and most of the time their involvement corresponded with external interests, be they regional or

international, such as the Iraqi war on Iran. Rarely did the military go into war as part of the national defense program. In fact, Arab armies have often engaged in wars with other Arab countries such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, and Egypt's wars with Libya and Sudan.

Most Arab armies rarely defended their countries in the past decades. When the occasion came, those armies quickly became absent, their generals and officers abandoned their weapons and uniforms, and fled just like the Iraqi army did in the 2003 war. This happened after the army's leadership of Iraqi Ba'athists led by Saddam Hussein had incessantly gloated to other Arabs about the capabilities of the Iraqi army and its might in defending the Arab nation. That's one example and there are plenty others.

However, the Arab armies in that state of affairs had always received ex-

cessive attention from the authorities; the numbers of officers and soldiers rose, their specialties expanded and varied, their arsenal grew, and their training continues on every level. As a result, the annual costs of maintaining such armies consumes large chunks of the budgets of Arab countries amounting up to hundreds of billions of dollars. This doesn't exclude countries facing difficulties securing the funds for basic needs of the citizens such as nutrition, healthcare, and education.

The reason for the focus on Arab armies, despite their failures to perform their core duties, is because those armies were transformed into a reserve force that defends the ruling regime. In other words, the military no longer performed its national defense function, and it was tasked with serving the regime and defending it. This is the case in many Arab countries including Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen, and Algeria.

In all those countries, the military establishment was politicized, and subdued by the security apparatus, and it answered directly to the head of the political system.

These transformations turned Arab armies into a force at the disposal of the ruling regime and often directly answering to the head of the regime. This frequently forced the army's involvement in the domestic political developments, such as what happened in the Democratic Republic of Yemen in the 80s where the army was involved in a struggle for power amongst the leaders of that small and weak state. The same situation plays out again due to President Ali Abdullah Saleh's control of a crucial division of the Yemeni army. Former Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, pulled the army into the regime's struggle with its Shia and Kurd opposition. Libyan president and his sons took advantage of their control of the army

and used it to counter the current revolution, that led to substantial casualties and material losses. The Syrian army which is described as being and "army of doctrine" was shoved in as part of the security-military approach to handling the current political, economic, and social crisis. That crisis led to the protest movement that Syria is witnessing. The army was deployed side by side with the security forces to counter the protests and their strongholds in cities and villages. Those cities and villages were besieged and invaded and many people were killed or injured, and excessive material damage was caused.

Clearly, the Syrian Army is no stranger to power struggles in Syria. The Army has been used in domestic political struggles since the late 40s of the Twentieth Century. Consecutive power grabs through coups d'etat, including the coup d'etat of 8 March 1963, which brought the Ba'ath party to

power. Afterwards the army was used in internal struggles and to end rebellions in several Syrian cities in 1964, 1965, and 1972. The army also crushed the Muslim Brotherhood and armed factions in the late 70s and early 80s which ended in the invasion of Hama in 1982.

Although, despite the transformation that most Arab armies witnessed, some of those armies were less responsive to the authorities' transformation demands for two main factors: First, the authorities dependency on highly specialized security forces that have high numbers of personnel and receive exorbitant funding and training which means there's less of a need to turn the army into a security force. Second, keeping the army away from direct political influence and decision making, and making it into a professional army with defense tasks in states that are facing external threats.

Good news from Yemen — at last!

**By: Qais Ghanem
Huffington Post**

The revolution of the Yemeni people, initiated by the youth movement six months ago, has reached an important landmark yesterday, with the announcement of the composition of a national council formed democratically to hasten the demise of the 32-year-old Saleh dictatorship.

The published list in English, containing 143 names, is at last a crucial landmark in this struggle, reached on the same day that President Saleh threatened, from Saudi Arabia, to return to his fiefdom to resume his dynasty. It also comes at a time when his circle of support is steadily diminishing, although not all the rats have jumped ship. His immediate family such as his sons and nephews still control the major segments of the armed forces. A few prominent members of his cabinet continue to give him vocal support. Among these are Abduh Al-Ganadi, Minister of Information, whose job is to spread the Saleh line, and Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been travelling around Europe acting as the apologist for the regime, and the

wily Abdul-Karim Al-Iriani, a former prime minister, who manages to remain on the fence whenever he can. The last two are known to this writer.

So, why is this a promising move? Firstly, the selection appears to have been made through a democratic and transparent process. Secondly, the number is large enough to be reasonably representative of the 23 million Yemenis, and hopefully not too unwieldy during discussions. Thirdly, I happen to recognize a few of the names on that list, some from my old school, and know them to be people of experience, fairness and integrity. Finally, the list contains a number of women, such as the now famous Tawakul Karman who led the student demonstrations since day one. There should have been many more women of course, but in this strongly patriarchal country, it is a good start.

There is also one more factor that has nothing to do with the elected council, namely the actual start of the trial of Mubarak, the narrowing noose around Tripoli and the slowly coalescing international outcry against Assad. Saleh knows, or should know, that even if he manages to return to his throne of Sana'a, he runs a significant risk, in the long

run, of spending the rest of his life behind bars. The few ardent supporters in his cabinet should be mulling that too.

Will it achieve anything? I have no doubt that the group will be attacked by so many agents of the regime. There will be significant differences of opinion within the group about the direction and speed of action to be taken. A few will be enticed to leave and to join the Saleh camp, or simply abandon the group. Whoever emerges as the leader, whether Dr. Yassin Saeed Noman or others, will need to make timely decisions that may seem to be autocratic. In the milieu of tribal Yemen, which has never known democracy, anything is possible.

Nevertheless, this is the beginning of the end of the absolute and brutal rule of one family, and a move which should be supported by those who wish Yemen and the Yemenis well. These do not include that other major dictatorship of Saudi Arabia, who will view the emergence of grass roots democracy next door with utter panic.

Qais Ghanem is the Creator and Host, Dialogue with Diversity Radio Show. Follow Qais Ghanem, MD on Twitter: www.twitter.com/dialogue_979_FM

Yemen looks like al Qaeda's new heartland

**By: James Carafano
Examiner**

When al Qaeda was just a startup terrorist enterprise, the Sudanese government offered the group safe harbor. But after a few years, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United States began to take notice of what was going on in that little incubator.

They turned up the heat. By 1996, Osama bin Laden was looking to relocate. No longer feeling safe in Sudan, he moved al Qaeda headquarters to Jalalabad, Afghanistan.

One of the greatest assets any would-be transnational terrorist group can acquire is a secure base of operations. Of the dozens of terrorist attacks aimed at the United States since Sept. 11, 2001, about half have involved individuals who "graduated" from a terrorist training camp or sanctuary.

After Sept. 11, the U.S. and its allies hounded al Qaeda out of Afghanistan. Later, with key operatives dodging drone strikes in Pakistan, bin Laden

elected to establish an alternative base of operations in case his gang needed to abandon South Asia. His choice of location: Yemen.

For bin Laden, there was a lot to like about Yemen. For starters, the country had become a holding pen for al Qaeda operatives chased out of Saudi Arabia, so a cadre of devotees was already on site.

Also, there was lots of ungoverned space available. With a Houthi rebellion in the north, a secessionist movement in the south, and a weak and venal government in the middle, Yemen presented just the kind of distracted, chaotic neighborhood in which a terrorist organization could settle down and, ultimately, prosper.

Best of all, terrorist homebuyers, Yemen offers "location, location, location." It sits at the crossroads of the Middle East and North Africa. And just across the Gulf of Aden lies Somalia, another failed state with a very friendly neighbor: the prominent terrorist group al-Shabaab.

Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is now well established in Yemen tribal areas. One of its cells, known as the Foreign Operations Unit, focuses its efforts on conducting al Qaeda's business abroad.

At least three attacks on the United States can be linked to the Foreign Operations Unit. Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan of Fort Hood infamy colluded with Anwar al-Awlaki, a U.S.-born cleric now thought to be running the unit. The Christmas underwear bomber and the "ink cartridge bomb plot" also have links to Yemen.

The U.S. government has issued a "capture-kill" order for al-Awlaki. He is a dangerous dude. And he keeps bad company. His colleagues in the unit include Ibrahim Hassan Asiri, whose talents and creativity as a bomb-maker are near legendary.

A second American-born member of the unit is Samir Khan. Khan is believed to play a pivotal role in the production of English-language extremist magazine Inspire. While al-Awlaki plans terrorist attacks, Khan toils tirelessly on the Internet, trying to inspire "lone wolves" to take up arms against "the great Satan."

Of course, the Foreign Operations Unit can do little without foot soldiers. And there seems to be no shortage of those. As the Yemeni government was melting under the heat of the Arab Spring, 63 al Qaeda operatives staged a breakout from a Yemeni prison in Hadramout. They all remain at large -- and doubtless in touch with the unit.

What if the administration quits Afghanistan before the job is done? Relax the pressure there and al Qaeda could reconstitute itself in South Asia in short order. But it certainly wouldn't close up shop in Yemen. Rather, the group would then have two solid support bases to work from.

The White House answer for dealing that eventuality: lobbying drone strikes from afar. That's even less promising than the air-power "solution" to the Moammar Gadhafi problem in Libya.

Examiner Columnist James Jay Carafano is a senior research fellow for national security at the Heritage Foundation.

Could Yemen be the next Somalia?

**By: William Lambers
Ending World Hunger**

With months of political unrest layered upon an already hungry and impoverished population, a humanitarian catastrophe is unfolding in Yemen. The suffering is taking place on many fronts.

Recent fighting in southern Yemen between the government and suspected Al Qaeda militants is causing displacement and malnutrition, particularly among children. There are also hundreds of thousands of displaced persons from a conflict in the North who need humanitarian assistance. Many Yemenis are impacted by high food prices.

Add this together and you have a Somalia-size humanitarian disaster potentially in the offing – that is, if no action is taken. In an IRIN News story

Geert Cappelaere of UNICEF says, "Yemen could become the next Somalia as child malnutrition is as big as it is in the Horn of Africa."

Even before the political unrest began, aid agencies like the World Food Programme and UNICEF were short on funding and unable to reach all those in need. Hunger and malnutrition were severe problems. Food prices were high.

Instability has resulted in a shortage of fuel, electricity and other basic services. Food prices have skyrocketed even higher. Families have skipped meals or cut back on certain food items needed for a healthy diet.

A gradual breakdown of public services is taking place. When this happens, it creates a devastating domino effect that is often silent and potentially deadly. You have the most dreaded scenario unfolding: unvaccinated and malnourished children.

A recent UNICEF report states,

"Governorates continue to report an average of 20% non-operational vaccinating facilities, either because health workers are unable to travel to the health facilities or cold chain refrigeration is disrupted due to lack of electricity and gas."

Dr Rajia Ahmed Sharhan of UNICEF says, "Families are finding it difficult to go to health facilities due to the high cost of transport especially when they are from villages and are far from health centers." The result is fewer visits by families to get what they most desperately need.

When health interventions can be applied, they are enormously successful. Take for instance the miracle food plumpy'nut, which needs to be in full supply in Yemen to treat child malnutrition.

Dr. Sharhan says, "Children who have received plumpy'nut were cured from malnutrition within 45 days maximum...some get cured very fast within

30 days. You can see the results immediately." Plumpy'nut rescues children from lifelong physical and mental damage that can occur early in life from lack of nourishment. Imagine what long-term change could occur in Yemen if a whole generation of children could be saved from the damaging malnutrition.

UNICEF should be provided with a full supply of plumpy'nut to treat all the cases of malnutrition. It would be an inexpensive investment for the international community to make. Ultimately, it is the most important.

A coalition of nations could intervene now and ease the humanitarian crisis taking place in Yemen. This means full support of UNICEF, the World Food Programme and other aid agencies operating there.

Now is the time for this intervention, rather than waiting till you have an epic-scale humanitarian disaster. Enough warnings have been sounded.

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Editors

Jeb Boone

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Malak Shaher

Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Shatha Al-Harazi

Offices

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

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

Subscriptions

For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995

SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL



" Education is the Window to the World "

Sana'a British School SBS announces that registration for the 2011-2012 academic year is now open! Our school offers a unique opportunity for families to have their children experience a high quality private education coupled with a rich understanding of the British National Curriculum, taught with an open mind and open heart.

Sana'a British School helps educate children from Nursery aged 2 years through to Secondary School. Preparation for the Yemen Ministry of Education Examination is also offered in year 9. The IGCSE ("O" levels) is the basis for instruction in years 10 & 11. Sana'a British School is a University of Cambridge Examination Centre.

Our dedicated teachers and staff offer a warm, welcoming community which provides a nurturing, challenging environment that encourages the students to reach their full potential, and become self confident, responsible citizens with a strong connection to their community.



for more info and general enquiries please contact:

Tel: (967-1) 263 860 fax: (967-1) 206 126

mobile: (967) 736 010 501

e-mail: administrator@sabayemen.org- sbaschoolteacher@gmail.com

website: www.sabayemen.org



NEW ARRIVALS

سعدية

GMC
COMMANDS RESPECT

YUKON



ACADIA

LIMITED
OFFER!

FREE OIL CHANGE FOR 1 YEAR
AVAIL 50% DISCOUNT ON SERVICE CHARGES
OFFER VALID TILL 30TH OCT 2011
CONDITIONS APPLY

Showroom-Zubairy St. Sana'a
Service Center: Nouakchott St. / Asr junction
Tel. +967 1 203075 - Fax. +967 1 203051

736777151

737500700

777444424

NEW ARRIVALS

سعدية

CHEVROLET



TAHOE



SILVERADO



MALIBU



TRAVERSE

LIMITED
OFFER!

FREE OIL CHANGE FOR 1 YEAR
AVAIL 50% DISCOUNT ON SERVICE CHARGES
OFFER VALID TILL 30TH OCT 2011
CONDITIONS APPLY

Showroom-Zubairy St. Sana'a
Service Center: Nouakchott St. / Asr junction
Tel. +967 1 203075 - Fax. +967 1 203051

736777151

737500700

777444424

أسمى تهانينا وأزكى تبريكاتنا

للقيادة السياسية الحكيمة

ممثلة بفخامة الأخ /

عبدالله بن هادي
رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك

وكل عام ويمننا الحبيب في تقدم وإزدهار

جميع العاملين في الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

عنهم الكابتن عبد الخالق صالح القاضي

رئيس مجلس الإدارة



Yemenia اليمنية
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

الضيافة العربية الأصيلة

5 tips to end food waste this Ramadan

By: Arwa Aburawa
Green Prophet

The level of food waste occurring during the holy Muslim month of fasting goes against the very spirit of Ramadan

A couple of days ago, I attended a small communal iftar at a local mosque where I broke my 18-hour fast with some rice, salad and dates. Although there was plenty of food, the organisers made a concerted effort to ensure that none of the food went to waste and most of us went home with some leftovers. Sadly, this was a rare occurrence and doesn't reflect the wider experience in the Muslim world- particularly in the Gulf nations where studies show that on average 30% of food is wasted per household.

Ramadan is a month of modesty and a time to reflect on the many blessings received from god including food and clean water. However, many Muslims make the mistake of preparing a feast of lavish dishes to break their fast which inevitable leads to waste as you never eat as much as you think you will. In Bahrain, environmental experts have reported that 30% of all food purchased in the country during Ramadan will be thrown away.

In Abu Dhabi, approximately 500 tonnes of food gets thrown away during the month of Ramadan and its been found that people purchase 30% to 40% more household products than they actually need. Yet the Qur'an states: "Eat and drink but waste not by excess, for God loves not the wasters". So, here are five easy tips to help you cut your food waste during Ramadan and the rest of the year (whether you are a Muslim or not):

Never shop when yo are hungry

Unless you some sort of saint with steely conviction, shopping when you're hungry equals disaster as you will wander from your shopping list and end up buying lots of treats for yourself. If you absolutely have to shop when hungry, avoid bargains and stick to my 'cut out a third' rule by putting back a third of



The level of food waste occurring during the holy Muslim month of fasting goes against the very spirit of Ramadan

your shopping before your reach the checkout.

Store your food correctly

Whist this may sound simple, you'll be surprised how much longer you can make your food last by following basic instruction like putting things in a cool, dry place. Making sure that your fridge is set to the right temperature also a good idea as it can mean the difference between food that lasts you the week and food that gets thrown out as it has started to turn bad.

Make a third less

This is a general rule I follow which I've found to be quite effective when you're food shopping or cooking. When you're hungry you always over-estimate how much you want and end up making too much. So, cut out a third of what you planned to make (do you really need that extra dish at meal time?) and remember that you don't have to stuff yourself full to be well nourished.

Don't buy into bargains

Okay, so it's 'buy two get the third free' but that doesn't mean that you need three or that the bargain is really a bargain for you. If you live alone, than bulk buying

is not a good idea and you should stick to getting what you need rather than over-buying and ending up with lots of expired food. Even if you have a large family, you'll find that bulk buying is a no-go as people get bored of eating the same thing and prefer some variety. Whats more, bargains tend to be snacks and other non-staple foods so you also need to ask yourself whether 30 packets of crisps is a good idea.

Plan ahead for leftovers

When making dishes that I think don't taste great the next day, I try to be cautious and conscious about the need to limit any leftovers. Having less is better than having more in these cases. However, some dishes like lasagne taste better the next day in my humble opinion so I can afford to make a little extra and be more generous in my cooking portions. Apply the same rule to your favourite/ worst leftover dishes and also get a little creative- just because something is a leftover doesn't mean you shouldn't spend 30 minutes incorporating it into a different and better dish.

Have any great food saving tips? Feel free to share them by adding your comments below- happy Ramadan and food saving!

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle, diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Tips for diabetes foot care

Diabetes is a disease that can develop from lack of insulin production in the body or when your body can't use insulin properly. The world health organization (WHO) has listed diabetes as the number 5 killer disease in the world. For people with diabetes, having too much glucose in their blood for a long time can cause some serious complications. It can destroy nerves and can impair blood circulation, especially in your legs and feet. Without proper attention and care, a small injury can develop into an open sore that can be difficult to treat.

How does diabetes affect your feet?

High blood glucose level in diabetes can damage the nerves in your body leading to one of the most devastating complication called diabetic neuropathy. The damage can occur in any part of your body, but it is most common in your arms and legs, with the lower extremities affected first. This type of nerve damage is known as peripheral neuropathy. When the network of nerves in your feet is damaged the sensation of pain in your feet is reduced. The loss of feeling can make it hard for you to tell if you have a blister or sore. If left untreated, these little problems can get worse and turn into ulcers (serious, deep sores).

Diabetes also affects the flow of blood. Without good blood flow, it takes longer for a sore or cut to heal. Because diabetes interferes with the body's ability to heal, even the smallest foot wounds can become infected, spread to the bone, and lead to an amputation. According to an estimate, one in five people with diabetes who seek hospital care do so for foot problems.

What problems can diabetes cause to your feet?

Diabetes can cause the following problems to your feet that can lead to amputation if not treated promptly:

- Blocked blood vessels in leg when there is poor circulation from diabetes.
- Foot ulcers.
- Calluses and corns.
- Cracks and dry skin.
- Blisters.
- Bunion and hammertoes.
- Charcot foot - a foot deformity caused by neuropathy.
- Nail problems such as ingrown toenails or fungal infections.
- Osteoporosis (brittle bones) due to neuropathy and poor circulation.

How do you prevent these foot problems?

Keeping your blood sugar levels under control is the best way to take care of your feet. Test your blood sugar often, eat healthy foods and include physical activity in your daily routine to help keep your feet healthy. Then follow the below tips to take good care of your feet:

- Check your feet every day:** It is important to examine your feet everyday as neuropathy can make it difficult to feel injuries and sores to your feet. Every morning, closely look at the back of your heels, sides and bottoms of your feet (use a mirror if necessary), and between your toes for anything out of the ordinary. Call your doctor if you have blisters, cuts, sores, redness or swelling.
- Wash your feet everyday:** Wash your feet daily in warm water to keep your feet clean and wash away any small debris or irritants that might have been picked up on the soles of your feet. Use a soft

towel to dry them gently, especially between the toes. Use talcum powder to keep the skin dry between the toes.

- No 'self surgery':** Never trim calluses or corns yourself, and don't use over-the-counter medicated pads. If you are facing problems, ask a professional medical practitioner to help you with it.
- Trim your toenails:** Always cut your nails with a safety clipper or see a professional for nail clipping. Cut them straight across and leave plenty of room out from the nail bed. It might help to soak your toenails in warm water to soften them before you cut them.
- Moisturize your feet:** Rub a thin coat of skin lotion or moisturizing cream on the tops and bottoms of your feet. Do not put lotion between your toes as it may lead to infection.
- Quit smoking:** If you're a smoker or use other types of tobacco, quit now. Smoking makes it difficult for wounds to heal by reducing the blood flow in the small blood vessels of your legs and feet.
- Proper footwear:** Always wear shoes to protect your feet from injuries. Going barefoot can leave your feet vulnerable to cuts, puncture wounds, and splinters. Wear well-cushioned shoes that fit well and allow your toes to move. Avoid wearing high-heeled shoes and shoes with pointed toes as they can create pressure, which might contribute to bone and joint disorders as well as diabetic ulcers. When you get new shoes, break them in slowly so you won't get blisters. Wear them for just an hour or two a day for the first 1 or 2 weeks. Look inside your shoes, before you put them on, for things like gravel or torn linings.

مناقصة من منظمة رعاية الأطفال

تعلن منظمة رعاية الأطفال عن رغبتها في إئزال المناقصة العامة رقم 6/2011 الخاصة بتوريد حقائب مدرسية فعلى الموردين المؤهلين تقديم عطاءاتهم وذلك وفقاً للشروط و الوثائق الأساسية للعطاء و البيانات الموضحة أدناه وبحسب جداول الكميات والنماذج المقدمة من منظمة رعاية الأطفال.

الصف	المحافظة	رقم المناقصة	مبلغ الضمان	رسوم شراء أوراق المناقصة	مصدر التمويل
ري مدرسي	الأمانة	6/2011	2000 دولار أمريكي	10 دولار	DFID

الوثائق المطلوبة:-

- يرفق مع العطاء ضمان بنكي أو شيك مقبول الدفع بمبلغ وقدره، (2000 دولار أمريكي) صالح لمدة 90 يوماً من تاريخ 1/9/2011.
- بطاقة ضريبية سارية المفعول.
- شهادة خبرة سابقة في هذا المجال.
- سجل تجاري ساري المفعول.
- رسوم شراء وثائق المناقصة 10 دولار لا ترد
- المنظمة غير ملزمة بقبول أقل عطاء أو غيره من العطاءات وبدون إبداء الأسباب.

يتم شراء الوثائق الخاصة بالمناقصة من إدارة الشؤون الإدارية بمبنى المنظمة الكائن بصنعاء - شارع بيروت فج عطان جوار مسجد التوبة تلفون 55/427744 ابتداء من يوم 23/8/2011 إلي يوم 28/8/2011

- يبدأ استلام عروض الأسعار الخاصة بالمناقصة من تاريخ 9/3/2011 الي تاريخ 9/7/2011 ولن يقبل أي عرض يرد إلينا بعد هذا الموعد.
- يتم تسليم عروض الأسعار في مطروف معلق بالشمع الأحمر مع كتابة اسم الجهة وأرقام التلغونات علي المطروف بخط واضح .

مناقصة من منظمة رعاية الأطفال

تعلن منظمة رعاية الأطفال عن رغبتها في إئزال المناقصة العامة رقم 7/2011 الخاصة بتوريد زى مدرسي فعلى الموردين المؤهلين تقديم عطاءاتهم وذلك وفقاً للشروط و الوثائق الأساسية للعطاء و البيانات الموضحة أدناه وبحسب جداول الكميات والنماذج المقدمة من منظمة رعاية الأطفال.

الصف	المحافظة	رقم المناقصة	مبلغ الضمان	رسوم شراء أوراق المناقصة	مصدر التمويل
حقائب مدرسية	الأمانة	7/2011	2000 دولار أمريكي	10 دولار	DFID

الوثائق المطلوبة:-

- يرفق مع العطاء ضمان بنكي أو شيك مقبول الدفع بمبلغ وقدره، (2000 دولار أمريكي) صالح لمدة 90 يوماً من تاريخ 1/9/2011.
- بطاقة ضريبية سارية المفعول.
- شهادة خبرة سابقة في هذا المجال.
- سجل تجاري ساري المفعول.
- رسوم شراء وثائق المناقصة 10 دولار لا ترد
- المنظمة غير ملزمة بقبول أقل عطاء أو غيره من العطاءات وبدون إبداء الأسباب.

يتم شراء الوثائق الخاصة بالمناقصة من إدارة الشؤون الإدارية بمبنى المنظمة الكائن بصنعاء - شارع بيروت فج عطان جوار مسجد التوبة تلفون 55/427744 ابتداء من يوم 23/8/2011 إلي يوم 28/8/2011

- يبدأ استلام عروض الأسعار الخاصة بالمناقصة من تاريخ 9/3/2011 الي تاريخ 9/7/2011 ولن يقبل أي عرض يرد إلينا بعد هذا الموعد.
- يتم تسليم عروض الأسعار في مطروف معلق بالشمع الأحمر مع كتابة اسم الجهة وأرقام التلغونات علي المطروف بخط واضح .

Admissions Open

Session 2011 – 2012

Pakistan School Sana'a



27 Years of Excellence in Education
Pre - Nursery to Grade 12th
P.O.BOX 19655, Haddah Street, Sana'a
Ph. 266978 / 440686 Fax 243673



Pioneer in English Medium Education

The Campus



H.E. The Ambassador of Pakistan / Chairman PSS inaugurating the Final Day



Dignitaries / Guests / Staff of Junior section, Parents during the Final Result Day of Junior Section

Students of Junior section during sports week.

Students of Junior Section presenting a song.

Educational systems

IGCSE Cambridge University (UK)
FBISE Islamabad - Pakistan
Ministry of Education, Yemen (English Medium)
Education of Islamic subjects (Quran , Islamic and Arabic)

Faculty

Highly qualified foreign teaching staff having M Phil and Master's Degrees in the respective fields.

Achievements

- * Producing excellent results ever since its inception.
- * 100% results in M O E Examination (Yemen)
- * Remarkable results in FBISE & IGCSE

Separate Section for Girl Students

“Obey your leader even if he whips your back and takes your money.”

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Since the beginning of the uprising in Yemen, President Ali Abdullah Saleh's the regime has used a baffling number of ways to try to stifle the revolution.

One of these ways involves using religion to convince Yemenis that demands for President Saleh's departure is forbidden and illegal in accordance with the Quran and Hadith (statements of the prophet Mohammed).

Saleh's loyalists and religious sheikhs have intensified their religious activity during the past six months, using mosques and state-run media channels, with the aim of protecting Saleh from being toppled.

In Yemen, Islam has a strong influence over the majority of Yemenis. The regime has exploited the religion card to maintain power and to legalize its crackdown against Yemenis.

Earlier this year, Islamic clerics were divided into three categories: Saleh's loyalists, Saleh's opponents and those

reluctant to take sides.

“Obey your leader even if he whips your back and takes your money.” Religious sheikhs supporting President Saleh have repeatedly used this hadith.

It was noticed that this hadith also were said by many normal and tribal illiterate Yemenis.

Sheikh Abdulwahab Al-Humaiqani, an Islamic cleric and human rights activist who opposes Saleh's regime, told the Yemen Times that many religious modernists doubt the authenticity of this hadith. Al-Humaiqani resented the clerics' deploying the hadith to persuade others to obey political leaders, especially in such a critical time as Yemen has experienced in the last six months.

According to Al-Humaiqani, there are other hadiths that talk about the importance of disobeying leaders if they fail to dispense justice and equality.

“It's the leader's duty to give people their rights and provide them with education, health and other services,” he said. “The religion orders leaders to act as people's protectors.”

“Unfortunately, many regimes use those religious statements that serve their interests and avoid many religious statements that talk about leaders' duties and people's rights,” he said.

Al-Humaiqani opined that the greatest crime is to make an uninformed statement about religion. He criticized the appearance of some ‘half-educated religious sheikhs’ on TV channels making arguments about dangerous religious issues without knowledge.

He stressed the importance of participation of senior clerics at this time to give people the right answers about these sensitive issues. “It's regrettable that some senior Yemeni religious clerics were absent during the uprising. They want to avoid being badly affected by the regime,” he said.

Al-Humaiqani called for Yemenis to ask reliable religious clerics about such issues to avoid serious sequences, especially in these days.

Al-Humaiqani listed some hadiths that talk about obeying a leader: “You must take the hand of tyrants off and you should force him to apply justice;

otherwise, evils will rule you,” says one of the hadiths.

Another hadith says: “The best kind of Jihad (holy war) is to speak truth before a tyrant.”

On the other hand, some Salafis (extremist Islamists) say that disobeying a leader leads to bad consequences and is therefore forbidden. They are known for their good relationship with president Saleh for many years.

However, some Salafis joined the revolution earlier this year and others still support Saleh strongly.

Abduljaleel Al-Abdali, a social activist and pro-democracy protester from Hodeida governorate, said that religious disputes have become more aggressive and more dangerous over the past six months.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Abdali said: “The majority of Yemenis are under the influence of religion. For the most part, they don't understand the principles of the Islamic religion and deal with it emotionally rather than logically,” he said.

“In Yemen, we notice that people



who exploit religion for political and social aims are successful and always achieve their personal aims. They depend totally on religion to reach what they seek because they know that most Yemenis are emotional,” he added.

Mohammed Al-Sabri, 29, said that Islam is the religion of justice and

equality.

“It isn't a contradictory religion. Leaders shouldn't be liars but should set a good example for their people.” He added, “Some religious statements were invented by leaders to justify their staying in power and legalize their repression.”



Oxfam

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO, works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering. Oxfam has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its Humanitarian/ Emergency& Food Security Programmes.

Finance Assistant – (1 position)

Location: Sa'ada

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

You will be responsible for the overall aspects of cash management including monthly cash forecast and verify all payment requests and ensure completeness and accurateness of supporting documents and release payments on timely manner. You will input transaction in cashbooks and upload them into Oxfam's financial system on weekly basis and ensure proper filling system is in place.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least degree in finance related subject or professional accountancy qualification, and two years financial and accounting experience in a similar role.

The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic and sound computer skills.

Finance Officer – (1 position)

Location: Hodeida

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

You will undertake financial and administrative matters in accordance with established procedures, monitor grants and programme management budget and update forecast. Maintain float register and close donor contract administration. Undertake and monitor all payments including partner organizations and prepare for internal and external audits.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least degree in finance related subject or professional accountancy qualification, and three years experience of financial and people management in similar size organization.

As well as ability to work as part of a multi-cultural team and communicate effectively, both verbally and in writing in Arabic and English, sound computer skills and ability to travel extensively in country.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or send a fax to 01 450170.

Emergency Food Security and Livelihood Project Officer – (8 positions)

Location: Hodeida

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

You will provide support and mentor livelihoods programme activities at the community level, work with the WASH team to ensure the EFSL and WASH programmes are integrated, facilitate building organizational capacity of partners within the formal and informal sector, and ensure monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of livelihood programme.

What we're looking for

We are looking for people with at least a 3 years experience in Livelihoods programmes and proven understanding of small business development; understanding of gender equity, development and poverty context in Yemen, ability to network and link widely with CSOs and government bodies, strong understanding of local socio-economic development issues, institutions and communities, considerable experience of training and capacity building, excellent written and verbal communication (in both English and Arabic) including representation skills, and report writing skills.

Logistics Officer– (1 position)

Location: Hodeida

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

You will be responsible to organize all logistic processes, including purchasing, warehousing, communications and transport, as well as the related administrative procedures related to the job. You will report all logistic activities to the Project Manager.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least 2 years experience in purchasing, warehousing, and vehicle management administration are required. You will have excellent diplomacy, tact and negotiating skills, as well as oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

Human Resources Officer – (1 position) Officer

Location: Hodeida

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

In this role you will have proven experience in Human Resources and proven knowledge of day-to-day HR business processes. You will responsible to maintain HR system, collate information and draw from a variety of information and sources.

We are looking for someone with at least 2 years of demonstrable progressive experience in HR The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

Cash Transfer Officer – (8 positions)

Location: Hodeida

Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

You will work with partner EFSL Finance, provide technical support and capacity building for partner EFSL Finance in the governorate, provide complete, timely and accurate financial data for Oxfam's EFSL programme, develop a good understanding of donor requirements and prepares any relevant financial reports, monitor grants and programme management budget and update forecast. Maintain float register and close donor contract administration. Undertake and monitor all payments including partner organizations and prepare for internal and external audits.

What we're looking for

We are looking for people with at least degree in finance related subject or professional accountancy qualification, and three years experience of financial and people management in similar size organization, as well as ability to work as part of a multi-cultural team and communicate effectively, both verbally and in writing in Arabic and English, sound computer skills and ability to travel extensively in country.

Closing date for applications is **31th August 2011**
Job Offers will be contingent upon Oxfam receiving funds

QADAS FLY

AN IATA APPROVED TRAVEL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

OFFERS

INTERNATIONAL & DOMESTIC TICKETS

HONEYMOON PACKAGE

HOTELS WORLDWIDE

MEDICAL TOURISM PACKAGE

HOLIDAY PACKAGES

PHONES: +967-1-280777 / 274897 / 8 FAX: +967-1-280555

EMAIL: holidays@qadasfly.com



Faces from Yemen's revolution

Baseem Al-Jenani



By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Journalist and human rights activist, Baseem Al-Jenani, 29, is a very enthusiastic pro-democracy protester and is still dedicated to the revolution in Hodeida governorate.

Along with a few other people, Al-Jenani decided to camp out in one of the squares of Hodeida governorate last February; a decision that caused many problems for them. They were attacked by security forces and thugs.

Al-Jenani's efforts towards the revolution in Hodeida were considerable. His media and

aims of the revolution through his independent news website Al-Hodeida.net and other Yemeni newspapers. He also raised awareness about the importance of the revolution among poor people and was able to convince many people to join the sit-in. Defending human rights

photographic documentation of the events was popular.

"I document every event of the revolution, even the attacks on peaceful demonstrations," he said. "But this activity has put me in danger. I was frequently chased by anonymous people. Moreover, several cameras were broken and confiscated."

Building a new country

What motivated Al-Jenani to protest against the regime? "We decided to protest to build a real civil state. We want to build a new country with justice, dignity and freedom. We don't want people to be submissive to the regime anymore," he said.

After frequent attacks by the security and thugs, Al-Jenani and his group of youths and students started a sit-in at the People Garden (a popular park in Hodeida) and escalated their activities against the regime.

At that time, many people, according to Al-Jenani, were reluctant to join the sit-in so the protesters were exposed to attacks from thugs and security again and again.

"These violent attacks by the regime motivated us to continue and made us more determined for change," he said.

Al-Jenani used his journalistic connections to highlight the

Al-Jenani is also known for his desperate defense of human rights, especially in the villages of Hodeida where many sheikhs repress people and build special prisons. He has defended many people voluntarily and helped solve many problems through his work in one of most prominent human rights organizations in Yemen.

Although he is affiliated with one of the opposition parties, Al-Jenani said that his party doesn't control his movements or direct his attitudes towards the revolution. "I don't deal with the revolution as a partisan but as a normal Yemeni citizen," he explained.

Al-Jenani indicated that nobody expected Hodeida locals to protest against the regime. "Although Hodeida locals suffered from injustice and poverty they are known for their submission to the regime."

"Unfortunately, Hodeida has many resources and wealth but these are not exploited well. On the contrary, education, health and different services are poor in the governorate," he said.

"Now, Hodeida's locals have decided to stop injustice and sheikhs' oppression. The majority of districts in Hodeida participated in the revolution," said Al-Jenani proudly, adding that the injustice and repression happening in Hodeida was more than other governorates.

"The regime exploited the weakness of people in the villages of Hodeida and robbed their lands," he said. "Some sheikhs in Hodeida didn't create men but created slaves."

Al-Jenani remembers many sad moments from the last six months of revolution in Hodeida, especially when several youths and students were shot dead by security forces and thugs loyal to President Saleh.

Praising women's participation Al-Jenani praised women's participation in Hodeida's revolution, describing their efforts and contribution as considerable. "They were supporting the protesters and providing them with water, foods and tents," he explained.

"Unfortunately, the regime started bad rumors against those honest women to depress them and destroy their reputation," he said sorrowfully. "But Change Square in Hodeida is open and everyone can see how we act."

"It's regrettable that Yemenis have no rights in Yemen or outside Yemen," he said. "We are marginalized country despite being rich in natural resources."

"We must focus on the economy in the next years to rebuild our country," he said, with faith that Yemen's resources will eventually give Yemenis decent standard of living.

شركة أمان للتأمين

AMAN INSURANCE CO.

Marine Insurance

Automobile Insurance

Life Insurance

Engineering Insurance

Liability Insurance

Medical Insurance

Power Insurance

Travel Insurance

Property Insurance

Others

تأمين نقل بضائع

تأمين السيارات

تأمين الحياة والقسري

تأمين اضرار عملي

التأمين الكهربي

تأمين الكهرباء

تأمين الطائرات

تأمين السفر

تأمين الممتلكات

تأمينات اخرى

New offices are available for rent

For call: 735870015

Head Office: AMAN Tower - Zabaira street

Tel. + 967 1 469721/2/3/4, Fax. + 967 1 217251, 209452

Branches: Sana'a: Taliz Street, Tel. + 967 1 624971, Fax. + 967 1 625714

Hodeidah: Tel. + 967 3 201110, Fax. + 967 3 201107, Taliz: Tel. + 967 4 251454, Fax. + 967 4 250832

Aden: Tel. + 967 2 244295, Fax. + 967 2 245237, Mukalla: Tel. + 967 5 350997, Fax. + 967 5 350829

'Messengers of peace' bring tranquility back to Al-Jawf

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Tranquility returned to Al-Jawf governorate this month after the opposition Islah party and the Huthi insurgent group signed a ceasefire agreement on Saturday.

In March 2010, Al-Jawf became the second Yemeni governorate to fall into the hands of Yemeni rebels, but in August fierce clashes broke out between Huthis and Islah party.

The ceasefire mediation between these parties was orchestrated two weeks ago by a coalition of sheikhs and revolutionary youth in Sana'a.

About 20 pro-democracy protesters in Sana'a made concerted efforts to stop the fighting in the governorate by collecting signatures from different youth entities and sending a group of youth to mediate between the parties. Moreover, they created a vision focused on solving the critical problems in Al-Jawf, in terms of administration, the military, politics and security.

Shadi Khosrof, one of the members of the mediation committee told the Yemen Times that it is regrettable that two pro-democracy factions should clash with each other.

Khosrof, along with many of the independent youth, were upset by the bloodshed in Al-Jawf and decided to mediate to end these 'meaningless clashes'.

During the clashes, those youth met with several sheikhs, Islah party leaders and Huthi representatives in Sana'a to convince them to stop fighting.

"Our mediation was welcomed, and we immediately sent a group of young revolutionaries as voluntary messengers of peace to Al-Jawf to submit the reconciliation document," he said. "All parties in Al-Jawf accepted and highly welcomed the document, which was signed in the blood of several revolutionary youth."

"We appealed to them to stop fighting as it was beginning to exhaust the revolution's strength," he said. "Now, the situation in Al-Jawf is stable and they agreed to appoint an independent figure as a governor of the governorate."

Khosrof said that it is the youth's duty to mediate in such clashes and crises. "It's the revolutionary's responsibility to bring all the revolution's parties together."

Currently, these same youth are making efforts to raise awareness in



A tribal appointed check point at the entry of Al-Jawf governorate which is currently mostly under the control of tribes.



Side of Al-Hazm town the capital of Al-Jawf governorate one of the most armed and less development regions of the country.

Al-Jawf about the importance of unity, cooperation and partnership. "People in Al-Jawf really need awareness because most of them are illiterate and accustomed to the culture of violence."

"We are preparing to establish a Change and Peace Square in the governorate to instill the culture of peace among Al-Jawf's locals and to bring them together," he said.

Khosrof indicated that the mediation committee has established a special team to intervene quickly in case such clashes break out again elsewhere.

He called for Al-Jawf's locals to be more cooperative and more accommodating. "They should always think about higher national interests. They shouldn't give any chances to the regime to divide us and negatively exploit our disputes," he said.

"Unfortunately, the revolution's enemies tried to exploit these disputes to hinder the revolution," he added. "Democratic Yemenis should avoid this culture of termination and hatred."

نزه أجمل التحاني والتبريكات

للأستاذ / محمد الأهدل

بمناسبة إرتزاقه المولودة التي أسماها

دارين

جعلها الله قرّة عين والديها

المهنفون

أ/ محمد الأهدل / أ/ راهي خليل

أ/ محمد القاهي / بكر الخليل

وجميع الزلاء والرفقاء