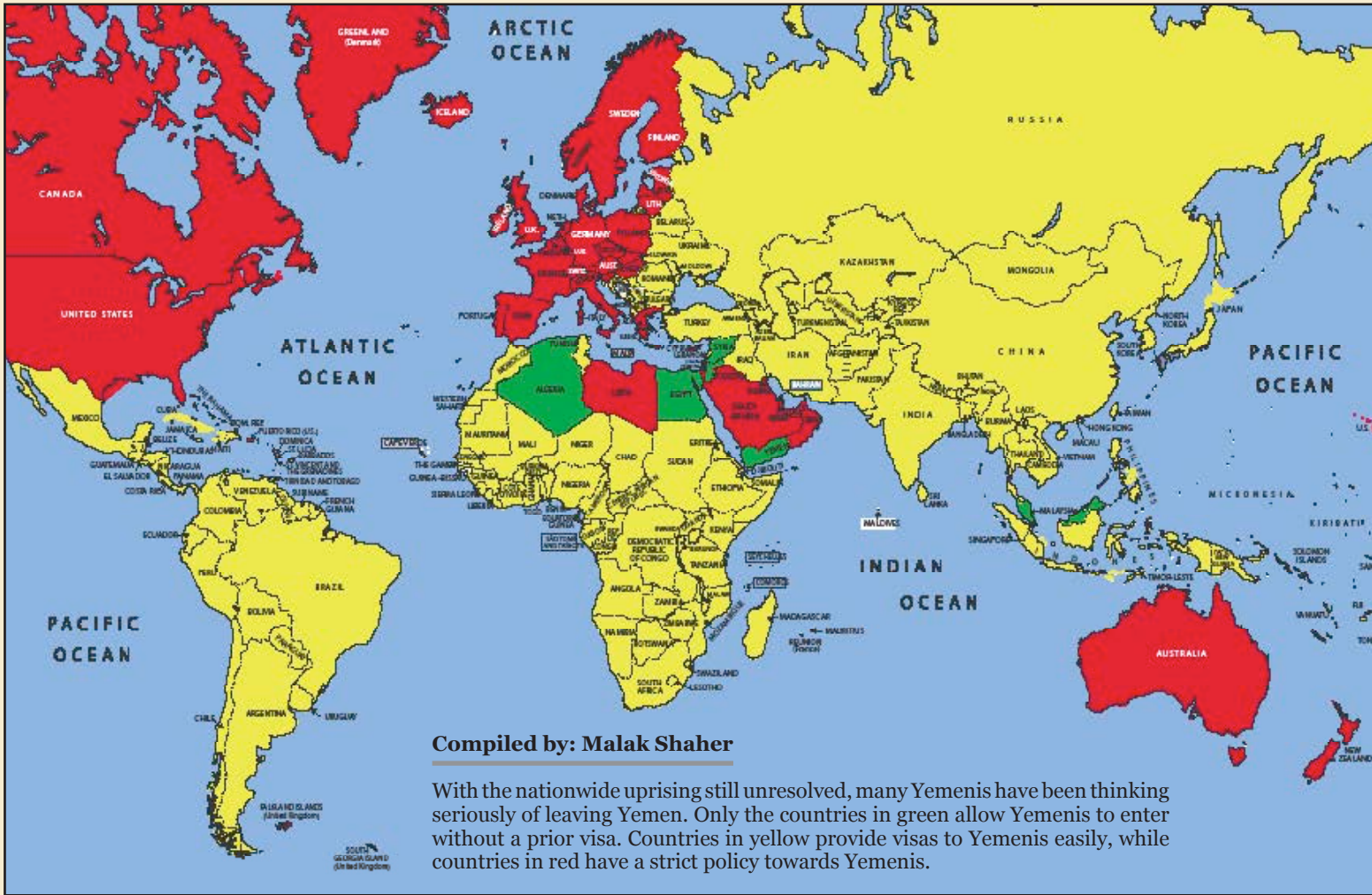


Where Yemenis can go without a visa



Compiled by: Malak Shafer

With the nationwide uprising still unresolved, many Yemenis have been thinking seriously of leaving Yemen. Only the countries in green allow Yemenis to enter without a prior visa. Countries in yellow provide visas to Yemenis easily, while countries in red have a strict policy towards Yemenis.

Security forces react violently to armed opposition



A mortar shell blasted its way into a home during the recent surge of violence in Taiz that claimed the lives of 7 people and injured many more.

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Oct. 5 – Seven people were killed and 50 injured, six of whom are in critical condition after aggressive attacks by government security forces in residential areas in Taiz between Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. The attacks were launched largely from nearby Ghurra Mountain in response to the movement of cars bearing a hundred or so armed men moving in the direction of key buildings in the

city. Central Security forces were recently relocated to the top of Ghurra Mountain, which stands to the west of Taiz. Initially, the mountaintop was under the control of armed opposition members. Said to occasionally open fire on police vehicles and security personnel, armed opposition members are currently making efforts to reclaim the key strategic mountaintop position.

Continued on page 2

Regime concerned over potential UN resolution

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Oct 5 – Security is tense in the capital today after massive marches in al-Steen streets were followed by violence against civilians in different parts of both Sana'a and Taiz. There are large military deployments in the capital; the armed soldiers are of the Special

Forces. It is believed that these forces are deployed in anticipation of the Security Council verdict. There are more security Forces at Hail st near the Change Square, Al-Hasaba. The armored Vehicles in Al-Zubairy street and Al-Zera'a street have withdrawn from the main streets "We cannot tell you why the private Guards are present everywhere. This

is a top secret assignment" said a corporal of the Special Forces to the Yemen Times. "Since last night security forces have withdrawn from the check points in the area, they took the armored vehicles that was in front my door to a more hidden location somewhere else in the area. This is to merely fool the world, to show

that we are safe now. It's really all about the Security Council verdict" said Mosa'ab Al-Abdulleh, a Al-Zubairy resident. Since Monday clashes have continued between the defected Army loyal to Major General Ali Mohsen and the Army loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Clashes have taken place in different parts of Sana'a, especially in Hail Street.

their building, but what can we do? If we are not killed by the Snipers will be killed by the Division," said Ali Al-Sakkaf, another resident from Hail Street. Sounds of intermittent explosions were heard since Monday. Monday was also the day the United Nations envoy left the country to present his report before the Security Council.

The opposition has called to escalate the revolution by taking the Yemeni case to the Security Council. Their aim is to call for international penalties against president Saleh. The French Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernard Valero, said on Monday that France is watching the situation in Yemen carefully.

Continued on page 2

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Southern Movement divided over future role

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct. 5 — The Southern Movement's recent preparatory meeting in Cairo revealed significant differences among the movement's ranks in terms of how it imagines the future administrative system of Yemen. The meeting, held on 26 and 27 September, 2011, aimed at preparing for a large-scale conference to be held soon in order to facilitate the creation of a unified southern position in Yemen's politics.

"The differences in opinions and visions don't mean we are not united," said Ali Naser Mohammed, former president of South Yemen and the only high-level figure in the movement to attend the meeting.

He proposed the creation of a communications committee to encourage estranged figures to return to the fold.

However, Naser Al-Noba - a renowned figure in the movement - said that any conferences and meetings on the southern issue should be understood only as representing the opinions of attendees.

"The people of the South have suffered for a long time from discrimination and violence, and we lost so many people. We will not allow anyone to use our name for their interests or to speak on our behalf," said Ali-Noba.

The preparatory meeting concluded with a statement stating that the goal of all opposition political

movements remain the toppling of the current regime. It also perfunctorily called for including the southern issue in all political negotiations.

The point of disagreement was whether to support the federal system within a united Yemen or to push for the establishment of a separate country. The meeting in Cairo was inclined towards support for the first view, while key members of the movement such as former president Ali Salem Al-Biedh rigidly demanded separation.

Analyst Abdulkarim Salem Al-Sa'adi blamed the vocal differences of opinion on what he saw as the event's poor organization.

"There are two teams, the one in-

side Yemen and the one abroad. And the lack of communication, coupled with the different interests based on their histories, has exacerbated the divide," he said.

The basic reasons for the Southern Movement's disagreements are based on the backgrounds and loyalties of high-level members.

Ali Naser, who is now living between Syria and UAE, leads a school of thought known as "Alzumra," which includes Southern Yemenis who are still very much active within the current regime such as Vice President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and several high level officials and military commanders, including Minister of Defense Mohammed Naser Ahmed.

This group's inclination is towards a unified Yemen, yet through a federal system.

The second group is represented by Haider Al-Attas, who is close to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where he currently resides. This second group pushes the idea of promoting unity through a federal system while also allowing for a referendum after four or five years whereby a decision on Yemen's future shape can be made.

The third party holds the most rigid position, that of fighting for total separation. This party is led by Al-Biedh, who now resides in Europe. He has supporters who hope to return to Yemen as leaders when south separates from north.

Small victories for the army in Abyan

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 5 — The Yemeni air force accidentally bombarded an army team that was advancing toward the center of Zunjbar, the capital of Abyan governorate, which has been occupied by armed Islamists since late last May.

The air-raid, which took place on Saturday evening, killed around 30 soldiers and wounded others in the 201st Brigade of the South Military Area. The 201st Brigade has been fighting armed Islamists believed to be of Al-Qaeda since early last month, according to Abd Al-Rahman Anees, a local journalist in the neighboring Aden governorate.

"A number of soldiers explained to me that some teams of the 201st Brigade had just moved forward to the Bajidar district in the center of Zunjbar when a sudden air-raid struck the area and killed 30 soldiers and injured dozens of others," said Anees.

On Sunday the Agence France-Presse quoted a military official who confirmed the news and said that the mistaken airstrike took place after the soldiers took control of a public school in Bajidar that was being used as stronghold by the armed Islamists.

However, the ministry of defense has denied that it killed any soldiers in this accidental strike

Only four active brigades of the national army are participating in the war against the armed Islamists in Abyan. Until the beginning of last month, only the 25th Mechanic Brigade was involved in fighting the armed Islamists. It had been blockaded by the armed group for close to three months. On September 10, army officials from the defected factions as well as Saleh's loyalists announced that they had broken the blockade in a major victory against the armed Islamists.

However, security officials close to the area said except for this breakthrough, that the army has not yet made any progress against the armed group.

"The security leadership of Abyan is still in Aden. If it's true that they have cleaned it out of the armed elements, then why haven't they moved to their offices back to Zunjbar?" said Colonel Abdullah Saeed, security chief of Abyan's Moudya district.

A local journalist in Aden told the Yemen Times on Wednesday that military sources confirmed this week that the army has been advancing inside Zunjbar and that they are now controlling middle and eastern areas of the city. The armed Islamists still control the rest of the city, including those bordering Ja'ar, which is completely under the control of the armed Islamic group.

This is not the first time Yemeni warplanes have mistaken the enemy. A similar air strike in Ja'ar city, north of Zunjbar, killed 30 civilians last August while they were worshipping in the Great Mosque in the city. The ministry of defense explained that the army had intended to attack Hamza Mosque, which is Al-Qaeda's stronghold in Ja'ar, but by mistake it shelled the Great Mosque.

Last July, a military position in Wadi Hassan, 2km east of Zunjbar, was also attacked by a Yemeni warplane. The strike killed 40 local armed tribesmen fighting against Al-Qaeda and wounded dozens others. The defense ministry recognized that the strike was a mistake.

Education alternatives proposed for Sana'a University students

By: Marwa Najmaldin

SANA'A, Oct. 2 — After missing an entire academic semester because of the uprising that sprouted up adjacent to Sana'a University, more than sixty thousand university students have new hope today. Dr. Khaled Tumaim, president of the university, said that he is working with the concerned authorities to provide alternative lecture halls for students at various government premises.

"Whether it is tomorrow or in one week or two, the students will study - even if we have to reconstruct tents for them in other government premises," he said to The Yemen Times.

Moreover, on a visit on Oct. 1, 2011 to a Community College, Tumaim provided students who were present with insight into the as-yet unresolved situation.

According to Ijlal Ismail Ismail, who had gone to register her sister in the Community College, Tumaim told the students that although there are no final plans yet, there is an active proposal to host students in the Hospitality and Tourism College in the Sheraton area, and Engineering students at the Vocational and Technical Institute in Hadda.

Confidential sources told The Yemen Times that there are efforts



Students demanding to return to colleges on 17th September - the date set by Sana'a University as the start of the new term. The protests ceased when over a hundred of anti-regime protesters who reside around the university were killed by state security forces.

by Hameed Al-Ahmar to reach an agreement between the university management and Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar whose army division surrounds the university. The idea is to reach a mechanism allowing students to study at Sana'a University. However, nothing concrete has been announced on this front and the concerned people could not be contacted to confirm or deny.

The students seem to be on board

with any proposal, appearing very eager to study even if it means travelling far distances or sitting on classroom floors. "It's not about the premises, it's about the knowledge we are supposed to gain. If they [the protesters] want Sana'a University, they can have it. We just need our education," said Sahar Mustafa, a student at the Arts College.

At the same time that efforts to organize the new academic semes-

ter are underway, many pro-regime university students are using the opportunity to promote Saleh and attack opposition parties.

Meanwhile, a number of protests have been irregularly taking place. The latest was on Tuesday, Sept. 27, when a large number of male and female students marched towards the United Nations office demanding a separation of politics from education.

However, many of the students who initially protested demanding the commencement of the new academic year have stopped doing so. They say that the attack on protesters at Change Square and elsewhere - which led to the killing of more than 77 peaceful protesters - made them rethink their position. For them, an insistence on the right to study takes a back seat to the

protection of Yemeni lives.

"Sometimes we have to make certain sacrifices in life. I really wanted to study and was among the students in the protests on the first day when the new term was supposedly going to start," said Abdullah Jaber, an engineering student. "But now, with all the bloodshed by the regime I feel reluctant to fight the revolution. Protesters are being killed."

But the general trend among the students is their concern about losing yet another academic term, especially since students of other universities are already studying. Mohammed Abdulqawi, an employee at Sana'a University, says the area looks like a ghost town. This includes the professors' residences, which have been evacuated in fear of shelling.

Continuing from page 1

Security forces react violently to armed opposition

"Everybody's armed in Taiz nowadays - it becomes difficult to distinguish tribes from protesters. This has been especially true since May 29, when government forces entered the opposition grounds and burned down tents. There are those who claim to be with the revolution, yet they change sides according to their own interests," said Abdullah Khalid, current head of the Joint Meeting Parties branch in Taiz.

The show of force by security forces was the most aggressive yet seen in Taiz, as mortars, artillery and tanks were used. "This was the most violent strike against protesters and civilians that Taiz has seen so far. The regime forces attacked eight residential areas and even hit medical units and trade shops," said Dr. Sadeq Shujaa of

the field hospital in Taiz's opposition-held Freedom Square.

A child was also killed after a missile hit a home. There is currently a state of emergency in all of Taiz's hospitals as casualties from the attacks continue to arrive.

According to Prof. Abdullah Al-Dhaifani, head of the popular Council for the Revolution in Taiz, the same mountaintop area where the attacks were launched from holds historical forts.

"Not only are they [security forces] killing people, they are destroying our history through using ancient historical monuments and forts for their strategic locations," he said.

He added that this is the most vicious

attack by the regime's thugs and army against the revolutionaries yet. Emphasizing that the opposition continues to maintain its ideals, Al-Dhaifani concluded, "No matter how many of us they kill, we will not abandon our peaceful ways."

According to eyewitnesses, civilians and residences were targeted by security forces. Saeed Dabwan, a local from Al-Shamasi, believes that in killing civilians and peaceful protesters, they may have been responding to a recently-issued Fatwa by Yemeni scholars at the behest of president Ali Abdullah Saleh.

"I saw several homes on my street on fire and so many injured people bleeding without being attended to because the ambulances could not reach them," said Dabwan.

Regime concerned over potential UN resolution

"France urges the Security Council to carefully watch the situation in Yemen and make a strong statement on any outbreak of violence in the country," Valero told a news conference in Paris.

France, Britain and the US have worked together to help the situation in Yemen. They have stated that they will draw "large lines" to find a way to implement the Gulf Countries Initiative. The Initiative calls for a transition of power in Yemen. China and Russia, however, are not involved in calling for the same proposal.

Abdulghani Al-Eryani, a political analyst has said that the situation in Yemen is getting worst although there is a possibility that civil war be avoided. He added that presenting Yemen's case to the Security Council may not bring about positive change in the country and that Saleh should be the blamed for placing the country in this conundrum through his desires to stay in power.

"The Security Council will say that the deterioration in Yemen will impact international peace and stability. Further it may maintain that should the situation worse,

the Security Council may place Yemen under the regency of the United Nation," said Al-Eryani.

Further, he elaborated, "Yemen then will be a 'hostage' of the United Nation until the major problems in Yemen are solved. These problems include the issue of piracy and terrorism and these problems will take at least 10 years to be resolved."

Al-Eryani added that seeking the Security Council's help implies that Yemen has lost its "sovereignty and independence." He blames the opposition parties for the situation as well.

"Saleh is first amongst those who should be blamed but the opposition is also blinded by their greed for power, they prefer limited power rather than nothing" said al-Eryani.

Moreover, after president Saleh's repeated refusal to sign the GCC initiative - five times thus far. Further the initiative has been amended to hold early election instead of Saleh's resignation. The Joint Meeting Parties - the collation of opposition parties - who had announced their rejection to any elections prior to an amendment and

reform in the election law have also said that they are willing to hold early elections if only Saleh's sons and nephews quit their positions from the armed forces this week.

"The early election is what the GCC initiative stated. All what we are saying is that the Military, Security and the economy should be independent from 'family domination' and should be transferred to national institutions. Following that we are ready to hold the elections after a 24 hours period," said Mohammed Qahtan, the JMP spokesman.

Qahtan commented to the Yemen Times, "We [the JMP] do not demand any reforms." On the issue of reforms the JMP demanded to hold an election in 2010.

"If the military was reformed then they would be door opened for presidential elections. That has already been stated in the GCC initiative" he added.

Al-Eryani said that the only way out for Yemen is the GCC initiative. Further it is said that Saleh returned to Yemen - from Saudi Arabia where he was undergoing treatment - merely to stop penning the deal, after it had been delegated to his vice president.

The Latest Buzz

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

- ▶ Two small vessels containing Russian small and medium arms arrived at Saleef port in Hodida on Monday. They were escorted by Yemeni marine and Republican Guards.
- ▶ A military ship arrived earlier this week at Ras Easa port in Hodida and unloaded a shipment of arms.
- ▶ Yemeni Journalist Syndicate called its members of print, radio and TV journalists to boycott all press conferences of deputy minister of information Abu Al-Janadi as a protest against the instigating campaigns he launched against journalists especially correspondents of regional and foreign press.
- ▶ Furious clashes erupted in Al-Jawf governorate again between Houthis and Islamists said to be affiliated to the Islah party who is in control of the area.
- ▶ A Yemeni military spokesperson denied news of an assassination of a Republican Guards military leader of division 63 named Hameed Al-Qadhi.
- ▶ The founding body of Students for Change Union in Aden was established on Monday. The union comprises of university, technical and vocational students who are pro the revolution.
- ▶ State security released JMP opposition figure Mohammed Al-Noaimi who was detained last Wednesday at Sana'a airport. He was released to the hospital which said he was in bad medical condition.
- ▶ After a month long strike because of delay in their salaries, the street cleaners in Al-Hawta city of Lahj governorate resumed their work this week. Piles of garbage accumulated and the residents in the city complained of infectious diseases such as malaria as well as many cases of diarrhea.
- ▶ A number of university students in Aden, Lahj and Abyan accused Aden University of withholding their scholarships. They forwarded a letter of complaint to the Ministry of Higher Education demanding an investigation into the issue.

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NOTICE AND APOLOGY

We would like to point that the deadline mentioned in the UNICEF advertisement published on 29 September 2011 (issue 1507) was wrong. The deadline was mentioned as 19 September, 2011, while the correct deadline is **10 October 2011**. We apologize to and thank our readers who pointed out the impossible deadline.

Lest the independent Yemenis should be marginalized

By: **Independents' Alliance (Youth & Patriots of the Revolution of Change in Yemen)**

This revolution belongs and is an acquisition of all Yemenis with no exception; people who have been complaining, wailing, supplicating and resorting, in vain, to those close and far to take this despot off their back ... and when they were turned down by the close and far, Allah seemingly answered their prayers and ... a historic - possibly once in a lifetime - opportunity for salvation has arisen, so what would they do?

Some have gone too far in doing what they do best: glorifying - in many aspects, worshipping - the regime; others have revolted against oppression and declared their association to this aspired rebellion, while opportunists - be they parties or individuals - have decided to ride the wave and joined the uprising as a means to an end. Sadly, however, the great majority of Yemenis have chosen to remain silent and keep themselves aloof while watching from a distance.

Yes! The revolution belongs to all of us and it's a serious call for all Yemenis; but it will ultimately yield only to those of truthful intentions.

Let us ask ourselves: who of us have removed the blindfold and supported the revolution sincerely and with all their determination?

Who has traded in the blood of the fallen young boys and men for partisan and power purposes or for settling old personal and political scores? And who are those silent ones that remained impartial and preferred to keep on "observing" without realizing that by means of their silence they are inflicting massive damage to this newborn revolution they all longed for?

The answer has never been clearer especially after what we have observed and felt in the recent developments and repercussions occurring in the course of this exigent revolution. Opportunists, including JMP, have hastened - under suspicious Gulf-Saudi auspices - into signing a flimsy agreement with the regime that did not stand long enough for its ink to dry neither was honored by any party including the regime itself.

And while the young revolutionaries remained unheeded in their squares, out of the equation simply because they had a solemn national cause and are not familiar with the tricky maneuvers of political dialogue and partaking, the silent kept observing the events with loathsome passivity and with total ignorance to their real power.

The question here is: to whom should we hand the fate of this country? Shouldn't we have our say on who would speak in our name and reflect our demands and aspirations? Will our choice be the JMP that if we review the history and

achievements of each of its members, we would only see fundamentalism, barbarianism or a secession project? Well... Knowing them as an inseparable component of the regime (until recent discord), I don't imagine that any sensible Yemeni would miss their real intentions.

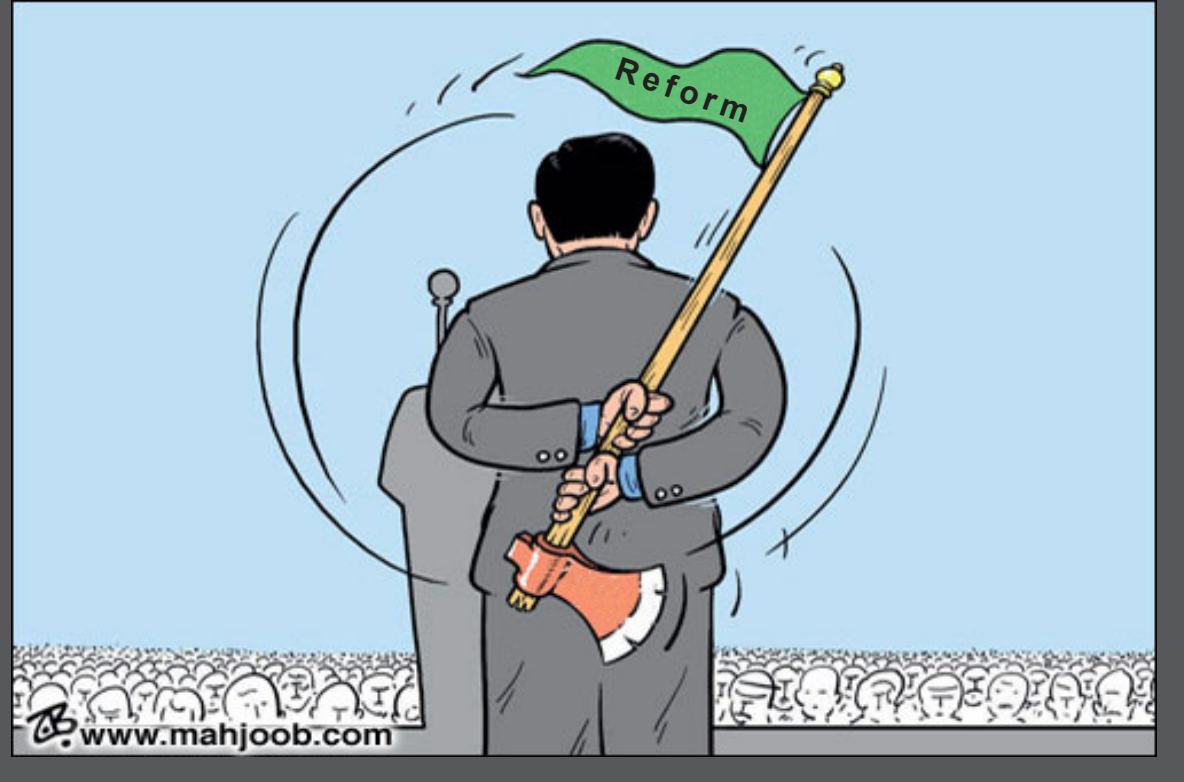
Haven't our people suffered enough from the chaotic policies and ill mentalities of this hybrid "meeting"? This ex-partner of the regime has expressed its enmity to the regime only when their interests have diverged. Don't we all know that they are two sides of the same coin? For those who still doubt it, this will be exposed sooner or later.

So why don't we -independents- join in alliance and invite to join us all Yemenis who share our views and objectives regardless of their inclinations so long as we are united on independence and non-factionalism to build the new civil state until we get our nation to safety?

Hence, I call upon all Yemenis (especially our hesitant silent brothers, sisters and friends) as independent patriot individuals, social figures, coalitions and blocs to join and support us so that each of us would contribute, to the best of his/her capability no matter how little this is, to building our new nation and laying the first bricks of a modern civil society... a new nation that would value its past, yet learn from its mistakes. Let's all work for a better future for our children ..

So are you ready?

SKETCHED OPINION By Hajjaj



What can the US really do for Yemen? (Part 1/2)

Balancing counterterrorism, a tense U.S.-Saudi alliance, and Yemen's protest movement -- the longest of the Arab Spring -- is difficult, but may still be possible

By: **J. Dana Stuster**

After more than three months in Saudi Arabia, President Ali Abdullah Saleh returned to Yemen last Friday. The move surprised many Yemenis as well as U.S. diplomats trying to negotiate a transfer of power agreement that would see Saleh cede power. Yemen has been the site of the Arab Spring's longest popular uprising -- protesters have camped in tent cities and attended mass rallies every Friday for eight months. The movement has been punctuated by clashes between military forces still loyal to the regime and rebel tribal militiamen and troops who have defected to the opposition. After a lull in violence over the summer, the past week has been the bloodiest yet.

With more than 140 deaths in the past several days alone, it is difficult to believe that only a couple weeks ago a peaceful transfer of power seemed nearly at hand. On September 12, Saleh transferred to his deputy, Vice President Abd Rabu Mansur Hadi, the authority to negotiate and sign a transition deal. Despite lingering doubts over Saleh's sincerity, the State Department last week expressed optimism that the Gulf Cooperation Council-brokered initiative, first introduced in April, would be signed, finally, within the week. Three days later, government forces opened fire on protesters, and by week's end, Saleh had returned to Sanaa.

Even at the time, there were indicators problems lay ahead, according to Gregory Johnsen, a Yemen expert at Princeton University. "Yemenis have a finely-tuned sense of the unwritten subtext of political actions, and Saleh's offer to cede authority to Hadi set off a number of alarms," Johnson wrote by email. "Certainly as soon as Saleh announced a new proposition many Yemenis started to worry about the prospect of a new

round of fighting."

The greatest hazard in Saleh's authorization of Hadi was that it cut out other remnants of the regime, including Saleh's son, Ahmed, and his nephews who command elite units of the military. With Hadi chosen to oversee the transfer of power, Ahmed and his cousins found themselves at the margins of a process that, if finalized, would cost them their careers and their prestige. Their easiest recourse was to use the military force at their command, which they did, firing at protesters in an apparent effort to reassert their own political importance.

After the week's bloodshed, it is unlikely that the Yemeni opposition can support the GCC deal as long as the proposal provides amnesty for Saleh and members of his regime. Despite advancing the GCC initiative in a speech on Sunday, Saleh's return suggests that it will not move forward, particularly now that he is more vulnerable to face prosecution. Hadi retains the power to negotiate and sign the agreement on behalf of Saleh, but whatever limited power Hadi had on the ground has been displaced by Ahmed and the rest of the military leadership.

The amnesty provision is just one of the GCC agreement's many faults, but in the five months since it was presented, no one has introduced a viable alternative agreement. From the beginning of Yemen's uprising, the United States has been careful to work through Saudi Arabia. The Kingdom has a long and complicated history with Yemen; Saudi royals have maintained extensive patronage networks to influence Yemeni sheikhs, and King Abdul Aziz's deathbed admonition to his sons in 1953 -- "Keep Yemen weak," he's purported to have told them -- makes it difficult to believe that Saudi diplomacy has Yemen's best interests at heart. For all their power and influence, the Saudis could not keep Saleh in their country, let alone deliver his signature on the GCC deal.

Despite this, President Obama seems committed to working through the Saudis and the GCC initiative. "We must work with Yemen's neighbors and our partners around the world to seek a path that allows for a peaceful transition of power from President Saleh," he said at the United Nations last week. This was a reasonable approach closer to the beginning of the uprising, when the U.S. was using its political capital to urge Saudi Arabia to show restraint in Bahrain; at the time, Yemen's domestic crisis was a lower priority.

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More than 50 % of Yemenis do not have jobs now

Financial analysts, “A financial disaster is on the way.”

By: Malak Shaher

Ameen Saleh, a civil engineer in his mid-thirties, had a job at the Jabal Salab project. The project involved the extraction of silver and zinc in Yemen. Saleh described it as “one of the biggest in its kind that was expected to offer jobs for other 300 people.”

However the company has suspended its works and has left Yemen recently due to the political crises. As a result, Saleh and another 300 have lost their jobs.

Like Jabal Salab, dozens of other projects were suspended due to the uprisings that started in March and like Saleh, hundreds of Yemenis have lost their jobs as well.

According to a recent report by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, unemployment in Yemen has increased in the recent seven months. It now stands at over 50 per cent.

The report that was published last month postulated that the percentage would continue to increase in the coming 20 years if the situation remained the same.

The report also expected that the number of the university graduates would increase three fold as each year, more than 30,000 students graduate from Yemen's public and private universities.

The number of those who entered the workforce in 2010 was nearly 330,000, two thirds of whom are graduates. The number also includes those who have dropped out from their schools, according to the report.

At the beginning of the year, prior to the uprising in Yemen, the same ministry had published a report saying that the ministry had a plan to carry which would result in an unemployment fall by the half by 2015.

According to the previous reports by the Ministry of Planning, Yemen suffers from 18 percent unemployment.

However, according to economists, Yemen's actual unemployment was estimated to be no less than 35 percent.

Small business are suffering

Ali Qaed, a professor in Faculty of Commerce at Sana'a University, has said Yemen's workforce does not only work in offices but also in



Unemployed men chewing qat on a pavement in Bab Al-Balaqa while waiting to be hired for any job. The political crisis that followed the uprising has brought the economy to its knees and unemployment is now thought to have reached over 60%.

businesses.

He said that those who earn a living with jobs in construction -- the daily workers and grocers -- have lost their jobs.

According to questionnaire done by the Yemen Microfinance Network to investigate the consequences of the current political situation on the microfinance institutions in Yemen from February 2011 to May 2011, 77 per cent of the concerned institutions stopped providing loans for people with small business. The suspension of providing people with small loans was for periods ranging between several days up to a few months.

People with small business like those selling vegetables take loans of around 20,000 (less than USD 100) and sometimes 10,000 YR. They buy vegetables from farms and sell their produce in the city.

According to the questionnaire, at least 88 per cent of the institutions reported that their operations have been affected due to crises. Reasons

have been attributed to electricity cut-offs, lack of local fuel and means of transportations.

“If the situation remained the same, this disaster will even become bigger that we will not be able to control it,” said Qaed.

“Due to the crises now in Yemen, thousands have no source of earning a living. A great deal of its workforce works in daily business,” he added.

Qaed added that even those who are working in governmental offices, do not go to work nowadays. He said that more people are needed to do the work that one person used to do in the past.

According to Mustafa Al-Zendani, the head of the publications in the Ministry of Planning, most of employees cannot practice their normal work due to the situation.

“As clashes keep on breaking out from time to time these days, the employees sometimes do not come to work as they live in areas near by the blasts and gunfire,” said Al-Zendani.

GCC officials discuss railway link with Yemen

By: Kuwait News Agency

Transport and Communications Undersecretaries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states discussed on Monday Oct. 3, 2011 the establishment of a railway

authority, as well as linking Yemen with the yet-to-be-established GCC railway network.

Director General of UAE's national transport authority, Dr. Nasser Al-Mansouri, in a keynote speech to the meeting, underlined importance of the railroad project that would link the six GCC countries.

He said the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has established the federation trains company and issued relevant legislations to pave way for the construction of the UAE's railroad network.

GCC Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdullah Al-Shubaili, in remarks on sidelines

of the meeting said the officials discussed feasibility study of the railroad linkage with Yemen, safe regulations of small ships and inspection on vessels.

Kuwait is represented by Communications Ministry Undersecretary Abdulmohsen Al-Mazidi.

Freezone employment losses

By: Kevin Walsh

Civil disobedience and constant rallying against the current administration mean the Middle Eastern nation has not been operating at a normal level for the past nine months.

Specific sectors, such as investment and tourism, have been hit particularly hard since the protesting began. Yemen is renowned as a tourism hotspot in the summer months.

However, this year the streets were bare as tourists turned their back on the unstable region. Scenarios such as these have forced hotels to close as tourism takes a significant nosedive amid an atmosphere of fear and confusion.

A nationwide fuel crisis also caused pandemonium in the country in the early part of the summer as an important pipeline was sabotaged.

Long, trailing queues of cars subsequently sprang up at petrol stations as the instability within the country simply continued to grow.

Dr Abdul Galil Al Shaibi, Chairman of the Aden Free Zone, commented that the impact of the recent crisis had been devastating.

He said, “Foreign direct investors have refused to start their projects, causing a loss of 15 new projects and affecting 2,000 jobs.

“Major strategic projects by Hayal Saeed were expected to start in December this year. This would have created 10,000 new jobs in the port city. This has now been delayed indefinitely and will have a negative impact on our work.”

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva

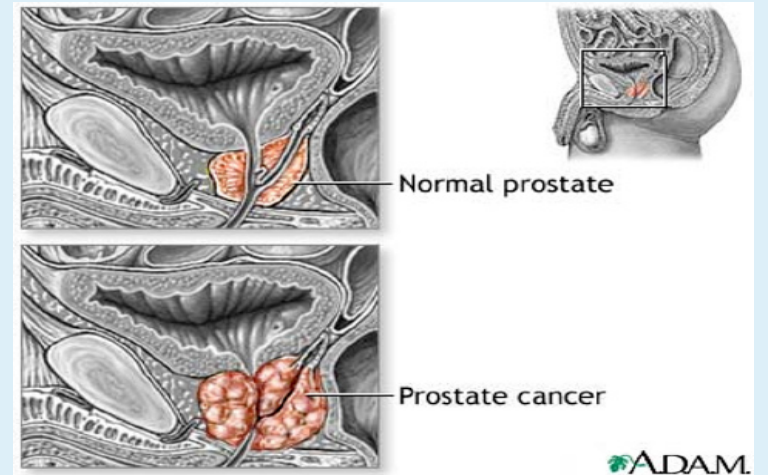


This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Early signs of prostate cancer

The prostate is a gland found only in men. It lies just below the bladder and sits in front of the rectum. The tube through which urine flows from the bladder runs through the prostate gland then out through the penis. The job of the prostate gland is to produce a fluid which forms part of semen and helps to nourish sperm.

The prostate gland can become enlarged in many men as they get older which then causes difficulty with urination. Sometimes, the prostate may develop cancer.



Sadly, many men don't find out they have prostate cancer until the cancer has spread, making it more difficult to treat. This is because in the early stages, prostate cancer often doesn't produce serious symptoms. Prostate cancer is the second most common kind of cancer in our country.

However, there are some signs which can alert men. If you or a man and if you notice any of these changes, head to the doctor for a checkup sooner rather than later.

1. Difficulty urinating: This may take the form of feeling like you have to urinate but nothing comes out, stopping mid-stream, or having to go more often. Another sign is difficulty stopping, which often takes the form of extended dribbling, or the feeling that you still have to go even when you're done. Because the prostate gland surrounds the urethra (the common tube for both urine and semen) even a very small tumor in this location can interfere with urination or ejaculation. The prostate gland becomes enlarged in many men as they age, and this can cause similar urinary problems, as can benign enlargement of the prostate. So there may be no need to worry, but only a doctor can sort out one from the other.

2. Pain while urinating: Again, the problem may be a prostate tumor pressing on the urethra. However, pain while urinating is also a symptom of infection of the prostate, known as prostatitis, and of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which is non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate gland.

3. Blood in the urine: This sign is less common, but is a reason to go straight to the doctor. It doesn't have to be very much blood; all you might notice is a pinkish tint or smear. Some types of urinary tract infections can cause blood in the urine as well, but the doctor will need to perform tests to distinguish.

4. Difficulty getting or keeping an erection: A prostate tumor can prevent the blood flow increase to the penis that allows an erection to happen, or it can prevent the erection from sustaining to ejaculation. Enlargement of the prostate and BPH can also cause this, so don't panic, but do talk to your doctor.

5. Blood in the semen: This sign, like blood in the urine is often not described very clearly. It's not a large amount of blood, more like just enough to make semen pinkish or streaked, according to men with prostate cancer. If you notice an odd color to semen after sex, consult a doctor.

6. Chronic constipation and other intestinal issues: Generally, chronic constipation and intestinal problems can be an early indicator of colon cancer. However, in view of the location of the prostate in front of the rectum, it can cause pressure on the rectum which is already loaded with feces and can interfere with digestive functions as well. A good general rule is, if you're suffering from constipation, gas, or other intestinal symptoms that don't go away when you modify your diet, talk to the doctor.

7. Frequent pain in the lower back, hips, or upper thighs: The most common sites for prostate cancer to spread are the lower back, pelvis, and hips. Unexplained pain and tenderness in this area is a sign of trouble. One way to distinguish this type of pain from sciatica and lower back pain is that it may feel deeper and more like a dull ache. However, any lower back or hip pain that doesn't go away is a reason to see the doctor.

8. Frequent urination in the night: This is one of the sly symptoms that men diagnosed with prostate cancer say they now look back and remember. If you find yourself waking more than once a night or urgently needing to go, better make a trip to the doctor.

9. Leaking or dribbling urine: Here's one almost no one talks about, but we need to. It's basically the male version of urinary incontinence, which typically occurs on a small but still noticeable scale. Longer bathroom trips while you wait for the dribbling to stop or leakage on the way to the bathroom are the telltale signs.

10. You're over 50 and have risk factors: Since early prostate cancer most often has no symptoms at all, men who are at risk need to talk to their doctors and have regular PSA tests and rectal exams whenever they notice anything odd happening or not. The risks are the following: A family history, especially of father who had prostate cancer, being overweight, eating a high-fat diet, chewing qat, and smoking. Another one many men may not know: If the women in your family have a history of breast cancer or ovarian cancer, you may carry faulty genes that increase your prostate cancer risk.

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- Be 15 years of age by August 1, 2012 and no older than 18.5 years old by August 1, 2012
- Commit to pre-departure activities, including EL study, community service activities, and skills training, starting in December 2011 and continuing until July 2012; and
- Display an excellent academic record and at least a “good” in core subjects for the past three years and in the year preceding travel

Application Deadline: Wednesday, November 2, 2011 at 4 P.M.

For more information:

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2012

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PROGRAM

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- ▶ B.Sc – Mechanics
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- ▶ Transportation (Deals with road rail, air, and inland water transport)
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

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1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen.
2. Must be aged between 17 and 21
3. Must have a grade average of 85% or higher - Science section
4. Must have a secondary school certificate from the Yemeni Ministry of Education
5. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam

Final selection of the scholarships recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam, receiving university admission, field of study, and the secondary school results.

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

1. Completed scholarship application form (apply for one major only)
2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available)
3. A copy of the secondary school transcript

The students should further:

4. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
5. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLY BEFORE **15**
OCTOBER
2011

Postgraduate Degree (Masters) (10 Scholarships)

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- ▶ Public Administration
- ▶ French Language
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Engineering
 - ▶ Civil Engineering
 - ▶ Electrical Engineering
 - ▶ Electronics Engineering
 - ▶ Industrial Engineering
 - ▶ General Engineering
 - ▶ Mechanical
 - ▶ Prevention and Safety
 - ▶ Production Control
 - ▶ Quality
 - ▶ Telecommunication
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
2. Must be aged 28 years old or less
3. Must have earned their Bachelors (BA/BSc) degree with a minimum grade average of "very good" certified by the Ministry of Higher Education.
4. Must have at least one year work experience in Yemen
5. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam

Final selection of scholarship recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam, receiving university admission, field of study, and past academic performance

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

1. Completed scholarship application form (apply for one major only)
2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available)
3. A copy of your CV
4. A copy of the university degree and transcript

The students should further:

5. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
6. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications can be downloaded online from our website at WWW.YEMENLNG.COM/SCHOLARSHIPS, or picked up from our head office. The application along with the required documents listed above should be submitted in a sealed envelope no later than **15 October 2011** to either of the following:

- ▶ Yemen LNG Head Office, Hadda Street, Sana'a
- ▶ Or by mail to: Yemen LNG Scholarship Program, P. O. Box 15347, Sana'a, Yemen

Hodeida today – a picture of poverty and humiliation

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Over many years, Hodeida governorate has developed a reputation as one of the most underprivileged areas in Yemen - this, despite its natural resources, it remains neglected and marginalized by the government.

Relative to the revenues it contributes to the national budget, Hodeida severely lacks health, education and economic development resources. Moreover, Hodeida has seen a dramatic increase in its unemployment rate.

The ongoing uprising in Yemen has worsened the situation and created a crisis situation in Hodeida. Regardless of who exactly is to blame for the crisis, the locals are now consumed with the task of providing food and basic needs for their families. In response to an economic depression, price hikes and a lack of job opportunities, some have resorted to committing suicide.

Streets in the governorate are riddled with beggars asking for spare change. Deprived children walk through sewage in some districts, and power cuts lead many people to simply sit on the pavement in an attempt to escape the high temperatures.

Many people in the governorate are clearly destitute. Some have work that was low-paying to begin with. They are now urgently seeking solutions for a situation that has

sharply affected their standards of living.

People in Hodeida are known for possessing kind, calm natures. At the same time, fellow Yemenis sometimes criticize them for being kind to the point of submissiveness.

Abdulhateeth Al-Hattami, a journalist and political activist in Hodeida, paints a gloomy picture of the current situation. He indicates that the governorate is subjected to a form of collective punishment.

"Health services have deteriorated. People have died due to the spread of epidemics and dengue fever in different areas of Hodeida. There is acute shortage of medicine in all hospitals as well," Al-Hattami told the Yemen Times.

"The electricity is in the worst condition. Hodeida lives in the pitch dark and people suffer from high temperature. Many of them went out of their homes to streets escaping poorly-ventilated rooms," he said.

Al-Hattami said that children, patients, the elderly and pregnant women in Hodeida are severely suffering because of these harsh conditions. Deaths have been reported as a result, according to Al-Hattami.

Regarding the grocery shops in the governorate, Al-Hattami points out that owners have suffered great losses. "Some stored food, fish, ice cream, meat and chicken went rotten due to the absence of electricity and lack of ice.

"I'm exceedingly worried about



Marginalized people in Hodeida are deprived of basic needs. Most of them spend their times begging on the streets.

the future of this oppressed governorate," he added.

Education in Hodeida is also negatively affected. Al-Hattami said that students cannot obtain the curricula and hundreds of teachers are still on strike; moreover, some students refuse to study until the departure from office of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Regarding uprising in Hodeida, many people have joined the revolution in Hodeida but they have been severely attacked by security and thugs loyal to the regime. Many journalists, activists and protesters have been exposed to intimidation and crackdown by military and police, according to Al-Hattami.

For his part, Ayman Abdulaziz, a student at Hodeida University, holds pro-democracy protesters responsible for the deteriorating state of affairs in Hodeida.

"The situation was stable before those protesters announced their sit-in. I admit that the situation was bad before the uprising, but it became worse after this sit-in," he said.

Last month, Ayman decided to depart for Sana'a to escape the high temperatures and bad circumstances in Hodeida. "Unfortunately, Sana'a also lives in harsh conditions. It has only one good thing - the weather."

Abdulalem Al-Romana is a minibus driver who relies on his bus to support his wife and two children. He says that the current situation in the governorate has caused him to feel more gloomy and depressed than usual.

"I barely get by on the returns of my bus fares. Because of the sudden increase in price of oil, people here cannot afford to pay high fares. If I



Homeless children waiting for their mother to return from her daily hunt for food.



A demonstration in Hodeida calling for the removal of Saleh and his regime. Protesters have been repeatedly attacked by security and thugs loyal to the regime.



Two children are sleeping on one of Hodeida's streets. Poverty and marital problems in Hodeida drove many children to the streets.

Corruption and inefficiency hinders Yemen's local administration

By: Ali Saeed

After almost six years after local administration was introduced to Yemen, many locals in various parts of the country have told the Yemen

Times that the local authority set-up is still mere a "tool for the central government to pass its decisions; no progress in development projects have been made to address citizens' needs."

Hard access to water in Hodeida's remote areas "We do not benefit anything from the local council. They only hindered our access to water and other basic services," said Um Mohamed, a housewife in the Hodeida governorate.

"In the past, the water project in our area used to be run by the public water corporation in which we used to have water in the pipe every day. But since the local council took control over the management of this facility, the water comes to the pipe only once a week," she explained.

"Sometimes they close up the water for a few weeks and open it only after people take to streets in demonstrations for they want to drink," she said "It is only corruption and oppression that has been increased by the local councils."

Short of development projects in Lahj Salem Ali, a local engineer in the Lahj southern governorate said that the "impacts of the local councils in terms of developmental projects is extremely limited because everything continues to be decided by the centre and the council have no real authority. They were not given true and full power but the regime has portrayed otherwise."

Further, Ali said that "it is true that members of the local council

exist in their area, but they have no power. The central authority just uses them to implement whatever it wants."

Ali has also criticized the selection of local council members saying that "present members, unfortunately, are unqualified for the task."

He explained that his area is in urgent need to water, electricity, landline telephones and good roads, however the local council has so far done nothing toward these fundamental needs."

Disturbed traffic for days in Hodeida Mahbob Hadi, a local resident in a remote area of Hodeida said that "members of the local councils are not qualified for their jobs and have no tangible effect that would be of benefit to the citizen."

He explained that in his area "there is an uncompleted bridge in the Sardod valley. It has been under work for more than seven years and if the members of the local council were determined to their job, the bridge should have and could have been built earlier since the absence of the bridge often means that blocked water in the valley "The bridge is very important for agricultural trade as the population of Hodeida is immersed in this sector. Even when the bridge edged towards its final phase work on the project was suspended," said Hadi.

He went on to saying that an international NGO has funded some water projects in their area and the projects have already started running.

He adds, "but the local council has come in and has started receiving revenues and has not maintained the projects to keep them running. So now the people are thirsty and water projects are next their doors with no diesel to run the

water pumps,"

"The same issues are also clear in medical units. The local council has become an obstacle to the progress of projects and citizens' service," he said.

Unmaintained wireless security system in Aden

A local telecommunication engineer in Aden agreed that local councils are just a big challenge for services and explained that last year he had worked with the local council in Aden on a wireless telecommunication system for security and the civil defense called TETRA.

"This system in Aden was supposed to be a kernel for a nationwide system and they started running it in Aden during the 20th football gulf championship in Aden [in November 2010] and until now the project was not moved to any other areas of Yemen," he said.

This system in Aden was implemented and funded by the local administration in Aden, but they did not follow it up in order to maintain the machines.

"Imagine for instance the devices of this TETRA wireless system are in need of batteries and due to the bureaucracies at the local council authority, not one battery has been imported," he said.

"Over four months have lapsed and the system is suspended because there is no battery," he explained. Sameer Ghaban, a local council member of a district in the capital Sana'a said that "some members do not understand their functions and responsibilities and that some are mixing their authority which is mainly supervision and planning with implementation."

"Thus they come across trouble with the executive offices of the government," he said. He added that

cooperation and coordination between the local councils and the executive bodies is weak and that this hinders the progress of projects.

Bad selection behind corruption at local councils

Dr. Abdullah Abu Al-Ghaith, a professor of political science at the University of Sana'a said that the local governance has failed to achieve its ends because the aim of establishing local rule in Yemen was not actually implemented with the interest of Yemen's districts and areas in mind.

"The aim was to only keep the citizens busy with something unreal and now this has become an obstacle to people's access to service," he said. He indicated that the majority members who entered the elections were corrupted figures. The professor highlighted that "the local councils have become just a tool in the hand of the regime to pass decisions without being accountable for the consequences."

He concluded that "The local elections which was held in 2006 were just a farce in which only corrupt figures climbed up the ladder and thus expanded the corruption circle." He added that "the problem does not lie in the idea of the local council, but it is in the method of its election, its work ethic, and using it as cards to get western support for power clinging."

One of the main factors which contribute to the failure of Yemen's local councils is its linkage with a ministry called the ministry of local administration". It is this central body that chooses the secretary general of the local councils and its heads, according to Abu Al-Ghaith.

"We wish in future to have real local council with actual and specific authorities," he said.

decide to increase the fares in line with a big increase in oil prices, I will not find any customers," he said desperately.

A social activist in Hodeida, Abduljaleel Al-Abdali tries his best to effect positive change on the minds of locals in the governorate, especially these days. "People in Hodeida are so depressed and they resort to qat sessions to forget their concerns," he said.

"I tried to make workshops to raise awareness of development and change among them, but I've faced many obstacles. Unfortunately, harsh circumstances made people here more pessimistic and miserable," said Al-Abdali.

"I'm sure that Hodeida will be a successful governorate after the departure of the corrupt regime. It has all the ingredients of a great success," he said optimistically.

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Closing date: 15 October 2011
Interviews: Week of 24 October 2011 (in Sana'a)

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مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجهوري
المستشفى الألماني الحديث
المستشفى الأهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

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السعيدة
الإماراتية
الإثيوبية
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)
التركية
السعودية
القطرية
طيران الخليج
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فنادق

فندق ميركور صنعاء
فندق شمر
فندق موفيميك
فندق لازوردي

بنك القطري الدولي

بنك اليمنى للإنشاء والتعمير
بنك سبا الإسلامي
بنك كاليون
يوناييتد بنك ليميتد
بنك كاك الإسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
البريد السريع

وزارة الشؤون القانونية

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
وزارة الشباب والرياضة
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
وزارة العدل
وزارة السياحة
وزارة المغتربين
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بنك اليمن والخليج
بنك التضامن الإسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن الجديري الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
البنك المركزي
بنك الامل

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية
رئاسة الوزراء
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق
وزارة الاوقاف والإرشاد
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
وزارة الشؤون البلدية
وزارة الثقافة
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
وزارة الدفاع
وزارة الزراعة والري
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

كلمات متقاطعة

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الكلمة المفقودة

س و ا ل ي ف

3	رائيا	المتراجع
قوت	مفرقة	طارق لطفي
قوي	مناجل	وقت اضافي
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Baraa Shaiban

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Baraa Shiban is a persistent young man who joined the revolution on the 24th of February. His decision to join the revolution came as the result of violence against the small number of protesters that sparked the revolution.

In the first week of the revolution, the regime sent thugs backed by security forces to crush the protesters at Change Square. The scene with the thugs shooting and chasing the youth made me very angry, and I decided that I would join the revolution quickly, with no further delay. I finished my exams at the University on the 24th of February, and on that night went to the square to join the Revolution" said Baraa.

Then he became more active in the square after joining the Media Committee,

"I joined the Media Team in the Freedom Square in Taiz, as there weren't English speakers to write English articles and translate the Revolution Statements. I also participated in writing the Youth Revolution Demands and went to Aden to meet the Southern Movement youth in order to bring the youth all around the country under unified demands."

Baraa came from a revolutionary family who are committed to the revolution whether they are in the country or abroad. His father was a victim of a bullet in his thigh in



Photography by Mohammed M. Al-Harazi

September's violence, his brother and sister also revolutionaries.

Baraa thinks that Yemen desperately needed this revolution, explaining the injustice that he observed before the revolution

"I have followed the political situation in the country very closely since 2003 and I was convinced that the situation will not change with the GPC headed by Ali Abdullah Saleh in power," Said Baraa. "The regime launched six wars against the people of Sa'ada and faced the Peaceful Southern Movement with excessive violence, and pulled the country from one crisis to another."

"In 2007 I visited Sa'ada and saw the misery the people were living there but the regime didn't seem to care much on the people suffering there. The city of Sa'ada and the other provinces were almost

destroyed and the people were suffering from the lack of the basic requirements," said Baraa, "During my visit The President announced he will launch another war and the only way to solve the issue is the Military Solution."

Baraa faced danger due to his participation in the revolution. "In June 11, I was abducted by armed civilians who took me in the middle of Hadda Street (one of the main Roads in Sana'a) and in front of the Central Security Soldiers. They took me into a car, tied me, put me on my face and started beating me on my back," he explained

"I still can't realize what happened in the first hour. After that I remember a guy twisting my arm to the back until almost breaking it and keep on torturing me like that every half an hour or so.

After Seven hours they dropped in exactly the same location they took me from."

Baraa said that he was abducted because he gathered information on storming the Freedom Square in Taiz and send it to different Human Rights Organizations and some friends in Europe who actually have started the process of prosecuting Ali Saleh and his family in the European Courts. "My goal was to prevent them from travelling to any European Country in the future and freezing their assets" he said. Due to this incident Baraa was advised to leave the country and help the revolution from outside the country.

"After being abducted, I couldn't finish gathering information and documents to send them to Europe from inside Yemen. The security situation in the country was so tensed and the date of the Human Rights hearing in Geneva was getting closer. I was advised by my friends to leave the country in order we succeed in completing the Yemeni File in Geneva and other European countries. Malaysia doesn't require VISA for the Yemenis, so I chose to come to here," he said.

Unlike some activists are pessimistic from the long period the revolution has taken, Baraa is strongly positive. "I'm totally sure and convinced that the Yemeni Revolution has reached a non going back point, No matter how Ali Saleh and his followers tried to crush the revolutionists the people in the square will not go back. Ye-

روضة واحدة للأطفال JUNIOR'S OASIS KINDERGARTEN

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بدء التسجيل للعام 2012 - 2011

التسجيل: 01-40084000

men before February 2011 is over." He said.

"As a concerned viewer know I realize that the people may have to struggle a little bit as Ali Saleh is not willing to give up early. But the bright side of this quite long revolution is that people now are more aware, they know exactly what their rights are and not willing to give up on them. The sound of the educated youth is heard now and the youth after the revolution will play a significant role in forming the shape of the future of Yemen."

Still Baraa thinks the international community should play huge

role in Yemen to help the Yemenis gain their rights

"The International Community has a huge role to play in Yemen. First they should start freezing the assets of Ali Saleh, after that pull the International legitimacy from his regime until seeing the violations that have been committed in Yemen. Finally and most importantly they should start the process of prosecuting Ali Saleh and his regime in the International Court of Justice. The time of talks and negotiating with this regime is over; it didn't work before and will not work now." He explained.

The UN 1% Fund comes to Yemen

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

In 1970, the United Nations asked developed countries to give 1% of their GNP for development funding. Frustrated by the inadequately and lack of commitment of developed nations to helping poor ones, a number of UN employees decided to lead by example, hence the creation of the 1% Fund.

The first fund was set up in Geneva in 1976, others were established in later years and today there are five 1% Funds around the world contributing millions of dollars to

development projects around the world.

For the first time a development project in Yemen was funded through this scheme. The 1% Fund in Vienna which includes members from IAEA, UNIDO and other UN agencies has contributed around USD 5,000 to supporting a center for women's empowerment in Sana'a which includes a shelter for abused women.

The fund supports a kindergarten and recreation project for children of the women in the center and from outside. It has a double purpose, provide the children of the center

and shelter and their mothers with educational and recreational activities, as well as become a source for income for through membership and registration fees for outsiders.

"It was an amazing opportunity that came on time," said Dr. Dhya Fadhel who heads the center. "We needed this desperately and the conflict situation and violence has taken its toll on us heavily."

The children residing in the shelter were very excited. They were watching with wide eyes and smiling faces as the swings and slide were being installed in the center's front yard. As soon as things were set in the outdoor section of the kindergarten was ready they attacked it and played while laughing almost hysterically.

"It has been a long time since those children felt such joy. They feel loved and that something is being done for them," said Jamala the financial officer of the center.

Bashar a seven year old boy whose mother lives in the shelter automatically took the role of the caretaker of the kindergarten. "We must make sure the toys and desks don't break," he said in a way of authority. "We can't play on them much we have to keep them clean. It is not everyday that we get such gifts" he said while organizing the other kids, including those older than him.

The application for this project was supported by Annelies Glander a professor at Vienna University



Hysterical laughter filled the air as the deprived children enjoyed the swings. "The park has come to us," they cried in jubilation.

and an active member of the Yemeni-Austrian Friendship Society and Andrea Kamara of the 1% Fund in Vienna.

"There are heroic stories of women in Yemen who have immense courage and will to change their unfortunate realities into happier ones," said Glander. "This is why I was very enthusiastic about this project, to contribute even in a

small way to making their lives better."

The 1% Fund in Vienna reviewed the application for this project among some fifty applications we received this year.

"I am happy to say that this project received the highest number of votes during our General Assembly," said Kamara. "We are looking forward to see the impact it has on

the women."

The project is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

The 1% Fund around the world

While very few nations wanted to reserve this amount of money for developing countries, many UN employees were eager too. Although the members of the funds are members or former members of the UN, the funds operations and management are entirely independent from the UN system and institutions.

The first 1% Fund was set up in Geneva in 1979. In the 1980s new funds were established in Rome, New York and Vienna. There is even one in Bangkok run by Canadian volunteers.

The funds all around the world share similar objectives; to support development oriented small scale projects in poor countries.

In 2006 the fund celebrated its 30 years anniversary. During his visit to the UN Headquarters in Geneva in June that year, Secretary General Kofi Annan at the time praised the fund.

"The Fund is a unique demonstration of the commitment that United Nations Staff have to both their personal and professional cause and endeavors," he said.

The money for the fund comes from the members who donate 1% of their salaries to it. They also have elections through which they elect a steering or administrative committee whose members volunteer their time and efforts to review the applications and select the grantees.

4U

For more information on the funds go to www.onepercentfund.net