

Concern over armed presence in Taiz

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Feb. 1 — People in Taiz have become concerned since armed figures started appearing in the city over the last couple days. Some roads were also closed during this time.

Mohammed Sa'eed, a shopkeeper, speaking with the Yemen Times, said, "We had started feeling everything was returning to normal. Kids started going to school and people to their jobs until roads were closed and insecurity showed up again."

Sa'eed said that armed men allied with the revolution now roam the city, and especially on Jamal Street. Armed men aligned with the government can be found in the city's Al-Hawban area. A fear exists among citizens in Taiz that armed militias will become a presence in the city and that sustained violence may again erupt.

"We ask the security committee to deal with these problems promptly. They keep giving the armed men 48 hours to put down their guns...but after these periods, nothing changes."

Hawdh Al-Ashraf's main road was closed when local residents protested after not receiving water from the government for more than two months.

"We are a big family and we cannot afford to pay YR 12,000 monthly for water tanks. We will keep the road closed until the state fulfills its promise to provide us with water," said Nabeel Ahmad of Hawdh Al-Ashraf.

Fekra Mahmoud, a writer from Taiz, said that life in Taiz has been worrying as some young people "are immature and might be pushed by the regime or revolu-

tion supporters to do things such as fire gunshots in the air and close roads. We should all work to return life to normalcy in Taiz."

According to a source that asked not to be named, there are people who want rampant insecurity in the city and who pretend that water and electricity problems are the motives behind closing roads. According to well-informed sources from the Republican Guards, representatives of the military committee withdrew from Taiz as they were called on by higher-ups in Sana'a.

This occurred simultaneously with the arrival of the military commission headed by Major General Nasser Al-Tahiri in Taiz. The major came to solve issues regarding checkpoints, the removal of armed figures and the release of prisoners.

An official source from the military commission denied that the withdrawal of Republican Guard from Taiz took place. He said that all the Republican Guard units in Taiz are committed, are under the guidance of the military committee and that they returned to their camps. He added that the commission is living up to its responsibility to restore security and stability to Taiz.

Men supporting the revolution held a consultative meeting in Taiz on Monday to discuss the governorate's security situation and to define the roles required for Yemen's military and security forces.

A statement issued at the meeting demanded that corrupt military and security officers be held accountable for murder and for abuses against civilian and military personnel in Taiz.



Locals in Taiz fear the return of violence to the city, especially with the renewed presence of armed militias.

The statement demanded that military prisoners be released and they should be given their sus-

pending salaries. In addition, they wanted; those in exile and those suspended from

work to return to be able to return to their normal lives. They said that they should be compensated

for the harm they suffered simply because they supported the revolution.

Al-Qaeda may hinder political progress



Armed men thought to have links with Al-Qaeda reportedly withdrew from Rada'a because they lacked a sufficient presence to maintain control of the district.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANAA, Feb. 1 — A recent report carried out by the Abaad Center for Studies and Research has warned of the potential for certain Yemeni cities to fall to Al-Qaeda.

The center also warned about a repeat of a "Rada'a and Abyan" scenario in other governorates such as Ibb, Al-Dhale, Lahj, Aden and Hadhramout.

However, the report ruled out Al-Qaeda's ability to take control of any city without direct and indirect support from relevant parties in the two-year transitional period.

The report indicated that the reason behind the withdrawal of Al-Qaeda militants from Rada'a last week was a failure by Al-Qaeda to recruit an enough people to maintain control of the city.

"Al-Qaeda took advantage of a political vacuum to strengthen its base," said the report.

It called for the unity government to urgently put together a plan to deal with Al-Qaeda and start a dialogue and discussion with Al-Qaeda members.

Last week, Ansar Al-Sharia (Sharia supporters), a group that falls under the umbrella of Al-Qaeda, called for "all Muslims" to implement Sharia and to not remain silent on corruption.

Ansar Al-Sharia easily took control of Rada'a last month, causing panic among locals. They later withdrew following an agreement between them and tribesmen.

However, it's expected that Al-Qaeda is going to will attempt to seize other cities and exploit unrest in the country.

Ayesh Awais, a security researcher at the Saba Center for Strategic Studies, told the Yemen Times that Al-Qaeda movement and expansion will negatively affect political progress and lead to security tensions.

"It's not reasonable to hold elections in the areas of conflict," he said.

Awais said that Al-Qaeda is sometimes used as a "gun for hire." He added, "In recent days, there's no one Al-Qaeda, but rather many groups that work under the umbrella of Al-Qaeda."

"Any Al-Qaeda activities will target the Gulf initiative and the powers that support this initiative," he added.

Abdul-Salam Mohammed, head of the Abaad Center for Studies and Research, said that Al-Qaeda

movement poses a danger to the Gulf initiative's success.

Mohammed partly holds the international community responsible. "They're responsible for this movement because they didn't tighten their supervision of Al-Qaeda in Yemen."

Mohammed told the Yemen Times that it's been proven that some security officers were accomplices of Al-Qaeda.

He said if all parties exhibit honesty and seriousness, Al-Qaeda will cease to exist. "There would be no problem if the Prime Minister, for example, decided to enter into a dialogue with Al-Qaeda to discuss what their demands are."

Mohammed expects that Al-Qaeda will transfer its operational center from Afghanistan to Yemen and warned that this would lead to a significant in-country American military presence.

"Any American military intervention means that Yemen will turn into another Afghanistan or Somalia," he warned.

Mohammed said that there are those who benefit from Al-Qaeda movement. "It's strange that Al-Qaeda militants took control of Central Security in Rada'a without fighting."

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American drone strikes provoke Yemenis against interim government

By: Shatha Al-Harazi
& Ans Al-Rawi

ABYAN, Feb. 1 — Many Yemenis, and especially those in Abyan governorate, are blaming the new government for a loss of sovereignty after a US drone strike killed 11 Al-Qaeda members on Yemeni soil on Monday.

The drones fired four missiles; two exploded and the remaining two are still 'active' and "may explode at any time," eyewitnesses — who have been present for such strikes in the past — told the Yemen Times. The missiles sit 50 meters away from the nearest village.

"Three Al-Qaeda leaders are confirmed to be dead, while another two were wounded" said Amr Al-Tammah, a cameraman who was working in the area at the time of the attack. He said that the other six were members of Al-Qaeda.

"All the health centers refused to deal with the remains and corpses of the dead members of Al-Qaeda," said Khaled Al-Abda, a reporter in Abyan.

On Wednesday morning, one of

the two wounded men died. He was buried by Ansar Al-Sharia at their cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

The Yemen Times has learned that Naser Al-Wahaishi, the leader of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, was not among the dead.

Al-Tammah told the Yemen Times that the first strike happened at 10:45 PM at Imkhader village. The strikes targeted a vehicle belonging to the group; the first attempt missed, while the second strike successfully struck the target.

"The attack was in a place in the desert where locals usually play football," said Al-Tammah.

One of the killed leaders, Fathi Ma'wala, is claimed to be a relative of vice president Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Saeed Al-Jumhi, a research specialist in terrorism and militant groups, said that what happened doesn't necessarily indicate anything negative against the upcoming president or that he might have relatives with links to Al-Qaeda. However, Al-Jumhi said that if the upcoming president does have rela-

tives linked to Al-Qaeda, this might provide an opportunity to fight terrorism.

"VP Hadi is from Al-Wadheeh in Abyan; his being from the area would help convince locals to forgo Al-Qaeda, and that Al-Qaeda powers should withdraw from the area," he explained.

One of the reasons the public protested against the regime last year was its record of allowing the US to take military actions on Yemeni lands as part of their counter-terrorism strategy. The National Unity government was expected to assuage public anger and act on its demands.

"It's frustrating that the National Unity government could not keep Yemeni sovereignty on Yemeni air and land, but they do face big challenges...it is early to blame them" said Mohammed al-Said, Abyan local council member. Al-Said added however that the council can't offer any reassurances to Abyan citizens that such strikes won't hit them or that their lives are safe.

"The local council has been marginalized for six months now as a

result of the governorate's security situation. One of the threats in the area is these drone strikes," he said.

For his part, Al-Jumahi warned that American drone activity could allow terrorist groups to grab public sympathy fast, allowing them to recruit more members.

"The military attacks against these groups will help in eliminating two or three or even ten terrorists but on the other hand will provide the militant groups with acceptable excuses for being in the area. This will make people stand on their sides and picture the situation as an American invasion of Yemen."

He explained that the groups will take advantage of public panic and will make recruitment efforts, convincing people that they will die anyways because of air strikes and that it's better to die as martyrs, fighting on their side.

"They could easily convince people to fight with them, especially as the American drone strike frequently hit civilian locations such as mosques," he added.

Al-Jumahi explained that the National Unity Government faces many challenges in running the country and gaining control over the situation. One of the biggest dangers is that the government could lose control of Aden, one of Yemen's biggest cities. Therefore, the new government's international relationships, and especially its relationship with the US, will be even weaker since the US sponsored the very deal that put them in power.

"The fact that the government is not in harmony — being as it is a mix between what the regime and the opposition was — they cannot prevent the Americans from attacking Yemeni lands, especially since the US has had permission to do so for a long time."

He added that the best time to blame the National Unity government for such mistakes will be after February 21, when Vice President Hadi will be elected as president for the two-year transitional period.

Al-Tammah told the Yemen Times that Al-Qaeda is well-represented in the area, and has checkpoints at which they raise their black flags.

Training course for English teachers in rural areas

By: Amira Al-Arasi

SANA'A, Feb. 1 — A three-day training session for 100 English teachers in rural areas concluded its activities on Monday in Sana'a. Speaking about future plans for the nation, Yemen's Deputy Minister of Education said, "The ministry will be in need of 12,000 new English teachers nationwide."

During the three-day session, teachers worked on writing and reading teaching skills in order to improve their ability to help students acquire the English language.

The training was held under the auspices of the U.S. Embassy, and in cooperation with the British Council, Ministry of Education, Yemen

American Language Institute and the Community College.

Ahlam Ba Abad, a teacher at Aden's Al-Shab School for the past 10 years said, "This training is very important for English teachers. I have learned how to teach English rules in several ways, such as with activities and games...how to teach English in fun ways."

Mohib Al-Magatari, a teacher at Al-Thawra School in Marib city said, "Real education is how to explain things to students in new ways and to get students to learn and improve their English skills."

"This will enable our students to use the English language anywhere", he added.

Al-Magatari criticized standard

English language curricula, saying "It's difficult for students to absorb and even the teachers can't teach it."

Abdullah Al-Gharbani, a trainer for the session and teacher at the Yemen American Language Institute, said, "I presented one lecture on children's critical thinking to drive students to think critically and ask questions."

He explained that in this activity, trainers show teachers how to respond to students' psychologies and get their attention for language learning.

Huda Salim, representative and trainer at the British Council, said "Trainees were selected according to their skill levels and also because



The ministry of education plans to teach Yemenis students English from the fourth grade.

they hadn't had training opportunities in the past."

"Trainers were selected after they received in-country training from the Ministry of Education," she said.

Training materials were chosen by the British Council, in coordination with the Ministry of Education.

Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Abdullah Al-Hamdi highlighted the fact that acquiring English is a problem for Yemeni students because most students stop reading and using English when they finish secondary school.

He said that the ministry plans to teach English to Yemeni students from the fourth grade on.

Insecurity profile in Aden during January

By: Fuad Mussed

ADEN, Feb. 1 — An unidentified armed group of men intercepted the Saudi Deputy Consul in Aden, Abdullah Al-Khaledi, as he traveled home from work on Monday.

The men forced the Saudi diplomat to exit his vehicle while on his way to his home in Aden's Al-Mansoura city. The men, armed with assault rifles and machine guns, confiscated the diplomat's car and some personal belongings.

A security source said that the Saudi diplomat was not assaulted and that the police continue to search for the armed group.

Also on Monday, policemen in Aden recovered a stolen car belonging to the general director of Aden's Civil Defense Authority. The car was stolen one week ago by armed men in Aden's Al-Sheikh Othman District.

A security source at the Civil Defense Authority said that the car was handed over by the police after the culprits were arrested and detained for future prosecution.

In Aden and on Monday morning also, six children and one woman — all displaced persons from Abyan — were injured by a detonated blast at Al-Qadisya school in Al-Mansoura District.

Local sources said that the children found the detonator and at-

tempted to extract the copper from it, leading to an immediate explosion. All injured were admitted to the hospital for treatment.

In January, Aden witnessed several incidences of insecurity in different districts in the governorate. Following is a summary of main security situations in Aden during January.

January 2: Maher Bin Hatbin, an employee at the Central Organization for Control and Auditing was killed at his work site during a protest to demand the resignation of their manager on grounds of corruption. Armed men working with the manager fired at the protesters.

January 3: Unidentified armed men stormed the Natco Company building in Al-Mualla in Aden, and left with stolen goods.

January 4: Two persons were killed and 12 others left injured after an attack was carried out by armed men against a hotel in Al-Sheikh Othman District.

January 11: Armed men attacked a minibus carrying soldiers and officers from the Political Security Service. The attack resulted in the death of two persons, with seven others injured.

January 13: A retired colonel and pilot and five other citizens were killed, and more than ten Southern Movement supporters were injured during confrontations

The Latest Buzz

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

► Abdel-Moneim Al-Afthani, a leading figure in Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), died on Wednesday after getting injured in a US air raid. The raid targeted a number of cars and armed groups on Tuesday in Amajderh, an area in the outskirts of Abyan's Lauder district.

► On Tuesday, \$28,000, 5400 Pounds Sterling and YR 284,000 were stolen from Aden's Gandhi Private School. The police have not found the culprit(s).

► The Human Rights organization HOOD on Tuesday condemned the executions of Sheikhs Khalid and Abdou Nahshal of Haja after they had received unfair trials. Their trials were handled by their tribal and political opponents.

► In its weekly meeting on Tuesday, the Cabinet approved giving the Public Electricity Corporation three-month notice to begin paying its financial obligations to the Yemeni Oil Company. The corporation has taken mazut, diesel and gas from the oil company.

► Minister of Information Ali Al-Amrani survived an assassination attempt near the Cabinet building yesterday. The assailant's identity is unknown. Several bullets succeeded in hitting the car, but neither the minister nor his men were injured. Al-Amrani had received several death threats after implementing unprecedented changes in official media outlets since being assigned minister.

► An armed group in Mahweet governorate's Wadi Al-Ahjur kidnapped 6 staff members from the World Relief Organization. The kidnapped employees are German, Colombian, Iraqi, Palestinian and Yemeni. The kidnapers have demanded that the government release an imprisoned relative.

► Minister of Human Rights Houria Mashhoor has said that senior State leaders receive 90% of total bonuses and incentives, while the rest of the staff in state institutions get "the crumbs." She said this makes employees frustrated and contributes to poor work performance. She said that the current financial system encourages, rather than eradicates, corruption.

between government security forces and armed men aligned with the Southern Movement in Khawr Makrs. An officer and soldiers from the Central Security Forces were also killed.

There were also clashes between Southern Movement members and security forces at Caltex Roundabout in Al-Mansoura. One woman was killed by a stray bullet in Khawr Makrs.

January 15: An armed group blocked the main road to Aden's Al-Mualla District.

January 17: There were clashes at Show Square in Khawr Makrs, and explosions shook Al-Mansoura's Capota residential city.

January 18: Fierce fighting erupted around Vice President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi's house in Khawr Makrs after unidentified armed men attacked a military vehicle.

January 20: A group of unidentified armed men killed three soldiers and burned their vehicles in an attack targeting a security patrol at Al-Mansoura's Caltex Roundabout.

January 21: Nightfall saw clashes erupt in different areas in Aden Governorate, resulting in three citizens receiving injuries.

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Lost in Yemen's streets

In the Arab world in general – but in Yemen in particular – mental disorders are associated with myths, superstitions and misconceptions about magic and the supernatural world. Such associations in Yemen coexist with extremely trying external circumstances for the mentally ill. In Sa'ada, for example, shell blasts and gunfire, the fleeing of homes and visible corpses further damage peoples' psyches. Moreover, phenomena such as high levels of internal immigration, high poverty rates, and illiteracy only further compound the problem.



Many mentally ill people have lived on Sana'a's streets for dozens of years.

By: Marwa Najmaldeen

"The man wears tattered dirty clothes, his hair is mused, and his face has not been washed in ages. He's lived in a back street behind this oil petrol station for more than six years," said Saif Mohammad, who works at the station. "He lives in the street with cardboard boxes for a mattress and covers his body with a grubby blanket," said Mohammad, who added that

the street when a man slapped me across the face," said Mahmoud, who slapped the man back in self-defense.

Exchanged slaps became a fight with the man, who soon turned out to be "strong." They fought until two people came on the scene and ended the fight between them.

Mahmoud said that ever since, when he sees a mentally man, he either waits for the other to change his path or changes his own route so that there's no "possibility of a fight."

country in this dirty way, while they can in fact do this in other ways," he said.

He said that such people are now everywhere - on the bus, in the street, and in restaurants.

Nasher repeated a Yemeni saying about crazy people that says, "Do not cry your eyes out for someone who died. But cry when someone loses their mind."

The condition of those who have mental disorders is only getting worse with the passage of time due to a lack of health and psychological care, especially after the Ministry of Health closed its mental care unit. The ministry replaced the unit with the National Program for Mental Health Care. The program, however, does not provide for medications or treatment.

There exist no official reports with any accuracy or reliability about mental health in Yemen. According to estimates carried out in 2005 and 2006 by the Yemeni Association for Mental Health, the Arab Resource Collective, and the World Health Organization, there are only 45 working psychiatrists in Yemen.

This translates to about one psychiatrist for every 500 thousand people in the country.

There are nearly 3,000 social workers working in 100 in academic institutions, 75 in the health sector and 45 in social affairs, and associations. In the whole country, there are only four mental health hospitals with a capacity of approximately 850 beds. The four hospitals are in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz and Hodeida. There are no special sections for children, but only for men and women.

People who experience the trauma of losing a relative, a life partner, who have suffered serious accidents, injuries, or illnesses, or face profes-

sional or emotional failure can be termed psychological help seekers. There are estimates that for these reasons, up to four million people in Yemen are in need of psychological help or treatment.

Um Redhwan, a housewife, said that she cannot tolerate people in the street with mental disorders, as they are "basically eyes for the national and political security services."

"They act crazy so that they can do whatever they want. No one can tell them anything because they are supposed to be mentally ill," she said.

She added that after observing such people, she's wondered how a crazy guy can be sane enough to enter a grocery store, operate the water cooler and, when he's finished drinking, politely wipe drops of water from his chin.

"One day, I saw a crazy man running naked in the street. He was in a sexual frenzy and running after men and women. It was so pathetic, but what can we do if there aren't enough hospitals?" asked Mohammad Mansour, a graphic designer.

Mansour feels sympathy towards such mentally ill individuals, especially when he knows that some mental clinics can be found in prisons, "as if they had committed a crime." He said that he also feels sympathy for national and political security officers who pretend to be crazy for financial incentives.

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Nationwide armed conflicts and challenging economic conditions have contributed to the homelessness of many, including the clinically insane.

the man draws well and has wonderful handwriting.

Mohammad said that kind people sometimes take him to the barber, wash him and give him clean clothes, but just two or three months later will arrive back and "see him in the same miserable state and again help him, give him some food, and provide him with paper to write and draw on."

Sometimes, "madmen" are not as pacific as this particular man.

"They might slap you in the face right out of the blue," Othman Mahmoud, an English language teacher, said. "One day I was walking along

"The crazy people in the streets scare the hell out of me. They walk in the streets like stray dogs and no one can stop them."

Who are the mentally ill people in the streets?

For Abdullah Nasher, a grocery store owner, some of the mentally ill "are actually from the political and national security...everybody knows this."

"Some national and political security officers would rather receive bonuses to work as undercover agents, pretending to live like crazy people. They imagine that they help their

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Yemen's GCC Initiative: Cosmetic or comprehensive change?

By: Atiaf Alwazir

After nine months of mass protests calling for an end to the regime, and six months after the initial Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) initiative was submitted, Ali Abdullah Saleh signed the GCC's implementing mechanism on 23 November 2011, at a ceremony in Saudi Arabia. The deal involved the transfer of his powers to Vice President Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi, in return for immunity from prosecution. A national unity government will be created, evenly divided between the opposition and Saleh's ruling party.

While the GCC implementing mechanism marks the first step in a political process on the long road to change, it fell short of the comprehensive change protesters have been demanding for some 10 months. It fails to appropriately restructure the military, ignores a large section of the population, grants Saleh immunity instead of serving justice and provides for elections that allow only one pre-determined winner.

On the day of the signature, confusion loomed in Yemen and mixed feelings surfaced in the streets of the capital.

Some expressed hope that this signature would save Yemen from economic and humanitarian collapse, others expressed happiness because "this dictator was forced to sign and relinquish his power to the vice president, and the JMP and the youth" said Ahmed, a member of the opposition coalition, the Joint Meeting Party (JMP).

Not everyone shares Ahmed's enthusiasm. "I am not happy because we went to the street to demand an end to the regime and the current system, not just the removal of one man," said Fatima al-Aghbary, protester and member of an independent youth coalition. Many protesters echoed Fatima's worries, expressing feelings of betrayal and deep disappointment with the JMP.

At the outset of the demonstrations, groups representing most of the pro-democracy coalitions at the square came up with a list of demands. At the top of the list articulated by the Coordinating Council of the Youth Revolution of Change (CCYRC) in March is the "removal of the current regime peacefully and removal of all its figures and all members of the President's family and his relatives from all leadership posts in the military and civil institutions."

The GCC implementing mechanism is imperfect, but from a diplomatic standpoint is an acceptable solution. While it is a compromise between the different formal political parties in Yemen, it is also a good compromise for foreign countries that have interests in the country – mainly Saudi Arabia and the United States. Supporting the GCC mechanism means that both countries can show some support for the democracy movement, but at the same time maintain an old system that is beneficial to both Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Saudi Arabia is not keen on seeing independent civic youth take leadership, as this pro-democracy movement could spill over into neighboring Saudi Arabia. The United States on the other hand, has a deep relationship with the current government due to its counter-terrorism unit and the "war on terror," and therefore would not want to see that relationship disappear.

Given the complexity of interests involved in Yemen it is no wonder the plan contains many vague stipulations that could be interpreted in various ways.

Military restructuring

One of the main problems in Yemen is family/tribal control over the military and security apparatus, which therefore provides that family/tribe total control over state resources. For example, the son of the president heads the Republican Guards and the Special Counter-terrorism Forces; the nephew of the president controls

the Central Security Forces; and the president's brother controls the Air Force.

It should come as no surprise then, that the democracy movement called for a restructuring of the military as a means to end the military/family dictatorship. The movement demands: "Dissolving the political security forces and national security forces, and forming a new national security agency under the umbrella of the Ministry of Interior," in addition to, "merging the Republican Guards with the military forces, and dissolving the national defense council to ensure full impartiality of the army and security forces."

According to the GCC implementing mechanism, the new government will appoint a committee to "restructure" the security forces, including the army, the police and the intelligence services, headed by VP Hadi. While this sounds great in theory, it remains unclear what powers this committee will have to make real reforms, especially since it is very unlikely that Hadi will be able to push for these reforms, as he is considered to be weak and uninfluential.

More worrisome, is that there is no clear stipulation that bans the son or nephews of the president from remaining in their posts. In addition, any recommendation to remove government forces will also mean the need to remove Ali Mohsin, the "defected" military General, from his post. This could either lead to renewed military clashes between the two sides, or the restoration of an old friendship between Ali Mohsin and the Saleh clan as the only way for both camps to stay in power.

The day after the signing, large billboards appeared in the streets of Sana'a, showing Saleh and his son Ahmed, in military uniform, by his side. The text on the billboard reads: "You raised your son very well, that is why he will always remain by your side." These billboards are an indication of the future plan to keep the son in his sensitive and powerful position.

The extent to which the com-

mittee is able to restructure the security forces and the military, will lead to the same extent of real change in Yemen. If these security forces are not dissolved, or merged into one national security agency, then the shadow of Saleh and the system he created will continue to rule the country.

Lack of inclusion

The GCC initiative and mechanism only addressed the formal political parties, and disregarded those who were the fuel for the mass people's revolution: the youth. It also overlooked the powerful political groups with wide grassroots support, such as the Houthis and the southern secessionists. Since these important groups were not part of the discussion, they naturally do not feel ownership of it, and therefore feel that it is not binding for them.

These groups will most likely also be excluded from the unity government that divides seats between the JMP and the ruling party. In addition, since the JMP is made up of different political parties, it is unclear to which extent parties other than the dominant Islamist Islah party, will be represented.

In addition, although the mechanism indicates that "national dialogue" will take place with the presence of youth, women, Houthis and southern secessionists, it is unclear whether a new government that is seen as illegitimate will be able to mediate such talks. There might be a need for an honest broker in the middle to carry such a heavy burden. This might be a place where independents can fill the gap.

Women on the other hand were mentioned very briefly in the implementing mechanism, despite the fact that they were part of the revolution from the beginning. The mechanism states that women should have "appropriate representation" in the new government. The vagueness of the term "appropriate" will create widespread debate, and of course the interpretation will differ from group to group.

Women's groups need to push for real representation at the decision making level and to be part of all the important committees, including the constitutional committee.

Immunity clause v. justice

After the deaths and injuries of hundreds of peaceful protesters and civilians, the immunity clause given to Saleh and his close allies feels like "a slap in the face" says Ali, a 19-year-old protester. The immunity clause violates the youth's demand that seeks to "legally pursue and prosecute corrupt officials that caused, assisted and incited the killing and injuries of peaceful protesters." From a diplomatic standpoint, the immunity clause was a necessary compromise in order for Saleh to agree to sign.

The immunity clause not only goes against the demands of the people, and against human rights, but it's also a dangerous precedent to set in a society that will take matters into its own hands if justice is not served.

Realizing such inherent dangers, the implementing mechanism tried to address this concern by emphasizing the creation of a national commission for human rights, charged with investigating individual complaints regarding human rights violations and compensating victims.

But despite multiple redrafts the rights commission was excluded from the final agreement. With no court to intervene, the families of victims of violence such as the March 18 sniper attacks on peaceful Sana'a protesters, resulting in 50 deaths, will feel alienated. Finding no legal means to seek justice, the victims and their families may take matters into their own hands. In a society with a tradition of revenge, this could stir a cycle of retribution leading to years of war.

One-person election

The upcoming election scheduled for February 21 will be a grand show to mark the beginning of a new phase. But the new phase will begin with a flawed process – an uncontested election. Both the JMP and the ruling General People's Council (GPC) agreed in the implementing mechanism to accept one candidate: Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi, in order to move past the political deadlock.

Of course many different electoral systems exist, but this one-person election will naturally not sit well with the Yemeni people. As elections imply a way for an electorate to select someone among

multiple candidates for office, the upcoming "election" is more of an "appointed" post rather than an election.

Having an election might emphasize the importance of a process. However when the process is a failed one, wouldn't that legitimize an illegitimate process? It is precisely for this reason that some independent youth are deciding whether to select another candidate for the elections, even if it is just a symbolic move.

A legally binding signature may not be enough to ensure that elections will be conducted in a timely fashion. It is not beyond question that Saleh, or the people around him, may continue to create conflict either to postpone elections, to prolong his stay, or to make sure his son remains in a powerful post. Also problematic is that the GCC implementing mechanism places a lot of importance on one person: Abd Rabu Hadi Mansour. What if he suddenly dies, or is killed? Will both sides be able to agree on another candidate? Will elections be postponed indefinitely?

Conclusion

While the GCC implementing mechanism has some important stipulations, it should be placed in a context where the rule of law is absent, and implementation is often lacking. In the absence of an independent judiciary, who will monitor the implementation? Time will unravel the answers to the many questions that still remain.

Despite all these imperfections, Saleh has legally signed away his political career. It is up to the people in the street to make sure that happens, and to continue to push for broad changes. Independent groups should form pressure groups to monitor the implementation of the mechanism and to put pressure on the new transitional unity government.

The hope for Yemen is that the independent civic groups will organize to become the third voice in order to bring true democracy to Yemen.

Atiaf Alwazir is a Yemeni researcher & blogger based in Sana'a

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj

The best friend !!!



Iran might be the biggest loser in the Arab Spring

By Colin Kahl
The Atlantic

When Mubarak fell, Iran's leaders moved out with swag. They saw one pivotal US ally gone, and perceived an opportunity to exploit unrest to undermine other pro-Western regimes, especially Saudi Arabia. They sought to develop contacts with Islamists in Egypt and Libya, expand ties to opposition movements in Yemen, and capitalize on the indigenous Shiite protests in Bahrain. And Iran's leaders seemed confident

that Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad's regime, Tehran's state ally in the Middle East, was immune from the populist wave because of its militant stance toward Israel and the United States.

One year later, however, it is hard to find evidence that Iran has benefited from the Arab uprisings. In fact, Iran's regional position has taken a big hit. With the partial exception of Yemen, Tehran has struggled to build new networks of influence with emerging Islamist actors. Meanwhile, Assad's regime has been thoroughly delegitimized, expelled from the Arab League, and is wobbling in the face of nationwide protests.

This, in turn, has created considerable anxiety for Hezbollah, the Lebanese militia that constitutes Iran's chief non-state ally.

The perception of Iranian meddling has also decimated Tehran's "soft power" appeal across the Arab world. Surveys conducted in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates by Zogby International show Iran's reputation in free fall since the Arab Spring began. Just a few years ago, Iran enjoyed a strong majority of support among the populations of all these countries; as of July 2011, Iran had a net unfavorable rating in every country but Lebanon.

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Sana'ani weddings: Yesterday's language, today's dream

By: Amira Al-Arasi

Yemeni weddings have unique customs – especially those of Sana'a, which are so popular that people all over Yemen copy them in detail. Many Sana'anis still practice old customs during social ceremonies like engagements, marriages and the celebration of newborn babies. But celebrations are about more than just one happy event.

As well as the festivities, these events are also used by women to find potential brides for any sons or brothers who have reached the age of marriage. On the lookout, these women assess every young woman with an eagle eye. Initially looking at the way they behave and the clothes they wear and as far as clothing goes, modesty is always preferred.

Once a girl is chosen, she will be investigated without her knowledge, while her background and that of her family will come under scrutiny. If girl and her family are deemed suitable, and the groom's family is convinced that she is the one, women – usually the would-be groom's closest kin – will pay a surprise visit to her home after being introduced by a woman who knows both families.

Such visits are often made for the purpose of inspecting the way in which the girl's family receives guests – they will even examine the cleanness of the house, including the bathroom. At the end of the visit they

prepare an engagement "package" or bag that contains an engagement dress, a gold ring and other jewelry, a pair of shoes, two pieces of expensive fabric to make dresses for the girl's mother and grandmother, two perfume bottles, a wristwatch, an amount of money to hold the engagement party (usually not exceeding YR 30,000 or \$150) and high quality chocolates.

As for men, they buy a large quantity of good quality qat to give away to those attending the engagement celebration. They go to the bride's house to chew qat with her male relatives who seal the engagement by reciting a special verse of the Quran.

All people attending the session also recite the same sura as a means to bless the engagement, after which the engagement gift bag is delivered. When the session is concluded and the girl is congratulated, the visitors leave.

When the big day approaches, the dowry of about YR 800,000 (around \$3,600) is paid the bride's father to buy jewelry and clothes for the wedding and the days following it.

The bride's week

This starts with her going to a steam, or Turkish, bath that has been reserved exclusively for the celebrating women. The bride-to-be often goes with her girlfriends where they have a spot dedicated to them. She wears a necklace made of red onyx that is traditionally believed to fend

women in Sana'a's Old City.

When the bride is ready to leave the steam bath, a car comes to take her home. As she steps out of the Turkish bath an egg is broken – another tradition to repel the evil eye. Women accompanying the girl then utter ululating cries of joy before she enters the car, with happy songs playing until she arrives home. Once there her male relatives and neighbors shoot guns into the air and set off fireworks to express their joy at her arrival.

When she enters her home women receive her and break another egg, cheering loudly until she arrives at her bedroom. On this day large quantities of food are cooked and relatives and neighbors of the brides are invited to lunch.

The second day is called the "green day" because the girl wears a green dress, which is very loose and has long sleeves with a head cover fixed in place with silver clasps. The bride usually borrows the green dress because she will wear it only once in her life. She also wears a thin veil that will remain in place throughout the party, along with various silver accessories. The bride is ushered by a female singer, singing traditional songs and accompanied by a flute and drums from her bedroom to the room where women are waiting for her.

Hot drinks like traditional coffee and white tea as well as homemade cookies and biscuits are handed out.

The next day, the bride goes to the



According to the Sana'ani wedding customs, the groom should celebrate his wedding night with men on the street.

pre-nuptial "ceremonials". He goes to the barber to have his beard and mustache shaved or trimmed and to have facial masks applied. The following day, he and his friends will go to a Turkish bath. When he exits the building, a band playing traditional instruments will receive him. The band will continue to accompany him to his home, where he will change his clothes in preparation for an afternoon session with friends and guests. If his home is not large enough to accommodate all his guests, a hall can be booked for the purpose.

During the afternoon party, artists will play the lute and sing Sana'ani songs, with intervals for traditional religious chants. Short breaks will allow people a chance to chat with the bridegroom as well as to allow them to speak amongst each other in a congenial manner. This will continue until evening, when the newly wed man will leave to find some rest, leaving behind guests who likely wish to stay awake through the night and until dawn. They will be provided with homemade cookies and tea.

The next morning, the bride will wake up late in order to prepare herself for her once-in-a-lifetime wedding day. All her family and neighbors will prepare lunch for the big day – called the 'banquet day'. The groom is invited to this feast and attends it along with his family. When lunch is finished, the groom and his entourage go to his wedding party hall and stay there until night, when his wedding ceremony will take place.

The bride will take a bath to prevent her henna from getting smudged. She will also supervise the preparation of the bag she is to take to her new home. Her white wedding dress is then prepared, along with all its accessories, before she departs with two or more of her friends for the beautician's. Her mother will put perfume and incense on all her clothes.

In the afternoon, the two families will receive their guests at the women's hall. When the bride is ready, a decorated car will take her from the hairdresser's to the hall, where she will be met by all her female relatives, friends and guests, who will enthusiastically celebrate her arrival.

Meanwhile, the groom will be celebrated by men on the street, in front of or near his house, and where decorations, lights and loudspeakers have been installed. The celebration is initiated by the chanter, a man chosen for his pleasant voice. At this time, no music is played. The chanting includes supplications and prayers for the groom and his bride.

This continues for an hour, with the groom and all the audience standing or moving very slowly. After that, the flutist will start playing his instrument with assistance from two other musicians – one using a spoon or other metal object on a special brass tray and the other a drum. The band will sing old and popular Sana'ani songs.

During this time, women from both families and from the neighborhood will climb atop the roofs of surrounding houses to observe the procession and trill. A man with a lute, assisted by a drummer, will play a variety of songs next. Many of the youth attendees will dance to the music. Pictures will be taken of the groom as family and friends surround him.

A number of brass or clay vases will be put in front of the groom. They will contain aromatic herbs, including basil, in addition to some candles. A three-layered tray named al-mashjab will also be provided. It too will contain herbs, candles sprinkled with glitter and eggs on which the word 'Allah' is written. When the street celebration has concluded, the procession will move to the hall reserved for the groom's final party, where he sits and takes a last set of pictures with his friends, who are also offered cookies and tea.

At around midnight, the bride will be prepared to be taken to her husband's house by a group of men from his family. They will have dinner at her house before she is taken away to her new home. A caravan of many cars will accompany the bride on her trip, honking their horns and moving along slowly. When she arrives in her new neighborhood, she will be received and welcomed with songs, trilling, and fireworks. When the bride crosses over the threshold of her husband's house, an egg is broken and joyful shrills sound loudly as she heads to a hall full of female guests. The bridegroom's family provides a dinner for the men who transported the bride prior to their departure.

The groom proceeds to his bedroom, where he finds his bride. He puts his hand on her forehead and recites *al-Fatiha* before removing her veil and kissing her on her forehead, at which point attending women trill and congratulate them. Some photos are taken of the two and cakes are cut before they are left alone.

The next morning, men from the bride's family come to their in-laws' house to receive the good news of their girl's honor. On the third day, the groom will visit his mother-in-law, taking with him a piece of cloth bearing stains of blood which indicate her virginity on the wedding day. The fabric, which he should hand over to the bride's mother, will have been perfumed and have black seeds and rue added. Out of courtesy, he will congratulate his in-laws on having raised their daughter properly.

On the seventh day, the bride will wear a Yemeni crown of gold or a special hair covering called qinba'ai, which is adorned with coral beads. On the eighth day, the couple will depart for their honeymoon, either inside or outside Yemen.

Birth customs

Before birth, all the mother's and her child's needs are prepared, including clothes, coffee and so on. After giving birth, the new mother will stay in one room for 15 days without wearing any make-up or fancy clothes. Throughout these days, she will receive guests, who will bring presents for her and her child. The women will offer them coffee or tea from her husband's family. After that, she will move to another, larger room called the 'birth' room. This room will be decorated with the sex of the child in mind; if it is a boy, then a man's head covering (shawl), a jambiah (traditional dagger) and/or a jacket will be hung over his head. If the baby is a girl, they will hang a maswan (rug), gold crown or a bead necklace. In both cases, copies of the Quran will be handed out to guests to ward off the evil eye from the mother and her child.

The move from the old to the new room is celebrated by the new mother's family and friends, and is accompanied by a female singer. On the first day in the new room, her in-laws will prepare coffee, cakes and cooked peas. Over the following days, her family or close friends may do the same until the conclusion of the 40-day occasion, the last day of which being called the 'completion day', when her hands and legs will be tattooed and she will be dressed in fine clothes and given a joyful party.



Many Sana'anis still practice traditional wedding customs.

will take her home phone number to talk to the family again later.

After they have finished scrutinizing the girl, the bridegroom's family will meet to review the information they have acquired, compare notes and discuss their impressions of the potential bride and her family.

If they all agree, they will call the girl's family and arrange an appointment for a second, "official" visit. As soon as the would-be bride's family agrees to receive them, they buy chocolate or other gifts and, again, only women go on the agreed day.

The visiting mother proposes on behalf of her son to the girl's family, officially requesting her hand. In return, the girl's family requests some time, often a week or so to do their share of background checks on the groom and his family. They also agree on a day to get their reply to the proposal.

When the deadline arrives, the girl's family calls to either accept or decline the marriage offer. If the response is yes, initial congratulations are exchanged and the young man's father, or one who represents him, visits the young woman's family and asks officially for her hand in a small ceremony.

After that a girl from the groom's side goes to take the bride's measurements for the wedding dress and shoes as well as the engagement ring. When that is done, they

off the evil eye.

When they arrive at the bath, the bride is received by a female singer. And when she finishes her bath, a cosmetic expert and hairdresser attends to her to apply the make-up and put the veil on her face, adding aromatic herbs to her head cover. She wears a traditional Sana'ani embroidered dress and an outer cover called a sitara – a piece of cloth that is still worn today, especially elder

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The groom proceeds to his bedroom, where he finds his bride. He puts his hand on her forehead and recites *al-Fatiha* before removing her veil and kissing her on her forehead, at which point attending women trill and congratulate them.

hairdresser to have her hair done for the thebbal day when she wears a red, thick dress with gold strings. The dress is made up of three pieces and is similar to an Indian wedding dress. The girl wears all the gold that she has as well as a gold-colored veil. Also on this day the bride is accompanied by the Sana'ani singer to her guests. This day may be celebrated either at the bride's home or at a wedding hall.

After this day, which is two days away from her wedding day, a day is dedicated to henna. This is a type of black henna that is used to decorate the arms, shoulders and legs. It is mixed in water with a little salt or perfume so that the bride does not become allergic to the dye used. The bride gets a special pattern, different to that given to her family and friends.

During the henna process, all doors and windows should be shut tightly so that no wind can spoil the dye. After the henna is applied, the decorator waits until the dye is dry before applying layer of oil jelly and some baby powder, wrapping the dyed areas until she begins to sweat – after which the wraps are removed. Some women have the name and her husband written inside a well-decorated heart to the left of her chest as a dedication of her love.

As the bride-to-be enjoys her last maiden days, the man too has his

Yemeni minister of industry and trade to the Yemen Times: “There should be political will to combat corruption”

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

For about three weeks now, Dr. Sa'aduddin bin Ali bin Salem bin Taleb Al-Kathiri has been Minister of Industry and Trade in the new Yemeni government. He was previously a parliament member from 1997 to 2003 and a chairman of International Cooperation and Foreign Affairs at the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission (SNACC). He resigned from the commission in 200, accusing it of having become a pool of corruption itself after failures to deal with the Aden Free Zone and corruption in the power sector among other cases.

According to people who have worked with him, al-Kathiri is one of Yemen's most honest civil servants. He also canceled his membership to the ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC) in 2007 and quit his post as a member of the parliament after a fight with former deputy speaker, and now speaker, of the parliament Yahia al-Ra'ee.

He has his distinct positions on corruption. He was the whistle-blower in parliament when it came to shady transactions, and when he was appointed as a member of the SNACC, he made it clear that he would hand in his notice if ever the role of the authority weakened, and that was exactly what happened.

Yemen Times' Mohammed Bin Sallam met to discuss his new mission as minister for industry and trade. Here are some excerpts:



Dr. Sa'aduddin bin Ali bin Salem bin Taleb Al-Kathiri, Minister of Industry and Trade

Can you please compare the ministry before and now? What do you aspire to make of it in the future?

A comparison between the ministry's past and present should not be difficult. It used to have its head office in Hasaba but it was looted and badly damaged, so we moved to this small building that has no proper equipment or necessary resources. The ministry in its old building was one of the best ministries, especially in terms of e-management. When I was appointed, the ministry had only five to six computers. We received support from generous donors in the private sector and now we have twenty-five computers.

The ministry has other problems related to management and restructuring, as well as difficult communication with private companies the ministry is dealing with because of the shortage and high cost of fuel. There are also many closed corporations, like gas companies and textile factories in Sana'a and Aden. Such matters need time to be solved. We even need to cooperate with corporations that suffer from a lack of resources due to the political crisis in the country, and we are looking for proper means to do this.

And because the ministry cannot do without economic, commercial, and industrial progress to benefit and learn from, we need to make further efforts in order to keep abreast of the latest developments in these areas.

How do you plan to do that?
It is hard to take a step forward in the current foggy situation. We need

“The government is responsible for setting fuel rates. However, it's the oil ministry that is in charge of circulating, providing and distributing fuel. It's a shame that there are different rates for the same commodity.”

some stability, a lot of planning, and sound management. All of this was not implemented during the last months and I intend to work hard with available resources to change concepts and introduce some possible good policies to improve things and move smoothly forward.

The walls of the building are daubed with graffiti calling for the ministry to be cleansed of 'corruption gangs'.

The scrawls has been here since last month, that is before I came, and they were inspired by the revolution. The ministry was no exception when it comes to developments in the country. We've received representatives of the protesting employees and discussed their demands in a civilized and reasonable manner. We have also agreed on what we need to do in the short and long term to curb and eventually uproot corruption.

Was the protest a result of mistakes committed in the past?

Of course, there were mistakes. Competent and respected persons were marginalized and we managed to bring some of them back. They are now reflecting the memory and the experience of the ministry and are working as consultants to the minister. Since I'm new here, I really need them around me as people who should be commended, honored, and relied on, in order to run things better.

What about Yemen joining the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

Yemen has been trying to enter this organization for ten years now. A political decision was made for it to join. Yemen has what it takes to join, and now we're in the final phases of the process. We've met up to 95 percent of WTO's requirements, meaning that the present situation in Yemen should still satisfy the organization's requirements.

What are examples?

There the required ceilings on customs protection are very low. It's merely around 5 percent for customs tariffs. Also some laws have been amended like those of corporate ownership, as well as imports and exports. There are volumes of conditions that have been met. In short, we've complied with almost all provisions. We will benefit from the membership certificate to encourage investors and all economic sectors in the world to come and invest in Yemen and, God willing, we will eventually accomplish this.

What's left for Yemen to be gain admission to the WTO?

The final thing we need to do is to request parliament to issue the relevant law, which is still under consideration by the house's legal committee who are drafting a number of required laws relating to the protection of intellectual property and adjacent rights. If we can finalize this, then within seven months we'll have concluded all membership requirements to be granted the final certificate as a member of WTO.

What are the obstacles to trade between Yemen and Saudi Arabia?

I visited Saudi Arabia on Friday before last and met with Saudi-Yemeni Trade Council members as well as a number of Saudi and Yemeni businessmen on the sidelines of their regular meeting at the Riyadh chamber of commerce. We discussed several of these issues. The most important of these is the method applied when packaging and wrapping vegetables and fruit exported by Yemeni farmers to Saudi Arabia. Saudis implement particular specifications that

may be hard for some Yemeni exporters to comply with. The solution is therefore for us to abide by such requirements because Saudi know better what is good for their market. This way we can send our commodities to the Saudi as well as all other Gulf states' markets. We also wish for these specifications to be applied to the vegetables and fruit marketed locally too.

What about price stability in the country? Is there any monopoly of certain consumer goods?

I don't think that there's any monopoly. In principle, our ministry is concerned with basic goods, not all goods in the market, except in terms of specifications and rates. I can't say that there's a monopoly because merchants importing wheat are only six or seven, some of whom have their own silos. Unfortunately, the formerly state-owned silos have been sold although they were supposed to be storages for independent traders.

Who is responsible for setting fuel rates?

This is the responsibility of the government. However, it's the oil ministry that is in charge of circulating, providing and distributing fuel. It's a shame that there are different rates for the same commodity. The price of diesel, for instance, ranges from YR50 to YR220 per liter. There are even four different rates for this material. The question is: How can we prevent the illegal selling of diesel? This increases the price of a liter that is meant to be sold for YR50 to YR100-150. But I don't think that we can fix prices in the present chaos.

Tell us about employee discipline, the fingerprint attendance system, and the number of contracted employees in your ministry.

No one is exempted from the fingerprint and photo checks except for the minister, deputy ministers, assistant deputy ministers, and the

minister's office director. Anyway, the number of employees working here now is only 130 out of the total 400 who were working in the ministry before it moved from its original headquarters to Hadda Street.

What are the ministry's media activities?

We have the Industry and Trade magazine that is issued monthly and sometimes bimonthly. It publishes trade marks, both national and international, as well as those who wish to protect their rights. It's not only a newsletter, but also a rights publication. It represents one of the ministry's key activities: preserving property rights, trade rights and agency rights.

Do you see harmony among the new government's members?

There is. Often. The question I keep asking myself is: When is Yemen going to have a fresh economic vision based on a fresh social, economic, and political mentality? This is the change that I wish to happen. It is a must that some social, economic, and political concepts change, and there should be genuine economic leadership for the country to survive its current crisis.

Everybody knows that all that the resources of the country have been mismanaged including gas that could have been used by us as a cheap source of power and that could have helped boost the economy, industry, and services in many ways. Now Yemen lacks the most basic requirement for an economy: power. We therefore need to ensure that Yemen is spared from any further mismanagement.

We have to find realistic solutions for these serious problems, and I'm not only talking about gas. There are other grave problems like the one at the port of Aden, bad attitudes in politics, habits that have taken root over the years such as some shameful tribal actions, granting relatives political posts and exploiting national resources unjustly. All these acts do the country's economy harm.

However, were there to be political will to combat corruption and were employees to show integrity and adopt scientific methodology in management, then all will be fine.

Hayel Saeed Anam Group of companies is a commercial entity that was established in Yemen in 1938.

The Group consists of 87 companies, employing approximately 30,000 staff and has a revenue of multibillion USD.

Its activities include various investment fields: industrial, trading and services spread in so many countries which the most important are: Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE, Malaysia and Indonesia. Hayel Saeed Anam Group is considered the no.1 commercial group in Yemen in respect of the volume of its investment and its competitive position in the market.

وظيفة: المدير العام الإقليمي للموارد البشرية باليمن
Job: Regional General Manager HR, Yemen

Hayel Saeed Anam Group –through its diversified activities– aspires to become a prominent global player in the next few years, by providing quality products and services that meet our consumers' expectations. To achieve this vision, we are looking for highly professional and talented people to join our team in Yemen, and lead the Human Resources function in light of the market challenges, tough competition and our future expansion plans.

Essential Requirements

- Minimum 15 years of HR experience, out of which at least 5 years of experience at Senior Management Level within FMCG and Manufacturing Industry is a must.
- Experience in Multi-National Company is mandatory.
- Experience in Family owned holding groups (preferred).
- Excellent communication in written and spoken English and Arabic.



مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنام وشركاه
Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies

اسم عريق وثقة لها تاريخ
انضم إلى العائلة
'A deep rooted name and known trust'
Join the Family

للتقدم إلى الوظيفة برجاء إرسال السيرة الذاتية الخاصة بكم إلى
priya@hsagcorporate.com

إعلانات صبوبة

شركة النقل البري الدولي

وعبر مكاتبنا .. أن تصومكم

لزمنا بكم على ركب أسطرها الحديث ومرألتها المتطرفة وعلى سباط الرافعة دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الزمان معنا صابوا وسلا، انبادا، منا، صنفا، .. الفريضة - الكلا - سبون - شبة - والهودة الفريضة - الكلا - عدن - لهر - والهكس

صنعا / الإدارة العامة: ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
 الفروع: الحبيظة: ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا: ٠٥/٣٧٨٠٦ - سيون: ٠٥/٤٨٣٤٢ - شبة: (هتق) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

كبير الاملاك الشخصية (كل الاملاك الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع **شراء** **إيجار** **استئجار**

طب **وظيفة** **وظائف شاغرة** **غير ذلك**

نفاصل الاعلان:
 عنوان التواصل:

نص هذا الكوبون يرسله الى صفحة بين تايزر على فاكس ١١٧/٧١ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٨٧ - صنعا لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢١٨١١١/١٣)

فندق تام صيدة زدينيس العالمية للفنقة - صنعا
 فندق شهران - صنعا

معاهد

٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤/٣٠٤
 ٠١/٣٦٤٢٢٢١
 ٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥ : ف :
 ٠١/٥٥٧٨٧١
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٦
 ٠١/٤٤٤٥٧٣
 معهد يالي
 معهد التي
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
 معهد اكسيد
 معهد مالي
 معهد هورايون

شركات التأمين

٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥
 ٠١/٢٧٢٩٣٤
 ٠١/٦٠٨٢٧٣
 ٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣
 ٠١/٤٤٣٨٠٩
 المتحدة للتأمين
 الوطنية للتأمين
 الشركة اليمنية الاسلامية للتأمين واعداد التأمين
 شركة امان
 الجزيرة للتأمين واعداد التأمين

مدارس

٠١/٤٤٠٨٤ : تلاكس:
 ٧٣٣٤٥٥٦٤٥ : موبائل:
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٢٦
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٣
 ٠١/٣٧٠٩١٦/٣ : ف :
 ٠١/٣٧٠٩١٦ : ف :
 ٠١/٤٤٣٨٠٩/٩
 ٠١/٣٣٣٠٩١
 روضة واحة الاطفال
 مدرسة رينبو
 مدارس صنعا الدولية
 مدرسة التركية الدولية
 مدرسة منارات

سفريات

٠١/٣٨٠٧٧٧ - ٠١/٢٧٤٦٩١
 ٠١/٣٥٥٨٠ : ف :
 ٠٢/٢٢١٢٧٠ : عدن
 ٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠
 قدس فلي
 سكاكي للسفريات والسياحة
 العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

مطاعم

٠١/٤٤٠٨٤ : تلاكس:
 ٧٣٣٤٥٥٦٤٥ : موبائل:
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٢٦
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٣
 ٠١/٣٧٠٩١٦/٣ : ف :
 ٠١/٣٧٠٩١٦ : ف :
 ٠١/٤٤٣٨٠٩/٩
 ٠١/٣٣٣٠٩١
 مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
 تلفون: ٠٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للنقل - صنعا

مستشفيات

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
 ٠١/٢٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧
 ٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠ : ف :
 ٠١/٦٠١٨٨٩ : ف :
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٦
 ٠١/٥٠٠٠٠٠
 ٠١/٢٣٣٣٨٣
 مستشفى الثورة
 مستشفى الجهوري
 المستشفى الالماني الحديث
 المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
 مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
 مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

٠١/٤٥٤٥٤٥
 ٠١/٣١٧١٢٦ : فرع تعز
 ٠٢/٢٥٣٤٥٦ : فرع عدن
 ٠٣/٢٠١٤٧٤ : فرع الحديدية :
 ٠١/٣٥٠٨٠٠
 ٠١/٥٥٦٥٦٦
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤
 ٠١/٤٢٧٩٩٣
 ٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠
 ٠١/٤٥٥٩٧٠
 ٠١/٥٠٦٥٧٤
 ٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠
 ٠١/٤٤٤١٥٤١
 ٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥/٧
 طيران اليمنية
 السعيدة
 الاماراتية
 الاثيوبية
 الالمانية (لوفتهانزا)
 التركية
 السعودية
 القطرية
 طيران الخليج
 طيران الوردية - صنعا

فنادق

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
 ٠٢/٢٢٨٦٦٦ : عدن
 ٠١/٤١٨٥٥٥/٧
 ٠١/٥٤٦٦٦٦ : ف :
 ٠١/٥٤٦٠٠٠ : ف :
 ٠١/٤٣٣٠٣٠/٤٠ : ف :
 فندق ميركوبو صنعا
 فندق شمير
 فندق موفمبيق
 فندق لازوردي

أشياء أخرى

لبيع كاميرا رقمية SLR ماركه Nikon D3000 بجالحة ممتازة. 713568581

علاج طبيعي وحجامة، خدمة المنازل. عماد الخزرجي - 733186160

توجد لدينا مواطنين كهرياء مستعمله وبعاله جيدة نوع كاما، 19 كيلو وات وبعسر مغري. 770809017, 711172805

لماذا الانتظار حتى تستقر الدراسة؟ سجل لطفك الآن في دروس خاصة لطلاب الصف الأول على منهج ماركيلين الدولي على يد متخصصين كذلك تدريس منهج اللغة العربية للصف الأول. للإستفسار الاتصال 734522225 او 01-440840

سيارات

سيارة اودي A 80 موديل 1994 م للبيع للإستفسار: 711774584

للبيع: سيارة بيجو موديل 1991 بسعر 1.750.000 قابل للتفاوض. محمد أحمد 771533817

لبيع سيارات ماليزي 2011 على الزيرو وبعسر مغري، البيع من أجل السفر للتواصل: 771121006 - 771121006

سيارات مستعمله من كافة الاحجام والموديلات للبيع، حالة جيدة مع سجل صيانة، استخدمت في السفارات والشركات الأجنبية. 714700805

البنك القطري الدولي
 بنك اليمنى للإنشاء والتعمير
 بنك سبا الاسلامي
 بنك كاليون
 يونبايد بنك ليميتد
 بنك كاك الاسلامي
 بنك اليمن والتجارة للإنشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget) يوروب كار
 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
 البريد السريع

صنعا
 عدن
 الحديه
 تعز
 اب
 الكلا
 شبوه
 سيون
 بلحاف
 سقطري
 UPS
 DHL

شحن وتوصيل

والاعمال الادارية، دبلوم كمبيوتر. 770041715

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية يود إعطاء دروس خصوصية مكثفة، خبرة في مجال التدريس لجميع المستويات. للتواصل: 700258937

بكالوريوس محاسبة، إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل جيد كتابة ونطقاً، دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر خبرة 7 سنوات محاسب. مطلوب عمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: 733409652

وظائف شاغرة

موظفة للعمل في مركز اتصالات بجولة بيت بوس فترة صباحية، تجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر. عمام 771588577

شركة رائدة في مجال التسويق وبيع ارقى انواع السيارات تبحث عن مدير مبيعات وتسيو. hr@aridco.com فاكس: 200989

مطلوب خبيرة تجميل للعمل في كوافير سيدات في محافظة عدن للتواصل: 770194580 - 736319580

مطلوب مسوق ومسئول دعاية وإعلان ورغب في العمل في معهد لغة أو مدرسة أهلية أو شركة. 735042383

بكالوريوس ادارة وسياحة، خبرة في مجال الادارة. 733042144

بكالوريوس محاسبة، دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية، خبرة في مجال السكرتارية

الاعلامي اجادة الانجليزية. 735869554

دبلوم محاسبة المعهد الوطني، خبرة في مجال الحسابات لمدة أربع سنوات، للتواصل: 734729434 - 700536832

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يعقوب الجنيدي، خبرة في القيادة لمدة 10 سنوات، عندي رخصة سارية المفعول أرغب في العمل كسائق لدى شركة أو مصنع أو مؤسسة للتواصل: 771607140

دبلوم في اللغة الإنجليزية، دبلوم سكرتارية خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة والتسويق، أرغب في أي عمل مناسب. 734375277 - 712482908

رياض الحمادي، مدرس لغة إنجليزية + ترجمة + كمبيوتر، خبرة 13 سنة تدريس أغلبها في تدريس الثانوية العامة. 77225235 - 734882907

جامعي لديه مهارات تواصل، مترجم تجاري واعلامي، خبرة في المراسلات التجارية، يرغب في العمل في معهد لغة أو مدرسة أهلية أو شركة. 735042383

بكالوريوس ادارة وسياحة، خبرة في مجال الادارة. 733042144

بكالوريوس محاسبة، دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية، خبرة في مجال السكرتارية

ياحثون عن وظيفة

سمير سعيد الأصبحي، بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (جامعة صنعاء)، إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية، صنعا شارع تعز للتواصل: 734517536

محمد سالم الطهيف، إنجليزي ترجمة، جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا، صنعا - شارع تعز.

التواصل: 733138531 - m-s-h-2090@ yahoo-com

بكالوريوس صيدلة، دورة نوفل من المعهد الأمريكي، خبرة في مجال التصنيع الدوائي لمدة 3 سنوات ونصف، خبرة في مجال الامداد الدوائي والمخازن والكمبيوتر. 770934957

بكالوريوس محاسبة تقدير جيد جدا، خبرة في الحسابات والمراجعة والادارة المالية، أنظمة يمين سوفت المحاسبية، اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية. 733913209

علي الحميري، بكالوريوس نظم ومعلومات ادارية، دبلوم في هندسة الشبكات، اجادة الانجليزية وتحقيقات الحاسوب. 736265253

زيد الرضي، بكالوريوس كيمياء، دبلوم ادارة اعمال، مهارات في التدريس والادارة والتسيو. 733967887

بكالوريوس اعلام 2010 من جامعة عدن، خبرة في مجال التصميم بالكمبيوتر والمجال

ارقام هامة

IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الاستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث (المرور)
٠١/٣٥٢٧٠/١٧	الشرطة الداخلية
٠١/٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧	الشرطة الخارجية
٠١/٢٥٠٧٦/٣	الهجرة
٠١/٣٢٢٠١/٢	التلفزيون
٠١/٢٠٣٢٣/٣	الصلب الاحمر
٠١/٣٧٢٠٦١	الإناعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠	رئاسة الجمهورية
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠	رئاسة الوزراء
٠١/٥٥٥١٢٢	وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق
٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩	وزارة الاوقاف والشؤون الدينية
٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
٠١/٣٦٨٥٨٣	وزارة الثورة السمكية
٠١/٣٧٤٤٠٠	وزارة الثقافة
٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
٠١/٣٧٦٠٤٠	وزارة الدفاع
٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣	وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٣٦٢٨٠٩	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

البنوك

٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٣	بنك اليمن والخليج
٠٢/٢٧٠٨٢٤	بنك التضامن الإسلامي
٠٢/٣٣٧٨٢٤	البنك التجاري
٠١/٢٠٣٣٧١	مصرف اليمن البحريين الشامل
٠١/٢٧٧٢٢٤	بنك اليمن الدولي
٠١/٢٣٧٢٩١	البنك العربي
٠١/٢٣٧٢٩١	بنك التسليف الزراعي
٠١/٢٣٧٢٩١	بنك المركزي
٠١/٢٣٧٢٩١	بنك الامل

كلمات متقاطعة

افتي

- واضع علم الجبر - مضينة (م)
- رسام ونحات وموسيقي ومهندس إيطالي
- عكس امام - مقياس ارضي - المنتجوات الزراعية (م)
- واحد بالانجليزي - الخالي من (م) - يقعد (م)
- غطاء - متشابهة - شدة
- للتعريف - علم مؤنث - والدة الزوج او الزوجة (م)
- حرف الجاني - اثني الفم - تنحني
- الراوي - مختص بقواعد حفظ الصحة - متنى (م)
- العالية - ينتسب الي احدى دول اوروبا الشرقية
- نجم - متشابهان - التقويومي (م)
- جبل صغير - يسكن في المدينة - حرف اجنبي
- من الحواس الخمس - قاص - يوضع ويفسر (م)
- متشابهة - متشابهة
- الصلب - التحول من حال لآخر (م)
- اعلامية خليجية - صاحب احدى المهن

- شاعرة عربية مخرمة - اوضاعنا (م)
- ذكر الاسباب (م) - متشابهة
- زرعها وريبعها - محور (م) - يقعد (م)
- واحد بالانجليزي - الخالي من (م) - يقعد (م)
- متشابهة - ممثل كوميدى سوري
- متشابهة - من مؤلفات طه حسين - حيوان قطعي
- حرف اجنبي - اثني الفم - تنحني
- المعارف (م) - ينتسب الي احدى الدول العربية (م)
- كفي - دولة اوربية
- مطربة سورية - ارضياني (م)
- طرف الشئ (م) - علم مذكر - رد الكلام بلجاجة
- تربك (م) - قصدم (م) - متشابهة
- يستغيب - مصيب (م) - شاي بالانجليزي (م) - منب (م)
- سرق بخفة - علم مذكر - الشحم والاصيل (م)
- مطربة سورية - حرف اجنبي

الكلمة المفقودة

ل ي ب ن

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جحا	تفيل	8
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وحي	الحقول	11
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7	ممزوج بالمعظم	كل هذه الامور

استراحة العدد

أعواد الثقاب

حرك عدد ثقاب واحد لتصبح المعادلة الرياضية صحيحة

عجائب وغرائب

تمكن ثعلب مصاب بطلق ناري من إصابة صباهه بنفس البندقية التي اصطاده بها ، فعندما انحنى الصياد فوق الثعلب لإنهاء حياته بضربة قاضية يقبض بندقيته قام الثعلب في حركة غيرمتوقعة « وغير مقصودة بالطبع » بدفع زناد البندقية برجله ، لتخرج رصاصة وتصيب ساق الصياد ، تم نقل الرجل الى المستشفى لتلقي العلاج بينما نجا الثعلب بإصابة طفيفة .

حكمة العدد

عندما تعاون إنسانا على صعود الجبل تقرب معه من القمة

الحلول بالمطلوب

٧٥ + ١١ = ٤٤

خبرتنا اليوم

١٥٠ : ٤٥٠
 ٣٠ : ١٥٠
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Youth initiative promotes volunteer work



By Abdel-Karim Al-Nahary

Activists from the Al-Agyal Foundation for Human Development in Dhamar have started a campaign aimed at cleaning the streets of Dhamar city. The campaign, entitled *Watani Arka*, is planned to take place over a period of two weeks.

Riyad Soreim, a young man who presides over the foundation, mentioned that in its first phase, the campaign aims to clean Dhamar's main streets and roads; implement an awareness program in elementary and secondary schools in order to spread awareness of how

to enhance the look of their city; to entrench values of tolerance, brotherhood, altruism, and cooperation, letting children know the dangers of carrying weapons and tampering with them; adopting programs in schools which will allow participants to see past future political differences; and distribute leaflets and deliver lectures aimed at overcoming the past year's political tensions.

Soreim added that the initiative also involves coordination with imams, especially during Friday prayers and following the five daily prayers.

He also pointed out that the initiative is tied to the country's cur-

rent circumstances and carries the aim of using volunteer work to restore and revitalize the energies of the youth. Such volunteer work is considered to represent a sincere means of change as far as shifting society away from its deeply entrenched "culture of shame." Other goals include those of refining young peoples' life skills and creativity, deepening principles of national loyalty and promoting the rejection of extremism, tribalism and sectarianism.

Khalid Al-Khedr, a volunteer at the foundation, said that the initiative aims to develop society and work on behalf of the country, but without seeking political or sectar-

ian gains. Al-Khedr sees *Watani Arka* as a volunteer initiative that operates without organizational support.

Al-Agyal Foundation was established in 2008 by a group of youth activists. It was established as a voluntary youth development foundation and was able to hold a number of activities despite limited resources.

Essam Al-Shahari, executive director for the foundation in Sana'a, said, "We will launch initiatives, including one for the introduction of a new governorate in the Republic."

The foundation's secretary general declared that the initiative

represents a new start for volunteer work in Dhamar governorate.

Wafaa Al-Saghir, the official responsible for the foundation's training and activities department, referred to the significance of awareness campaigns reflecting women's active role in society.

41-year-old merchant Abdullah Ali stated that everyone needs to have a share in the promotion of Dhamar city's image.

In the opinion of 50-year-old resident Haj Mohammad Hussein, cleaners today quickly become revolutionaries. They threaten their bosses that they may strike or sit-in if any of their rights are negatively affected, or if any deductions or

penalties are made against them. He said, "We have been suffering for a year from the accumulation of garbage and waste beside our homes and mosques; it is a problem, to the extent that waste is being thrown beside the very boxes allocated for it. The garbage stays like that for a week to ten days, with no cleaners to pick it up."

For his part, Ali Al-Warki, a journalist and volunteer for the *Watani Arka* initiative, called upon organizations to contribute to the foundation's efforts so that the voluntary youth initiative may be the nucleus of a wider campaign to include other governorates and rural areas.

New library excites students

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

With assistance from the British Council, the principal of Sana'a's Al-Fadheela School have renovated the school's library and made it much more suitable for their young female students.

The "I Love My Book" campaign aims to provide Yemen's schools with proper libraries and to instill a love of reading in children and students.

Primary schools in Yemen generally lack sufficient libraries for their young students while other schools

have no library at all.

It's very rare to find well-designed libraries with appropriate books for children.

At Al-Fadheela School, dozens of students, aged 13-16, were absolutely thrilled to see their library's attractive new design, with ornamental pink shelves holding new books.

The jubilant students said that the restructuring of the library will make them more enthusiastic about reading.

Student Mona Al-Ameri, 15, said, "We will find ourselves in this library. Students who want to be doctors, journalists, engineers or lawyers can find what they need here."

Al-Ameri also went on to say, "I expect that the number of readers will highly increase. The new design makes us keener to read... The library's books are better than what we have in the boring curriculum."

"I Love My Book" campaign members aspire to provide most schools in Yemen with small but interesting libraries.

Elham Al-Gohali, program assistant at the British Council, said that the outcome of this event was really encouraging for all the parties involved with the project.

"I was so amazed by the work and efforts of the ambassadors of the campaign, and of the librarians and

principal of Al-Fadheela School. They were very innovative and creative in developing their library. We hope this will happen in all schools we work with."

Principal Jamila Al-Samman told the *Yemen Times* that the old library was not good enough for students and pointed out that the number of students turning out for the new library has increased, even during breaks.

To encourage more students to read and discover their talents, Al-Samman said that the school has created special times for students to read and that they are urged to borrow books and read them at home.



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