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Terrorism operations grow in Hadramout

By: Saleh Al-Batati

MUKALLA, March 4 — Despite unprecedented security deployments, suspected Al-Qaeda operatives recently intensified attacks against security bases and officers in Hadramout governorate.

A bomb exploded in front of the gateway to the Central Security Forces complex located in the outskirts of Mukkalla City, the capital of Hadramaut, on Saturday morning.

A soldier sustained minor injuries as a result of the blast. The bombing occurred at 9:15. A twin-blast occurred almost one hour later. Explosive devices had been planted in the wall of the military camp.

A third explosion took place when assailants planted two bombs near the camp of the central security camp, amongst key units loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, an official said.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but the blasts carry the marks of Al-Qaeda's operations, said locals.

The explosions caused panic across the area and eyewitnesses told the Yemen Times that people prefer to stay indoors after the blasts.

Continued on page 2



Al-Qaeda announced its responsibility of the attack targeted US security team in Aden on Friday.

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Failed robbery closes money exchange shops in Dhamar

By: Abdulkareem Al-Nahari

DHAMAR, March 4 — Al-Kuraimi Exchange Company last week closed its two branches in Dhamar following a failed armed burglary at one of its exchange shops last Sunday. One of the armed men who attempted the break in was killed and another injured.

The Al-Kuraimi Group is one of

the leading firms in Yemen, providing exchange and remittance services to Yemeni citizens in all the governorates of the country. Many local Yemeni workers and migrants in Saudi Arabia send money to their families through the company.

An unnamed source in Dhamar's security services told the Yemen Times that an armed gang attempted to rob the company's headquar-

ters on the main street of Dhamar, but were thwarted by the guard who exchanged fire with the attackers.

The source also said that both the dead man and the injured man were known to police, and had previous criminal records for theft. The police are still looking for other members of the gang.

Police have now surrounded the two Al-Kuraimi exchange shops

around the clock with military vehicles to prevent any further break in attempts.

The police authority has also imprisoned the guard who exchanged gunfire with the attackers. He will be referred to the prosecution in line with the law until all members of the gang are arrested to complete investigations.

Continued on page 2

Insights into the national dialogue

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 4 — The second most important step following the early presidential elections is the national dialogue according to the Gulf Initiative agreement signed in November last year.

However, adequate preparatory steps for the national dialogue have not yet been made, including the creation of government outreach committees responsible for communicating with the various political groups and stakeholders in Yemen's transition.

"The delay in creating those committees also means there will be a

delay in the creation of the agenda, timeline and action plan of the national dialogue. I expect nothing concrete will take place until the end of 2012," said a western diplomat.

According to UN Secretary General's Special Advisor on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, who was in the country last week, many of the groups including the factions of the Southern Movement, women and youth in the 'Change Squares' have not yet been approached.

"You can't blame them for not cooperating when no one has made an attempt to hold a dialogue with them," he said to the Yemen Times.

However, he urged strong members of Yemen's women's movement, civil society, media and aspiring political groups to integrate in the preparatory committees for dialogue so as to have a say.

"Being part of the national dialogue is the only real chance to have an influence in Yemen's transition and its future," said Benomar, emphasizing that the success of the national dialogue will lead to the success of transition.

Controversial peace

Despite the seemingly peaceful transition Yemen has gone through compared to other Arab Spring

countries, many Yemeni revolutionaries are skeptical and remain indifferent to the Gulf Initiative which was the basis of today's politics. The main complaint they have is the amnesty provided to former president Saleh and his regime. Equally rankling to them was the way Saleh was portrayed as a hero saving Yemen through stepping down and allowing the early presidential elections to take place on Feb. 21, 2012.

"We don't recognize these elections because they are a result of the Gulf Initiative which we are against. But now it is a reality that we can't ignore.

Continued on page 2

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Kidnapped Iraqi professor released

By: Abdul Kareem Al-Nahari

DHAMAR, March 4 — An Iraqi academic, taken hostage by tribal gunmen from Dhamar governorate eight days ago, was released unharmed on Wednesday evening, a security source reported.

The source said that Salah Abdul Jabar Qassem, 58, professor of Physics and chairman of an exam committee at the College of Applied Sciences at Dhamar University, was mysteriously whisked away by armed tribesmen on Saturday, February 25.

The abductors had informed Qassem's family that they would kill him in case they failed to pay them one million US Dollars in ransom, according to the source.

He said that the kidnappers then lowered their ransom 100,000 US Dollars a couple of days ago; however, he pointed out, they decided to set Qassem free after they failed to receive the money.

Qassem's release came only after the kidnappers believed that security authorities had found clues to their

whereabouts. Also, as the incident was widely reported by the media, the kidnappers began to fear that authorities might round them up.

Local sources said that tribal mediators, including academics from Maifaat Annas, situated nearby Al-Baydha province, received phone calls from the kidnappers last Tuesday in which the latter admitted to the professor's abduction.

The source quoted intermediaries as saying that the kidnappers were willing to release Qassem, but that they couldn't do so for fear that security forces might capture them. The Iraqi academic was then released after the brokers agreed with the abductors not to reveal their identities, said the source.

The source made it clear that the professor was then freed unscathed based on mediation efforts from social and educational notables who requested that the abductors should not be identified or apprehended.

One mediator told the Yemen Times that the abduction was masterminded by three individuals, including an Iraqi national, with

the aim of blackmailing the victim, whose bank account contained \$46,000.

In addition to the bank funds, there was reportedly a desire by the kidnappers to seize control of real estate owned by the victim in his home country of Iraq, the plan including forcing him to renounce the property by signing official documents to that effect.

The mediator, who preferred not to be named, expressed surprise that the Iraqi teacher denied such information but, he said, the victim probably didn't want to reveal the matter out of fear that his life would be at risk.

A security source from Dhamar University quoted the academic as saying that the kidnappers held him hostage in a dark room and demanded that he pay them one million dollars in ransom if he wished to be released.

The abductors forced the victim to confess in writing that he had raped a girl in 2007 and also audio-taped a confession in a bid to justify his kidnapping, said the source.

The dean of the college of applied sciences at Dhamar University asserted that the Iraqi academician was one of the school's best professors, and that he hadn't ever encountered any problems with him. The dean said that Qassem had treated his students and colleagues kindly since he started working at the college.

A source at the University disclosed that there were indications that the culprits wanted to blackmail the Iraqi professor and his wife, the latter being in possession of several private schools in Rada'a city, the provincial capital of Al-Baydha province. The source said that the abductors believed that the wife would pay them the ransom in order to get her husband released.

He said that two days ahead of his release, Qassem's wife and son had been attempting to withdraw an amount of up to \$40,000 from a bank, which they were planned to pay the abductors to secure his freedom. The source indicated, however, that security authorities stopped them from completing the transaction.

Security forces remove armed men from newspaper offices

By: Ahmed Daood

SANA'A, March. 4— Yemeni security forces removed armed men from the main office of state-run Al-Thawra newspaper in Sana'a on Saturday.

The armed men had been held control of the main office since early February. The order to remove the men came from new president Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Shawqi Al-Abbasi, a journalist at Al-Thawra newspaper, told the Yemen Times that a number of police

vehicles arrived before the main office, compelling the armed men to leave the building.

Al-Thawra journalist Eyad Al-Mawsami said the newspaper needs new leadership, and pointed out that employees at the newspaper have experienced financial difficulties. "The newspaper administration has been unable to provide its employees with salaries for three months," he said.

Armed men loyal to Ali Abdullah Saleh stormed into the offices in early February after the ousted pres-

ident's picture had been removed from the top of the newspaper's front page

The armed men, with the backing of journalists loyal to Saleh, returned the picture of Saleh to the paper's front page and proceeded to launch attacks on Minister of Information Ali Al-Amrani and other opposition figures.

In a released statement, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate praised the directives issued by President Hadi, confirmed that the armed men

had vacated the office, and called for journalists and employees at the newspaper to resume their jobs.

The syndicate also stated it would be in the public interest for the Al-Thawra staff to work together as a team.

The Ministry of Information had declared on Wednesday that the armed gang belonged to political and military interests, and also that the ministry wouldn't be held responsible for the newspaper's contents since early February.

Yemeni blows up oil pipe in Marib and demands treatment money

By: Ahmed Dawood

MARIB, March. 4 — A Yemeni citizen blew up an oil pipe in Marib governorate on Friday, over alleged legal demands, a tribal source told the Yemen Times.

Sheikh Ali Minifi, a tribal leader in Marib, told the Yemen Times over the phone that Mohammad Ahmed Tuaiman of Serwah district had blown up the pipe in order to press the government into paying

him money for medical treatment.

He said that Tuaiman had traveled to Jordan last year to receive medical treatment for injuries he sustained in clashes with republican guard troops operating in the governorate in 2011.

The sheikh said that the pipe had not yet been repaired, as Tuaiman was denying technical teams entry into the area until his demands are met.

Troops of 112th military brigades,

the republican guards responsible for protecting the pipeline have done nothing to arrest the culprits, Sheikh Al-Minfi said.

Saleh Al-Muqri, secretary general of the Serwah local council, condemned the sabotage saying, "The people of Marib renounce such actions and if anyone has demands, he or she has to go through legal means, and not by violence and sabotage."

He held the security forces guard-

ing the pipeline accountable for the sabotage and demanded that they arrest the saboteurs to prevent any repetition of such incidents.

The Ministry of Interior announced that the culprit was identified as Mohammad Ahmed Hussein Tuaiman of Serwah district. In a press statement posted on the ministry website, it had asked the Middle Military Region Commander to give orders to the 112th army brigade to arrest the saboteur.

Government plans to stimulate Yemen's economy

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, March. 4 — Yemen's government is planning to advance Yemen's declined economy through the restoration of basic services such as electricity, fuel supply, water and infrastructure.

Yemen's economy witnessed a sharp deterioration during the last year due to turmoil and lax security in the country. However, the Yemeni riyal has begun to recover against the US dollar recently because of the new political stability and improved security.

The Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Mohammed Al-Asadi, revealed last month that Yemen needs about 15 billion USD to revive the weak economy.

Last week, Abdul-Latif Al-Zayani, secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) told President Abdrabbu Mansour Hadi that the Gulf countries are going to support Yemen through the Friends of Yemen Conference that will be held in April 2012.

The London-based Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper said that President Hadi has discussed with Al-Zayani the possibility of supporting Yemen's currency by providing the

Yemen Central Bank with 5 billion USD as a bank deposit.

According to economists, one of the biggest challenges facing Yemen is economic. Salah Al-Maqtari, assistant professor of economy at Sana'a University, told the Yemen Times that an improvement in Yemen's economy depends entirely upon political reform.

"We cannot improve our economy without real political reform," he said.

Al-Maqtari criticized the current government for pursuing international support and said that Yemen has alternatives and resources that may boost Yemen's economy.

"I don't think that Gulf countries are going to provide the Yemeni government with huge support," he said. "They always promise to support Yemen but they don't achieve their promises."

He indicated that the current high price of oil and diesel can help Yemen's deteriorated economy. He also stressed the importance of drying up the sources of corruption.

"Unfortunately, corruption is still rampant and there is no plan to rationalize expenditure," he said. "These factors contribute highly to economy deterioration."

Continued from page 1

Terrorism operations grow in Hadramout

The second blast damaged outer wall of the camp in the populated neighborhood of Buwaish. The blasts come after a week from the deadly Al-Qaeda's attacks on the presidential palace that killed at least 26 people.

The governor of Hadramout strongly condemned the terrorist incidents and described them as heinous acts carried out by criminal elements. Police in Hadramout have arrested a number of suspects.

Meanwhile, police in Hadramout have continued to look for a security officer who was abducted and taken hostage by masked men on February 28 in Ghail Bawazir, a small city east of Mukkala.

Major Shوقي Salim Bakran, was kidnapped when on his way home from work. The unidentified group intercepted him and took him to unknown area.

Similarly, unidentified armed men opened fire on the security deputy chief of Shibam district, in Wadi Hadramout. Major Shaef died instantly after being showered with a volley of bullets by gunmen in a fast-moving car.

This incident took place at sunset on the same day, in front of the gateway of a security camp located between Al-Hawta and Al-Hazm in Wadi Hadramout.

US security team attacked in Aden

On Friday, gunmen opened fire on a U.S. security team as the latter was on a training mission in Yemen.

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula have claimed responsibility for the attack via text message, Reuters reported.

The militants claimed that they shot and killed an American officer in his car after tracking him and determining that he was working with the Yemeni government for reasons of counter-terrorism while in Aden's Al-Mansoura neighborhood.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon - along with Yemeni officials - denied al Qaeda's claim of the death, stating that their armored vehicle was fired upon and that there no injuries had been sustained.

A Yemeni security official said that militants had opened fire on a U.S. security team involved in training Yemeni forces.

In the text message sent to Reuters, Al-Qaeda stated that the attack was revenge for crimes committed by the Republican Guard. There was no way to verify whether the text was sent by the men who fired at the security team. However, Al Qaeda militants have used the method to communicate with the media in the past.

Failed robbery closes money exchange shops in Dhamar

Two weeks ago, an unidentified man fired from his motorbike at the other Al-Kuraimi exchange shop on Rada'a Street in Dhamar. The attack occurred as the guard was closing the doors of the shop at the end of working hours. One employee was injured and the front door of the shop was smashed.

The Manager of the Al-Kuraimi Exchange Branch in Dhamar told the Yemen Times that the exchange of gunfire took place because of attempts by armed men to break into and rob the shop.

He said that the Al-Kuraimi headquarters in Dhamar is closed until further notice due to the intermittent gunfire against the shops. He explained that the attacks are now preventing citizens from using the shop for cash withdrawals, and the sending or receiving of remittances.

A local source in Dhamar said that the guard at the Al-Kuraimi store had prevented several burglaries by the same gang, and had even caught one member of the gang and handed him over to the police authority.

The local source added that

members of the gang had threatened the guard with death if he interfered with their robberies, and another member had offered him a percentage of the money proceeds if the guard allowed the robbery.

On Wednesday evening, the Manager of Al-Kuraimi's Branch in Al-Dhala, Sadeq Al-Qubati, survived an assassination attempt by unknown armed men. Media sources said that he sustained some injuries after the men fired at him in the main street of the city.

Insights into the national dialogue

Both Saleh and the new president, Hadi, are being portrayed as the saviors of Yemen despite their bloody history," said Areej Al-Khawlan, one of the protestors in Change Square.

However, political maneuvers to absorb such tensions are currently being created in order to give protestors and others with grievances new projects to channel their resentment into.

Although it is part of the Gulf Initiative roadmap, the Transitional Justice law proposed by the Minister of Legal Affairs, Mohammed Al-Mikhlafla, has found some appeal in the youth squares.

"It talks about the rights and compensation for the victims of Saleh's regime," said Talal Rizq, whose older brother was among those killed on March 18, 2011. "There are thousands of families who were deprived of their source of income when the bread winners of the family were killed by the cruel soldiers. There are others who were maimed or injured and need urgent medical treatment."

The law also provides victims with the mechanism to claim justice from their proclaimed opponents in a legally organized manner.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Tawakul Karman commented on this law saying that the right to forgive should remain only in the hands of the victims' families, who if they want could choose to prosecute.

"This law is aimed at allowing all Yemenis to move forward and reconcile with the past. But for it to happen a basic step of removing armed militia and demilitarizing the cities needs to take place," said the minister of legal affairs.

Under this law the national reconciliation authority will be created which will also deal with the grievances of the 1994 civil war as well as those of the 2011 uprising.

"The most important aspect of this law other than justice for those who were wronged, is the creation of a mechanism to ensure such injustices don't take place in the future," said the minister.

The mechanism includes a section on reforming state institutions, especially the security and military apparatus. Another section allows for the creation of a human rights body according to Paris Principles which were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993.

However, several academics and civil society activists criticized the Transitional Justice law and labeled it as another attempt to dominate Yemen's revolution.

Director of the Tamkeen Foundation, Murad Al-Gharithi, in a seminar on the transitional justice law last month stated that there must be inclusion of civil society in the creation and implementation of this law.

"We must make sure that it represents the people not the regime, and that it is going to bring true justice to them, not just another attempt to empty the squares of protestors," said Al-Gharithi.

Moreover, the coalition government announced in January its intention to create a fund to support families of the victims of the uprising. The fund will provide financial as well as medical support for these families.



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Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is organizing a 3-week "KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME (KIP)" on three separate dates in Goa, Uttaranchal and Karnataka during 25th April to 8th November, 2012. The aim of the programme is to familiarize youths of Indian Origin with various subject viz, Indian political process, developments in various sectors, educational institutes, exposure to Indian media, village life, historical places/ monuments and Yoga besides interaction with NGOs and call on higher dignitaries in India.

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Bloody clashes between military and Al-Qaeda in Abyan

Ahmed Dawood & Saleh Al-Batati

ABYAN, March 4- Military sources in Abyan have confirmed that the same Ansar Al-Sharia group which gained control of Abyan in May 2011 killed six soldiers in Al-Kood district on Sunday evening.

Some military officers in Abyan accused general, Mahdi Maqwala, former commander of the southern military region who was ousted from his office on Friday by the new President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi of aiding the armed group against the army, Aden-online.com reported on Sunday.

The sources said the group also took over heavy weapons belonging to the Yemeni army in aggressive attacks carried out by the militants since Friday.

Local authority officials told the Yemen Times that the assailants have not been positively identified, and added that the armed group blew up two armored vehicles loaded with explosive devices in Al-Kood. The explosions happened near two military bases, which led to the death of the six soldiers.

Violent clashes renewed four days ago between Al-Qaeda operatives and the Yemeni military in a number of districts in Abyan,

said local sources.

The past two days have witnessed the most violent confrontations since the election of Hadi as Yemen's new president. Hadi vowed during the constitutional swearing-in to crack down on militants in Abyan to enable displaced people to return to their homes.

Fresh violent confrontations erupted between the 119th Division, commanded by Faisal Rajab, and Ansar Al-Sharia militants and Al-Sharia supporters in Al-Kood district on Sunday.

Local sources told the Yemen Times that confrontations began at 4:00 AM and that Al-Qaeda was reinforced by 40 military vehicles, which they had captured in previous clashes with the military.

They said the military used heavy and medium-sized weapons and that marine forces took part in fighting Ansar Al-Sharia, supporters of Sharia law.

Clashes broke out between the 31st Division and elements of Ansar Al-Sharia near Shabwa governorate.

According to local sources, the troops engaged in fighting with Ansar Al-Sharia until their ammunition ran out, at which point, Al-Qaeda militants captured military equipment from the division, including three armored vehicles,



Some military officers have accused general Mahdi Maqwala, former commander of the southern military region of aiding the armed militants.

Katyusha rockets and six cannons. A number of soldiers escaped to Abyan's coastal strip.

Meanwhile, an Al-Qaeda operative carried out a suicide car bomb attack against the 119th Division's position in Al-Kood district on Sunday at 11:30 AM, leaving 20 soldiers and officers dead.

Local sources said that Ansar Al-Sharia rallied its forces to surround the 25th Mechanized Division's position in Zinjibar.

Media sources have reported that Al-Qaeda operatives carried out strikes against several military positions on the outskirts of Zinjibar on Saturday evening, leaving 10 soldiers wounded.

Military forces recently threatened Al-Qaeda to withdraw and leave Abyan, and vowed to launch strikes to regain control of the governorate, parts of which were captured by Al-Qaeda militants last year.

Presidential decrees to change Aden's face

By: Ahmed Daood

ADEN, March 4- Over the last two days, Aden governorate witnessed the appointment of new military and security commanders.

Major General Salem Qatan Qaid was appointed commander of the Southern Military Region and the 31st Armored Brigade, succeeding Mahdi Maqwala. Brigadier General Sadiq Saleh Haid was appointed Chief of Aden's security.

These decrees came after the escalation of the youth revolution at Yemen's Change Squares. Protesters all across Yemen's governorates named last Friday the "Friday of Military Shake-up," as they demanded that the military be reconstructed before any dialogues are entered with them.

The announcement of the appointments was met with applause by Joint Meeting Parties members. A senior Islah Party leader antici-

pated that this decree represented a start, and pointed out that other decisions would be issued.

He affirmed that newly-elected President Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi would issue further decrees in upcoming days.

Joint Meeting Parties political activist Mohammad Abdul-Rahman said these decisions had been needed for a long time, and commented on the serious levels of recent insecurity in Aden as a result

of failures by security authorities.

Still, Abdul-Rahman added that "Others objected to the selection of these officials, pointing out that the current stage requires more firm officials." He expressed the hope that new decrees would be issued to change military unit commanders, and stressed the importance of integrating the military services.

Aden's new security director Sadeq Haid said that among his priorities is the application of the Interior Ministry's plan, which focuses on security, stability, and cooperation with all citizens.

Dr. Mohammad Qasim Al-Ghazali, a political analyst with an interest in military affairs, said the firing of Maqwala as a commander of the Southern Region was designed to ease unrest in Aden, and pointed out that the military shake-up will take a long time.

"It is a good step that came as a response to political demands" he said.

A step on the right direction

Diplomatic sources anticipate that the upcoming days will see further appointments of governors according to a reconciliation between the President and the Joint Meeting Parties. Yemeni newspaper Akhbar Al-Yawam quoted diplomatic sources as saying that the changes in Aden met with the applause of ambassadors of countries overseeing the Gulf Cooperation Council power transfer deal.

The new commander of the Southern Region arrived in Aden on Saturday and took up his po-

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Changes of security and military officials are expected to alleviate Aden's growing insecurity.

sition under the supervision of a commission formed by the Defense and Interior Ministries.

The new governor took his oath before the president on Saturday and commenced his work as Aden's new governor.

Information

The new governor of Aden, Waheed Ali Rasheed, was born in Aden and served as deputy governor of Aden since 1994. He served as a member of the executive office, as Chairman of the Political Department, and as Secretary-General of the Islah Party in Aden. He presided over a number of committees in Aden and was became known for his balanced approach towards national issues.

Major General Salim Ali Qatan

was born in Al-Awaleq in Abyan governorate and occupied several military posts. Most recently, he worked as Deputy Chief of General Staff for Manpower Affairs and as Commander of the Shalal Brigade. Qatan took part in many security committees in Aden and the South generally. He received his university degree in Russia.

Security Chief of Aden, Brigadier General Sadiq Saleh Haid, was a participant in the National Front's liberation war. He was born in Aden and occupied many posts, most notably as the Chief of the Football Federation before Yemen's unity and as Commander of Operations for the Interior Ministry. Haid is recognized as having a strong personality and as possessing an ability to make firm decisions

Al-Baida blast causes further damage

By: Mohamed Al-Samei

AL-BAIDA, March 4- Saturday morning's blast in Al-Baida, which targeted a Republican Guard military base, caused great material damage, eyewitnesses told the Yemen Times.

According to local sources, a four-story building was damaged and a number of nearby houses were destroyed. Aref Al-Umari, a local journalist who rushed to the site of the explosion, said that he came across the remains of a tank.

Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the blast.

Al-Umari said Republican Guard commanders in the city haven't provided details about the incident, and that there are conflicting reports on the number of

people who were injured.

"Some sources say that only four Republican Guard soldiers were wounded, but that the explosion took place in an area of around 1,000 square meters, indicating a huge blast," said Al-Umari.

On Sunday morning, General Peoples Congress Rada'a branch head Abdullah Ali Idris survived an assassination attempt after an explosive device blew up in his vehicle. He was later admitted to a hospital in the capital, Sana'a.



The blast took place in around 1,000 meters square around the military base of the republican guard in Al-Baida.

JOB VACANCY

A reputable organization is looking for multiple Project Development Assistants to be based in Sana'a for its community engagement programming in these urban areas.

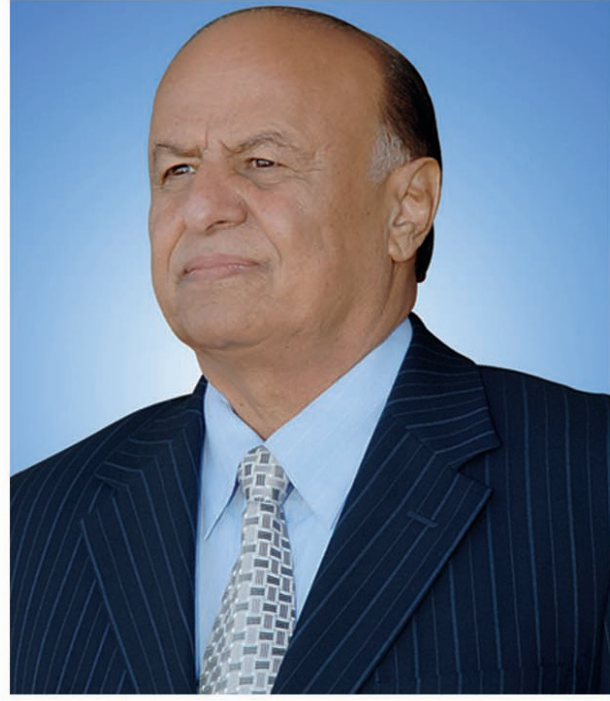
General functions: Under the direct supervision of the Coordinator, and overall supervision of the Program Manager, the incumbent will be responsible for relationship building and grant activity development for a community engagement program in Sana'a, Taizz and Aden; in particular, the incumbent will:

1. Identify potential partners through networking and outreach, and work closely with them to design and develop grant concepts and activities that fit within program objectives;
2. Develop and finalize multiple grants, on an ongoing basis, in a fast-paced and highly changeable environment;
3. Provide technical assistance to partners as required, during the grants' preparation and implementation stages, working closely with appropriate Sana'a-based staff;
4. Evaluate activity progress, and coordinate with partners, and relevant Sana'a-based staff to ensure that monitoring, real-time reporting, evaluation and final reports are provided and are satisfactory.

Required Qualification and competencies

- Bachelor's degree, with at least three years of relevant professional experience in project design, development and management of community development projects;
- At least three years of field experience in working with local organizations in assessing their technical and programmatic capacities, and in working closely with these actors on project design and implementation of small activities;
- Proven knowledge of local and international NGOs and community-based organizations in Yemen, as well as key governmental actors and stakeholders;
- Demonstrated analytical ability and understanding of local and regional context, with the ability to think creatively to develop appropriate activities;
- Strong experience in monitoring, reporting and evaluating multiple activities simultaneously;
- Personal commitment, drive for results, efficiency, flexibility, respect for diversity;
- While the position is based in Sana'a, must be able to travel as needed between urban areas, and to other areas if needed;
- Good level of computer literacy;
- Fluency in Arabic required. Proficiency in English preferred but not required.

Interested candidates should send complete resume and cover letter in English with job reference within one week from the publication date of this job advertisement via email to: pda.engagement.vn@gmail.com. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



ثقة الشعب

تهانينا

His heartfelt congratulations to
His Excellency President

Abdrabbo Mansour Hadi

on gaining the trust of the Yemeni People.

Wishing you the best of luck and success to the
benefit of the wonderful people and country

تهانينا القلبية الصادقة لـ

فخامة الرئيس / **عبد ربه منصور هادي**

بثقة الشعب اليمني

ونتمنى لكم كل التوفيق والسداد
ليعم الخير لليمن والشعب العظيم

Mr. Norbert Groeschner
The General Manager of OMV Yemen & All staff Members



السيد نوربرت جروشني
المدير العام - شركة "أو إم في" وكافة العاملين في الشركة

The Leave Our Streets Organization

The Leave Our Streets Organization is a new civil society institution that has been created with the aim of enhancing the role of civil society in creating a culture of human rights, safe democratic practices and civilized behavior.

We share the aspirations of the Yemeni people towards building a civil state of good values and civilized practices. We believe in the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, calling for the mobilizing of national efforts to remove tensions and signs of armed parties and protest camps from streets. We wish to secure the return of homeless citizens to their houses and for the guarantee of freedom of movement, so as to prepare the conditions for a safe and peaceful transfer of power.

We believe in the adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 2014 on Yemen, which called for the application of international humanitarian and human rights law. We want citizens to enjoy their rights and be able to practice their basic freedoms, for women and children to be protected, the removal of armed groups from the proximity of populated areas and the renunciation of violence.

The organization has been created in response to the great scale of suffering brought about by protests against local communities, and the severe losses endured by local entrepreneurs which represent a serious violation to humanitarian rights. It is also in response to national and international reports depicting the horrible injuries of Yemeni victims brought about by weapons carried in the streets that pose a threat to the national security and to peace.

The key goals of our organization are:

1. Removing permanent protests from the streets and preventing any new security checkpoints.
2. Removing sandbags, barricades and any other signs of the military from cities.
3. Removing armed militias from cities and banning any armed group from entering cities.
4. Banning the carrying of guns in streets, markets, and populated areas.
5. Combating bandits between cities and governorates.
6. Combating any harmful activities or practices against the environment, public or private interests, or the violation of human rights.
7. Raising a culture of human rights based on respect for the law and others' rights and freedoms.

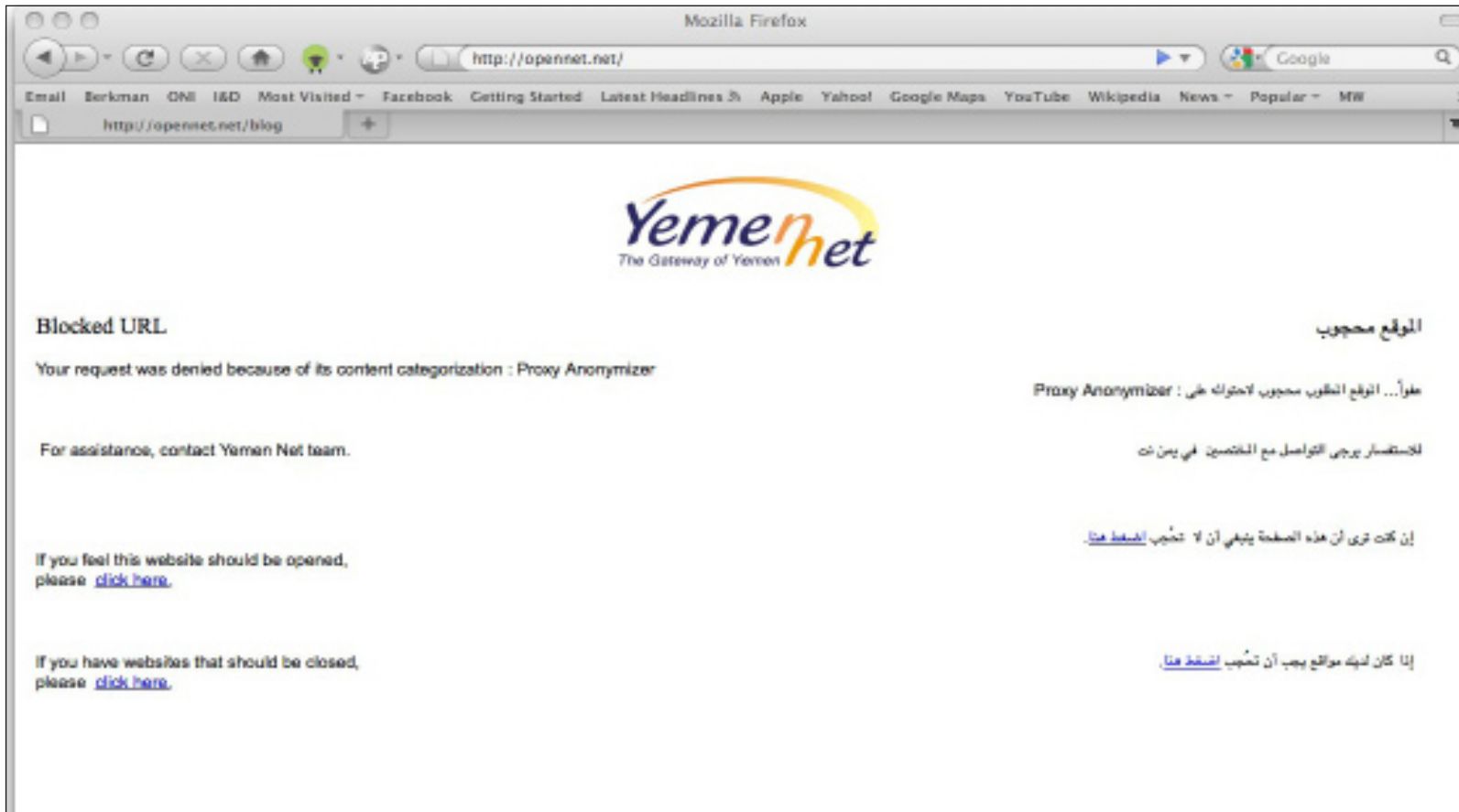
إرحلوا عن شوارعنا



LEAVE OUR STREETS

www.leaveourstreets.org

Web surfers suffer from internet monopoly



Censorship slows down the internet speed, as requested information has to travel through the filtering computer before reaching the user, says an official at Yemen Net.

By: Fuad Al-Alawi

Mustafa Al-Sabri is a young man who works in journalism. Each day he goes to an internet café to follow up news, check emails or file his articles.

Al-Sabri resides in Marib Street in the north of Sana'a and must get online daily to communicate with newspapers and websites. Having his own internet connection would be a huge benefit to him, but so far it just hasn't been possible.

"I tried several times to have an internet line installed, but obstacles continue," he explained. "Even if you can get the internet, it is often very expensive and the service is slow."

"I went to the Public Telecommunication Corporation located in Al-Jeraf a year ago to demand an internet line, but I was told that there are no available points in my neighborhood," he told Yemen Times.

"I went again a month ago to check again, and this time I was told



"If other firms are allowed to invest in the internet industry and the monopoly was broken, Yemenis would find the best service at lower price," said a network engineer who works at Yemen's Public telecommunications Corporation

that my neighborhood is connected to the Madbah area in the west of the city. I thought that going to Madbah would just take too long, so I decided to try Al-Barq, a wireless service provided by Yemen Mobile. However, it was very expensive and slow so I was forced to quit the service."

Al-Sabri, who works for Al-Sahwah.net news website, complained that Al-Barq was tiresome, pointing out that he was shocked when, after paying YR 6,000 in service charges, the service was blocked after just one day.

"When I went to complain to the company, I was told that I had not paid anything," he added.

He affirmed that he is not the only one who suffers such faults with the company's service, pointing out that many subscribers have complained

about such mistakes. At the end of every month, subscribers queue in front of post offices to pay for the service, voicing their frustrations at paying so much for bad service.

Abdul-Wahid Al-Basha, director general of Al-Barq Company, said the company seeks to solve all the problems with its wireless services, affirming that it can overcome many challenges including the low-speed service.

He said wireless internet in Yemen is still young, pointing out that mistakes could possibly have occurred and that the service level will improve regularly.

Internet challenges

There are other challenges that internet subscribers face. Mujahid Ahmed Al-Raziqi, who lives in Habrah, Sana'a, said that when he signed up to a home ADSL service it was not activated for three months because of a lack of connection points in his area.

"Even after the service was connected, I faced many problems. Among these troubles was humidity, which affects cables and causes internet connections to work only intermittently," said Al-Raziqi.

"I complained to the service center, and my service was transferred to another access point, but nothing changed. I again filed a complaint, so the service was shifted to another point. Now it is finally better."

"The second problem lies in payments. I was given 5MB for YR 2,100 a month, but when I use just 3MB, the service is suspended."

"The third problem is that we cannot pay through an e-card service. A year ago, I was told that Yemen Net was preparing to launch such a service, but the service never arrived," he added. "If the service is cut off late at night, you are forced to put off all your work to the next day, until you pay the charges."

Al-Raziqi, who is a student at the Faculty of Commerce in Sana'a University, called for better internet services and reduced costs, especially as it is now the world's most important communication tool.

He suggested that the biggest problem is the monopoly that operates in Yemen's internet industry. With Yemen Net as the country's only provider and no competition, there is little incentive for the company to improve its services. Al-Raziqi hopes that the new interim government will end this monopoly, enabling private firms to compete and offer their own services.

Mujahid Al-Raziqi recalled the launch of Saba Phone Company, pointing out that it initially imposed expensive fees – even when receiving calls – but when TeleYemen was launched, it dropped its per-minute fee from YR 20 to YR 18. Then with the launch of Yemen Mobile, it was forced to cut costs even further to

just YR 10.

"If other firms are allowed to invest in the internet industry and the monopoly was broken, Yemenis would find the best service at lower price," said a network engineer who works at Yemen's Public Telecommunications Corporation.

He explained that in Saudi Arabia investment in internet service providing is open and the user cost is less than half what it is in Yemen.

However Mansour Al-Radaee, deputy director of public relations at Yemen's Public Telecommunications Corporation told the Yemen Times that internet service liberation in Yemen has not yet occurred.



TeleYemen and Yemen Net, both state-owned companies, were still the only providers of internet in Yemen and that was the cause of the high prices of internet services. The report also suggested that Yemen had the capacity to embrace up to 15 internet providers.

Network raids

Problems with Yemen's internet service are not, however, always the fault of Yemen Net. Two weeks ago, media outlets reported that the service had been drastically slowed following raids on the network in Marib, according to the Public Telecommunication Corporation.

Mansour Al-Radaee added that the protests of the last year had affected the performance of the corporation in the same way they had impacted other state institutions.

"Yemen's telecommunication infrastructure was affected by the protests, and we still have problems in Marib due to cut internet lines," he said.

"Citizens started recognizing the importance of the internet, and this increased demand, which in turn exceeded the supply capacity," he said.

Al-Radaee revealed that the corporation has begun expanding Yemen's internet network, adding 70,000 new internet lines to meet increasing demand. "It works to sort

out the central [hubs] and modernize them to be able to meet the growing demands on the internet in Yemen," he added.

"People do not realize the range of efforts exerted by the corporation to facilitate access to the internet services and make it suitable to the income of Yemeni citizens," said Al-Radaee.

"We are seeking to take advantage of the progress in technology to develop our performance by using modern technology. We take into consideration the income of Yemenis, and their capacity to deal with the service," he said. "We feel

that our responsibility is to provide the community with good services, even if we do not gain profits."

"Some services are very expensive. Billions of rials were paid to provide services to citizens," he said, also suggesting that such services could only be provided by government institutions.

"The Public Telecommunication Corporation has a new wireless internet project which is called the Wi-Max Project, in which the internet will be available nationwide from anywhere," said Al-Radaee. He did not say when this service will be launched.

"Though Yemen has high internet illiteracy, the institution is careful to make the internet accessible in Yemen," Al-Radaee said.

He confirmed that the corporation will reduce the price of high-speed internet which will be launched from March, stressing that the corporation will reduce internet charges with the increase in subscriptions.

"The corporation approved the discount of the price of ADSL services by 50 percent, and the providing of high-speed services."

Internet illiteracy and subscription

Internet subscription levels in Yemen were the lowest for any Arab country in 2010, and one of the lowest in the world. According to an Oct. 2010 report issued by the Human Rights Arab Center, there were less than 400,000 internet subscribers in Yemen, less than two percent of the total population.

The report attributed the low level of subscription to the internet to the high-level of illiteracy, and to the high price of subscription which was not commensurate with the Yemeni per capita income.

It pointed out that TeleYemen and Yemen Net, both state-owned companies, were still the only providers of internet in Yemen and that was the cause of the high prices of in-

ternet services. The report also suggested that Yemen had the capacity to embrace up to 15 internet providers.

A Yemeni researcher, Dr. Abdul-Malik Al-Kibsi, said in a study about information and internet in Yemen that illiteracy and weakness of the infrastructure, as well as the factor of language, were behind the weakness of internet services in Yemen.

"The internet network depends on English, and this poses an extra obstacle to the internet browsers," reads the study.

The National Conference on the Right of Access to Information held in Yemen last year, inferred that the Yemeni government through its internet monopoly, controls the freedom of access to information, and blocks opposition websites.

The conference held by the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD) attended by 120 Yemeni officials, demanded the Yemeni government reconsider their monopoly of the internet, and through standing by moderate religious trends to establish the principles of transparency and freedom of information.

The conference recommended adding an article to the Yemeni constitution which ensures the right of individuals and authorities to access information, and the issuing of a law to provide the right to access of information to fill the legislative gap on this right.

Censorship

Because the internet service is monopolized by state-owned companies, Yemen's National Security imposes filtering software on the firms to censor political and pornographic content.

An official at Yemen Net explained to the Yemen Times in an earlier statement that this also slows down the internet speed, as requested information has to travel through the



YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINIONThe Yemen Times
celebrates its 21st birthday

Last week the Yemen Times marked its 21st year since the first issue was published on Feb. 27, 1991. We started with a weekly newspaper, and throughout the years that followed the newspaper never stopped publishing, despite some very difficult political and economic circumstances.

Today, we are proud to present the entire Yemen Times establishment. This includes not only the newspaper, now published twice weekly, but also an NGO called the Yemen 21 Century Forum created in 1998, Yemen's first media website founded in 1997, a Family and Development magazine in Arabic since 2003, our own printing press also since 2003, Yemen Times Arabic since December 2011, the Yemen Times Research Center established in 2012, and the latest addition to the family which will be Yemen's first independent FM radio station to be launched within the next couple of months.

Over the years we have worked with several great people, and welcomed into our team numerous young Yemeni men and women who mostly learned the craft of journalism on the job with us. Many of these people went on to work in international NGOs, embassies and oil companies, which continuously remark that a Yemen Times graduate is a good catch. Our team have been regularly head hunted because of their excellent communication skills and the professionalism they have acquired through their work with us. Obviously they were good people to start with, otherwise they would not have been part of our team.

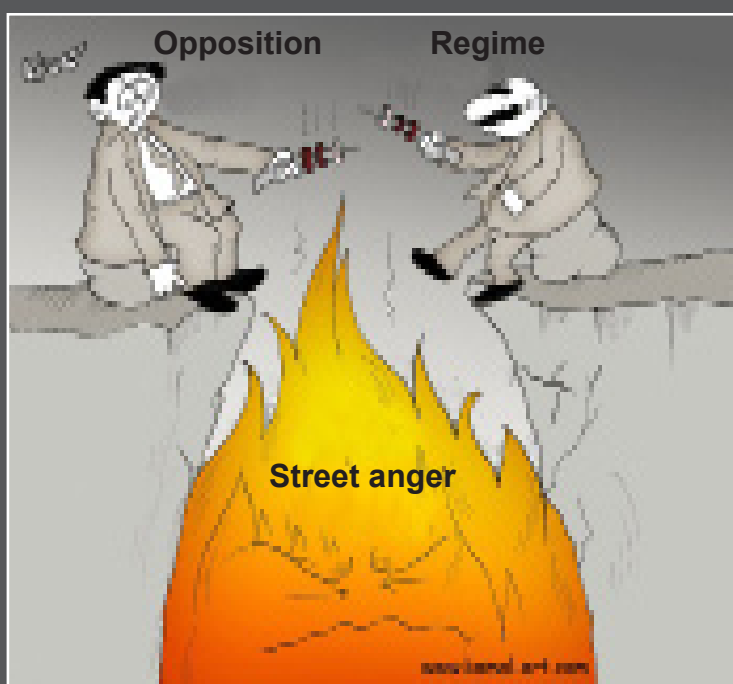
We also were host to many internationals who through their work with the Yemen Times connected with Yemen's media and culture. Most of them have left Yemen with a promise to return, and were amazed at how different living and working in Yemen is compared to the perceptions they had formed outside of the country.

Now as we celebrate one more year of success, and enter a new phase with the entire country, I would like to reiterate our thanks and immense appreciation to all our readers, advertisers and contributors. It has been a long journey, and judging by the look of it, we are heading towards more interesting and prosperous times.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SKETCHED OPINION

By Kamal Sharaf



Yemen's peaceful transition

By: David Ignatius
washingtonpost.com

In the turbulent annals of the Arab Spring, last weekend's ceremony in Yemen was so quiet it was barely noticed. But it marked the transfer of power from an aging autocrat who had ruled his country for nearly 34 years to a new leader who's saying the right things about reform.

This was a stage-managed change of regime that left some loose ends and unresolved questions. It was a product of backroom dealing and regional realpolitik. But in its very lack of visibility, the Yemen handover offered a counterpoint to the violent and still-uncertain transitions in Egypt, Libya and Syria.

So how did the Yemen story unfold, and what are its lessons as the United States struggles to cope with the other Arab revolutions? Every story in the Arab Spring is different, and there isn't a "Yemen model" that can easily be replicated, but there are some interesting approaches here, including:

Working with regional proxies: The transition was brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Yemen's wealthy neighbors, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, massaged

and bankrolled the process, which culminated in an agreement in November that President Ali Abdullah Saleh would go. The GCC has often been a feeble talk shop in the past, but under Bahraini Secretary General Abdul Latif Al-Zayani, the organization is finding its voice.

Fighting terrorism without sending troops: Al-Qaeda's potent presence in Yemen made the country an urgent priority. Several years ago the United States began mobilizing resistance to Al-Qaeda forces in the south. The effort was coordinated by White House counterterrorism chief John Brennan, but it involved CENTCOM commanders, State Department diplomats and CIA officers. The United States often gives lip service to the "interagency process" while the military does the work, but in Yemen there actually was an aggressive joint strategy without "boots on the ground."

Playing tribal politics: As with many Arab countries, Yemen's state structure is loosely overlaid on powerful tribes. The United States has often botched this tribal factor, but it did better in Yemen, understanding Saleh's tribal roots as well as those of dissident military officers. The big tribal confederations were persuaded to align against Al-Qaeda. The Ye-

menis are now discussing a federal system that would ease the historical tensions between north and south.

Finding the right front man: To succeed Saleh, the United States and its allies tapped the longtime Vice President, Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi. An ex-military officer, he understood that the corrupt Yemeni system needed reform. Hadi was elected president last week in a one-man race that gave a veneer of democratic transition. He has promised to hold a referendum within 18 months on a new constitution.

Reforming the military: In Yemen, as in so many other countries, the military is corrupted because soldiers are paid through their division commanders, who skim money and undermine morale. The United States is encouraging Hadi to pay troops directly. Reform is needed, too, in the two security services headed by Saleh's son Ahmed and his nephew Yahya. Because the United States depends on these organizations against Al-Qaeda, it hopes to finesse change over the next several years. Okay, but if it waits too long, it will seem to be coddling the Saleh family.

Reaching out to the opposition: The United States was caught flat-footed in Egypt and Libya because it

lacked good contacts with the opposition. US Ambassador Gerald Feirstein and his colleagues in Sana'a have done better, meeting regularly with civil society groups and dissidents. Protesters say that they plan to remain camped in "Change Square," even with Saleh gone, which will test the diplomats' patience.

The challenge in Yemen is getting closure on transition. As we've seen in Egypt, protest can become a way of life — to the point that it threatens the gains the opposition fought to achieve. The United States wants to play its hand slowly — gradually easing Saleh's relatives from their leadership of the security forces and moving to a more professional military. "This revolution has been stabbed in the back," Khaled Al-Anesi, one of the protest leaders, complained to The Post's Sudarsan Raghavan. One hopes that Hadi will deliver enough on reform to ease this sense of betrayal.

The very fact that Yemen is so poor and remote is an unlikely source of leverage for the United States and its allies. Curbing corruption and spreading the wealth in this faraway country is the best strategy for getting "buy-in" for the Arab Spring's quiet revolution.

The changing Gulf

By: Akuf Abdulamir
Khaleej Times Online
3 Mar. 2012

Let me talk about the Gulf Arabs and the way they are changing now. The region has been in the international spotlight since the first Gulf war when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

I am not going to go into political specifics or how remarkably the region has been transformed economically. This kind of talk is beginning to bore many Gulf nationals and even make them suspicious of the motives behind it.

Fifty years go when the desert sands were aimlessly blowing in the wind, nobody, but the so-called explorers, had any interest in the region. When oil started gushing out plentiful, there was joy amongst the people who were not then fully aware of what that sort

of wealth meant. Perhaps it was the ignorance about the rest of the world or plain naivety that made the people think that they would live in fabulous wealth. Three Gulf wars and the ensuing turmoil we see today is something that old Arabs find hard to swallow. Last week, I was sitting in a traditional souk, one of the few surviving marketplace to retain its old charms, with an elderly man. He was silently tugging his beard looking blankly at the empty space.

He must have been well into his nineties, but his brain when he finally came out from his trance, was remarkably sharp. I asked him a question and when I was beginning to think the man was not in the same world I was, he blinked twice before speaking.

"Do you see that man over there?" He lifted his stick to point to a European getting out of a car.

I looked at the congested parking

space to meet the blue eyes of a man who realized he had been singled out from the crowd. There was an apprehensive look on his face as he first looked at me, then at the frail old man with a fierce expression on his wrinkled face. I think the stick unnerved him and he took a few uncertain steps forward, smiled nervously at us as if to seek reassurance. I did smile back and nodded my head in greeting, but the old timer fixed a stern stare on him.

"I remember a man like him," the old man told me, his eyes following the European as he kept walking away from us. "They came over in big vehicles carrying big machines and camped just outside our village."

It was more than sixty years ago, he said, when the Europeans first came to look for oil. He remembered when they polluted an important source of drinking water with "oil mud." The villagers were desperate and were forced to leave their homes in search

of fresh water.

"We had to do it because our animals were dying of thirst, the date trees were drying and we had to walk for miles to get water just to survive," he explained further. Then he knocked the empty chair with his stick with such force that the furniture toppled over with a crashing sound.

That was it. The old man returned to his stance and stared at nothing in particular, completing ignoring me. I thought it was time to move on. The narrow streets of the beautiful marketplace were bustling with European tourists served by Indian traders. The souk itself was dwarfed by tall buildings where multinational companies had offices. I could not help noticing that I was one of the very few nationals walking in the streets. It was then I remembered the words of a British lawyer when I was a teenager, "It is not the Gulf your ancestors knew but what the explorers made it to be."

Why Islamists will just keep winning

By: Rami G. Khouri
The Daily Star
Feb. 29, 2012

A persistent question we have heard during each Arab uprising across the Arab world in the past year has been, "What happens after the regime falls? Who takes over power?" This is usually asked with a tone of foreboding, with concern that bad or unknown political forces will assume power. Most worry revolves around the prospect of the Muslim Brotherhood or other Islamists assuming power, on the grounds that they are the best organized political groups.

Sometimes this leads frightened people to conclude that it is better to stick with the governments we have — despite their flaws — rather than risk the unknown or an Islamist takeover of power. We hear the same thing said about Syria these days, as many ponder the possible or, I sense, likely, fall of the Assad family dynasty of 42 years.

It is time for analysts to get over their worries and adjust to the overwhelming lesson from the first year of the ongoing Arab uprisings: The transition from autocracy to democracy, and from authoritarianism to pluralism, in the Arab world must necessarily pass through a phase of Islamist

rule or of coalition governments in which Islamists play a role.

This is one conclusion we should draw from the track record of the past year, during which time Islamists have won pluralities or majorities in every election held (Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Kuwait, most significantly, with others to follow in Libya, Yemen and elsewhere). The victory of Islamists in Kuwait's parliamentary elections last month was the most telling performance, providing useful insights into why we need to get used to the fact that Islamists will hold executive power in many countries for some years ahead.

The Feb. 2 Kuwaiti elections followed the emir's dissolution of Parliament after repeated public protests demanding a parliamentary investigation of the prime minister for alleged corruption and bribery. In line with the rest of the Arab world, Kuwaitis gave the opposition — dominated by Islamists — 34 of 50 seats in parliament. Wealthy and stable Kuwait is a world away from the poverty and social stresses of Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, yet here the Islamists also emerged as the leading voice of the citizenry.

Two dimensions of this phenomenon are important to keep in mind: why the Islamists keep winning, and what happens to Islamism in executive power. Islamists win in part be-

cause they have the most organized networks to mobilize voters, but mainly because they are the most trusted public or political groups in societies. This trust in turn is based on their track record of courageously challenging oppressive or autocratic regimes in recent decades, and the citizen's common perception that they are honest, non-corrupt fellow citizens who will guide public life according to core Islamic values, including — ideally — modesty, mercy, charity, honesty, piety, justice and respect.

In moments of national change and upheaval, defined by uncertainty and stress, it is totally normal that citizens would seek comfort and confidence in those forces whom they trust — the Islamists, in these cases, whether mainstream Muslim Brotherhood types or more fundamentalist Salafists. The evidence is now so compelling that nobody should be surprised any more at Islamist victories in Arab elections, or wonder what follows the downfall of a regime.

The more interesting question is about the nature and duration of Islamist power. My sense of this phenomenon is that, first, Islamists who assume executive authority do so for a transitional period only, and second, that incumbency transforms Islamism and effectively ends its life as an assertive opposition movement. When Islamists take or share power,

as they now do in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Kuwait, they must instantly transform themselves from sloganeering opposition groups who live in the world of rhetoric and high ideals, and are unencumbered by real-life requirements of delivering what citizens need from their political leaders, to incumbent officials who must address dozens of urgent issues, such as employment, clean water, security, and affordable food and housing.

The sobering impact of incumbency effectively marks the death-knell of Islamist politics as we have known it since the late 1970s, when the current crop of Islamist groups entered the Arab political scene.

Islamists who form governing coalitions with secular, business, military or other groups in society must necessarily work overtime to forge realistic policies that can respond to the many urgent needs of their fellow citizens. If they succeed in promoting economic growth, social equity, stability and constitutional democracy — as the mildly Islamist ruling party does in Turkey — they will do so because of their capacity to govern efficiently, and they will be re-elected.

This will mark the stage at which Islamists participating in coalitions affirm the secular nature of the ruling authority and state, while enhancing the adherence of citizens to their Islamic values.

YEMEN TIMES
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First Political English Newspaper
in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by
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Time to refocus on reconstruction in Sa'ada

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Since the Sa'ada Reconstruction Fund (SRF) was established in July 2007, its 37 staff members have been working hard to get the job done. According to the head of SRF, Mohammed Thabit, it needs more dedication and more money.

The fund operates in Sa'ada, Amran and Sana'a governorates where the impact of the six wars between the Houthis and the state army has been felt. The fund has already used the YR 4 billion allocated to them from Yemen's Finance Ministry. There is a dire need for more funds, as according to Thabit, there is need for at least YR 60 billion to achieve the reconstruction tasks.

"The international community showed interest in supporting the reconstruction, but then due to the instability all discussions to this end stopped. Now there is peace and stability and we should be launching into a vigorous reconstruction phase," said Thabit. "We hope they [donors] will contribute promptly to the fund."



Schooling for many children in Sa'ada was disrupted for at least two years because of war.



Around 2,000 people have been left disabled, with landmines left behind from the Sa'ada wars a primary cause.

Assessment and recovery

The work of the fund is basically split into two phases, the assessment of damage and reconstruction work. So far almost 90 percent of the assessment has been completed in Sa'ada governorate, 100 percent of the assessment is complete in Bani Hushaish in Sana'a, however Harf Sufian in Amran remains a no-go area due to security reasons.

In Amran, the assessment could not be completed as there is on-going armed conflict today. So far the fund has identified 912 reconstruction projects, including 883 homes and 29 public facilities. Unfortunately, no reconstruction has yet been possible in that governorate.

The most successful achievement of the fund so far is Bani Hushaish, where around 93 percent of the re-

construction has already been completed.

Most of the damaged 380 homes and six public institutions were repaired or rebuilt from scratch. There are no internally displaced persons there anymore and life, according to the locals themselves, has almost returned to normal.

Yet, Sa'ada governorate where the bulk of the damage happened is a different story.

The actual work which started in Jan. 2008, has been periodically disturbed due to resurgent conflict in the area.

As to end of 2011, the assessment in Sa'ada governorate showed that there were 16,620 homes and institutions destroyed. Of the 12,521

proper homes (such as huts and shacks mainly near the coastal region of Tihama) damaged, only 2,742 were repaired and a little under 800 being repaired.

The conflict also affected 2,313 farms, with 178 now restored and 122 farm restoration projects ongoing.

The assessment revealed damage to 679 public institutions including: 446 places of prayer, 145 schools, 22 health facilities, ten security buildings, four courts, four government compounds, three agricultural centers and 45 general public facilities such as electricity and water stations.

Repairs on only 101 of these are

complete and two projects in this category are on-going. Moreover, there are 245 income revenue projects such as shops and other economic institutions that were damaged.

Ending the displacement phase

"It is time for the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons of the Sa'ada war to return home," said Ali Hassan, an IDP in Sa'ada from Khawlan. He has been waiting there for three years with his wife and old mother.

"I want to return home. All I need is help to get my life back."

The SRF mechanism works with the owners of homes in a partner-

ship whereby they are given finances in four installments and technical support to rebuild their homes or farms. However, due to the severe shortage in funding, many of the IDPs remain homeless.

"The displacement phase is done, now instead of helping them [IDPs] to settle in camps, we should encourage them to go back to their homes and provide them with sources of income," insisted Thabit.

However, the impact of war obviously has not only affected buildings and infrastructure. In fact, it has had a deeper impact on the people, whether physically or emotionally.

According to Abdulaziz Hanash, a coordinator of the landmine vic-

tims in Sa'ada, there are over 2,000 men, women and children who had been handicapped because of landmines and unexploded remnants of the four-year armed conflict in Sa'ada.

"No one talks about these victims," he said. "There are bitter sentiments, reserved for all political parties involved in the violence. There are many people who not only lost their homes, jobs or members of their family, but also a limb or an ability."

Adel Al-Jailani, director of the Sa'ada branch of the Sa'ada Reconstruction Fund agrees.

"There is just so much to be done," he said. "We need all the support we can get."

URGENT JOB VACANCY

Job Title: Passenger Cars Sales Manager
Location: Sana'a

Leading luxuries automobile dealer, operating in Yemen, seeking to fill within its HQ in Sana'a very urgent vacancy. We are looking for a creative and innovative individual who has strong ethics, self-confident and admire distinction to fill this vacancy with following details:

Job Scope:

Manages and develops the sales team and demands as well as enables top performance within sales. He/she defines and monitors sales targets for all products, motivates, coaches and evaluates the team, supplies guidance and ensures maximum market exploitation in accordance with global standards.

Essential Responsibilities:

- Assisting the General Manager with planning activities, in particular with volume planning and defining market targets for the sale of new vehicles, new vehicle warehouse and developing concepts and measures for optimizing stock management.
- Developing concepts to increase customer benefit, turnover and profitability in the sales sector.
- Insure optimum level of execution of sales plan in all area: volume, market target, stock, turnover, profitability, market share...etc.
- Planning and supervising media advertising, events, customer loyalty activities, and customer surveys and other measures for monitoring and boosting customer satisfaction.
- Planning, implementing and evaluating sales-promotion campaigns.
- Monitoring the local automotive market, and analyzing the competition/benchmarking
- Monitoring potential customers who locate to the area and new start-ups, and providing support for VIP and large customers in consultation with the dealership's Management
- Determining and monitoring the personnel needs of the sales department; and train & develop subordinates; set action plans & KPIs.
- Supervising cost management for sales department
- Tracking of key performance indicators (e.g. stock level, etc.) and execution of appropriate measures to improve them.
- Ensuring that customer contacts (in the dealership/showroom, from acquisition activities, customer relationship management and marketing campaigns) are consistently used to generate business
- Monitoring adherence to principal quality and support standards in the sales department
- Monitoring the level of customer satisfaction using suitable tools and developing measures to Safeguard/increase customer satisfaction
- Other responsibilities & duties as assigned by the General Manager.

Requirements:

- University degree.
- 8 years experience in managerial position in sales at automobile company.
- Fluent in English and professional user of computer.
- Excellent Managerial and leadership skill.
- Highly ethical, self-motivated, Self-confident, analytical, problem solving, budgeting, costing capability

Qualified and eligible talents interested in applying for this vacancy should submit their professional resumes along with covering letters to:

Atten. HR Manager
Email: allecs2012@gmail.com ; NOT Later than 20th of March, 2012.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Post Title: Managing Director
Organisation: National Microfinance Foundation
Location: Sanaa
Duration: Full time, including 3 months probationary period
No. of Post: 1
Closing Date: March 15th, 2012

Background

The National Microfinance Foundation was established by the Social Fund for Development in 2004 as a non-governmental organization that aims at improving the economic and social conditions of the low and limited income Yemenis, by providing them with a variety of financial services they cannot obtain from the mainstream banking sector. Currently, NMF is one of the largest microfinance institution in Yemen, and as of December 31st, 2011 NMF had more than 11,000 active clients served through 12 branches located in Sanaa, Taiz, Qaedah, Yarim, Ibb, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahj and Hodaidah.

The Foundation requires a Managing Director to provide leadership, supervise staff, manage every day activities, identify problems, provide solutions, prepare and ensure effective implementation of the Foundation's five-year strategic plans.

Specific responsibilities:

- The Managing Director will be responsible for the following tasks:
- Manage and supervise the programs over all operations and branches through middle management and conduct regular field visits.
 - Supervise 100+ employees in the headquarters and the branches.
 - Recruitment of qualified personals for the top management positions and ensures the development of the program's staff.
 - Develop the NMF's capacity and infrastructure to prepare it for the transformation into a microfinance bank in the future.
 - Coordinate with top management the preparation of strategies and detailed work plans to increase the program's outreach and financial sustainability.
 - Develop the institution's strategic plan and ensure its implementation and that it meets the institutions and goals.
 - Developing and maintaining relations with shareholders, creditors and local authorities.
 - Ensure effective communication and coordination with the Board of Directors, donors, and other competitors and stakeholders.
 - Represent the institution locally and globally.

Qualifications and skills

The Managing Director must have the following qualifications and skills:

- A Bachelor Degree as a minimum (Masters Degree preferred) from a reputable university in business, finance, management, economics, accounting, or any other related field.
- Five years of experience in a managerial position in a major company, bank, or Financial development organization, with a proven track record in dealing with international donors, and research agencies, government institutions, etc.
- Good knowledge on Microfinance and the main parties that support the Microfinance industry locally and globally.
- Strong communication, public relations, organizational, and leadership skills.
- Mature, energetic, creative, and dynamic personality.
- Possess the ability to produce accurate and precise strategies, working plans, and reports to the Board of Directors, donors, and other parties concerned.
- Competent with the use of computers.
- High proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Traveling across the country and abroad will be required.

Salary, benefits and others:

- Attractive salary (including social security), according to working experience and qualifications.
- Training opportunities will be available.

Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a one page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and a CV with at least two significant references

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: halawi@sfd-yemen.org before 15th of March 2012. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short - listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Will the Jewish silver craft survive in Yemen?

By: Ari akkermans

Numbers of the once prominent Jewish community in Yemen are dwindling fast. Especially since the revolution, many Jews fled from hostility in the northern province of Sa'ada and Amran. The exact number of Jews left in the country is unknown, but government sources estimate it around 450 people, while Jewish organizations in the United States estimate it at slightly over 100 people.

Of the ancient cultural legacy

of Yemeni Jewry, one element has stood the test of time, migration and revolution: The craft of hand-made silver jewelry. Last year in December, Yemeni silversmith Kamal Rubaih and retired American diplomat Marjorie Ransom presented a selection of Yemeni jewelry at the Library of the Congress in Washington, focusing on Jewish designs.

Ransom and Rubaih have collaborated on the book "The Demise of an Ancient Craft", to be published this year by the American University in Cairo Press. The book will deal with jewelry from all of Yemen, with par-

ticular attention to the near-forgotten topic of the Jewish silversmith.

In his shop "World Friend" located in the old silver market in Sana'a, Rubaih collects jewelry in both traditional Jewish and Muslim designs. According to Rubaih, from the great variety of traditional jewelry made in Yemen, the most exquisite was done by the Jewish silversmiths in the northern mountains and in the large cities, alongside Muslim jewelry from Tihama, the Hadramaut and Mahra, where Indian influence is strong.

Jewish history in Yemen, as reported by Arab historians from medieval times, goes back to the year 1451 BC, and legends still circulate that they settled in the Arabian Peninsula around the times of King Solomon. What was once a prosperous community, heirs to unique cultural traditions, is today an impoverished and rather marginal group in Yemen's multilayered cultural landscape.

The traditional silver jewelry of the Middle East – including Turkey and Iran – has been largely replaced by gold jewelry, much of it imported and not handcrafted. The larger repertory of styles and techniques in Middle Eastern silver jewelry – casting, chasing, embossing, repousse, filigree and granula-



Yemenite Jewish golden ceremonial dress and gold and silver jewelry.



Yemenite Jewish bride wearing gold and silver jewelry

tion among others – have been left mostly to the work of a few specialized artisans.

It is said that until the 1960's, it was a deep-seated tradition for Muslims to give a bridal dowry in Jewish jewelry. At the once thriving silver market in Sana'a just 30 years ago both Jewish and Muslim silversmiths worked alongside each other. However, the ancient Jewish craft has declined progressively in the last decade as more and more Jews left the country or abandoned the craft. On the Muslim side, only a few silversmiths remain, but a few are attempting to rejuvenate the traditional Jewish style.

According to Rubaih, Yemeni brides these days prefer to wear

gold over silver. Thus, only a few silversmiths continue to work in a trade that caters predominantly to tourists, many of whom have been chased away by constant unrest and Yemen's deteriorating economic situation.

Yet, it turns out that there are younger artisans, offspring of the elderly Jewish silversmiths, who are trained in the craft. They would like to take it up, if it were only possible to make a living with it.

Unless there is an effort on the part of the Yemeni government to support traditional craftsmen fa-

miliar with Jewish silversmithing, as well as other artisans working with traditional crafts—weaving, embroidery, pottery and the like—Rubaih insists that it is very likely that they will soon disappear and with them, an ancient heritage spanning sometimes into thousands of years.



Personal collection of silver and glass rings from Yemenite Jews.

Poor quality in vocational and technical institutes



Every year around 8,500 vocational and technical training students graduate.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Students at industrial and technical institutes in Yemen suffer from a lack of modern equipment, proper workshops and skilled teachers and trainers.

Despite all the support that the sector in Yemen has received from many donors over the last few decades, it has not been able to achieve its aims, according to experts in the field.

The Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training was established in 2001 with the aim of improving technical and vocational education, providing the labor market with well-trained workers, overhauling the education system and decreasing the unemployment rate. Every year this sector produces around 8,500 professional vocational graduates.

"The staff of these institutes need a serious plan to improve their performance," said Abdul-Hakeem Hashem, director of the Department of Quality at the Ministry of Vocational Training and Technical Education. "The skills of the training staff in these institutes need to be improved."

According to a report carried out by the British Council, the major barriers that the Yemeni technical and vocational training system face are not primarily the lack facilities and equipment, but rather the lack of appropriate policies and procedures, management and implementation structures, maintenance, operations and system support.

The report indicated that the benefits of additional assistance are unlikely to materialize if they are not accompanied by improvements in education, and by enhancing the quality and relevance at all levels of planning, delivery and management of industry-led curricula.

The British Council has worked in close partnership with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training in Yemen since 2008, on enhancing the quality assurance and inspection of technical and vocational programs offered by the ministry.

The British Council has started a plan with the ministry to establish quality assurance and inspection systems to guarantee that students in Yemen have the necessary skills to compete productively for jobs.

"This system will make a positive change in the performance of

teachers in these institutes and also improve the administrative staff," said Hashem. "By implementing this system, the administrations of these institutes will help provide students and trainers with proper services."

Hashem told the Yemen Times that the new quality system will keep the graduates and administration of the institutes in touch and provide graduates with job searching skills.

The ministry, in collaboration with the British Council, has recently conducted several quality training courses. Participants included principals, headmasters of technical and vocational institutes, deputies, and the staff of the standards department in the ministry.

The courses covered information, concepts and principles, as well as specific quality regulations for vocational education training.

Nawaf Shamsan, director of the British Council, told the Yemen Times that the work in quality assurance in technical institutes is now looking better than ever.

"We feel confident that the three lead institutes in Yemen are qualified enough to train nine other institutes," he said. "If the ministry

takes advantage of the program well, it is assured that the overall quality of the institutes and their outcomes will improve. We very much need this in Yemen."

Abdul-Hafedh Noman, minister

of vocational training and technical education, stressed the importance of improving curriculums and teachers of the vocational and technical institutes to obtain well-trained graduates that will meet

the needs of the labor market.

"Implementing quality systems in these institutes is the cornerstone to guarantee the success of vocational and technical institutes," he said.



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Youth Talk

In this section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

Do you think Ali Abdullah Saleh will stay in Yemen after presidential power is handed over to Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi? Why?

Basam Al-Forari, 26, English teacher

According to my mind, he will not stay because he has committed lots of crimes. So he cannot live safely. He was granted immunity but it cannot protect him from victims' families. They will look for him in order to take revenge.

Ali Naji Hadi, 24

Ali Saleh does not have a secure refuge in any place, particularly in Yemen. As we know, the curators of martyrs will not forgive or forget their sons and brothers who were killed in the revolution. I think the ousted president will stay outside Yemen to seek a safe place. And certainly, if he fled from people in the present life, he will not escape in the hereafter.

Khalid Al-Karimi, 23

I think the once Yemeni president will remain in Yemen. It does not make sense to assert that his departure is inevitable. He still has a safe atmosphere, particularly in the two years to come as President Hadi is at the helm. However, this is not the salient reason behind my thinking. Saleh appears to prefer to stay on the soil of Yemen whatever the consequences are to be. Mubarak, the former Egyptian president is an example. He pledged once in a speech to face his demise nowhere but in Egypt. Now he has been enclosed by imminent death which is better than fleeing. Thus, Saleh's personality resembles Mubarak's. He may prefer the toughest choice over departure. In addition, Saleh has not been rendered infirm. He can pose threats if he seriously desires. Anyway, let us not be obsessed with his future destination. Actually, it is better to put aside the word "prosecution" and get focused on Yemen's restoration. Our concerns should not be confined to the phrase "the prosecution of criminals." We may cause the persecution of the whole nation while in pursuit of the word prosecution.

Nabeel Abdullah, 34, businessman

Ali Abdullah Saleh said that he would remain as general secretary of the GPC, but I don't think that the sponsors of the initiative will allow him to settle in Yemen and he must stay away from the political dimensions for the safety of Yemen.

Sabreen Jamal 22, final year student

Ali Abdullah Saleh will never leave Yemen and he will stay because he still owns the power through Hadi. It's not easy for him to go after 33 years in power in Yemen. There is a big possibility that he will be back through his son Ahmed after two years and the new presidential election because owning the power is in his blood.

Ibrahim Ahmed Rajeh, 22, student

My point of view is that I think he should stay in his original hometown of Sanhan, but if there's a push against him from other countries to leave he will have no choice.

Next week's question:

The national dialogue conference will take place by the end of March, according to the GCC Initiative and its implementation mechanism. What topics you like to be highly discussed and highlighted during this conference?

Send us an e-mail with your name, age, occupation or university course to ytyouth@gmail.com. This is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!



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Picture of the week



A child in Nhim, 30 km north Sana'a playing with spent ordnance left by the shelling between the republican guards and local armed opposition erupted last May 2011.

Photo by: Mohamed Al-Emad.

Ingredients of happiness from the Yemen I know

By: Manal Abdul Wahed Sharif
m_alshureify@hotmail.com

I am so grateful for having spent the years of my adolescence in a very simple place like Yemen, for I feel it was relatively balanced. I had just enough sheltered family love and satisfaction to bear the exposure to the "real life" I saw there.

I know as in any life there were fragments of imperfection to it, but perhaps those are what added rays to my spectrum of happiness. The beam I often saw was disconnected from material perceptions. The joy of running barefoot in a green wadi, or the novelty of watching froth pouring into a jar while my aunt hand-milked her cow back in our village, and when lucky would allow me the first sip.

A friend of mine used to say, "If you don't belong to a village, you have missed a lot on real life." That's what Yemen really meant to me, "life in its basic form," no need for glamour or frills, just a plain and simple life.

It took me a while to develop a taste for that simplicity, for very often as children our perceptions of abstract concepts are not holistic. However, certain aspects of the concept are understood when manifested in happenings and events. Thinking back, indeed it was a blessing not to have understood all that went on in the adult world.

On a few occasions the experiences I encountered were confusing, sometimes too painful when absorbed, but strangely it was something that kept on taking me back to Yemen and loving the Arab world.

A little boy pushing his vegetable wheel barrow and supplicating, "Oh Allah, you have endowed me with grace and well being." This is something I've never seen in the eyes of mall pilgrims during the times of sales in the most glamorous material edifices.

A shopkeeper who is willing to trust a practical stranger when returning a piece of clothing if the fitting was not satisfactory, without the need to ask for money or a deposit.

I remember a friend once telling me when I asked her how she found Yemen, "Ask me how I found the goodness of Yemeni people... After all, isn't it about the people?"

My relationship with Yemen is profound. It's not mere patriotism because my affiliation to my religion is far greater. Moreover, I am painfully aware of the flaws which are too major to ignore in that crazily beautiful country full of contradictions!

I've often wondered why the tallest skyscrapers or biggest malls cease to amaze one's intellect, or render anything enlightening for the soul after the very first minutes of eye contact. A mirage indeed. How could it be possible that walking in Khan El-Khalili, or Sidi Bou Said, or Al-Hamidiya, or Bab Al-Yemen provides one's soul with so much tranquility, so much warmth and character, when one chooses to go beyond what meets the eye.

Indeed, it is like when the light of faith strikes a person's heart, prostrating them to shed tears and mumble words of supplication in

their purest form. Words that sometimes are not comprehensible but to Allah in that moment of reality. Only then does one realize that that form of serenity cannot be achieved unless the material flow is left behind, even if for mere moments.

Many tears have I shed for having left Yemen, but the more I missed it, the more I realized it never left me. For the simplicity I've always sought and which formed a part of my moral compass, has always left me during times of moral conflict with a smile of gratitude for having seen the somehow "purer" side of life.

My heart still dwells on what has happened, and is still happening, in our beloved lands of Arabia. And amidst all the grey clouds, I still find myself closing my eyes and remembering the boy with the wheel barrow, or the trustful shopkeeper, which helps me regain my faith in the goodness of our people, and have faith that the sacrifices across the region will lead to a long awaited better life that our people so much deserve.

3rd March 1924 – The day Ummah shook

By: Sharique Naeem

The first war of its kind the world had ever seen, was started by states based on the creed of capitalism. World War 1 was called the 'Great Game'. A Game in which a plan was meticulously put forth to achieve what the imperial West had tried in vain for centuries to do, that is, to put an end to the Caliphate.

In 1916 the French and the British Governments colluded together in secret to form the Sykes-Picot Agreement. This agreement divided the lands of the Ottoman Caliphate into respective spheres of influence that were to be controlled by Western states.

The 3rd of March, 1924, was the

tragic day on which centuries of Islamic rule came to a fatal end, as the Caliphate was abolished in Turkey.

The impact and significance of this was such that Lord Curzon stated, "The situation now is that Turkey is dead and... because we have destroyed its moral strength, the Caliphate and Islam."

Today, 88 years later his words still resonate. Turkey was once the seat of the Caliphate, and ruled with honor and dignity. Today it finds itself squabbling with issues, from an offshore gas dispute, to losses suffered on the 'Peace Flo-tilla'. It may boast about its infrastructure and relatively stable economy, but it's far from being near to the historical status it once had due to the Caliphate.

The nation state model, enforced upon Muslim lands has kept Muslims weak. They are gripped with conflict and dependent on the West, while their resources are exploited. Today, we find Turkey in conflict with the Kurds, and turmoil in Pakistan as a result of 'the war on terror'. Afghanistan and Iraq are occupied. US Drones continue to cause civilian carnage in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia.

In the recent Muslim awakening, termed as the Arab Spring, we find that the same imperial capitalist countries which for decades stood with tyrants, cunningly pretend to be with the masses once the fall of the tyrant is found to be inevitable, as we saw in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

The irony today is that while

Muslim armies of various countries have served countless missions for the United Nations, they are not being mobilized for the protection of Muslims from occupiers or from their implanted dictators. This irony is not coincidental, but a result of the nation state model which has kept the giant called the Muslim Ummah shackled.

Today, as we witness the fall of long standing dictators that were installed to enforce a nation state model, it is only natural to expect that the political landscape of the North African states and the Middle East will revert to the political construct that existed before these nation states were crafted, i.e the Caliphate.

The Arab Spring

By: Awadh Mubarak

The revolutions of the "Arab Spring" inspire optimism in each individual who suffered the yoke and despotism of the region's autocratic regimens. These revolutions mark the beginning of a new era for the Arab World.

What is happening in Yemen is really impressive. Yemen is a

country of complex social structures; where tribal tradition is deeply rooted. The peaceful revolution of the Yemeni youth, which lasted more than one year, succeeded despite the provocations of the ruling class and its constant attempts to divert the revolution from its peaceful route.

Although the revolution has not completely shot down the regime of Ali Abdullah Saleh, it constituted the beginning of a new stage,

which will culminate with a real change in society. The revolution should eliminate all evils of Yemen society; Yemen must get rid of qat consumption, carrying weapons, corruption and nepotism.

Women in Yemen and Arab countries are marginalized and their rights are abused. Women have no access to prominent state positions, and their participation in the legislative chambers is very limited. The revolution must

emancipate women from the subjugation and despotism to which they are subjected. Women are considered inferior to men in Arab world; this is due to the male-dominated culture that attributes genius to men and absurdity to women.

There are enormous difficulties ahead, but with determination and the relentless struggle of young people, the revolution will triumph.

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- Najeeb Alumeri, diploma in electronics control and general electricity, 4 years experience in electricity and electronics, good in English. 711379671, 770056830
- Ayman, diploma of English, excellent computer skills, good communication skills, seeks part time job. 734458569
- Bachelorm in English, diploma in secretary, experience in architecture and previously worked
- as supervisor of workers. 771997270, 771378155
- Mohammed Ali, bachelor in English, courses in application programs, translator. 733175894
- Murad Saleh, bachelor in accountancy, information system and diploma in English and computer. 735520430
- Bachelor degree in accounting, very good evaluation with honors, accounting, auditing, financial admin. accounting system, excellent English, computer skills. 733913209
- Educational qualifications Diploma in accountancy - National institute, Experience in the field for 4 Years. To connect: 700536832 - 734729434
- Bachelor of English, diploma of secretary, experienced ad tourist

- guide, administrator, documentation, photoshop, business correspondance, teaching. 712577448
- BA degree in Arabic, very good in both English/French, looking for a job in French family/teaching English at home, private school, institutes. 735404162, 734750811
- Ali Al-Kadas, translator E/A-A/E with good French and excellent computer skills. 777770471
- Riyadh Hammadi, English and computer teacher and translator. 13 years experience as an English teacher especially 3rd secondary. 734882907, 772255235
- Bachelore of accountancy, diploma of secretary, excellent computer skill, good spoken and written English, store keeper, inventory control, site administrator. 733409652
- Abduljaleel Faisal, 22 yars, teacher of English, media and business translator, business correspondant, good communication skills. 735042383
- An experienced English teacher, want to give private lessons for any level. 700258937
- Mohammed, bachelor of English, diploma in computer, worked as a translator, business correspondant officer and teacher. Seeks part time job. Hodeidah city 770742901
- Khalid, 10 years experiece in administration, documentation, secretariate. Fluent in English,
- computer skill. 711239117
- BA degree in French, computer diploma, have an experience for 5 years in the following field: secretariate and administration, sales and marketing, logistics and teaching. 777565320.
- Bachelore in accountancy from Sana'a university, diploma of secretary, Excel (computer), courses in English, good written and spoken, store keeper for 3 years, inventory control and purchasing followup for 6 years, site administrator for one year.

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Coffee Break

Crossword

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8			9			
10			11			
		12				
	13		14			
			15			
16					17	18
					19	
20			21			
22					23	

- ACROSS**
- Group of ships (5)
 - Sailing boats (7)
 - Mine (4-3)
 - Surpass (5)
 - Location (4)
 - Nice (8)
 - Calf meat (4)
 - Flesh as food (4)
 - Thick sugar syrup (8)
 - Harbour (4)
 - Sugary (5)
 - Cheer (7)
 - Competition (7)
 - Adhesive (5)

- DOWN**
- Confronts the consequences of one's actions (5, 3, 5)
 - Precise (5)
 - Kind (4)
 - Bovine mammals (6)
 - Insincere (3-5)
 - Pull out (7)
 - Brief prison term (5, 8)
 - Tape (8)
 - Medieval peasant (7)
 - Cardinal's biretta, e.g. (3, 3)
 - Promises (5)
 - Slope (4)

Sudoku Easy

	1	2	7		6			
4	6		3	1	8			
	8		1		7			
2	7			4				
8	1		4	2	5	3		
	5		6		1			
6		1		3				
	8	5	6		7	1		
1			5	7	6			

Sudoku Intermediate

8		7	1					
9		3		6	5			
3	8		9					
	2	9	3		1			
	3		5		2			
5			2	7				
2			1		8			
6	4			8		2		
	5	9			7			

Sudoku Difficult

1		6		5				
7		4		9				
8								
2	7			3				
5			1	8				6
						2		
3		9		7				
9		5		6				

Chess

White plays and wins in the 4th move

Solutions

Cross Words: Across: 1 Feet; 4 Cutters; 8 Coal-pit; 9 Outdo; 10 Site; 11 Pleasant; 13 Veat; 14 Meat; 16 Molasses; 17 Port; 20 Sweet; 21 Hearten; 22 Contest; 23 Paste.
 Down: 1 Faces the music; 2 Exact; 3 Type; 4 Cattle; 5 Two-faced; 6 Extract; 7 Short sentence; 12 Cassette; 13 Villain; 15 Red hat; 18 Oaths; 19 Ramp.

Chess: Nf6+

Sudoku:

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Orphaned children participated on the festival stage.

By: Nadia Haddash

The Siraj Organization and the Canadian Fund for Development organized an entertainment program for orphans and street children at Yemen Mall on Thursday March 1st.

The "Wamda Initiative" began its first phase with a project called "Listen to my voice through my color." Eighty children, boys and girls from orphanages and street children, attended the event.

The children participated in

painting, theater and were educated about their human rights. There was a concert involving theater, songs, games, sketches and a charity dish that expressed the suffering of the children and the need to take their hands for a better future.

Ashraf Al-Muragab, who leads the Wamda Initiative, said in his opening speech, "This festival is just the beginning of the initiative's activities, and the next step will be producing a documentary film about the abuses that happen to the children and their suffering."

The festival included gifts and prizes for children that participated in the program.

The project was carried out in partnership with the Siraj Organization, the Canadian Fund for Development and Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Stationery Bookshop. The festival was attended by officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, US Embassy staff, members of other NGOs and child rights activists.

At the end of the concert, members of the Wamda Initiative were rewarded for their work on the first phase of the project.

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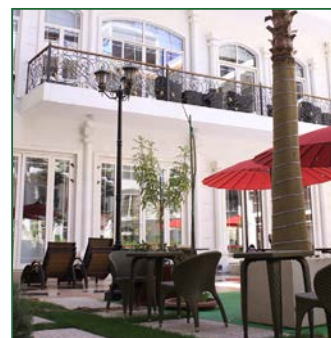
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Orphan and street children were targeted by the Wamda Initiative first phase project.

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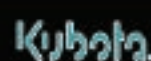


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