

Houthi slogans sweep Sana'a



Slogans created by Houthis have recently popped up across the capital city. On Wednesday, a campaign began to remove them.

Story by Ahmed Dawood,
Photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Sept. 19 — Houthi slogans noticeably spread during the past three days in streets and neighborhoods in the capital city, beginning from Hizyaz district in the south of the capital Sana'a and stretching to the heart of the city in the Al-Sila district and Bab Al-Yemen.

Houthis hoisted placards on which a slogan reads, "Death to America, death to Israel, curses to the Jews and victory to Islam." Houthis say the slogan will help revive Islam.

The spread of this slogan coincides with an occasion held in Sa'ada under the name, "The Outcry

Week." Houthis bellow their slogan following each congregation prayer and during their mass gatherings, in addition to posting the slogan on every street.

Dhaif Allah Al-Shami, a leading figure in the Houthi movement, said the Houthi slogans recently hung in the capital city are the result of a popular, negative reaction to the anti-Islamic film maligning the Prophet Muhammad.

Al-Shami said people express their anger through this slogan, in addition to calling on the boycotting of America and others.

Regarding the campaign that kicked off Wednesday to remove the Houthi slogans from Sana'a streets,

Al-Shami said they faced nobody and they quarreled with no one. He said anybody who removes these slogans from public consumption is exposing himself to disgrace because he is only serving America.

On Monday, a Houthi affiliate was killed because of oral disputes in Al-Sila.

The Defense Ministry website reported that a Mercedes with five people inside interrupted militants on a motorcycle. The motorcycle militants were removing the Houthi slogans from walls in Al-Sila in Shaoub district. The website stated that after a dispute broke out, one of the militants on the motorcycle fired at those in the vehicle, killing one, and

fled the scene.

Houthis say the man shot and killed was Abas Mohammed Sharf Al-Deen; his life was taken while he was posting their slogans.

Salman Al-Amari, an Islamic writer and researcher, said the Houthis' slogans have become provocative, indicating that Houthis misplace their slogans and speak of them at the wrong time.

"This slogan serves particular agendas and distorts the beauty of the capital city," Al-Amari said.

He added that right now is not the time for slogans; people want to see tangible achievements.

"What do Houthis want from these slogans?" he asked.

Protest commemorates victims of 2011 Kentucky Round massacre



A mass protest in memory of the victims of Kentucky Round moved through Sana'a on Tuesday afternoon.

Story and photos by
Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Sept. 19 — Revolutionary blocs and activists organized a protest Tuesday afternoon in Sana'a, commemorating the anniversary of the last year's massacre at Kentucky Round on Al-Zubairi Street.

The demonstration, which began in Sana'a's Change Square, focused on demands that ousted former President Ali Abdullah Saleh face prosecution and that the immunity law granted to him be revoked.

The protestors chanted several slogans, asserting the continuance

of revolutionary momentum until achieving all the revolution's aims and establishing a civil state.

The demonstrators stood in Kentucky Round, reciting verses of the Quran, as a token of loyalty to the victims.

Last year, about 30 people were killed and 300 were injured in the same place protestors were standing on Tuesday. Live ammunition, rocket-propelled grenades and 12 mm bullets were aimed at people for three days. Eight hundred people were short of breath due to teargas.

Mane'a Al-Matari, a member

of the Organizing Committee in Sana'a's Change Square, said Tuesday's protest aimed to assert that the revolutionary youth won't give up and will continue escalating their activities until the immunity agreement is revoked.

"The escalation will go beyond Kentucky Round during the upcoming days unless the immunity issue is solved," Al-Matari said. "Otherwise, the youth will have to go to Saleh's house."

The protest passed by Hail Street, Al-Ribat Street and then returned to the square.

A statement issued by the pro-

testors read that the protest aimed to reactivate the revolution until achieving all aims, including mass change.

The statement indicated that the Gulf Initiative's brokers and the U.N. considered the immunity law given to Saleh as irresponsible and a strictly Yemeni affair to resolve.

"We assert that no immunity is granted to whoever killed revolutionary youth and assure that the revolution will continue to prosecute the perpetrators, according to the heavenly religions' teachings and international conventions," the statement read.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Dr. Saleh Basurra to the Yemen Times:
"When people start dialogue, they treat each other as political enemies, but with the passage of time, they understand each other's views."

Turn to pages 6 and 7 for the interview

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Security Council concerned about derailments to transitional phase

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Sept. 19 – The U.N. Security Council expressed concern over continuing attempts aimed at derailing Yemen's transitional phase, affirming the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution No. 2051 that threatens international sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter.

The Security Council declared Tuesday its support for President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's latest decisions concerning reorganization of security and military institutions, according to the state-run Saba news agency.

The council asserted the importance of embarking on an intensive, comprehensive National Dialogue without any postponement; the dialogue ought to establish the foundations of a united, stable Yemen. The council expressed worry about the deteriorated humanitarian situation in Yemen.

The fifteen state members listened to the Yemen report from

U.N. special envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar, who expressed concern about attempts to foil the transitional process; the dangerous humanitarian situation requires prompt action to be taken, a statement by the council read.

The council urged Yemen's political stakeholders to hasten the start of a broad dialogue, saying state members are in agreement to call on the start of a National Dialogue as soon as possible to prepare a solid ground for Yemen.

Benomar cautioned against the dangerous challenges currently facing Yemen, particularly in the security, political and economic fields.

In a statement to the press following the closed-room discussions, he said it is fundamental that the Yemeni government works to reclaim its authority in many areas nationwide so the state functions well.

He said there are armed groups dominating different areas and launching terrorist attacks—in-

cluding the latest assaults against the U.S. embassy in Sana'a. He asserted the importance of army restructure and the significance of the council's support for Hadi to complete the transitional process.

Benomar said his reports focused on the results of his most recent visit to Yemen as well as his discussions and consultations with different Yemeni factions. The report assessed the steps achieved with relation to the Gulf Initiative's implementation and its scheduled mechanism, in addition to the resolution nos. 2014 and 2050.

Journalist Adnan Hashim said the Security Council only issues decisions; meanwhile, the continuous polarization in Yemen trigger catastrophes for Yemenis.

"We will not wait for something new from the UNSC in the days to come; the same closed-room decisions will be taken."

He called on Yemenis to stand united, separate from the council's "futile" resolutions.

Taiz recognized as 'cultural city'

Amal Al-Yarisi

TAIZ, Sept. 19 – The reconciliation government agreed Tuesday to recognize Taiz as Yemen's cultural city. Governor of Taiz Shawqi Hael said the government assigned him and other concerned bodies to take the needed procedures to implement this decree.

"Currently, we are counting the things the city needs to be a real cultural city," he said.

According to Hael, the education system in Taiz needs improving. Moreover, the establishment of public libraries, research and improved city infrastructure are

much needed.

Hael said Taiz has been a cultural city for years, and the decision to officially anoint it as a cultural city had been culminating.

Fakhr Al-Azab, a youth activist, said the decree came at this period to humiliate Taiz and its people. He said it is common knowledge that Taiz is a cultural city and that it doesn't need to be recognized as one. However, he did say Taiz needs theaters, cinemas and, above all, Taiz needs water.

Al-Azab said President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and the reconciliation government used this decree as a way to cover-up the

existing policy of marginalization against the people of Taiz.

Journalist Mohammed Ameen Al-Shar'abi said the decree is a positive step by the government, but it won't be useful unless it is accompanied by several other projects to qualify Taiz and to make it a real cultural city.

"There are no book fairs, study centers, and even colleges lack the required components," he said.

The government ordered the culture minister and the legal affairs minister to take the needed procedures to issue this decree, according to the state-run Saba News Agency.

Parliament orders an end to Sana'a University elections



The House of Representatives ordered an end to elections deciding Sana'a University leaders.

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Sept. 19 – On Tuesday, the House of Representatives ordered the government to stop the election of Sana'a University leadership, deeming such elections a breach of the law.

The teaching staff at the university had previously decided to set up a committee, which would include eligible professional members of the university staff, in preparation for the elections of academic and administrative leadership, starting with the university rector and ending with the heads of the educational departments.

Sadeq Al-Ba'adani, a member of parliament, said the university's board of trustees chooses three candidates from each constituent

cy to be referred to the president for selection. This, he said, is just procedure according to the law.

During the regime of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and during the current government, presidential and ministerial decrees have been imposed on all educational aspects, Al-Ba'adani said.

"Even if elections are over and appointments are made, there is no doubt that the decrees issued by the president will be in effect in the end."

Salah Al-Maqtari, an economics professor at Sana'a University, said the Sana'a University elections would be held according to the decision of the Higher Education Supreme Committee and on the basis of the consultative meeting

of the teaching staff along with their assistants at government universities.

Al-Maqtari said lawmaking is the business of the House of Representatives, but issuing decisions is not.

"Their refusal to elect qualified, educated leadership without mediation is a contravention against the law and constitution," Al-Maqtari said.

Dr. Ahmed Aqabat, the advisor to the Sana'a University rector, said this decision was made to help prevent partisan disputes and political attractions at the university, in addition to keeping the university independent.

"The republican decree will resolve our differences with the parliament members," Aqabat said.

فرصة عمل للإعلاميين

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The reconciliation government agreed Tuesday to name Taiz a "cultural city" of Yemen.

Public Post Authority strike comes to swift end after 1 day

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Sept. 19 – Public Post Authority personnel and its offices in Sana'a and other governorates quickly ended a strike that began Tuesday demanding the removal of corrupt leaders.

Minister of Telecommunication and Technology Doctor Ahmed Obaid Bin Daghr ordered the resignation of Abdulatif Abu Ghanim,

director of the Public Post Authority, following the employees' protests, after a presidential decree appoints a new director.

Sahar Al-Absi of the Female Post Employers' Syndicate said the employees held a strike demanding nature-of-work allowance similar to the Public Telecommunication Corporation's employees, and their demands were met.

Faiz Saif, Technical Affairs'

manager in the authority, said, "The minister's intervention ended the disagreements in the authority and then the syndicate ended the strike, and the employers started working again."

After finishing work last week, four employees were beaten at the external door of the authority at the hands of the authority's security forces and were taken to prison.

In Al-Zohra district, impoverishment pervades whole of society's lifestyle



Courtesy of Faisal Al-Ghushaimi



Courtesy of Faisal Al-Ghushaimi

In Al-Zohra, a part of Hodeida governorate, there are around 160,000 people living in severe humanitarian conditions.

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Approximately 160,000 Al-Zohra locals from Hodeida governorate are living in harsh humanitarian conditions, with most of them residing in small, dirty shacks.

The humanitarian situation in Al-Zohra is deteriorating with each passing day, and there have yet to be clear procedures to alleviate the suffering people in Al-Zohra face by providing them with basic necessities.

Abdul-Rahman Al-Refaie, the director of Al-Zohra district, said the majority of children in the area are malnourished and deprived of many services.

"Most people here, including fathers, are underprivileged and have no work or land, and this situation makes them totally dependent on outside aid," he said. "Unlike other people in the nearby districts, Al-Zohra residents have no livestock or source of income that enables them to survive."

Because of poor conditions, many locals resort to illegal entry to neighboring Saudi Arabia, crossing the heavily guarded borders and risking their lives.

"Some of those who try to enter Saudi Arabia seeking jobs are exposed to death by border

guards," Al-Refaie said. "They have no choice but to risk their lives and sneak to Saudi Arabia to find any job."

Al-Refaie called on international organizations to help impoverished people.

"The current aid is not sufficient," he said. "Moreover, the distribution of this aid is carried out randomly. We want those organizations to conduct comprehensive surveys that target all of the area's villages."

Poor health and education

Malaria, diarrhea and other diseases are widespread, according to Al-Refaie.

"We have 18 health facilities, but all of them are poor and hopelessly inadequate for receiving a lot of

cases," he said. "These facilities have no delivery rooms, no surgeries, no operation rooms and not enough medicine. With all of this, these facilities are crammed with patients."

The educational system in the area is also horrible, Al-Refaie said.

"Children study in mosques because we prevent them from going to the only school because it is ramshackle and about to collapse. Furthermore, some teachers suffer from psychological problems due to the difficult situation."

Faisal Al-Ghushaimi, director of relief and voluntary work at the Charitable Islah Association, said the situation in Al-Zohra is unbearable and unbelievable.

Al-Ghushaimi has visited Al-

Zohra several times, and he said he "cannot understand why the government neglects the people in this place."

"Some children have to walk five kilometers to other villages seeking food," he said. "They are deprived from food, health, education and any form of decent life."

In addition to lacking basic living necessities, residents are exposed to injustice and slavery by some authoritarian sheikhs.

"People have become insane due to the very cruel situation," Al-

Ghushaimi said.

He added that birth rates are on the rise in the district despite extreme poverty and absent health services.

"Early marriage is still rampant here," he said. "Imagine that a feeble 19-year-old girl has six children."

Hodeida is one of the most poverty-stricken governorates in Yemen. Although it has potential for growth, it still suffers from an absence of many services and needs.



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Opening Ceremony of the training Course for Petroleum measurements and maintenance of gauges



Dr. Mansour Ali Al-Batani
The Chief Executive Officer of Yemen Petroleum Company (YPC)

Yemen Petroleum Company (YPC) in coordination with Horizon Agencies & Commercial Services (HACS), conducted a training course on Petroleum measurements and maintenance of gauges at HACS's facility in Sana'a.

During the ceremony, Dr. Mansour Ali Al-Batani, the Chief Executive Officer of Yemen Petroleum Company, delivered a speech, welcoming all those in attendance. He urged them to take advantage of this course in order to enhance the proficiency of those involved

in the petroleum measurement field, to equip them to handle most sophisticated equipments. He asserted that the company is keen in taking steps to minimize the loss of petroleum. He hoped that modern equipments will be used in this field by all companies. At the end of his speech, he offered a vote of thanks to the HACS for conducting this course and wished them all good luck.



Ihab Jaffer Hamed
Executive Managing Director of Horizon Agencies & Commercial Services (HACS)

Ihab Jaffer Hamed, the Executive Managing Director of Horizon Agencies & Commercial Services (HACS) presented a speech, focusing on the importance of launching the maintenance and metering the gauges course at this important time in the history of our country. "This reflects the commitment of YPC's leadership in metering issues and its impact on the economy of the country. The gauging errors could cause huge deficiencies in the budget of the state." He added, "As part of our keenness to serve the nation

and benefit its cadres, the YPC leadership has coordinated with us to conduct this training course for a number of its technicians." He went on to say, "It is honorable to provide this training course as we are the only company in Yemen offering metering services and maintaining the gauges in the Yemeni market for more than five years in accordance with international standards. Our company is the sole agent of FMC Technologies, an international leading company in the field of metering and gauges. We assure you that we provide specialized staff in metering and maintenance. We have trained our staff at FMC to serve our customers in accordance with the international standards."

Ja'fer said we are happy to share our experience with our technician brothers in the YPC through this one-week training course which will focus on four major objectives. They are as follows:

1. Enhancing the skills of the technicians of YPC in the field of metering and maintaining flow meters.
2. Providing the technicians with hands-on experience on how to handle the metering and maintaining gauges.
3. Educating the technicians about the advantages and uses of the gauges they are handling.
4. Introducing latest technologies in the field of metering the gauges & systems.



"In addition to the theoretical explanation about metering and how gauges work, we will give hands-on training in our workshop located on Al-Khamseen Street. The workshop is equipped with the most sophisticated equipment related to metering and gauges maintenance based on international standards and approved by FMC & SGS," he said.



Salem Saleh Al-Husseini
The projects and technical affairs manager at the Yemen Petroleum Company,

Salem Saleh Al-Husseini, the projects and technical affairs manager of YPC, said the company provides insurance and supplies for the locals in addition to working on oil derivatives development in all governorates Yemen. Thus, he continued, the company shoulders this responsibility and exerts its utmost to fulfill all pledges it made for the nation and people. "This course is in consistent YPC's leadership satisfaction to protect the consumers by the help of its excellent staff." He called for the participants to take the maximum advantage

of this course and gain experience during the training period under the auspices of HACS expecting that all companies will follow its example. We are all glad to help you gain experience and knowledge in your different areas of operations so that YPC is promoted based on science and knowledge. I am hopeful that this course is the first step of the one-thousand mile road," said Al-Husseini.



Eng. Faisal Hameed
at the Yemen Petroleum Company,

Eng. Faisal Hameed said that maintenance of oil meters is very essential because agents, factories, companies and airports are being provided with oil through these meters. "Calibration is vital since the company depends on it to specify the accuracy of the calibration and the quarts of oil derivatives used in the company in accordance with international standards.

He pointed out the importance of following plans and programs, so that the company will be able to provide better services for its clients. "The company has qualified cadres, who proved that they are qualified enough during the previous period. They fulfilled calibration for all oil meters in the company and airports. It is a huge responsibility that needs commitment, perseverance and exerting more efforts to benefit from this course and get more experience in addition to the broad experience the

employees have. He recommended that more attention be paid to technical and vocational sides, holding training courses either inside or outside Yemen and paying attention to the cadres to improve their skills.



Khaled Khairan
Training manager at the Yemen Petroleum Company,

Khaled Khairan, training manager, said that the oil meters maintenance training course is in the core of the Yemen Petroleum Company's work since the work of the company depends on calibration of fuel meters, either in oil facilities or as stations. He said that this training course is an inauguration of the training process of 2012 both inside Yemen and abroad, using modern ways and styles that meet the company's needs. The company has cadres in

different fields, particularly the technical side.

He added that the company has qualified specialists in all branches of the company. As for calibration, some of the oil is lost when being transferred from oil tanks into gas stations but the accurate calibration using modern equipment will decrease the loss.

"As for the training courses, they must be held under the auspices of the implementing agencies and in their centers and not in other centers to be of a good outcome and improve partnership between them and the company. This training is the beginning and there will be more training courses and the company will supervise it," he said.

He asserted that the more general the training course is the better the outcome because it encourages all people to benefit from it and also to identify the eligible candidates to take more courses from abroad.



Victor M Immanuel,
Commercial Manager of Horizon Agencies & Commercial Services (HACS)

Victor M Immanuel, presented about HACS's activities & FMC Technologies Measurement CARE™ program: a comprehensive service that can be tailored to fit HACS customer's exact needs. Measurement CARE™ helps to ensure the accuracy, reliability and regulatory compliance of all measurement systems, regardless of manufacturer, throughout the equipment's life cycle.



YT vision statement



“To make Yemen a good world citizen.”

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)

Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

Reaching people through radio

It has been about seven weeks since Radio Yemen Times started its FM broadcast on 88.8. Despite the short duration, it is amazing how much outreach the radio has within the capital city, where the radio station is currently broadcasting.

The calls, emails and Facebook entries are amazing. We have received a lot of feedback personally on the programs, and a lot of people have shown interest in participating.

Radio Yemen Times is the Republic of Yemen's first independent community radio and derives its credibility from its mother organization with twenty years of independence, Yemen Times.

There are many popular programs, and we have just started. The political and youth programs and the daily morning show are the most popular programs.

Our reporters are trained inside and outside the country, and there is more training to come. Our ambition is to improve media professionalism in radio broadcasting—just like we did in print. In fact, soon, Radio Yemen Times will provide opportunities for Yemenis who are interested in radio to experiment on air through our volunteers segment. This will create interest in radio broadcasting and improve the awareness of media importance as well as provide Yemenis—especially youth and women—with an outlet they never dreamed of before.

Having an impact on the citizens of Yemen is amazing and dangerous in the same time. Because of the illiteracy rate—half the population can't read—radio remains the single most important mass communication tool that can be used to influence and create public opinion. Therefore, it should and will be used to endorse the National Dialogue, peace building and conflict resolution in the country.

Radio Yemen Times will be used to extend Yemen Times' mission—promoting democracy, freedoms and human rights—to the airwaves. Principles of inclusion, fighting discrimination and encouraging tolerance are on top of our list.

The need for an independent, credible radio station was so urgent that when we started broadcasting, it was like a rescue boat for all those who wanted to be heard but couldn't find a medium and for those who wanted information from a trusted source.

There is much more to come, and we promise to create many new, amazing programs and new, interesting sessions of our existing shows. Follow us in Sana'a on 88.8 FM, online at www.radioyementimes.com or on Twitter at @RadioYemenTimes.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

مطلوب مهندس

تعلن مؤسسة عبدالواحد نعمان وأولاده، وكلاء منتجات كانون في الجمهورية اليمنية عن رغبتها في توظيف مهندس بالمواصفات والمؤهلات التالية:

- أن يكون يعني الجنسية أو أن يكون عربيا مقيما إقامة دائمة في اليمن
- أن يكون خريجا جامعا من إحدى الكليات الهندسية المعترف بها في مجال الالكترونيات أو أنظمة المعلومات أو إدارة النظم أو الهندسة الكهربائية بدرجة لا تقل عن جيد
- ستعطي الأفضلية لمن له خبرة لمدة ٣-٥ سنوات في مجال تركيب وبرمجة وتشغيل وصيانة أي من الآلات والأجهزة التي تتعامل بها المؤسسة، أو عمل في إحدى الشركات التي تتعامل مع الماركات المشهورة من هذه الأجهزة والآلات
- أن يكون لديه مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر وتنصيب البرامج والأنظمة، وفي استخدام الانترنت بما فيها التراسل عبر البريد الالكتروني
- لديه القدرة على التحدث والكتابة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية
- لديه قدر من اللباقة وحسن المظهر والقدرة على الإقناع للزبائن، والقدرة على إعداد التقارير الفنية وعمل التقديرات اللازمة لمتطلبات العمل
- يفترض أن يتراوح عمره بين ٢٢ عاما أو ٤٠ عاما.

على الراغبين التقدم لهذه الوظيفة تقديم طلبات كتابية فردية إلى الإدارة العامة للمؤسسة مع نسخ مكتملة من السيرة الذاتية له مرفقا بها نسخ من الشهادات والمؤهلات العلمية وشهادات الخبرة وغيرها على العنوان التالي

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In Yemen, protests mask diverse views on anti-Islam video

Murad Alazzany
CNN.com
First published Sept. 19

Many Yemenis, like Egyptians, Libyans and others, have been provoked by media reports about a film called “Innocence of Muslims” that maligns the Prophet Mohammed.

Last week, hundreds of protesters gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy in the capital, Sana'a, and broke in. Clashes between security forces and demonstrators left at least four protesters dead and more than 30 people injured, according to Yemeni officials.

Yemenis have many problems and difficulties in their daily lives. Nearly half of them live below the poverty line, almost seven million of them have no secure access to food, and they struggle to send their children to schools.

Such desperate situations are worsened by the ghost of separation in the south, the Houthis militants in the north and threats from Al-Qaeda, which at times launch suicide attacks.

In spite of these conditions, Yemenis feel hurt by the film mocking the prophet. It is difficult for many outside the country to understand why the film is inflammatory to Muslims: This, however, cannot be

explained unless considered within its context.

The Prophet Mohammed is regarded as the highest authority in Islam. Through him the teachings of Islam and principles are revealed and conveyed: therefore to depict him as “womanizer” or “pedophile” is to claim wickedness at the foundation of the faith.

Besides, the content of the film is hostile, grossly inaccurate and prejudiced. It revealed the producer's attitude toward the prophet rather than the prophet's character. As such, Muslims felt insulted by such depiction of their prophet.

But there is disagreement among Yemenis as to how they should react to the film. By talking to ordinary people, listening to preachers in the mosques and following posts and comments on Facebook, it seems that the mood of Yemenis can be divided into three.

One group believes that the film is insulting and that it is their religious duty to protest against it. They encouraged people to protest: It was members of this group who gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The second group, despite being angry, reject violence as a means of protest. They view the embassy incident in Sana'a as an immoral act and believe there are ways to express anger without destroying property and plundering equip-

ment. Such acts, they say, contradict the teachings and principles of Islam -- the religion of peace and tolerance. Members of this group are, in fact, plenty in number.

The third group believe it was a kind of stupidity to show any reaction to the film and that it gives its producers the publicity they are looking for. They likened its production to terrorist attacks, through which publicity is intended more than destruction and casualties. Thus, the best way to ensure the film will fail is to completely ignore it.

Yet still the film has triggered plenty of political disputes and arguments in Yemen, as well as the other countries of the Arab Spring. The remnants of deposed regimes have used it as a political tool to accuse revolutionary forces of being more concerned to preserve their alliance with the U.S. than to defend the prophet, and also allege that the Arab revolutions were planned and plotted by the U.S. through its allies in the area. As such, they say, the region's new governments, including that of Yemen, are no more than puppets of the U.S. administration.

On the other hand, most of the revolutionaries believe the U.S. is not to blame for the film. During Friday prayers, one preacher in the mosque stated the film was intended to irritate Muslims and drive

their anger against U.S. interests in the area. He encouraged Muslims to be rational than emotional. It is an exploitation of resources, he said, for a nation to confront an individual who wants to make a hero of himself on account of Muslims' resentment and anger.

Yemenis generally do not consider such an attack on the prophet as demonstrating freedom of speech, the essence of democracy. Democracy, for them, does not justify the vilification of other beliefs, but to show respect for them.

The Arab Spring showed that when Yemenis protest, they want justice and dignity, which are the core of democratic principles. The Arab Spring improved this situation because the U.S. demonstrated its support for the revolutionary movement in Yemen and other Arab countries.

But Yemenis reject “democracy” such as this video, which allows the maligning of other faiths and beliefs.

Murad Alazzany is an assistant professor in the department of English Studies at Sanaa University, Yemen. His main research areas are “the representation of Islam and Islamic movements in the Western media.” Currently, he is pursuing a project on the representation of the Arab Spring in the Western media.

Anti-US attacks in Libya, Egypt, Yemen: Put security first

Kurt Shillinger
Csmonitor.com
First published Sept. 13

Violent attacks on U.S. diplomatic posts in Libya, Egypt, Yemen, and elsewhere this week underscore a lesson taught repeatedly over the past decade – namely, that security is necessary to launch fledgling democracies emerging from autocratic states.

From Sierra Leone in Africa to Iraq, examples show how important law and order are to a country's political, economic, and social progress. Security must be a prerequisite to development, at least in the immediate term, even if development is essential to stability in the long term.

As protests spread against an anti-Muslim film, reportedly made in California, what options do these countries' leaders and their international counterparts have to establish stability? The stakes are high in a region at its most pivotal and delicate moment in nearly a century – and so are the challenges.

Libya and Egypt, for instance, have newly elected governments with limited influence and control over their military and police forces. Both face factionalized and fragmented societies emerging from decades of injustice and state violence. Both must forge new relationships with the West amid a constant threat of Islamic extremism.

Libya achieved democracy through civil war, Egypt through popular protest. Libya is awash in

weaponry, Egypt is historically a seedbed of violent Islamism.

In Libya, there are strong indications that jihadists possibly linked to Al-Qaeda and possessing advanced weaponry were responsible for the deaths of U.S. Amb. Chris Stevens and three of his colleagues. It is unclear whether extremists planned the attack in advance or simply took advantage of a mob scene. The transitional government, made up of pro-Western moderates, immediately apologized to the United States for the incident.

In Egypt, protesters who scaled the walls of the embassy in Cairo burned the American flag and hoisted a black Islamist banner in its place. As a leader of the formerly banned Muslim Brotherhood, President Mohamed Morsi faces the delicate task of balancing the ideological leanings of his base with the imperatives of serving all Egyptians. He condemned the attacks as “unlawful acts,” but only after his government encouraged protests to continue Friday at the mosques.

In both countries, the security forces tasked with protecting foreign diplomats not only failed in their duties, but may have been complicit in the violence.

The attacks against the U.S. embassy in Cairo and consulate in Benghazi were not isolated violent events in either country. A British diplomat narrowly escaped a rocket attack while traveling in Benghazi in June. Gun battles erupt regularly across factional lines across Libya. Salafist Muslim extremists have destroyed archeologically important Sufi religious sites in Libya, and disrupted arts and cultural

events in Tunisia, another nascent democracy. Along the Egypt-Israel border in the Sinai, Islamist gunmen killed 15 Egyptian police at a border post last month.

Writing about counterinsurgency, Gen. David Richards, head of the British armed forces, notes that “political, social and economic factors may well be far more important in the longer term. However, without security, they will be difficult to improve.”

No single approach – at either the national or international level – to building security can fit all cases of these emerging Arab democracies. But certain observations are broadly cautionary and applicable.

First, government credibility and influence depends on the allegiance of well-trained security forces extended across each country's territorial space. This remains an ongoing challenge in all of the countries undergoing democratic reform in the Middle East. It also presents the most obvious role for international support – akin to the work of the U.S. Africa Command in helping African governments professionalize their militaries under civilian control.

Second, the rule of law cannot be selectively applied. The moderate and moderately Islamist governments emerging in Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt have shown tentativeness in dealing with Salafist and other extremist groups. But until these governments demonstrate a commitment to protecting the rights of all their citizens and the conviction to hold all to the same code of conduct, they will lack the legitimacy necessary to maintain

stability and popular support behind difficult reforms.

Third, in the Middle East perhaps more than elsewhere, events in one place cast long shadows elsewhere. The flood of arms left in Libya following the civil war to oust Col. Muammar Qaddafi provides caution in the debate about arming the rebels in Syria. At the same time, however, failing to intervene to stop the slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent Syrians may erode the credibility of the U.S. and other players as much as failing to advance the Israel-Palestinian peace process – a key grievance among Muslims worldwide and Islamist antipathy toward the West in particular.

Finally, progress on building safe, law-abiding societies hinges on personal, long-term relationships and partnerships with countries offering a helping hand. Tributes from Libyans who knew Ambassador Stevens well say he was a talented diplomat who earned trust through his steadfast commitment to the rebellion from the outset.

As the Arab Spring unfolds, exhilaration will jockey with heartache. There will be triumphs and setbacks. Development and progress will depend on the integrity of local and national politicians and the consistency of international engagement. Together, they can build the security needed to advance individual and collective aspirations across the region.

Kurt Shillinger is a former political reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. He also covered sub-Saharan Africa for The Boston Globe.

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Dr. Saleh Basurra to the Yemen Times:

“When people start dialogue, they treat each other as political enemies, but with the passage of time, they understand each other’s views.”

Dr. Saleh Basurra, a leader in the General People’s Congress (GPC) and former Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, said there is media hype regarding the Southern Movement, and he confirmed there is a problem in the south.

In an interview with the Yemen Times, Basurra proposed that Yemen divide into six regions, with a federal system in which each region has complete authority, including taking advantage of sovereign natural resources.

In this interview, Basurra talks about the upcoming National Dialogue Conference, the Southern Movement and the GPC, among other issues.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei, photos by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Starting with the most urgent issue nowadays, do you think there will be an agreement on the number of participants in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC)?

There will be an agreement on the number of the participants. Then they will be divided according to the eight essential constituents, specified in the Gulf Initiative and President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi’s decree. Some other constituents weren’t included, but they can be included to the previous eight ones.

Can you give examples of those constituents who weren’t included?

Businessmen, for instance, are highly needed because the conference’s outcome will be of political and economic nature. Therefore, businessmen should participate, but will they participate through civil society organizations or as an independent bloc? Moreover, minorities like Ismailis, Jews and the marginalized people ought to participate, too.

It is said that members of the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue aren’t in harmony. Do you think participants in the conference will be in harmony with each other?

Actually, they aren’t in total harmony. I expect that a group of the General People’s Congress (GPC) and its partners, a group of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs), civil society organizations, the youth, the Houthis and the Southern Movement’s representatives will participate in the conference, but they haven’t all attended.

In the first week, I felt they weren’t in harmony, but during the second and third week, they started to come close together.

“

I can’t give a specific degree, but I say the first key to make the NDC successful is solving the southern and Sa’ada issues in a way that satisfies all parts.

When people start dialogue, they treat each other as political enemies, but with the passage of time, they understand each other’s views, and this can happen in the conference.

However, attendance of the southerners in the conference is the most important thing because the southern issue and its solutions will be discussed first, and from there it will be decided whether to continue the dialogue or to stop it.

Currently, much fanfare arose regarding the inclusion of early marriage among the issues to be discussed in the conference?

It is fabricated fanfare. I was the head of the committee that prepared issues to be discussed in the conference. We arranged eight or nine points, including “rights and freedoms’ point,” under which we listed general rights such as education, communication, housing and health rights, and special rights such as the rights of the youth, women and children.

We couldn’t include some issues under the rights and freedoms’ point; therefore, we created a new point called “Yemeni special cases,” and listed them under it.

Do you think that these issues will be discussed, though there are more important ones in Yemen?

We organized the issues and put special Yemeni issues such as revenge—which is found only in Yemen—water, qat, carrying weapons, child marriage and environmental protection issues first and foremost.

Amal Al-Basha, the committee’s spokeswoman, mentioned several issues, but critics focused on child marriage, saying that only Yemen has this problem.

We found another solution and decided to widen the topic, including more problems of children.

Many symposiums and workshops were held to discuss these issues but in vain. Do you think they will be solved in the NDC?

If the NDC succeeds, its outcome would turn to be constitutional items and legalizations. So far, the parliament can’t specify an age for legal marriage.

Why?

Because of the backward society we are living in and also because of some religious clerks who considered it a violation of Islam’s teachings.

There are other reasons such as poverty and hard circumstances. Some people treat their daughters as goods, marrying them to tourists for a period of time to get money. Moreover, conservative people believe that women have to marry early.

Therefore, they will be discussed in the conference, based on agendas, to change or to end them.



“If the southerners and the Houthis comes to the conference with the intention of discussing and solving these issues, then it (NDC success) might happen,” Basurra said.

To what degree do you think the NDC will be a success?

I can’t give a specific degree, but I say the first key to make the NDC successful is solving the southern and Sa’ada issues in a way that satisfies all parts.

If the southerners and the Houthis come to the conference with the intention of discussing and solving these issues, then it might happen.

Do all of GPC’s leaders agree that the NDC must succeed, particularly because leaders in the JMPs accuse the GPC of obstructing it?

Each one accuses the other. The

JMP accuses the GPC and vice versa, the Houthis accuse the Islah and vice versa and all political parties accuse the Southern Movement. However, the truth will be revealed with the beginning of dialogue.

Everyone is trying to impose his opinions on others before the beginning if dialogue and this is normal. Everyone is trying to accuse the other.

The NDC is internationally supervised, and it is the last opportunity for all Yemenis to construct a civil, modern state—a federal country instead of a central state. People fear the word “federal,” though 60 to 70 percent of countries worldwide are federal.

Do you think there is media exaggeration regarding the southern issue, particularly because there are more important issues?

Yes, there is, but indeed calling for separating the south from the north exists, and it’s of an emotional nature.

How many southerners are demanding separation?

No opinion polls have been done to know how many people are demanding separation, but actually they are many.

They are the youth whose fathers were dismissed from their positions after the 1994 war. Their fathers were general managers, undersecretaries, ministers, colonels and pilots. They don’t focus on what has been achieved in general. They think of unity based on what happened to their fathers. They have different feelings toward unity when they see their fathers selling vegetables and fruits after being dismissed.

You mean the new generation is the most prominent part of

those calling for separation?

Seeing a soldier—whose rank was a colonel or a brigadier in the past and whose sons have no jobs—at home all time or forced to work in other fields makes the family fed up. It is a public opinion issue indicating that unity arrived, but in an annoying manner.

But those calling for separation are elderly people who don’t belong to this generation?

They are using this generation as tools to achieve their aims. The new generation didn’t live at the time of the Socialist Party. All they know is the current suffering of their families.

“

They don’t know that whoever leaves office doesn’t come back again because the situation in Yemen will be different and will be based on elections. Some of them are 75 years old, and they aren’t sure that they will achieve what they want because they aren’t known to the new generation.

lies.

Suffering is also found in Tehama and Taiz, but people got used to it.

But does suffering justify calling for separation?

No, it doesn’t justify it. Taiz was a part of the Republic of Yemen before the unity, but the south was an independent country and then unified. Therefore, they think that their suffering won’t be solved but by regaining their old country.

Do you think separation is the right solution?

No, it is not a solution. Even those who demand separation don’t own constituents to re-construct the southern country. They have no potential and no military. The south is linked to the north.

If they want to separate from the north, the southerners have to negotiate with the north about currency, electricity, phones and oil agreements signed between the north and oil companies. Moreover, they have to start building a new army and begin reorganizing a state, which is difficult.

Why didn’t they dialogue with the north?

I always say that whoever wants an independent country in the south should negotiate with the north. Separation isn’t only a matter of bringing back the drums, which were marking the borders between the south and the north before, but a difficult process.

Those calling for separation must negotiate with the people in the south to see if they want to separate or not. The people in the south wanted to separate in 1994, but now they don’t because they have interests in the north. Countries always change their views and policies according to the political changes both inside and outside.

Will the international community and the Security Council agree to the separation, as happened in Sudan after six years of dialogue? Actually, if the north provided more attractive items, the vote will be for unity and not separation.

It seems that leaders in the Southern Movement will participate in the dialogue not as the south but as an independent country?

Yes, that is right. Even calling for establishing a southern and northern region is a deferred separation.

How?

Some southerners call for separation, and this is an accelerated separation. Others suggested establishing northern and southern regions, and after four years, the south would have the right of self-determination, either to continue or to separate—and this is a deferred separation.

Do you oppose the idea of establishing two regions so that it doesn’t separate in future? And how the GPC sees that?

I have my own view, away from the GPC. I think that establishing two regimes is possible but without self-determination after four years. Federalism is possible in Yemen by dividing the north into three federal regions: Tehama, Taiz and Ibb, and the middle.

Moreover, the north can be divided into three federal regions: Aden, the western region and the eastern region.

Yemen can be divided into six regions, and each one has its rights and its financial sources—based on

a rate agreed on in advance—and the rest goes to the state.

What made the southerners call for separation?
Members of the GPC and the JMPs are stubborn, and this makes the southerners more stubborn and more demanding; the officials in Sana'a didn't present a serious solution for the southern issue.

But the GPC and the JMPs are calling the southerners for dialogue to solve their issue?
They are calling them for dialogue and also to facilitate their separation.

How?
For example, there is the Coordinating Council of Revolutionary Powers in Aden, the members of which belong to one party. It is a policy to

“
Therefore, businessmen should participate, but will they participate through civil society organizations or as an independent bloc? Moreover, minorities like Ismailis, Jews and the marginalized people ought to participate, too.

find more parties in Aden.
I always tell people in the GPC and the JMP that following the policy of creating more parties isn't for their good because they won't be able to negotiate with them.

They say the southern issue is the first issue to be discussed in the National Dialogue?
They have to start doing serious actions to show good will to the southerners. Southern military personnel, who are still able to work, must be reinstated.
Some issues can be solved in a day like issuing a decree releasing all detainees from the Southern Movement, Sa'ada and change squares.

Who are authorized to solve these issues?
First, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and the reconciliation government can solve these issues by treating the injured people, ending the looting of land and solving the problem of houses being taken by officials in the state.
Second, give a clear point of view. For example, does the GPC have a clear vision regarding the southern issue instead of saying no federalism? Or does the Islah have a vision, too?
The Socialist Party provided 12 demanding points, which I mentioned before in the “Basora Helal” report in 2007, saying that the people in the north should reasonably come close to the southern issue and don't think that the situation will remain as it was in 1994. They have to start negotiating with them so that the southerners can start negotiating and considering themselves as Yemenis.
You spoke about looting lands. Who looted them: military officials, sheikhs or political leaders?
Land has been looted by military officials, sheikhs and political leaders, and some land was granted by the state. Even some southerners looted

land, and some people took land to invest but they didn't.
Do you mean that businessmen are among those who looted land?
They pretended to be businessmen constructing investment projects but they didn't. Instead, they sold the land, as happened in Abyan, Lahj and Hadramout. They bought land for cheap prices.

Who sells land to them?
The state itself.
Do you mean the former regime?
Yes, the former regime, and they have official documents.

So the regime of Ali Abdullah Saleh facilitates the looting of land in the south?
“
I always tell people in the GPC and the JMP that following the policy of creating more parties isn't for their good because they won't be able to negotiate with them.

Yes, for sure, but the issue isn't Ali Abdullah Saleh because the Cabinet and appointed ministers are included, too.

Are the factories still working?
Some factories stopped working and their lands are about to be sold at the suitable time.
How many acres have been looted?
Some pieces of land are about 18,000 acres, which is 75,600,000 square meters.

Does a person loot all these square meters?
Yes. Some of them have 18,000 acres, and some others have 5,000 acres.

What is the land used for?
Some was bought ten years ago and aren't invested in so far.

Is the current regime able to regain the land, particularly after the National Dialogue?
Yes, it can regain them by way of trails. Aden's land will suffice all Yemenis, and each resident will get 410 square meters to build a house.

Do you think the Southern Movement could separate, particularly because of the latest disagreements between Ali Salem Al-Beidh and Hassan Ba'aom?
They are unjustified disputes between the historical leaders who think they can rule again. They don't know that whoever leaves of office doesn't come back again because the situation in Yemen will be different and will be based on elections. Some of them are 75 years old, and they aren't sure that they will achieve what they want because they aren't known to the new generation.

But thousands of their supporters gather at their festi-

vals.
Yes, now they can gather people, but when the time of state construction comes, they won't have a place. I hope they will work together to find a solution for the southern issue.

Hassan Ba'aom is scheduled to meet [U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal] Benomar. Do you think Benomar can persuade Ba'aom to participate in the National Dialogue?
Ba'aom, Al-Beidh, Ali Nasser and Haider can be convinced not by Benomar but by some countries.

What countries do you mean?
America, Saudi Arabia, Britain and the United Nations can convince them, threatening them with sanctions against them.

Who funds the Southern Move-

“
They are the youth whose fathers were dismissed from their positions after the 1994 war. Their fathers were general managers, undersecretaries, ministers, colonels and pilots. They don't focus on what has been achieved in general. They think of unity based on what happened to their fathers.

ments' activities?
Iran and Qatar are accused of funding them and also Al-Beidh had money when he left Yemen.

Does Al-Beidh still have supporters in the south?
He may have supporters in the southwest like Al-Dale'a, Radfan and Yafe'a.
Regarding the disagreements between the Southern Movement and the Islah party in Aden, do you think Islah members are closer to their party or to the southern issue?
Some members of Islah follow their leadership and carry out all their agendas while some members don't.

Like who?
Some of them understand the southern issue. Sometimes, Islah brings its supporters from Sana'a and Ibb to have more supporters when organizing rallies. I hope Islah won't create more problems, which increases hatred between people.

But each party has the right to bring its supporters?
As a political party, Islah ought to attract southern youth instead of bringing people by money.

What is the nature of the current disputes between Islah and some constituents of the Southern Movement?
First, the disputes are because Islah has contradicting views regarding the southern issue. For example, Sheikh Abdulmajeed Al-Zandani, a prominent leader in the Islah party, sent a letter to President Hadi, saying that the unity is a religious obligation, which means that whoever violates it must be executed. He made the unity equal to prayers and fasting, and this isn't true.
Second, Islah members consider federalism taboo, and one of them said that our grandfathers didn't follow it and so we shouldn't.



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Contract Duration: one year

The role
You will ensure all Oxfam teams are well-oriented about Oxfam GB partnership principles and mandatory processes; identify and update the mapping of appropriate partners for Oxfam programmes both state and non state; work with the Head of Development Programmes, Governance Manager, and concerned team to identify and respond to priorities for other civil society programming in Yemen and input into proposal and strategic development. You will be leading all partnership assessments in coordination with project managers and staff; supporting programme teams in the assessment and identification of new partners, and development of roles and responsibilities at programme level. You will assist in periodic updates of all projects in Oxfam systems – use the update opportunities in providing training for the project focal points; support, and lead the development of high quality partners' capacity building plans and ensure that Civil Society Organizations (CSO) partners are benefiting from the delivered plans. Carefully review partnership agreements with its annexes and ensure its consistency, accuracy and completeness by working directly with project teams; work with the Finance team to develop / review guidelines for use by partners in financial planning and management. You will contribute to funding proposals by identifying/ mapping partners that contribute to proposed projects as well as budgeting; develop and periodically update partnership agreements management sheet that reflects the status against the key particulars of each agreement and its annexes

What we're looking for
We are looking for someone with 3 years experience in working in development projects at local level and with CSOs; demonstrate good communication skills and ability to work with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, representation skills, sound computer skills and willingness to travel extensively in country. You will have report writing skills and negotiation and influencing skills.

To apply
If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job and the location of the job you are applying for in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 30th September 2012

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date



ماري

بسكويت





الحلو يكمل بيه..

رموز هذا المجلس من حزب معين، يعني سياسة تفريخ. أنا دائما أقول للأخوة في صنعاء تقسيمكم للجنوبيين يضركم أنتم قبل ما يضر الجنوبيين، لأنكم لن تجدوا أحد تتحاوروا معه، أنتم تعتقدوا أنه بهذه الطريقة ستنهوا القضية الجنوبية وتجعلوها هامشية، لا بالعكس، فتمزيقهم لن يجعلكم تستطيعون الحوار معهم.

هم يقولون أن القضية الجنوبية هي في سقف القضايا التي يمكن مناقشتها في الحوار الوطني؟
هم يقولون فقط. أبداً بإجراءات تجعل

الجنوب مرتبط

بصنعاء في كل

شيء، إذا تريد دولة

عليك أن تتحاور مع

صنعاء، يجب أن

تتجاوز معهم حول

العملة، وتتجاوز معهم

حول الكهرباء التي

توجد في صنعاء،

وخطوط التلفون،

والاتفاقيات التي

وقعت مع شركات

النفط في صنعاء، وأن

تبني جيشاً وأن تبني

هياكل الدولة

الناس يشعرون أنك جاد في حل مشاكلهم، أعد العسكريين الذين لا زالوا قادرين على العمل..
هناك قضايا لا تحتاج أسبوعين بل تحتاج إلى يوم مثل إصدار قرار بالإفراج عن المعتقلين على ذمة الحراك وعلى ذمة حروب صعدة والساحات.

من المخول بإصدار قرارات لحل القضايا؟

رئيس الجمهورية وحكومة الوفاق الوطني، خذ الناس الجرحى والعاجم في المستشفيات على نفقة الدولة، في الداخل أو الخارج، لا أعتقد أن هذه قضايا صعبة. انظر لقضايا النهب على الأراضي، وشركات البترول، وقضايا البيوت التي أخذت من بعض الأفراد ومؤسسات الدولة.

الشيء الثاني قدم وجهة نظر، مثلاً المؤتمر هل لديه رؤية حول القضية الجنوبية، غير الخطاب الذي قيل في صالة مايو، لا للفيدرالية، ولا للفيدرالية من إقليمين ولا للفيدرالية من مذهبيين.

الإصلاح هل لديه رؤية حول القضية الجنوبية، حتى الأخوة في الحزب الاشتراكي النبتة الجنوبية في الأخير قدم ١٢ نقطة كقضايا مطلوبة.

الذي تحدثنا عنه في تقرير «باصرة هلال» عام ٢٠٠٧ أنه على الأخوة في صنعاء أن يقتربوا من القضية الجنوبية بشكل عقلاني واقعي ولا يعتقدوا أن الأمور كما كانت في عام ٩٤. عندما تقترب مني بصدق، وأشعر أن اقتربك فيه حرارة وصدق، أنا سأقترب منك وأحاورك بصدق، يعني الجنوبي يعتبر نفسه يمني.

تحدثت في حوارات سابقة حول نهب الأراضي. من الذي نهب هذه الأراضي هل كانت شخصيات عسكرية أو مشائخ أم قيادات سياسية؟

نعم، السطو تم من قيادات عسكرية نافذة ومن شيوخ كبار ومن سياسيين والبعض كان هبة من قيادات الدولة، يعطى له ألف متر ويأخذ بجانبه ألفين متر وهناك من سطى على الأراضي من الجنوبيين أنفسهم وليس من الشماليين فقط وبعضهم أخذوا الأراضي

باسم الاستثمار وكلهم لم يستثمروا.

هل تقصد أن من بين الناهبين رجال أعمال؟

يدعون أنهم رجال أعمال وأنهم يبنون مشاريع استثمارية ولكنهم لم يبنوا هذه المشاريع وكانوا ينتظرون الفرصة المناسبة لبيعها كأراضي مثل الذين اشتروا المصانع في عدن ولحج وأبين وحضرموت. المعامل كانت تبني على أطراف المدينة لكنها أصبحت في وسط المدينة بعد أن زادت مساحة المدن كمصنع الغزل والنسيج والطلاء في المعلا حيث اشتراها شخصيات بأثمان بخسة.

من قبل من تم شراؤها؟

من الدولة.

تقصد النظام السابق بعد الوحدة؟
نعم من النظام السابق بعد الوحدة واشتروها بطريقة رسمية لكن بطريقة غير نزيهة.

إذن نظام علي عبد الله صالح سبب في نهب الأراضي والمصانع في الجنوب..

بكل تأكيد.. لكن القضية ليست علي عبد الله صالح لوحده، هناك رئاسة الوزراء والوزراء

أنا دائما أقول للأخوة

في صنعاء تقسيمكم

للجنوبيين يضركم

أنتم قبل ما يضر

الجنوبيين، لأنكم لن

تجدوا أحد تتحاوروا

معه

المعنيين، واللجنة المعنية بالخصخصة.

هل المصانع ما زالت مستمرة في الوقت الحالي؟

هناك مصانع فكفت وبيعت خردة ومنتظرين للحظة المناسبة لبيعها أراضي.

بالنسبة للأراضي التي تم السطو عليها كم مساحتها؟

بعضها تصل إلى ثمانية عشر ألف فدان والفدان الواحد كما هو معروف يساوي ٤٢٠٠ متر مربع.

الشخص الواحد ينهب مثل هذه المساحات؟

نعم شخص يكون لديه ١٨٠٠٠ فدان والبعض لديه ٥٠٠٠ فدان والبعض الآخر ١٠ كيلو متر مربع.. يعني مساحات كبيرة.

ماذا تم العمل بهذه الأراضي؟

بعضها منذ عشر سنوات لم تستثمر.

هل يستطيع النظام الحالي أن يستعيد هذه الأراضي المنهوبة، خصوصاً بعد الحوار الوطني؟

نعم يمكن استعادتها عبر القضاء.. أراضي عدن ستكفي الجمهورية اليمنية كلها بحيث يحصل كل مواطن ما يقارب العشر لبن لبناء مسكن خاص به.

هل يستطيع الحراك الجنوبي تحديد مصيره بالانفصال وأنت تعرف الخلافات التي حصلت أخيراً بين علي سالم البيض وحسن باعوم؟

هناك خلافات ليست مبررة وهذه الخلافات بين القيادات التي تعتقد أنها تاريخية. هذه القيادات تعتقد أن الحكم سيعود لها. ومن غادر الحكم لا يعود مطلقاً ونهايا لأن الوضع في اليمن اليوم والذي سيكون عليه غدا سيكون نظام انتخابي. هل يضمن هذا الذي عمره ٧٥ سنة أن يصل إلى ما يريد لأن الجيل الجديد الذي ظهر لا يعرف أحد سواء علي سالم البيض أو حسن باعوم.

لكنهم يستطيعون أن يحشدوا

الآلاف في المهرجانات التي يقيمونها؟
نعم.. الآن يحشدوا، لكن عندما يأتي بناء الدولة لن يكون لهم مكان. لكن أتمنى أن يتوحدوا ليوصلوا القضية الجنوبية لبر الأمان وإلى حل عادل في إطار اليمن.

الأيام القادمة، من المقرر أن يلتقي حسن باعوم مع جمال بن عمر فهل يستطيع بن عمر أن يستدعي باعوم للمشاركة في الحوار الوطني؟

قد يفتح باعوم والبيض وعلي ناصر وجيدر ليس جمال بن عمر بل بعض الدول.

مثل من هذه الدول؟

أمريكا، السعودية، بريطانيا، الأمم المتحدة.. من خلال العقوبات ضدهم.

من الذي يمول الأنشطة التي يقيمها الحراك في الجنوب؟

بعضهم يتهم إيران، وبعضهم يتهم قطر. والبيض عندما خرج ولديه مال من الدولة الجنوبية.

هل ما زال هناك مؤيدين لعلي سالم البيض في الجنوب؟

ربما تكون هناك شعبية له في غرب جنوب

الإصلاح لم يحدد رأي

واضح في القضية

الجنوبية وأحياناً

يتناقض

اليمن مثل الضالع، ردفان، يافع.

لو عدنا إلى الخلافات الجارية بين الإصلاح والحراك الجنوبي في عدن هل تعتقد أن الإصلاحيين أكثر قرباً من حزبهم أم من القضية الجنوبية؟

دعني أكون صريح معك.. بعض الإصلاحيين مرتبطين بقيادتهم ارتباط أعمى وينفذون أجندة قيادتهم في العاصمة وبعضهم لم يعودوا مرتبطين بقيادتهم.

مثل من؟

بعضهم مرتبط بالقضية الجنوبية برأي عقلاني وليس برأي تنظيمي وانفعالي بالانفصال. سأقول لك وقد يغضب البعض أحياناً من هذا الكلام.. مثلاً يأتي الإصلاح بمدد من خارج عدن، من صنعاء واب حتى يكبر حجمه في عدن عندما يكون في مسيرات وأتمنى من الإصلاح ألا يخلق مثل هذه المشاكل التي قد تزيد من الكراهية بين الناس.

لكن من حق أي حزب أن يوفد من يريد؟

من الأولى لك كحزب أن تكسب شباب من أبناء الجنوب بدلاً من أن تأتي بمدد عن طريق الباصات بالفلوس لأنها قد تخلق حساسيات.

ما طبيعة الخلاف بين الإصلاح وبعض فصائل الحراك في الوقت الحالي؟

الخلاف هو أن الإصلاح لم يحدد رأي واضح في القضية الجنوبية وأحياناً يتناقض.. فمثلاً الشيخ عبد المجيد الزنداني ربنا يهديه ويصلحه قدم ورقة إلى الرئيس هادي يقول فيها إن الوحدة فريضة شرعية.. معنى ذلك أن من يرفض الوحدة يقطع رأسه ويعدم.. جعل الوحدة كفرية شرعية كالصلاة والزكاة الذي لم يؤديها فهو كافر إذا لم يعد إلى رشده.

الشيء الثاني: الفيدرالية حرام وأحد مشايخ الإصلاح القبليين قال الفدرالية لا حقنا ولا حق أهلنا ونحن يجب أن نعيش كما كان يعيش أهلنا من قبل وخير اليمن لنا كلنا.

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م	البرنامج	التاريخ	المدرّب / الخبير
1	تأهيل مدقق داخلي معتمد لنظام إدارة الجودة	25-26 سبتمبر 2012	م. ضياء السوسو - سوريا
2	تأهيل استشاري وخبير أنظمة إدارة الجودة المعتمد	27-29 سبتمبر 2012	م. ضياء السوسو - سوريا
إعداد وتأهيل استشاري ومدقق داخلي معتمد لنظام إدارة الجودة	25-29 سبتمبر 2012	م. ضياء السوسو - سوريا	
3	نموذج إستمارة سيجما وإنتاج الرشيد Six sigma & Lean production	25-27 سبتمبر 2012	د. محمد صفاء الدين الرئيس - مصر
4	إعادة هندسة العمليات (الهندسة Business Process Reengineering (BPR)	25-27 سبتمبر 2012	د. محمد صفاء الدين الرئيس - مصر

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الدكتور صالح باصرة ليمن تايمز..

المؤتمر والمشارك لم يقدموا تصور جاد وموضوعي لحل القضية الجنوبية

قال القيادي المؤتمري ووزير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي الأسبق الدكتور صالح باصرة إن هناك تضخيم إعلامي للقضية الجنوبية، رغم تأكيدهم بوجود هذه المشكلة على أرض الواقع. واقتراح في حوار مع «يمن تايمز» تقسيم اليمن إلى ستة أقاليم. وأن يكون هناك نظام اتحادي يعطي لكل إقليم سلطات كاملة بما فيه حقه في الاستفادة من موارده السيادية. في هذا الحوار تحدث باصرة عن مؤتمر الحوار الوطني القادم، والقضية الجنوبية، وحزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام وغيرها من القضايا والمواضيع..

حاوره: محمد السامحي

نبدأ معك حول القضية الملحة في الوقت الحالي، هل تعتقد أنهم سيكون هناك توافق بالنسبة لأعداد المشاركين في الحوار الوطني المرتقب؟ سيتم الاتفاق على عدد، وسيتم توزيع العدد على المكونات. هناك ثمانية مكونات هي المكونات الأساسية التي أقرتها المبادرة وصدرت في قرار رئيس الجمهورية، وهناك مكونات أخرى لم تذكر يمكن إدخالها ضمن المكونات الثمان.

مثل من المكونات التي لم تذكر؟ رجال الأعمال.. لأنه في الأخير قرارات المؤتمر هي سياسية واقتصادية وأنت محتاج لرجال أعمال في التنمية لابد أن يشاركوا، فهل يشاركوا عبر منظمات المجتمع المدني أو يشاركوا ككيان لوحدهم، أنت محتاج إلى الأقليات مثل الإسماعيليين واليهود والمهمشين.

في الوقت الحالي يقول البعض لا يوجد انسجام بين لجنة الأعداد والتحضير للحوار الوطني فهل سيكون هناك انسجام بين المشاركين في الحوار الوطني؟ هناك انسجام ولكن ليس انسجام كلي. أتوقع طبعاً أن يأتي مجموعة من المؤتمر وشركاؤه ومجموعة من المشترك وحلفاؤه والعكس؛ ومن أحزاب أخرى ويأتوا ممثلين عن منظمات المجتمع المدني ويأتوا ممثلين عن الشباب وممثلين عن الحوثيين وعن الحراك.. لم يأتوا بعد كلمهم من مشارف سياسية مختلفة فهم يتحاورون ولكن أشعر أنه في الأسبوع الأول كان هناك نوع من عدم الانسجام، والأسبوع الثاني كان هناك تقارب أفضل والأسبوع الثالث أصبح التقارب أكبر.. يعني الإنسان يواجه الطرف الذي يراه وكأنه عدو سياسي في البداية لكن بعد الحوار والنقاش يبدأ التكيف والتقارب ويبدأ هناك نوع من التفاهم مع بعضنا البعض وهذا يمكن أن يحدث في المؤتمر.

في الوقت الحالي هناك ضجة إعلامية بخصوص إدراج موضوع زواج الصغيرات من بين موضوعات الحوار الوطني؟ هي ضجة مفتعلة في وسائل الإعلام.. أنا كنت رئيس اللجنة التي تولت إعداد موضوعات المؤتمر، ونحن وضعنا حوالي

الآن كل واحد يحاول الحصول على شروط أفضل لنفسه قبل الحوار، يريد أن يحصل على ما يمكنه من فرض آرائه، وهذه الأشياء من البديهي أن تحدث

نظام علي عبد الله صالح سبب في نهب الأراضي والمصانع في الجنوب

هل جميع قيادات المؤتمر متفقتة على ضرورة نجاح الحوار الوطني خصوصاً وأن قيادات في المشترك تتهم المؤتمر بمحاولة وضع عراقيل أمام الحوار؟ كل واحد يتهم الآخر. المؤتمر المشترك والمشترك يتهم المؤتمر والحوثيون يتهمون الإصلاح، والإصلاح



الدكتور صالح باصرة

يتهم الحوثيين.. والأحزاب السياسية تتهم الحراك، هذه اتهامات أنا أقبلها الآن لكن ستظهر الحقيقة عندما يبدأ الحوار فعلياً.

الآن كل واحد يحاول الحصول على شروط أفضل لنفسه قبل الحوار، يريد أن يحصل على ما يمكنه من فرض آرائه، وهذه الأشياء مؤسسات اتحادية فيدرالية، والكثير يخاف من كلمة فيدرالية، ٦٠٪ - ٧٠٪ من دول العالم اتحادية.

لكن هذا المؤتمر تحت إشراف دولي وهو الفرصة الأخيرة لليمنيين إما أن يذهبوا إلى دولة مدنية حديثة وديمقراطية ودولة مؤسسات اتحادية فيدرالية، والكثير يخاف من كلمة فيدرالية، ٦٠٪ - ٧٠٪ من دول العالم اتحادية.

بالنسبة للقضية الجنوبية؛ هل تعتقد أن هناك تضخيم إعلامي

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لكن القيادات التي تبني الانفصال ليست من الجيل الحالي، معظمها كبيرة في السن؟

لهذه القضية رغم أن هناك قضايا كبيرة تهيم اليمن واليمنيين؟ هناك تضخيم إعلامي في القضية الجنوبية ولكن هذه القضية على الأرض مشكلة موجودة والقضية الجنوبية على الأرض ذات طابع عاطفي يسير في اتجاه المطالبة بفك الارتباط، وإعادة الدولة السابقة.

كم نسبة من يطالبون بفك الارتباط في الجنوب؟

حتى الآن لم يتم عمل استطلاع أو استبيان، ولكن أصوات من يطالبون بالانفصال مرتفعة بالشارع وعددهم كبير، أكثر ممن يدعون إلى الفيدرالية من إقليمين، ولكن هؤلاء هم الشباب الصغار الذين شاهدوا آبائهم وهم يجلسون في بيوتهم منذ عام ٩٤م منذ انتهاء الحرب وأباؤهم كانوا إما مدير عام أو وكيل وزارة أو كان حتى وزير أو عقيد أو قائد سرب دبابه أو قائد مدفعية، أو قائد سرب طائرات، أو قائد صواريخ. هؤلاء ينظرون إلى الوحدة ليس من منظار ما يتحقق من خبرات على مستوى المجتمع بل ينظرون لها مما تحقق في بيوتهم، عندما أشاهد أبي من قائد إلى بائع خضروات أو فواكه، أو العمل في البناء.. يكون شعور مختلف.

يعني الجيل الحالي من أبرز الأسباب الداعية للانفصال؟

أنت عندما تنظر إلى عسكري كانت رتبته عقيد أو عميد جالس في البيت أو مضطر يعمل أي عمل، كان يضرب له التحية، وأصبح الآن من دون أي شيء، زوجته وأولاده يقولون له طفشنا منك أخرج من البيت، أولاده بدون عمل، هذه كلها تكون رأي عام بأن الوحدة لم تصل إلى بيتنا، يعني الوحدة وصلت إلى بيتنا لكن بطريقة مرعجة.

لكن القيادات التي تبني الانفصال ليست من الجيل الحالي، معظمها كبيرة في السن؟

دولة قديمة وسابقة، لا توجد إمكانيات، لا يوجد جيش، والجنوب مرتبط بصنعا في كل شيء، إذا تريد دولة عليك أن تتحاور مع صنعا، يجب أن تتحاور معهم حول العملة، وتتحاور معهم حول الكهرباء التي توجد في صنعا، وخطوط التلفون، والاتفاقيات التي وقعت مع شركات النفط في صنعا، وأن تبني جيشاً وأن تبني هياكل الدولة، دولة تحولت إلى هياكل سلطة محلية، وليست سلطة مركزية، فهذه صعبة.

لماذا دعاة الانفصال لم يتحاوروا مع صنعا؟

دائماً أقول إن من يريد دولة مستقلة، لابد أن يتحاور مع صنعا، العملية ليست إرجاع براميل، بل عملية صعبة، ويجب أن يتحاور الجنوبيون مع الإقليم ويعرفوا رأيهم في ذلك، هل الإقليم الجنوبي موافق، فالإقليم عام ٩٤ كان موافق على الانفصال، لكن اليوم لا لأن الإقليم له مصالحه ودائماً الدول تتغير سياساتها خارجياً بحسب الظروف السياسية والمتغيرات داخلها أو خارجها، هل المجتمع الدولي أو مجلس الأمن ودائمة العضوية موافقة على الانفصال، هل هذه الدوائر الثلاث يمكن أن تعطي ضوءاً أخضراً للانفصال مثل جنوب السودان، حيث ظل هناك حوار مع الشمال ست سنوات في إطار إقليمين شمالي وجنوبي، ولو الشمال قدم عوامل جادة جاذبة سيكون الاستفتاء مع الوحدة.

لكن على ما يبدو أن قيادات في الحراك الجنوبي لن تحاور على أساس شمالي وجنوبي وإنما على أساس دولة بدولة؟

هذا صحيح، حتى الأخوة الذين يطالبون بالإقليمين هذا أسميته انفصال معجل وانفصال مؤجل.

كيف؟

الذي يريد يقول لك الآن إعادة الدولة، هذا انفصال معجل ومن يقول إقليمين وبعد أربع سنوات هناك تقرير مصير هذا انفصال مؤجل على طريقة المهر.. هناك مهر معجل وهناك مهر مؤجل.

هل أنت ضد فكرة الإقليمين حتى لا يتحول في المستقبل إلى فكرة انفصال؟ أنتم في المؤتمر كيف تنظرون إلى ذلك؟

أنا أحياناً عندي آراء خاصة بي، بعيداً عن المؤتمر أنا دائماً أنظر أن اليمن يمكن أن يكون من إقليمين لكن دون تقرير المصير يمكن أن يكون فيدرالية داخل فيدرالية يعني يمكن أن يكون الشمال من إقليم مكون من ثلاث ولايات ولاية في تهامة ولاية في تعز واب وولاية في الوسط. والجنوب ثلاث ولايات ولاية في عدن ولاية في المنطقة الغربية وولاية في المنطقة الشرقية.. أو أن اليمن ينقسم إلى ستة أقاليم نظام اتحادي يعطي لكل إقليم سلطات كاملة بما فيه حقه في الاستفادة من موارده السيادية.. ليس كلها ولكن نسبة يتفق عليها ونسبة منها تذهب إلى الدولة المركزية لتوزيعها..

من الذي جعل المطالبين بالانفصال يطالبون بهذا النهج؟

أحياناً العناد عند الأخوة في صنعا، في المشترك والمؤتمر، هو ما يجعل الطرف الآخر يعاند أكثر ويرفع السقف لأن الأخوة في صنعا بقيادات المؤتمر وحلفاؤه والمشترك وشركاؤه لم يقدموا تصور جاد موضوعي ومنطقي للقضية الجنوبية.

لكن المؤتمر والمشارك يدعون هذه الفضائل للحوار من أجل مناقشة قضيتهم والعمل على حلها؟ هم يدعونهم إلى الحوار ويساعدون في تمزيقهم.

كيف؟

أعليك مثلاً.. الآن هناك مجلس تنسيق للقوى الثورية في عدن، تابع لمن؟ كل

بعض الإصلاحيين

مرتبطين بقياداتهم

ارتباط أعمى

وينفذون أجندة

قياداتهم في العاصمة

وبعضهم لم يعودوا

مرتبطين بقياداتهم

Haseba schools reopen amid fears of clashes

Story and photos by
Ashraf Al-Muraqab

Haseba residents are still apprehensive about the renewal of clashes between Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmer's sons and forces loyal to the former regime of Ali Abdullah Saleh. Some militants are still positioned in certain government schools. This drives the parents of students—fearful of renewed confrontations—to register their sons and daughters in schools far from the area.

Sadam Ali, the guard of Al-Ramah Girls School, said the school previously sustained damages, making it improper for classes. Ali said the school is currently being restored. The school is in the vicinity of Al-Ahmer's house.

The first bullet was fired from inside this school in Haseba last year, but the armed men have moved on and are no longer found inside.

Mona Dahaq, Al-Ramah's deputy head, said attendance remains high despite the school's conflict-stricken location.

She said the educational process has not stalled, and attendance—either by teachers or by students—is reasonable; there is no problem except for a shortage in books.

Najla Al-Nadhari, a teacher at Al-Ramah school, said there is worry and anxiety among residents fearing the military confrontations.

"The situation is still volatile, and some students are still absent."

The educational process seems to lack order in Haseba, particularly in the vicinity of the Interior Ministry and Al-Hasaba market; all the disorder is because of apprehension that more clashed will come.

Nabila Yaqoob, a teacher at the Al-Qudaimi school in Al-Jaraf, said the study was systematic and attendance reached 70 percent; however, events drove some families to prevent their daughters from attending school until the security situation recovers.

Last week, Human Rights Watch wrote in a press release, "Government forces and other armed groups deployed in schools in Yemen's capital, Sanaa, during the 2011-2012 uprising, putting students at risk and undermining education."

Human Rights Watch called for Yemen to "explicitly prohibit both government forces and non-state armed groups from occupying schools for military purposes when it endangers students, teachers, or the children's education."

Amar Thabet, the father of a student in Haseba, said many private and government schools remain closed, and several families transferred their sons and daughters to other schools.

Thabet said some schools such as Faeed Al-Uma were handed over while trenches and weapons were still inside.

These schools are not appropriate because their equipment was looted and classrooms became military barracks, according to Thabet.

He said he is not comfortable sending his daughters to study in such a district because militants target schools to set up bases if confrontations break out. He called for the military committee and the Ministry of Education to act with regard to this connection.

Wafa'a Al-Awadhi, a female student, said female students didn't enroll in schools for fear of renewed violence. She said the government



The first clashes last year erupted from inside Al-Rammah Girls School in Haseba.

should provide security in schools to enable her and her friends to continue studying.

Al-Bara'a, Technology and Future, private schools located near the conflict zone, opened their doors for three days at the start of the new school year and then temporarily closed down.

Worry and disappointment

Many students in Haseba are worried this school year will go to waste like last year, when most of the year was spent without studying.

Student Mohammed Al-Nehari said he wondered what school year to talk about within the deteriorating security situation that didn't differentiate between education and politics.

"Last year, we attended every day for the whole year but studied nothing because teachers were always striking," Al-Nehari said. "Lucky students were studying two or three periods a day. At the end of the year, we were surprised with exams. This year, we are apprehensive about experiencing the same

situation or a worse situation."

Student Ahmed Al-Hanq said, "Partisanship affected us negatively, and we faced a real problem."

Kareem Al-Qashm, a tenth grader at Al-Kebisi School, kept going to school in vain, as it remains closed. He fears the situation will continue.

"I'm fearful of wasting another school year as the last year," he said. "Every day I get more disappointed. I was hopeful to hear the Ministry of Education announcing schools opening and studies

beginning, but later, the situation changed due to clashes that took place here and there. Students are the only victims."

Hamza Al-Ariqi, an elementary school student at a private school in Haseba, isn't able to study so far because his teachers reside in the area of conflict, which prevented them from attending class periods.



Reconstruction to fix damages sustained to Al-Rammah is ongoing.



Schools in Haseba were considered battlegrounds during clashes. Equipment was looted as classrooms became barracks.



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الفرع : الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبة، ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧ (صق)

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٠١-٤٤٠٨٨٠ - ٧١١١٩٧٠٥٢

مستشفى الكويت

٠١/٢٨٣٢٨٣

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية	٠١/٤٥٤٥٤٥
فرع تعز : ٠١/٢١٧١٣٦	
فرع عدن: ٠٢/٣٥٢٤٥٦	
فرع الحديدة : ٠٢/٣٠١٤٧٤	
٠١/٢٥٠٨٠٠	
السعيدة	٠١/٥٦٥٦٥٦
الإماراتية	٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤
الإثيوبية	٠١/٤٢٧٩٩٣
الامانية (لوفتهانزا)	٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠
التركية	٠١/٤٤٥٩٧٠
السعودية	٠١/٥٠٦٥٧٤
القطرية	٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠
طيران الخليج	٠١/٤٤١٠٤١
طيران الأردن - صنعاء	٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥/٧

فنادق

فندق ميركيور صنعاء	٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
فندق شمر	٠٢/٢٢٨٦٦٦
فندق مومبيك	٠١/٤١٨٥٤٥/٧
فندق لازوردي	٠١/٥٤٦٠٠٠ : ف
فندق تلح صيدة زرينيس	٠١/٤٣٢٠٠٠/٢٠/٢٠/٤٠
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء	٠١/٤٣٠٠٥/٧-١٤
فندق شهران - صنعاء	٠١/٤١٨٢٢٠

معاهد

معهد بالي	٠١/٤٤٥٨٢٣/٧
معهد التي	٠١/٢٦٤٣٢١
المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسوب	٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥ : ف
معهد أكسيد	٠١/٥٧٧٨٨١
معهد مالي	٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦
معهد هرايزن	٠١/٤٤٨٥٧٣

شركات التأمين

المحمدة للتأمين	٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥
الوطنية للتأمين	٠١/٢٢٢٩٢٤
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين	٠١/٢٠٨٧٧٣
شركة أمان	٠١/٢٦٤٠٩٣
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين	٠١/٢٤٨٨٠٩

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال	٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠
مدرسة رينبو	٧٣٢٥٥٦٤٥ : موبايل
مدارس صنعاء الدولية	٠١/٢١٤٠٢٦ : ف
مدرسة التركية الدولية	٠١/٤٣٤٤٣٣ : ف
مدرسة منارات	٠١/٢٣٧٠١٩٢/٢ : ف
	٠١/٤٤٨٣٠٩ : ف
	٠١/٢٨٢٠٩١ : ف

سفريات

فيس فلاي	٠١/٢٨٠٧٧٧
سكاي للسفريات والسياحة	٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠ : ف
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة	٠٢/٢٢١٢٧٠ : عدن
	٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠ : ف

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون : ٠١٠٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ٠١٠٩٢٥٠٥ : فاكس : ٩٦٧٦٢

٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٤٠ : ف

عدن ٠٢/٢٧٠٣٤٧/٨/٩

٠٢/٢٣٧٨٢٤ : ف

٠١/٢٠٣٢٧١ : ف

٠١/٢٧٧٢٣٤ : ف

٠١/٢٧٧٢٩١ : ف

٠١/٢٦٤٧٠٢ - ٠١/٢٦٤٧٠٢

٠١/٢٦٤٧٠٢ - ٠١/٥٠٣٣٥٠

٠١/٤٠٧٠٣٠ : ف

٠١/٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢ : ف

٠١/٥٦٢٨١٣ : ف

٠١/٢٧٤٣١٤ : ف

٠١/٤٤٩٧٣١ : ف

٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤ : ف

٠١/٢٧١٦٠١ : ف

٠١/٢٨٦٥٠٦ : ف

٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١ : ف

٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠ : ف

٠١/٥٣٨٩٠١ : ف

٠١/٢٠٩٤٥١ : ف

تأجير سيارات

زاولية (Budget)

٠١/٥٠٦٣٧٢ : ف

٠١/٢٤٠٩٥٨١ : ف

٠١/٢٧٠٧٥١ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥ : ف

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Author publishes collection of poems about revolutionaries

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

Journalist and poet Ragha Gamal has published her English-language collection of poems, "Once Upon a Revolution," which is composed of 13 poems and photographs delving into different situations in the life of the poetess during the 2011 political uprising in Yemen. The poetess signed her collection Tuesday in Sana'a's Change Square, to coincide with the first anniversary of the revolutionary martyrs who died last year in Kentucky Round.

Gamal's first collection was published a year and a half ago and was written in English, too.

"In comparison to this collection, the first one included more topics because it was the first collection written in English," she said. "In this collection, it was important to write the details of the revolution my way."

"I insisted that one of the youth in the square write the preface to the collection and not a well-known author because authors left us alone in the square. This collection is for the revolutionary people and is inspired by the revolution."

Osama Shamsan, a member of

the Media Center in Sana'a's Change Square and the writer of the collection's preface, said, "When writing the preface for Ragha's collection, I remembered everything that happened in this square since the beginning of the revolution."

"In her poems entitled 'To Saleem,' 'Mother of a martyr,' 'To all revolutionary photographers' and other poems, Ragha condole and at the same time expresses gratitude for the sacrifices of the brave revolutionary people—particularly mothers of martyrs. She used simple and deep feelings and was able to introduce the honor of joining the revolution, especially for Yemeni women," he added.

Ali Al-Kamali, an activist, said such works represent Yemeni women and how they compete with men in poetry and photography.

"The revolution aimed to move Yemen to a new period, particularly by way of these works written in English so that all people worldwide know about it."

Al-Kamali said the revolution is incomplete unless it's an intellectual and cultural change in practice.

"Today, we proved that our revolution is an intellectual and cultural revolution."

Gamal started working as a journalist in 2008. She is a Yemeni poetess, writing poems both in Arabic and in English. She wrote for several newspapers, including the Yemen Times, Yemen Observer, Yemen Today, Al-Jomhoria Newspaper and Al-Yemen Newspaper.



Ragha Gamal's second published work is titled, "Once Upon a Revolution," and consists of 13 English-language poems.





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