

Three Zaidis dead, 13 injured in targeted bombing attack

Ahmed Dawood

SANAA, Nov. 25 — The Military Affairs' Committee, headed by Defense Minister Mohammed Nasser Ahmed and Interior Minister Abdulkader Qahtan, condemned Saturday night's targeted attack on residents in Zahrat Al-Madaen Hall in Al-Jeraf.

Three people died and 13 others were injured when a bomb exploded in Zahrat Al-Madaen Hall, where members of the Zaidi Sect were commemorating the religious anniversary of Ashora.

As a result, the committee has opened an investigation into the

incident in order to bring the perpetrators to court.

Committee members include the Interior Ministry's Undersecretary of Security, Secretary of the Capital Abdulkader Helal and representatives of the National Security, Political Security and Military Intelligence Bureaus.

Mohammed Meftah, head of the preparatory committee of the Al-Oma Party, said that as participants left the hall, a bomb on the sidewalk detonated.

Miftah said security apparatuses arrived on the scene, but they did not seriously or quickly work to investigate the bombing.

For his part, Ali Al-Emad, the Houthi representative in Sana'a's Change Square, expressed resentment about targeting the Zaidi sect.

What happened is because of media provocation by some political parties against this faction, he said, referring to the Islah Party, which is known to have increasing tensions with the Houthis.

Al-Emad said the Zaidi sect has been suppressed since the regime of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The sect, he said, used to celebrate Ashora in private for fear of targeted assaults.

"Once the Zaidi sect started celebrating publicly in wedding halls, they have been targeted because of constant media provocation."

Adnan Al-Odaini, the Deputy Head of the Information Unit of the Islah Party, condemned the attack.

The occurrence targeted social peace in the country, he said, calling on the security forces to quickly investigate the accident and penalize the perpetrators.

Such an accident should be dealt with calmly, and it should not be used by politically motivated groups, said Al-Odaini, describing this occurrence as "dangerous."

Smuggled gun parts shipment confiscated in Hodeida Harbor

Amal Al-Yarisi

HODEIDA, Nov. 25 — Customs authorities in Hodeida Harbour reportedly confiscated a container loaded with 225 gun parts on Saturday.

The parts were hidden inside a shipment of baby diapers, which triggered the initial suspicions that it contained smuggled goods.

Hodeida Security Director Mohammed Al-Maqaleh said 225 gun pieces, reportedly sights, were confiscated. Amongst the shipment were 125 laser sights. The cargo initially raised eyebrows during the censoring process, he said.

Mustafa Al-Mahdi, a coast guard

representative, said inspectors in the harbor, in cooperation with the coast guard and Political Security, checked the cartons by X-ray and then manually.

State-run Saba News Agency reported that Salem Bin Buraik, the Hodeida Customs General Manager, said the container came from China through Jeddah Harbor. The gun pieces are still being held.

Merchant Yahia Hussein Qasim Al-Hoqbi ordered the gun sight shipment, Al-Maqaleh said.

Al-Hoqbi and those onboard the ship with the cartons have since been arrested on smuggling charges, according to Al-Maqaleh.

"Investigations are still in prog-

ress to reveal what the shipment was meant to be used for," he said.

Aden Harbor witnessed a similar incident in October when a contain-

er coming from Turkey—and loaded with a large quantity of handguns inside biscuit cartons—was confiscated in the Free Zone of Aden.

لون حياتك
Color your life

أكثر من 16,000 خيار مع الألوان
More than 16,000 Color alternatives

تصاميم الديكور الدهان المسبوق
Former Designing wall painting Decazation

Sana'a, Yemen 40 street
Tel: 01/682772 - 77007000

دهانات تكنو
Paints TECHNO

MOKHA BUNN

Coffee Drinks - Breakfast
Pastries-Savories-Ice Drinks
Sandwiches

Call 01/420 779 for Delivery
اتصل على 01/420779 لخدمة توصيل الطلبات للمنازل

KRUPS Beyond reason.

تتخطى توقعاتك كرويس

Al Haiki Trading House
Taiz - 26 September St.
Tel: 04 -238337/8
Fax: 04-238312

Artex Trading Co. Ltd.
Head Office: Tel: 01 - 400445/6
Showrooms and Branches:
Sana'a: Sana'a Trade Center, Tel: 01-448487
Aden: Aden Mall, Tel: 02-263110/1
e-mail: artex@y.net.ye, www.artexyemen.com

4Health Health Insurance
تأمين صحي للتأمين الصحي

تأمين تكافؤ بارامتري

- Best Health Insurance Programs
- Best MedicalNet All Over Yemen
- Best Health Covering & Services

4life TEL: +967-1-412812 FAX: +967-1-425456
+967-1-412856 Email: info@4life-tqa.com
Yemen - Sana'a - Hodeida - Zera St.
Busside Al-Rachia Mosque
www.4life-tqa.com

يطور أداء المحرك
لمستوى أعلى

توفر زيوت المحرك
موبيل أداءً قوياً
وحماية مميزة
لمجموعة أوسع
من السيارات.

لزيد من المعلومات، يرجى زيارة
www.mobil.com و www.yemlub.com

Mobil **YEMLUB**

الهيئة لتسويق زيوت (إسو وموبيل) (المحور)
صنعاء - تلفون: 3516 / 1 469680/1/2/3/4
فكس: 3516 / 1 469145

Elegant Apartments for Rent in Sana'a

The Tower Apartments (IMC-Realty) are located in a quiet neighborhood. One block from the Sitten street, 15 minutes from the Sana'a International Airport, a short walk from the newly built Government Center, walking distance to shopping areas. Great views from every unit.

Real Estate Agents are welcome

For further details please call us on
+967 711178889
733581505, 711181505
Or visit our website
http://www.imc-realty.com

SELAMAT
Quality from the heart of Malaysia

مؤسسة الأحلسي للتجارة الدولية
مولدات كهربائية - محولات - قطع غير - حثيم معدات الطاقة
Diesel Generators sets - Power Cable
Wooden poles - Power Transformers -

Sana'a - Zubiry , St. Industrial Complex,
Behind the Ministry Of Youth & Sports
Tel : 408193 - 401814 - 777408193
Fax : 403135 P.O.Box: 20525
www.alahlsai.com

Showroom - Al-Sattin St.
In front of Yemenia Airway Offices
Tel : 449767 Fax: 446743
Shoah Branch
Tel: 223746

Jt i شركة جمان للتجارة والاستثمار
Jumaan Trading & Investment Co.

شركة للتنمية

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen - Al Tahrir St.
P.O. Box: 2765
Tel: +967 1 272232/3/4 - 480441/2/3
Fax: +967 1 274185
E-mail: majcorp@yemen.net.ye
Website: www.jumaanco.com

القطاع الصناعي

Military, tribal leaders seek understanding in Marib

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

MARIB, Nov. 25 — Sheikhs from four Marib tribes met Saturday with Abdulkhalek Ahmed Shuwait, chief of staff for the 312th Brigadier, eventually agreeing on several points to solve tensions between the groups.

Frustrations among the tribes and the military hit a high point Wednesday when the armed, tribal groups ambushed a military unit, killing a high-ranking military officer and injuring two others. Colonel Ali Al-Asdi, leader of the Tanks Battalion of the 312th Brigade, died, and Staff Colonel Saleh Al-Bukair and soldier Faris Ali Al-Jabri were injured.

Naji Al-Salehi, a journalist in Marib, said the Eial Bani Saeed, Aal Hajlan, Aal Jezailan and Aal Al-Qasab tribes flocked to the 312th Brigadier's headquarters and met with Shuwait.

Al-Salehi said the tribesmen turned over six men from the four tribes and multiple machine guns.

This practice is a show of goodwill for the tribesmen—a sign that they are willing to work with military personnel to ease friction. Al-Salehi said tribesmen pledged not to obstruct repairs of the electricity stations and oil pipelines—including the pipeline in Wadi Habab.

Revolutionary coalitions in Marib condemned sabotage against oil pipelines, which they say hurts public interest.

Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company recently warned about the possibility of an upcoming crisis in oil derivatives due to ongoing oil pipeline explosions.

In a letter sent to the Minister of Oil and Minerals, the company reported, "The continuous halt to supply Aden refineries with crude oil that meets the local consumption will lead to an oil crisis in the country."

The company also said saboteurs are digging around oil pipelines before detonating them to increase damage to pipelines.



Tribal leaders have pledged not obstruct construction of pipelines in Marib.

The company said Yemen loses approximately 100 barrels of oil per day (\$310 million per month) from halts in oil pumping.

Khalid Bin Mo'aali, general manager of oil in Marib, said government authorities couldn't repair the oil pipeline destroyed last week.

Bin Mo'aali said weak security protection around oil pipelines and

weak state control, coupled with the slow moves to improve the security situation would cause continuing heavy losses.

He called on relevant authorities to better protect public interests, to arrest saboteurs and hold them publicly accountable and to reveal whoever obstructs state sovereignty by supporting saboteurs.

Still no official date for National Dialogue

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Nov. 25 — The National Dialogue Conference (NDC), which was slated to begin mid-November, still has no definite start date, according to Sultan Al-Atwani, the deputy head of the conference's Preparatory Committee.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, he said a final report that outlines the breakdown of dialogue participants will be submitted in the next several days to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, who will then select an exact date for the dialogue to begin.

Although most details of the report are confidential, on Wednesday, the Preparatory Committee declared that Southerners will represent half of the NDC's 565 seats.

Jamal Benomar, the United Nations special envoy to Yemen, on Friday said the transitional pro-

cess is going through an important phase, calling on political stakeholders and the Technical Committee to resolve pending issues.

According to a statement released by the state-run Saba news agency, Benomar said the transitional process in Yemen is still threatened by those who do not realize that change is imperative.

Benomar's statement added, "The National Dialogue is owned by Yemenis and is led by the Yemeni people. It is important to secure Yemen's future, but there needs to be bold steps to assure all Yemenis that their aspirations will come true."

Benomar also said it was inspiring to see youth, women, civil society organizations and political groups represented in the Technical Committee's plan. He called such a step, the initial move towards a new Yemen.

Campaign works to end violence against women

Story and photo by Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Nov. 25 — The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in cooperation with the Yemeni Women's Union, inaugurated on Sunday an anti-female violence campaign that will run for 16 days, under the slogan, "I am Against Violence." The movement coincides with the World Day for Opposing Violence Against Women on November 25th.

On the first day of the campaign, short films made by local filmmakers

ers that depict female suffering were shown.

Marc Vandenberghe, a UNFPA representative called on media outlets to work together with the campaign. He said media can help consolidate social awareness about such a serious issue.

"Any violence against women is generally considered a human rights violation and violation of her and her child's rights in particular," he added.

Ramzia Al-Eryani, the head of the Yemeni Women's Union, spoke about types of violence against

women, reasons behind it and ways to eliminate it. She also highlighted community education as a way to combat violence. Schools and mosques are vital in this strategy she said.

According to the Yemeni Women's Union, the organization will use the sixteen-day period to put pressure on the government to implement pledges it has made to crack down on violence against women.

Diplomats, ministers, ambassadors and social organization were all in attendance at the launch of the campaign.



Several films were screened by the campaign in order to bring attention to human rights violations against females.

Families of revolutionary detainees and hidden prisoners escalate their protests

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

The families of revolutionary detainees and hidden prisoners have never given up. Though they have only achieved a few successes in their fight for justice, they continued to demand that authorities reveal the truth behind their relatives' imprisonment and release them.

Mohammed Al-Asa'adi, an uncle of Abdullela Al-Asa'adi, one of those arrested, said he would continue to demand the release of his nephew. Abdullela Al-Asa'adi was accused of being linked to the explosion, which happened in the Al-Nahdin Mosque of the Presidential Compound targeting former president Ali Abdulla Saleh.

"The Political Security Bureau has no evidence against my nephew," Al-Asa'adi said.

Ahmed Al-Ameri, a brother of Saber Al-Ameri, another detainee, continues to demand the release of his brother. He said they won't surrender and will continue protesting until finding out where those who have been forcibly detained are held.

Discussing his brothers arrest, Al-Ameri said some bullies kidnapped him from a local market in Sana'a and they have been told nothing about him or his whereabouts so far.

Al-Ameri added that during protests, his brother used to take injured revolutionary people to hospitals on his bike, pointing out that he played a great role in rescuing those who were injured in clashes that happened in Kentucky Roundabout.

"I think this is the main reason behind kidnapping him."

Al-Ameri asserted that the families of those detained would continue protesting.

"All the families of detainees hope the government and human rights organizations will bring justice to them and release them," he added.

At the beginning, Al-Ameri's family thought that Saber was killed in protests but later on, some arrested prisoners were released and told them that he is imprisoned at the Military Intelligence Headquarters.

Al-Ameri said, "Military Intelligence denied having him and didn't permit us to visit him."

The issue of the detainees is a big problem that worries Yemeni families, researchers and human rights activists, according to Edi Al-Munifi, a researcher for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNCHR).

Al-Munifi thinks it is possible for the government to reach a point of reconciliation if all the revolutionaries arrested and the people forcibly detainees in secret prisons were

released. This would allow the people of Yemen to live with dignity.

He said, "All these things will ease the atmosphere and settle the political scene and then we can start a National Dialogue without this black mark on our political history."

He indicated that international decrees were issued, in addition to President Hadi's decrees, to establish a fact-finding committee for the forcibly detained people but nothing has been implemented and no member of this committee showed up.

Escalation of protest

The General Council for Revolutionary Detainees mentioned the names of the people who are still in secret jails.

Abdulkareem Thua'il, Head of the Council, said they have called on the government to release all those who are being forcibly detained but it continues to ignore them.

The council launched the second phase of their attempts to secure the release of detainees by holding a consultative meeting with their families.

Thua'il indicated that they outlined achievements so far in the first phase, monitored the names of the released detainees as well as discussing the legal procedures concerning the abducted people linked to the Al-Nahdeen Mosque's



Young girls hold a picture of a relative who has been forcibly detained. They join other families in their demand for the release of their loved ones.

incident.

"We plan to escalate the program in the second phase," he added.

According to Thua'il, some revolutionary youth, accompanied by Human Rights Minister Horia

Mashhoor, who visited the Political Security Bureau but weren't allowed to enter prisons.

Thua'il also asserted that more than 28 people have been arrested in relation to Al-Nahdeen Mosque's

explosion in addition to many hidden detainees.

The government has issued a decree number 108 of 2012, which stipulates the urgent release of revolutionary detainees.

Efforts continue to seek justice for journalists who died in 2011



Photo courtesy of Jamal Al-Sharabi's Facebook



Nadia Abdullah

Jamal Al-Sharabi (left) died after being shot by unidentified snipers on March 18, 2011. Shortly after, Hassam Al-Wadhaf became the second journalist to die while covering a protest during last year's uprising.

Ahmed Dawood

It's widely said by most Yemeni journalists that 2011 was the most violent year for journalists because of the protests and subsequent uprising that broke out, culminating with the ouster of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who had been in power for 33 years.

The Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate recently released a report indicating 330 violations were committed against Yemeni journalists in 2011. According to the report, some of those violations include the 93 assaults on journalists, 76 confiscated newspapers, 47 threats, 25 journalists illegally arrested and 17 kidnappings.

A reported 50 journalists were killed while covering the uprising. Journalist Jamal Al-Sharabi was among those killed by unknown snipers on March 18, 2011—a day also known as the Friday of Dignity—in Sana'a's Change Square.

Al-Sharabi was the first journalist martyred in Yemen in 2011. After he died, a steady succession of Yemeni journalists joined him. Hassan Al-Wadhaf, a camera-

man of Al-Hurra TV channel, was shot dead in Change Square—the second journalist to die. Journalists Abdulmajeed Al-Samawi, Abdulhakeem Di Al-Noor, Fuad Al-Shamiri and others followed.

Demands to prosecute the perpetrators

Journalists are not ignorant to what happened to their colleagues. On Saturday, the Yemen Journalists' Syndicate organized a protest in the syndicate's compound calling for investigations to uncover those responsible for the deaths of journalists during the uprising.

Saeed Thabet, the deputy head of the syndicate, said threats and violence still linger around journalists; however, 2011 was the worst year for violence in the history of Yemeni journalism.

He said working in a safe atmosphere with full freedom and security was unattainable during the former regime; the situation is better now.

Thabet said the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate stressed the importance of investigating the deaths, as well as compensating the families of the dead and providing them

with monthly stipends. Unfortunately, he said, the government turns a deaf ear to the syndicate's requests.

He also said wounded journalists in need of additional medical care should be sent abroad for treatment, on the government's dime.

Thabet said the syndicate could do nothing but peacefully make demands to the government because the syndicate itself has no budget to assist the wounded and the families.

The journalists who died during the uprising bore witness to the crimes of the former regime, so their families should be compensated, he said.

Insistence on investigations

Marwan Damaj, the general secretary of the syndicate, said the syndicate insists on investigating into all the violations the journalists were subject to, whether in 2011 or at another time.

The syndicate has already called on General Prosecutor Ali Al-Awaj to investigate journalist deaths; however, he excused himself from the case, saying the Gulf Initiative granted immunity to the former re-

“*The journalists who died bore witness to the crimes of the former regime, so their families should be compensated.*”

— Saeed Thabet

gime, according to Damaj.

Damaj said those directly affected by the attacks on journalists deserve truth and answers. The injuries and deaths have nothing to do with political compromise, he

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Email: sanaa@Qsi.org Website: www.qsi.org

SIS Accredited by The Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
Member of Quality Schools International

asserted, saying the assaults were deliberate. Damaj said he thinks they were carried out by security and also by former authoritative personnel, who ordered that no photos be taken at the protest sites. However, an investigation would prove who is responsible.

Lawyer Abdulrahman Barman said snipers killed five journalists, which indicated criminal intent against those carrying cameras. He said many people who died on the Friday of Dignity were holding cameras or taking photos with their cellphones.

Damaj said there has been little government interest in addressing the situation. He said he met with Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindawa, but nothing came of the meeting.

Damaj said bringing assailants to justice is the only way to halt aggression toward journalists.

No strength in numbers

Doctor Mohammed Al-Qadi, an academic and a journalist, said the syndicate's role in protecting journalists remains weak.

Al-Qadi said the work of the syndicate is limited to issuing state-

ments and staging protests, but it isn't able to put pressure on the government to implement its demands.

He said the threats and violations against journalists would continue unless journalists build up the syndicate into a powerful institution with power or influence to exert.

A Yemeni problem, an international problem

Murdering journalists with impunity isn't restricted to Yemen. According to a report issued by the Committee to Protect Journalists, worldwide, 94 percent of attacks on journalists are not investigated.

"Five journalists were murdered in Yemen, and no one is charged with killing them," Barman said. "Worse is that the security apparatus has no case regarding that."

Barman said international humanitarian law addresses the issue of journalist attacks and the importance of protecting journalists. It criminalizes attacking journalists and addresses the necessity of protection for reporters in areas of armed conflict. It also says victims' families have the right to hold investigations.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following position with the **"Support to Elections during the Transition Period (SETP)" Project**

Post Title: Driver
Duration: One year, renewable
Duty Station: Sana'a
Level: SB1/3 – Service Contract

Responsibilities:
Under the direct supervision of the Chief Technical Advisor of the project, the driver is responsible for the following official duties:

- Drive the project vehicles for the transportation of authorized personnel (project staff, missions, consultants, UNDP staff etc);
- Use project vehicles for the purpose of work implementation only and not for other personal purposes;
- Responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicles (safety functions, engine oil, water, battery, brakes, tires etc)
- Perform minor repairs and arrange for other repairs when necessary and ensures that the vehicle is kept functional and safe;
- Maintain vehicles clean;
- Ensure that passengers wear seatbelts;
- Maintain logs on official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil change, greasing etc;
- Report accidents immediately, and provide as detailed information as possible, which should be documented and submitted to UNDP;
- Collects and delivers mails or documents;
- Ensures that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in an accident;
- Performs any other duties as required.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Primary education with valid driver's license is required.
- Minimum of five years of relevant experience with a safe driving record;
- Language Requirements: Arabic and basic English.
- Knowledge of driving rules and regulations and chauffeur courtesies, skills in minor vehicle repair;
- Strong work ethics

The salary for the above position is approximately **US\$ 600**

Please submit your **Application Letter** and **CV** indicating the name of the position to fax no. 01-448892 or to UNDP Office at Al-Khorashi Building, off 60 Road, Opposite Al-Awqaf Housing Complex
Response will only be made to shortlisted candidates
The deadline for receiving applications is **02 December 2012**

Attention Oil & Gas

Balhaf Services has been in the field of corrosion and analytical chemistry to serve the Oil and Gas Industry since 2005. Corrosion prevention, electrochemical corrosion mitigation methods such as anodic & cathodic protection systems have been developed to provide outstanding corrosion control results.

LABORATORY SERVICES
Analytical services [not limited to]:

- Lube oil analysis
- Diesel analysis
- Water analysis
- Scale and deposit analysis
- Crude Oil Analysis
- Chemical Analysis
- Microbiological analysis for water & wastewater
- Environmental Isotope Analysis
- Soil Analysis
- Scale or Corrosion coupon analysis
- Physical properties and Metal check

CORROSION CONTROL SERVICES

We use NACE's approved testing methods. Our Corrosion Integrity Managed Services (CIMS) and cathodic protection as well as Ultrasonic monitoring should be part of your strategies.

WE DON'T PREDICT WE ANALYZE

Contact us at: Tel: +967 1412788 / 416899
Email: info@balhaf.com www.balhaf.com



International Rescue Committee (IRC) Yemen Program

TENDER NOTICE

Reference IRC: 001/NOV/ 2012

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) responds to the world's worst humanitarian crises and helps people to survive and rebuild their lives. Founded in 1933, the IRC offers lifesaving care and life-changing assistance to refugees forced to flee from war or disaster. At work today in over 40 we restore safety, dignity and hope to millions who are uprooted and struggling to endure. The IRC leads the way from harm to home. In Yemen, the IRC is implementing an integrated WASH, Health, Nutrition and Reproductive Health emergency program.

Administrative information

The intent of this invitation to submit a competitive proposal to purchase the items identified below:

« Galvanized Iron and PVC pipes and fittings required to rehabilitate Community water supply pipe network»

- 1) Manufacturers or suppliers interested and qualified may request detailed list of items and participation forms please make a request by e-mail to: logistics.irc@gmail.com
- 2) If you have any questions or need additional information, please call the Supply Chain officer on 737889224 or by e-mail to logistics.irc@gmail.com

Deadlines for submit the offer: December 1st, 2012 before 16:00.

- 3) Manufacturers or suppliers are strongly recommended to present themselves imperatively with the Proposals must include the following information:
 - a. The unit and total price of the items in the list.
 - b. The delivery terms (see special conditions below)
 - c. A letter of agreement to pay a penalty of delivery 20% of the total bill if all items are not delivered within the proposed delivery.
 - d. A copy of the registration in the chamber of commerce (proof of legal operation in Yemen)
 - e. Bank references (letter of financial position obvious)
 - f. Warranty letter



اعلان تمديد مناقصة

تعلن الشركة اليمنية للاتصالات الدولية (تيليمن) عن تمديد موعد فتح مظاريف المناقصة العامة الآتية (بتمويل ذاتي):-

الموضوع	الرسوم	مبلغ الضمان	مصدر التمويل
المناقصة العامة رقم (2012/4) لشراء وتوريد وتركيب وتشغيل محطة VSAT محورية مع التدريب (تسليم مفتاح)	30.000	\$24.000	ذاتي

علماً بان آخر موعد لشراء وثائق المناقصة وتقديم الاستفسارات يوم السبت بتاريخ 2012/12/7م. آخر موعد لتقديم العطاء هو الحادية عشرة صباحاً في نفس يوم فتح المظاريف وسيتم الفتح بحضور أصحاب الشركات أو من ينوب عنهم في تمام الساعة الحادية عشر ظهراً يوم الأربعاء بتاريخ 2012/12/12م بصالة فتح المظاريف بإدارة المشتريات والعقود. كما يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة في هذه المناقصة الاطلاع على وثائق المناقصة قبل شراؤها وذلك خلال الدوام الرسمي وحتى تاريخ 2012/12/7م أو عن طريق زيارة موقعنا الإلكتروني www.teleyemen.com.ye

مع الالتزام بنفس الشروط السابقة والواردة في الإعلان.

Tender Extension

The Yemen International Telecommunications Company. (TeleYemen) would like to draw the attention of the bidders that the opening date for the following Tender (Self- Financed Projects) has been extended:

Tender	Tender Fee in YR	Bid Bond Amount In USD
Tender No. (4/2012) turnkey project for TeleYemen VSAT HUB Solution with training	30,000	Self-Financed Project

The Dead line for submission and clarification will be on Saturday 7/12/2012 and bids should reach TeleYemen not later than 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday 12/12/2012. Tenders will be opened in public at 11:00 a.m. of the same day. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.

Potential bidders may inspect BD's before purchasing during working hours until 7/12/2012 or by visiting our website (www.teleyemen.com.ye).

Other conditions remain unchanged.



Diploma In Business & General English

Available only at

The Center for General English & The Center for Business English

- Highly-qualified native English speaking instructors
- Small classes (maximum 16 students per class)
- IT-based learning environment (PC for each student)
- Up to date curriculum from Oxford University Press & Cambridge University Press

Each Level is two 6-week terms
Each Term is 60 hours

Part-time (3 days per week) or full-time (5 days per week)

The upcoming term is from
1st Dec. 2012- 12th Jan. 2013

Register NOW!

Contact us at

(01) 270200, ext.123

or cberegistrar@ycmes.org

Please come visit our campus,
located on 26th of September St.
near the Prime Minister's office

تبدأ الدورة القادمة في تاريخ
١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢ - ١٢ يناير ٢٠١٣م

سجل الآن

للتواصل معنا اتصل على

الرقم ٠١ ٢٧٠٢٠٠ - ١٢٣ (تحويل رقم)

أو عبر الإيميل cberegistrar@ycmes.org

تفضلوا بزيارتنا على العنوان التالي

شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر

بالقرب من رئاسة الوزراء

Yemen College of Middle Eastern Studies - English Department



SHIFT_

NISSAN
SUNNY

- More Space
- More Comfort
- More Style

IT'S NOT JUST BIG.
IT'S BIIIIIG.
YA SALAAAAAM.

With extended leg and headroom,
the all-new Nissan Sunny has the biggest
interior space in its class. Isn't it time
you get more than you expect?

THE ALL-NEW NISSAN SUNNY.
IT'S MORE THAN JUST A CAR.
IT'S A CAAAAAR.

Nissan. Innovation That Excites.



The Tehama Trading Co.

• Hodeidah - 03228493 / 733280288 / 777846180 • Sana'a - 01449459 / 400299 / 733737388
• Aden - 737889465/96 / 737522387 / 737522388 • Taiz - 04275968 / 737522318
• Mukalla - 05325901 / 325902
E-mail : autoalea@tehama.com.ye • www.nissan-yemen.com

تهامة
Tehama

Journalists Under Attack – a call for action to improve journalists' safety

Michael Spindelegger & Alison Bethel McKenzie

Well over 100 journalists have been killed so far this year - the highest number since the International Press Institute (IPI) began keeping count of journalists' deaths in 1997. All across the world - from Africa, Asia and Europe, to the Middle East and Latin America - journalists continue to be systematically and brutally targeted because of their work. Some are caught in the crossfire while reporting on conflict, but most are targeted by criminal groups and individuals who want to prevent information from getting out, corruption and other crimes from being exposed and critical views from being disseminated.

In many countries, journalists stare death in the face every day. For them, receiving threats is part of a near-daily routine. Journalists are killed for telling a story, but also, ironically, sometimes they're killed for not telling one. Attacks against journalists are not confined to murder. Many reporters have been brutally beaten this year, or seriously injured by firearms or explosive devices. Just a few weeks ago, a Bolivian radio presenter was set on fire by assailants who poured petrol over him as he was live on air with his radio show. And all too often reporters' families are also caught up in the deadly spiral of violence.

Impunity for those responsible for attacks against journalists is rampant and constitutes one of the biggest obstacles to improving the safety of journalists.

Journalists play a special role in society as providers of information on matters of public interest. To preserve this important role is in the interest of society as a whole. The consequences of attacks against journalists are manifest: An absence of crucial information, a denial of the people's right to know and an inability of journalists to retain

the independence that is so vital to their professional credibility

The growing number of journalists killed around the world has prompted a call for action. In the past year, a number of international initiative milestones have been achieved which we feel will provide impetus in the quest to roll back the tide of 'violence with impunity' directed at reporters.

For the first time in its history, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on the safety of journalists last September. The new resolution - initiated by Austria in line with a commitment made when it became a member of the UN Human Rights Council in 2011 - represents a significant step forward in the promotion of the protection of journalists' safety. Driven forward in cooperation with a cross-regional core group comprising Brazil, Morocco, Tunisia and Switzerland, and with input from IPI and other press freedom and professional organizations, the unique resolution makes a clear statement in condemning all forms of attacks against journalists and calls on States to end impunity and ensure accountability, by investigating attacks, bringing the perpetrators to justice and providing adequate remedies for victims. The resolution also underscores the responsibility of governments in ensuring the safety of journalists not only in clearly-identifiable conflict situations, but everywhere, and at all times. For let us make no mistake: Most of the journalists killed and physically harmed are targeted outside classic conflict zones. The fact that the resolution - in spite of its strong, uncompromising language - was supported by 66 co-sponsoring States and passed by consensus in the Human Rights Council lends it even greater impetus.

Parallel to the UN Human Rights Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has also promoted discussions, and action, related to the need to reinforce in-



Austria's Vice-Chancellor Michael Spindelegger (right) and IPI Executive Director Alison Bethel McKenzie congratulate Zeynep Oral, the Founder of Winpeace for winning the 2011 IPI Press Freedom Dialogue Award.

ternational instruments for the protection of journalists. As a result, in another milestone, the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity was endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board in April.

In the past couple of days, discussions have continued, as representatives of UN agencies, funds and programs, intergovernmental organizations, Member States, professional associations and NGOs have gathered in Vienna at a follow-up meeting hosted by Austria and focused on the implementation of the

UN Plan, to ensure that it does actually result in "action" that will help limit violence against journalists.

Members of the global media community have been actively involved in the implementation phase debate. In fact, at a meeting in London a few weeks ago, editors and journalists issued a statement welcoming the UN Plan of Action, calling on the UN system and other relevant national and international bodies to operate effectively and in accountable ways in the implementation of the Plan and encouraging news media to monitor regularly

the actions of their governments, judicial authorities and other institutions in implementing the Plan and ending impunity.

Much has been achieved in 2012 to ensure greater protection for journalists in the future. Now it is up to UN agencies, civil society, media professionals and, most importantly, the numerous States that have endorsed the UN Human Rights Council resolution on the safety of journalists to actively show their commitment to this important cause.

Austria, and IPI, stand ready and

willing to continue their work to actively promote the now-existing broad mechanisms for the protection of journalists.

And IPI will continue to support journalists in dangerous environments, call for justice when they are attacked and hold States accountable for their safety.

Michael Spindelegger is the Vice-Chancellor & Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria. Alison Bethel McKenzie is the Executive Director, The International Press Institute (IPI).

The wrong man for the C.I.A.

Gregory D. Johnsen
NYTimes.com
First published Nov. 19

With the resignation of David H. Petraeus, President Obama now has a chance to appoint a new C.I.A. director. Unfortunately, one of the leading candidates for the job is John O. Brennan, who is largely responsible for America's current flawed counterterrorism strategy, which relies too heavily on drone strikes that frequently kill civilians and provide Al-Qaeda with countless new recruits. Rather than keeping us safe, this strategy is putting the United States at greater risk.

For all of the Obama administration's foreign policy successes - from ending the war in Iraq to killing Osama Bin Laden - the most enduring policy legacy of the past four years may well turn out to be an

approach to counterterrorism that American officials call the "Yemen model," a mixture of drone strikes and Special Forces raids targeting Al-Qaeda leaders.

Mr. Brennan is the president's chief counterterrorism adviser and the architect of this model. In a recent speech, he claimed that there was "little evidence that these actions are generating widespread anti-American sentiment or recruits for A.Q.A.P.," referring to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

Mr. Brennan's assertion was either shockingly naïve or deliberately misleading. Testimonies from Qaeda fighters and interviews I and local journalists have conducted across Yemen attest to the centrality of civilian casualties in explaining Al-Qaeda's rapid growth there. The United States is killing women, children and members of key tribes. "Each time they kill a tribesman, they create more fighters for Al-Qaeda," one Yemeni explained to

me over tea in Sana'a, the capital, last month. Another told CNN, after a failed strike, "I would not be surprised if a hundred tribesmen joined Al-Qaeda as a result of the latest drone mistake."

Rather than promote the author of a failing strategy, we need a C.I.A. director who will halt the agency's creeping militarization and restore it to what it does best: collecting human intelligence. It is an intelligence agency, not a lightweight version of Joint Special Operations Command. And until America wins the intelligence war, missiles will continue to hit the wrong targets, kill too many civilians and drive young men into the waiting arms of our enemies.

Without accurate on-the-ground intelligence, our policies will fail. George W. Bush launched two major ground invasions, and Mr. Obama has tried several smaller wars. Neither strategy has worked. In Yemen, which has been the laboratory for Mr. Obama's shadow wars, A.Q.A.P.

has more than tripled in size after three years of drone strikes. When the United States started bombing Yemen in 2009, A.Q.A.P. had just 200 to 300 fighters. Today, the State Department estimates it has a few thousand. Since 2009, the group has attempted to attack America on three occasions, coming closest on Dec. 25, 2009, when a would-be suicide bomber narrowly failed to bring down an airliner over Detroit. When it tries again - and it will - the organization will be able to draw upon much deeper ranks.

Not surprisingly, American officials reject the claim that current policy is exacerbating the problem. In June 2011, Mr. Brennan declared that "there hasn't been a single collateral death because of the exceptional proficiency, precision of the capabilities we've been able to develop." This came almost exactly a year after a botched drone attack in Yemen killed a deputy governor and four of his bodyguards instead of

the intended target.

Under Mr. Brennan's guidance, the United States has also adopted a controversial method for determining how many civilians it has killed, counting all military-age males in a strike zone as combatants. This means that Abdulrahman Al-Awlaki, a 16-year-old American citizen killed by a drone in October, was classified as a militant despite evidence that he was simply a shy teenager whose father happened to be Anwar Al-Awlaki, who had been killed by American missiles two weeks earlier.

The strikes Mr. Brennan asks the president to approve frequently lead to civilian casualties. Indeed, the first strike Mr. Obama ordered on Yemen, in December 2009, destroyed a Bedouin village that was mistaken for a terrorist training camp. American missiles killed more than 50 people, including 35 women and children. Watching that strike live on a grainy feed the mili-

tary calls Kill TV, Jeh Johnson, the Pentagon's top lawyer, later admitted, "if I were Catholic, I'd have to go to confession."

Mr. Petraeus's departure presents Mr. Obama with an opportunity to halt the C.I.A.'s drift toward becoming a paramilitary organization and put it back on course. For all of the technological advances America has made in a decade of fighting Al-Qaeda, it still needs all the old tricks it learned in the days before spy satellites and drones.

More and better human intelligence from sources on the ground would result in more accurate targeting and many fewer civilian casualties. That would be a Yemen model that actually worked and a lasting and more effective counterterrorism legacy for Mr. Obama's second term.

Gregory D. Johnsen is the author of "The Last Refuge: Yemen, Al-Qaeda, and America's War in Arabia."

YEMEN TIMES
www.yementimes.com
First Political English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com
ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf
Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam
Editorial Staff
Ahmed Ali Dawood daod2009@gmail.com
Ashraf Al-Muraqab aagh007@yahoo.com
Mohammed Al-Samei atsamei77@gmail.com
Amal Al-Yarisi amal.mansoor12@gmail.com
Bassam Al-Khamiri bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com
Nadia Haddash n.haddash@gmail.com
Amira Nasser amira.nasser2010@gmail.com
Khalid Al-Karimi khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour
Managing Editor Assistant
Sadeq Al-Wesabi sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

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

Subscriptions
For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com

Policies:
- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

Political analyst Thabet Al-Ahmadi to the Yemen Times:

“There are obvious indicators that the National Dialogue will be a success.”

Political analyst Thabet Al-Ahmadi displayed his optimism about the success of the National Dialogue. He said the southern secessionists don't stand for the entire south, with the more powerful southern figures being represented in the dialogue. He added there is an Islah-Houthi conflict in the north, indicating that the Houthis strategy over the last year has included both peaceful and militarized agendas.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei

Let's start by discussing what you feel are the major indicators that the National Dialogue will be a success. How do you evaluate the progress that has been made given the obstacles faced?

In reality, obstacles do exist, but there are obvious indicators that the dialogue will be a success. Since signing the Gulf Initiative, everything has been going well, with every day being better than the one before. There are positive steps on the ground day after day in spite of the fact that obstacles do exist.

Following the meeting between U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar and the southern leaders in Cairo, do you think the southern leaders opposing the dialogue have been convinced to participate?

Their meeting with Benomar was positive. Some used it as an opportunity to raise certain conditions, many of which were objective and achievable. However some figures showed reservation and others were unnecessarily ambitious. Hopefully they will rethink their ambitions and make concessions to reach a compromise. The Yemeni opposition figures abroad were the last group Benomar conferred with. So far, the indicators show a positive response. God willing, the days to come will be much better.

Some factions in the south are still refusing to participate in the National Dialogue?

Let us suppose these factions reject the opportunity to take part. In the end, common sense will prevail. Do these factions represent the south? No. Do they hold strong political weight in the south? No.

But some say some factions in the south are headed by influential figures?

I think the weighty popular figures in the south have accepted the dialogue such as Abdullah Al-Nakhibi and Lutfi Shataarah, both of whom are now in the Dialogue Committee. I don't devalue the southern leaders, yet the figures that have already decided to take part in the dialogue have weight and influence. Al-Nakhibi and Shataarah are important and represent large factions in the south.

What are the reasons behind the refusal of southern leaders to take part in the dialogue?

The southern leaders can be divided into two groups. The first faction works on the basis of foreign agendas, separate from any patriotism. The second faction is hugely mistreated with genuine grievances. They are a faction whose people are pessimistic about the future and don't believe that positive reforms will be made.

Do you think the opponents of the dialogue want the secession of the south from the north?

This trend does exist. They want separation and the end of unity, but secession is impossible for many reasons. First and foremost, grass

root movements in the south do not support the idea of secession and the leading southern elites don't either. Essentially the differences boil down to the federal system and whether it will contain five regions or seven. Either the dialogue stakeholders will agree on this issue or they will move to adopt a parliamentary system.

Do you think the current regime is the main reason southerners' refuse to participate in the dialogue given the twenty points presented to the Dialogue Committee have not been implemented thus far?

The twenty points will be implemented. I disagree with you comment that none of them have been progressed as some of these points have already been implemented. The points are put forward to the highest authorities to implement real change; they cannot be executed overnight. In the end, the implementation of these points will be realized, but we have to settle our feet on the right path first.

As a political researcher, how do you evaluate the performance of the National Dialogue Committee?

Of course, the committee has achieved so much over the last year, and it continues to work in line with its original agenda.

“

Since the signing of the Gulf Initiative, everything has been going well, with every day being better than the one before.

“

I think the weighty popular figures in the south have accepted the dialogue such as Abdullah Al-Nakhibi and Lutfi Shataarah.

Back to the twenty points, many have stated that some points don't need much time to be implemented such as apologizing to the southerners and Sa'ada as well as releasing the detainees.

This is true, but perhaps these points are not as easy as we see.

The southern leaders call for the release of southern detainees. Why do they continue to be detained considering this could pave the way for future dialogue?

This is a fundamental demand. It must be taken into account today before tomorrow, as it will be too late then. Moreover this is a humanitarian demand before being a legal one. However, there are certain procedures that are necessary before setting these detainees free. I am not acquitting the government of responsibility but we should not be pessimistic and sharply critical or negative. We ought to debate such issues reasonably.

Do you think President Hadi and the Dialogue Committee will be able to attract Ali Salem Al-Beidh and Hassan Baom to the committee?

Al-Beidh has no more popularity in the south. He has lost his past, present and future. He is the most idiotic politician in history and has done nothing right for the good of the southern issue. There are real grievances in the south. If he followed the right way to deal with the southern grievances, it would be better for him. Yet he continues to look for myths to mislead people.

Has he been working in connection with foreign countries to influence the stance of the southerners in Yemen?

The odds are that he has relations with some countries that work against Yemen such as Iran.

Though some factions agreed to take part in the dialogue, they refuse to attend in case foreign patrons of the dialogue are in attendance.

Is their refusal legitimate? No. Is the Gulf Initiative suspicious? No. Did they agree to participate in the dialogue? No.

Some countries abroad don't want the success of the National Dialogue. Do they aspire to divide Yemen and undermine its stability?

Unfortunately, Yemen has turned into an arena for international and regional sides that care more about their own interests than Yemen's. There are some countries that don't want to see stability out of spite for enemies who desire to see Yemen stable. For example, Iran doesn't want the success of the Gulf Initiative, this is clear.

Out of spite for the Gulf?

Yes, out of spite for the Gulf and the Saudi Arabia in particular. Iran always opposes Saudi Arabia. In this case, it is at the expense of Yemenis.

In Yemen, there is division even among the elite because some of them support Iran and some others support Saudi Arabia. What is your opinion?

Unfortunately, this is a political reality in Yemen. We can't separate ourselves from other countries in the region because our economic situation doesn't permit us to be 100 percent independent. Those who aren't powerful can't make de-



In the lead up to the National Dialogue, political analyst Thabet Al-Ahmadi provides valuable insight into how Yemen's political framework has changed over the last year.

isions.

The Gulf Initiative was a political and economic framework. However, if we were economically independent like Tunisia and Egypt, we wouldn't need it.

As a researcher, do you support the Saudi or Iranian movement in Yemen?

I don't support either Saudi or Iranian intervention in Yemen, but generally I support the mutual interests Yemen has with Saudi Arabia, Iran and even the U.S.

Some say the southern issue is being exaggerated?

The southern issue is a tangible reality but exaggeration has played a part in its development. I am not denying the fact that all participants in the National Dialogue have the right to complain or express dissent. I don't play down the importance of the southern issue but the fact remains that all governorates have issues. For example, Tehama will be just like the southern issue if it has started a movement and Hodeida has real grievances similar to the south.

What is the reason behind the spread of problems?

The reason is that the wrong policies were followed in 1990 and 1994. Ali Salem Al-Beidh led the southerners to unity but lacked the ability to plan strategically for the south's future. He wasn't a competent politician, which prevented him from participating in the unity project.

Do you mean he was a fool to sign the unity agreement?

No, but he wasn't an experienced politician. The unity project was vital and part of the national work he did, but the way he got involved in it was nonsensical.

What made Al-Beidh adopt the plight of the southern issue?

He remained silent for a long time and when he finally spoke he uttered complete nonsense. He was silent since 1994 and then in 2007, he started calling for secession via various channels. Though he was one of the major proponents of the southern issue, where has he been

It is said that there is currently a Houthi-Islah conflict and people in the north are concerned with the way this could go. What do you think?

I agree there were political and cultural disputes at the beginning and later on there were media conflicts between the two parties, but I'm optimistic for a resolution because the Houthis signed a media settlement with Islah.

In fact the Houthis haven't presented a national agenda. They went from being the oppressed to the oppressors. People had sympathy for them until they waged their 6th war against the state. When the revolution took place, the Houthis adopted two stances: one with the revolution and the second against it and we all know this.

What do you mean by adopting a stance against the revolution?

A group of Houthis joined the protests in Sana'a's Change Square and camped out while another armed group went to Al-Jawf and started to battle the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP).

I still remember that I wrote a long report for the Abaad Studies Center about the war in Al-Jawf that resulted in 600 deaths among the Houthis and 100 deaths among the JMP. This all happened at the peak of the revolution.

What made them use violence at the time of a peaceful revolution?

Some political analysts say there was an agreement between the Houthis and Saleh to control some governorates starting in Al-Jawf. This was done to weaken the JMP and the revolutionary momentum. I don't rule out the possibility of this.

A person once told me that the Houthis recruited children during the confrontations in Al-Jawf. Is it right?

Yes they used illiterate children and paid them on a daily basis.

Were they taught Houthi ideologies?

Yes. Because they were unemployed children, the Houthis made them fight by their side and paid them a small stipends in return.

Some say there are violations in Sa'ada but the Houthi leaders we contacted refuted that?

The Houthis and their leaders can't deny the violations in Sa'ada.

But they say there is a lot of media hype regarding what is happening in Sa'ada to distort the image of the Houthis?

It is normal they would deny that, but there is proof that gross violations occurred in Sa'ada. They detonated bombs in many houses, killed innocent civilians and arrested many others. They say the security situation in Sa'ada is better than other governorates?

I have visited Sa'ada and it was stable to some extent. The Houthis control it and have attempted to assert civilian leadership. However, the Houthis arrest whoever goes against them. I heard that people couldn't listen to songs because this is considered taboo.

Do you mean that their beliefs are dogmatic more than political?

They deal with people as a religious state. The model they use is so extreme that it isn't even found in Iran.

“

Unfortunately, Yemen has turned into an arena for international and regional sides.

“

There was an agreement between the Houthis and Saleh to control some governorates starting in Al-Jawf.

الباحث السياسي ثابت الأحمدى ليمن تايمز

أصبحت اليمن للأسف ملعباً وميداناً للأطراف الإقليمية والدولية، تتصارع لتحقيق مصالحها، ولا يهمها تضرر اليمن

أعرب الكاتب والباحث السياسي ثابت الأحمدى عن تفاؤله بنجاح الحوار الوطني.

وقال في حوار مع يمن تايمز إن الحراك الجنوبي الداعي للانفصال في الجنوب لا يمثل الجنوب بشكل عام، وأن الشخصيات الجنوبية التي لها ثقل في الجنوب قد تم تمثيلها في الحوار الوطني، مضيفاً أن هناك صراعاً إصلاحيًا حوثياً في شمال اليمن.

وأشار إلى أن الحوثيين تحولوا من مظلومين إلى ظالمين وانهجوا خط سلمي وخط مسلح وقت الثورة في العام الماضي.

حوار: محمد السامعي

بدأ معك حول تقييمك لمؤشرات نجاح الحوار الوطني سيما أن البعض يقول أن هناك عراقيل ما زالت تواجه الحوار؟

العراقيل موجودة في الواقع لكن مؤشرات نجاح الحوار موجودة وبصورة جيدة، فمنذ توقيع المبادرة الخليجية والأمور تمشي بطريقة جيدة، ونلاحظ أن يومنا أحسن من أمسنا، هناك خطوات تسير بصورة إيجابية يوماً بعد يوم رغم وجود العراقيل.

بعد لقاء جمال بن عمر لقيادات جنوبية في القاهرة هل تعتقد أن لها تأثيرات إيجابية لإقناع الرافضين للحوار؟

أولاً اجتماع هؤلاء على طاولة الحوار مع جمال بن عمر عمل إيجابي بحد ذاته و يبقى ما بعده مجرد تفاصيل.. هؤلاء اجتمعوا فعلاً وكان لبعضهم شروط وتحفظات، بعض الشروط موضوعية، وبعض الشخصيات الجنوبية لها طموح زائد، في يوم من الأيام قد يتراجعون عن هذا الطموح نوعاً ما، والتنازل عن بعض مطالبهم حتى يصل الناس إلى مرحلة معينة، معارضة الخارج آخر الجماعات التي تحاور معها بن عمر، والمؤشرات حتى الآن إيجابية وإن شاء الله الأيام القادمة ستريها ماهو أفضل.

فضائل في الحراك ما زالت متمسكة بعدم مشاركتها في الحوار؟

ليكن ذلك، فضائل تتمسك بالمعقول واللامعقول وفي النهاية يبقى ذلك في إطار رأيها، لكن هل هذه المواقف شاذة وخارجة عن إطار المعقول؟ وهل هذه الجماعات هي التي تمثل الجنوب؟ وهل تشكل ثقل سياسي مؤثر في الجنوب؟ لا، وهناك مجاميع وأطراف لها سقف عالي، لتنادي بما شاءت.

لكن هناك من يقول إن بعض الفضائل في الجنوب يتزعمها قيادات لها تأثير كبير في الجنوب؟

أظن أن الشخصيات ذات الوزن الثقيل في الجنوب قد مثلت وهي الآن في لجنة الحوار الوطني مثل عبد الله الناجي ولطفي

هذا موجود، يريدون الانفصال وفك الارتباط، وفي الواقع الانفصال اعتبره من المستحيلات لعدة أسباب، أولاً: الشارع الجنوبي بشكل عام ليسوا مع الانفصال، هناك أصوات فقط، النخبة البارزة في الشارع الجنوبي ليست مع الانفصال، كل ما في الأمر نحن نختلف حول النظام الفيدرالي من خمسة أقاليم، من سبعة أقاليم، هذا ما يتفق عليه المتحاورون، أو يكون هناك نظام برلماني، وهذا هو الأرجح في رؤوس نخبة اليمن بالكامل، وهو الأقرب إلى العملية اليمنية بشكل عام.

هل باعتقادك أن النظام الحالي أو الحكومة الحالية سببان رئيسيان في عدم مشاركة بعض الجنوبيين في الحوار، فالنقاط العشرين التي قدمتها لجنة الحوار لم يتم تنفيذها حتى الآن؟

سيتم تطبيقها، لست معك في أنه لم يتم

تطبيقها كاملة، لكن العشرين النقطة وضعت كسقف أعلى، لكن من غير الممكن تطبيق ٢٠ نقطة في وقت واحد، فالنقاط هذه لا يمكن تنفيذها في وقت واحد أو شهر واحد، لكن في النهاية سيتم تطبيقها على المدى القريب والمتوسط، لكن بالنهاية نحن وضعنا أقدامنا في الطريق الصحيح.

كباحث سياسي كيف تقيم أداء لجنة الحوار الوطني، هل استطاعت إنجاز الكثير من الأشياء؟

بالتأكيد، أنجزت الكثير وهي تمشي وفق برامجها، ولا يوجد أي تعثرات، وإن كانت العثرات أو الكبوات موجودة.

لو عدنا إلى تطبيق الـ ٢٠ النقطة، البعض يقول أن بعضها لا تحتاج إلى وقت مثل الاعتذار للجنوب وصعدة والافراج عن المعتقلين في السجون؟

صحيح، لكن ربما هذه النقاط مرتبطة بنقاط أخرى تحتاج إلى وقت.

قيادات جنوبية تطالب بالافراج عن المعتقلين الجنوبيين، لماذا لم يتم الإفراج عنهم كتهينة للحوار؟

المطلب هذا ضروري، ويجب أن ينفذ اليوم قبل غد، هذا مطلب إنساني قبل أن يكون حقوقي، لكن ربما هناك بعض الإجراءات، لكن أنا لا أبرر للنظام وللسلطة مسألة التأخير في أي نقطة على الإطلاق، لكن لعذرنا، ونظراً أيضاً لطلبنا، ولا نطلب في مربع التشاؤم أو النقد الحاد، أو في إطار اتخاذ المواقف السلبية، بل نطلب نتابع بعقلانية.

كم نسبة نجاح الحوار الوطني؟ نسبة عالية جداً تفوق في تقديري ٧٥٪.

هل باعتقادك الرئيس هادي ولجنة الحوار بإمكانهما جذب علي سالم البيض وحسن باعوم إلى اللجنة؟ وما هي الطرق التي يمكن عن طريقها ضمهما للحوار؟

البيض في حد ذاته لم يعد له حضور جماهيري في الواقع، للأسف أضع ماضيه وحاضره ومستقبله، هذا أغيب سياسي وأغيب مخلص على مر التاريخ، مع احترامي لشخصه، رجل لم يعرف أن يعمل على القضية الجنوبية بشكل صحيح، هناك مظالم في الجنوب لو اتبع الأسلوب الصحيح في التعامل مع هذه القضايا لكان أجدى له، لكن هو يبحث عن الكذب وهو في غنى عنه.

هل له علاقات بدول خارجية تؤثر على موقفه الداخلي في الجنوب؟

الأرجح أنه على علاقة بجهات خارجية تعمل ضد اليمن، إيران على وجه التحديد.

بعض الجهات التي وافقت على الحوار الوطني أعلنت عن رفضها حضور اجتماعات لجنة الحوار إذا تم حضور بعض الجهات الخارجية؟

ننظر في شرعية الرفض نفسه، هل الرفض مشروع؟ أو هل المبادرة مشبوهة وهي وافقت على الحوار؟

ما الذي يجعل بعض الدول في الخارج لا تريد للحوار الوطني أن يتم، هل تريد تقسيم اليمن ولا تريد لليمن السلامة؟

مصالح هذه الدول، وأصبحت اليمن للأسف ملعباً وميداناً للأطراف الإقليمية والدولية، تتصارع لتحقيق مصالحها، ولا يهمها تضرر اليمن عندما تضرر اليمن، فضرر اليمن عندهم شيء عادي، فهناك دول لا تريد لليمن أن تهدأ نكاية بخصومها الذين يتبنون عكس ما تتبنى.

فمثلاً، إيران لا تريد للمبادرة الخليجية النجاح وهذا واضح.

نكاية بالخليج، والسعودية على وجه أدق، حيثما اتجهت السعودية عاكست الخط إيران، والعكس صحيح، وفي النهاية نحن اليمنيون ننصر من هذا الشيء.

في اليمن هناك انقسام حتى في صفوف النخبة، البعض يؤيد إيران والبعض الآخر يؤيد السعودية.. أنت كيف ترى؟

للأسف هذا حاصل، وهذا الشيء لا يمكن الفكك منه، العلاقة مع الخارج لا نستطيع في النهاية أن ننعزل عنها لأن وضعنا الاقتصادي لا يتحمل أن نكون متحريين مائة في المائة، فمن لا يملك قوته لا يملك قراره. بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر، هذه الدول متحررة اقتصادياً وليست بحاجة إلى مبادرة خليجية.

كباحث، هل أنت مؤيد للتحرك السعودي أو التحرك الإيراني في اليمن؟

لا، أنت تحشرنني إما أن أموت غرقاً أو أموت حرقاً، لا أتفق معك هنا، لا أؤيد أي تدخل سعودي أو إيراني في اليمن، لكن بشكل عام أنا مع المصالح المشتركة، سواء بيننا وبين السعودية أو إيران أو أمريكا.

البعض يقول إن هناك تضخيم للقضية الجنوبية؟

القضية الجنوبية واقع ملموس، فمن حق المريض أو المتألم أن يرفع صوته لأعلى مدى، وهذه مسلمة إنسانية لا جدال عليها، لكن اليمن كله قضية جنوبية، تهامة لو كان لها حراك لكان لها صوت مسموع في العالم، ولكانت قضية جنوبية في حد ذاتها، الحديدية فيها مظالم لا تقل شأنًا عن مظالم الجنوب، وفي هذا لا أقل من أهمية القضية الجنوبية.

ما الذي جعل هذا المرض أو الألم يتضخم؟

السياسات الفاشلة منذ عام ٩٤ أو من عام ٩٠، علي سالم البيض أودى بشعب الجنوب بدون طرق علمية مدروسة، لم يكن سياسياً بالقدر الكافي لأن يدخل في مشروع وحدة يمنية بأسس صحيحة، للأسف كان أبناء الجنوب عام ٩٢٣ أكثر نضجاً عندما زارهم عبد العزيز الثعالبي، وأكثر سياسة من نخبة عام ٩٠، ففي عام ٢٣م كان الجنوبيون يطالبون بوحدة دون ضم أو إلحاق، جاءت نخبة عام ٩٠

الذي ترأسهم للأسف علي سالم البيض نخبة أكثر حماقة.

البيض كان أحقماً عندما وقع على الوحدة؟

لا، لم يكن سياسياً. الطريقة التي دخل فيها الوحدة طريقة حمقاء، لكن توقيع الوحدة مشروع وطني محسوب له، وجزء من عمله الوطني.

ما الذي جعله يتبنى القضية الجنوبية في الوقت الحالي ويمتلك قناة فضائية تتبنى هذا النهج؟

يقال صمت دهرًا ونطق كفرًا، صمت من عام ٩٤ م وبدأ منذ عام ٢٠٠٧ يتكلم عبر القنوات الفضائية يدعو إلى فك الارتباط. أين هو من عام ٩٤، مع أنه هو أحد صانعي القضية الجنوبية، وحماقته السياسية جعلت علي عبد الله صالح يرتكب ما حدث في الجنوب وجعله يدخل عدن بالطريقة النازية الفاشية.

أحد الأشخاص أخبرني أنه في قتال الجوف كان الحوثيين يجندون أطفالاً في القتال، هل هذا صحيح؟

صحيح أطفال جهلة، مغرر بهم، ويقاوتون بالأجر اليومي.

الحوثيون يتعاملون كأنهم دولة دينية، بل أسوأ من الدولة الدينية، هذا غير موجود حتى في إيران التي هي نموذجهم.

تم تعبتهم من قبل الحوثيين فكراً؟

نعم، تم تعبتهم فكرياً، وبعضهم جهلة عاطلين عن العمل أعطوهم قليل من المال وجعلوهم يقاوتون معهم.

هناك من يقول أن هناك انتهاكات كبيرة في صعدة يقوم بها الحوثيون، لكننا تواصلنا مع قيادات حوثية تنفي أن يكون هناك انتهاكات في صعدة؟

لا يستطيع الحوثيين أو قياداتهم نفي الانتهاكات.

هم يقولون لا توجد انتهاكات بل هناك شائعات إعلامية من قبل بعض الجهات غرضها تشويه الحوثيين؟

توقع منهم أن ينفوا ويقولوا ذلك، وطبيعي أن ينفوا، لكن الواقع يقول أن هناك انتهاكات جسيمة من قبل الحوثيين، فجرو منازل، قتلوا شخصيات بريئة، واعتقلوا الكثير من الأشخاص.

الحوثيون يقولون إن الجانب الأمني في صعدة من أفضل المحافظات؟

أنا زرت صعدة. إلى حد ما فيها استقرار أمني، الحوثي المسيطر عليها وهو يريد أن يظهر للناس بالمدني والحازم، لكن في المقابل إذا خالفت الحوثي من أي ناحية سيتم اعتقالك، أنا سمعت أنهم يقولون أنك لا تستطع أن تغني بأغاني أيوب طارش مثلاً، فهذا شيء محرم.

تقصد أن أفكارهم ما زالت عقائدية أكثر مما هي سياسية؟ يتعاملون كأنهم دولة دينية، بل أسوأ من الدولة الدينية، هذا غير موجود حتى في إيران التي هي نموذجهم.

بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر

بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر

بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر

بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر

بقدر ما كانت المبادرة الخليجية سياسية هي أيضاً اقتصادية، ولو كنا متحريين اقتصادياً لما احتجنا للمبادرة الخليجية أساساً كما فعلت تونس ومصر

Anti-qat campaigners raising noise

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

For many years, anti-qat campaigners have been working to eradicate or at least curb the use of qat in Yemen. Despite several campaigns, initiatives, and associations started to raise awareness about the health hazards and the environmental impact of the leaf, Yemen remains inundated with consumption of the mild narcotic. However, over the last several months, the battle cries of anti-qat campaigns have noticeably increased.

Hind Aleryani, a journalist and a prominent anti-qat campaigner who capitalizes on the wide reach of social media networks to promote her agenda, says those sharing her view are gaining ground.

"I believe that if anybody has an ultimate goal, he will definitely meet it. For me, fighting qat is my issue and I will never stop working on it," she said.

With hundreds of thousands of Yemenis employed by the qat industry and millions more consuming it on a daily basis, Aleryani realizes she is fighting an uphill battle.

"People consider fighting qat an unimportant issue and say it's not the time to talk about it, claiming that there are more important problems and issues in the country to be discussed," she said. "When do they want us to talk about qat? Should we wait until qat drains all the water in the country and leaves us to die from thirst?"

Anti-qat advocates point to micro examples of citizens choosing to give up old habits as evidence of their success.

"My life has totally changed. Now I have time to sit with my family and to improve my skills. I've become more ambitious and more aware of my future," said Mohammed Al-Bahri, a graphic designer, who quit chewing two years ago. "My advice for those who chew qat is to quit it and not to be under the



Proponents of qat argue that the leaf is an integral part of Yemeni socialising, allowing men to gather and discuss events.

illusion that it's impossible to give up chewing it."

However, not everyone is quite as eager to condemn a product that is seen as an institution of Yemeni culture.

"Qat is a source of income for a lot of people, and it's a profitable career for many. So before we talk about banning qat, we should provide other alternatives for those who completely depend on the qat trade," said Adel Sadan, a qat farmer.

"Unfortunately, qat farmers are stereotyped as bad people," he continued. "Those people are making money in a legal way. Where is the government and organizations

[that help] find solutions and other options for qat traders?"

Aleryani echoed Sadan's concerns regarding the importance of providing qat farmers with alternatives. However, she urges growers to emulate the practice of some former qat farmers in Haraz district in Sana'a who are now growing almonds.

Mohammed Al-Morir, a qat trader, openly criticizes anti-qat campaigners, describing them as out of touch with reality, adding that officials are the first to impede their efforts.

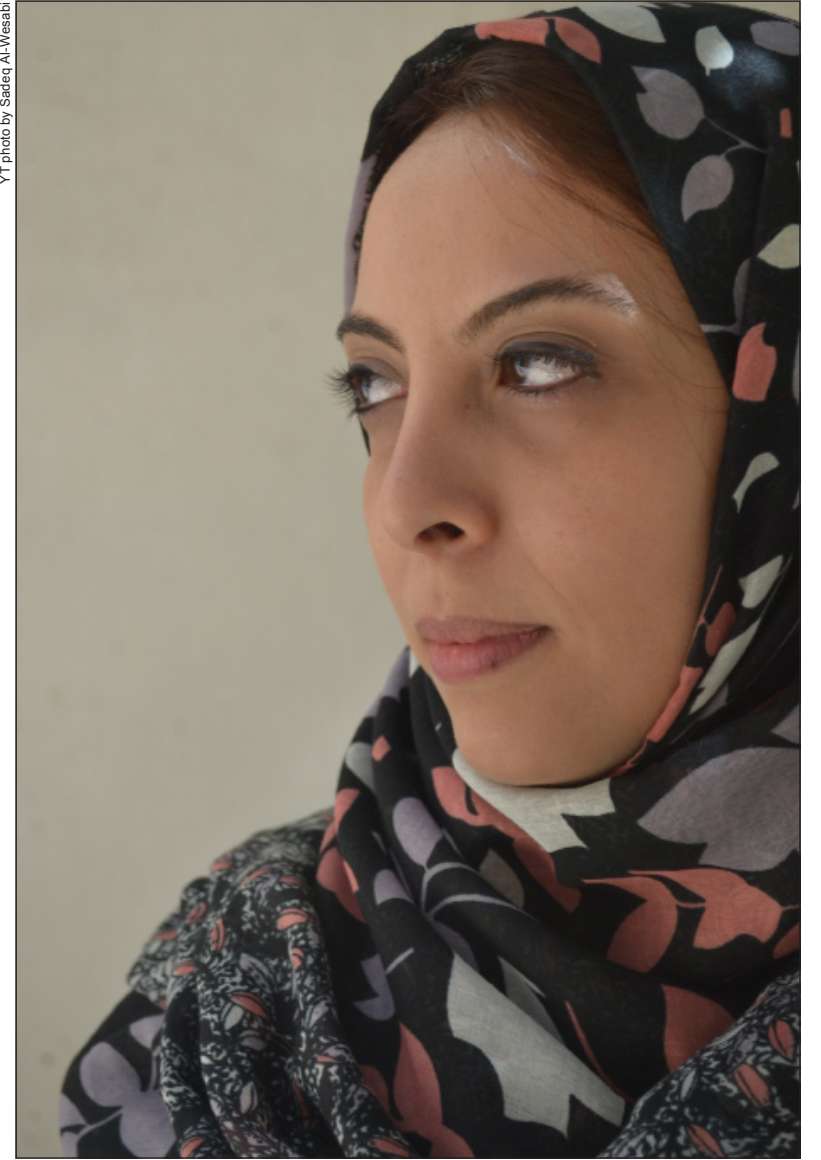
"80 percent of Yemenis chew qat," he said. "My customers are minister and parliamentarians. How can we

prevent qat when at the same time, high-ranking officials are qat devotees. It's absolutely impossible."

"Qat has a lot of advantages. It allows people to spend pleasant time together," he added.

A recent, prominent qat-free wedding in Sana'a has added to anti-qat advocates' claims that social events are possible without chewing.

"At first, my family refused the idea and thought that many people would boycott my wedding, but it turned out that people encouraged the idea, including those who chew qat," said Al-Bara'a Shaiban, the groom. "I didn't expect a turnout like this. Many people who were not my friends came to congratulate me."



Hind Aleryani, a prominent anti-qat campaigner discusses the negative effects of the leaf on Yemeni society.

late me."

On an institutional level, Human Rights Minister, Hooriya Mash-hoor has attempted to discourage chewing in her ministry by providing almonds and raisins as an alternative.

The Minister of Information and the Minister of Education have supported similar initiative in their offices.

Anti-qat activists are currently

focused on the passage of a bill that would prohibit qat in state institutions during working hours.

The bill has yet to receive a response from the majority of the parliamentarians.

88.8 FM
YEMEN TIMES
Radio

Operetta revives themes from past for a unified future

Amira Nasser

"All Together," an operetta that offers social commentary focused on events relating to the 2011 revolution has captivated audiences for nearly two weeks. Showcased in various cultural centers and halls across Sana'a and sponsored by the Bader Development Organization, the performance uses artistic expression as a way of remembering and learning from a bloody and simultaneously peaceful period in Yemen's history.

"Throughout 2011, Yemeni society started to come apart, and we noticed that the training courses [aimed at rehabilitation] did not affect audiences as much as [forms of] media [like the operetta], said Ahlam Al-Essawi, the Executive Manager of the Bader Organization and the show's coordinator. "The operetta shows that our previous generations lived with each other without problems, and they were just part of one society. However, currently, society is separating itself into different divisions."

Using songs, poetry and acting, the show opens with themes of violence, fighting and weapon use, presented as byproducts of the revolution.

"Through the show, we tried to make people relive the conditions

of 2011," Al-Essawi said.

The following performances depicts a peaceful coexistence of society's factions in the past, to serve as a reminder of a path worth revisiting. Finally, the show closes with a focus on rebuilding Yemen as a unified body.

"We tried to establish tolerance and peace among all Yemenis. The show attempted to demonstrate our traditions and vibrant past," said Ahmed Boorji, the operetta's manager.

Although the show was designed for people of all ages, just as the revolution was largely driven by the youth, the show also provided a medium of expression for the young. The youth worked directly with the show's creators to generate ideas, music and lyrics.

"I believe that there are youths who have no chances to show off their talents," said Mohammed Al-Anessi, a composer for the show.

Al-Essawi added that by directly involving the young in composing and writing, they will indirectly encourage their families to think about Yemen's current societal divisions and look to the next generation to lead the way to unification.

Despite a limited budget for marketing, the show experienced a great deal of success and positive reaction from audiences said Boorji.

"The show halls were full and the audience thanked us about the show

and its content, and we submitted requests to reshuffle the operetta in other governorates," he said.

"We saw a high level of interaction and understanding from the audience," Al-Anessi added.

Mohammed Al-Hubaishi, a television director and a script-writer said that the idea of operetta is not new in Yemen, but its concept has recently been revived.

"Operetta has a nature that expresses ideas and problems in an easy way to the presenters and audience," he said.

Mohammed Ali, an audience member, said that he loved the show. He said it taught him much about Yemen's past.

"Violence is not from our habits, and I know that we have a beautiful Yemen," he said.

The final show was held last night, but its creators have hinted at extending the show's run.



A male singer shows-off his vocal talents in All Together.

Photo courtesy of Bader Organization

نُلهِم الأمل
INSPIRING HOPE

بأفكارنا سنصنع مستقبل اليمن.. :)
Our ideas will build the future of Yemen.. :)
31-12-2012

natco
Meet your dreams

داعم رئيسي

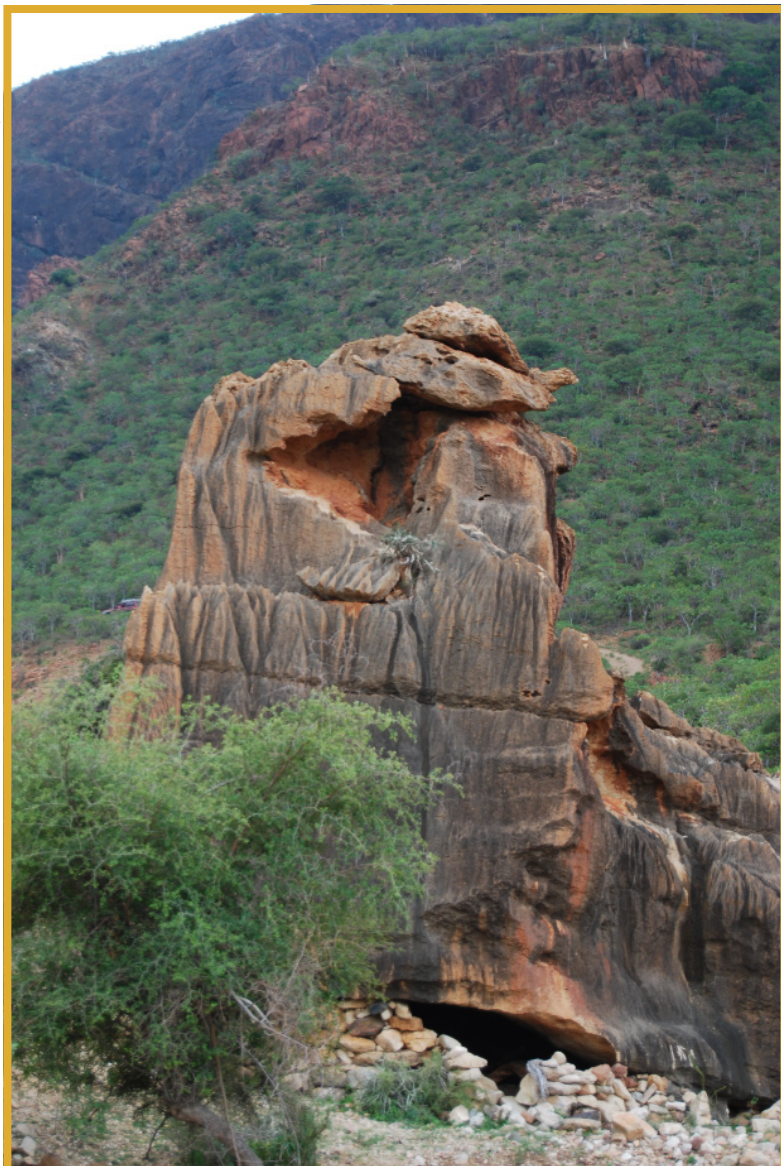


TED^xSanaa
x = independently organized TED event
tedxsanaa.com

برعاية

Socotra: An island rife with discovery

YT photo by Saied Al-Wesabi



Some of the findings are believed to date back to the Stone Age.



YT photo by Saied Al-Wesabi

On Socotra Island, investigations are ongoing to verify the hypothesized centuries-old artifacts unearthed by a Yemeni-Russian team of researchers who have operated on the island for three decades.

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

A Yemeni-Russian team that has been working together for five years in Yemen discovered last week a building on Socotra Island that dates back the eighth century A.D., according to Khalid Ali Al-Ansi, an archeology expert in the General Authority for Antiquities.

Al-Ansi told the Yemen Times that the archeological site, found in the Foahr Sha'awb District on the island, dates back to the pre-Islamic period. After initially discovering the building, the team went on to find a whole compound consisting of square and circular buildings separated from one another by lanes.

Within the compound, the archaeologists found ancient carvings bearing the south-Arabian alphabet, as well as a cluster of letters that Al-Ansi conjectures could be names of former rulers and kings. Al-Ansi speculates some of the findings date back to the Stone Age in the eastern and southern areas of Socotra.

Investigations are underway to verify the validity of the hypothesized dates. Yemeni researchers hope to continue to work with the Russian team. Russian archeologists have been operating on the island for three decades.

Muhanad Al-Siani, the head of the General Authority for Antiquities, commended the historic relationship between Yemen and Russia in the field of research and exploration in several areas in Yemen. He praised the Russian team for its decision to resume their archeological activities on Socotra following the political turmoil of 2011.

Earlier this year, a Russian team of archeologists discovered a site named Kush on Socotra. On the site, many many stone and wooden boxes and pottery utensils were unearthed. The artifacts are believed to date back to 2,000 years ago.

Jameel Shamsan, the manager of the Historic Cities Preservation Authority, said they are planning, in cooperation with the General Authority of Antiquities, to organize an international conference to exhibit the work that the Russian team of excavators has amassed on the island.

Al-Siani hopes the international attention, as a result of these discoveries, will lead to an increase in tourism on Socotra, an island characterized by its natural beauty and often called the Pearl of the Indian Ocean.

Najla Jubran, an employee at the Environmental Protection Authority in Socotra, said Socotra is distinguished by its botanical diversity. Despite its relatively small size, at 3,598 km squared, she said there are 825 types of wild plants, 307 of which only grow on Socotra.



The small island of Socotra, off the Yemeni coast, is home to unique wildlife only found on the 3,600 km squared of the island.



JOB OPENING

SAFER EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION OPERATIONS COMPANY ("SEPOC")

SEPOC is the Republic of Yemen's leading national Oil and Gas Company. It is the upstream Operator of Yemen's premier Marib Block (18) .

SEPOC is currently seeking to recruit for the following vacancies talented, qualified and dedicated professionals who desire a fulfilling and rewarding career with a growing and outstanding organization:

Job Title: Materials Control Engineer

Description:

Work is performed under direct supervision of the supply chain manager. The job requires to manage materials from classification and catalogue through stock management and replenishment until materials are issued or exceed their useful life.

Requirements:

Academic	Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering/Electromechanical or Control System Engineering.
Related Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 5 years experience in maintenance/material management in cataloguing+ inventory control. Have experience in ERP Oracle, SAP, etc....
Language & PC Skills:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be able to read and write in Arabic and English. Have knowledge of MS-access, Windows 9X, Windows XP and MS-DOS.

Other job details of above position are posted on 'Careers' at SAFER'S Website: www.sepocye.com . To apply and process your application and CVs for the above positions, please visit SAFER'S Website.

Applications must be submitted **online** no later than **December 15th, 2012** . Faxed, mailed, or handed applications **will not** be considered.

ONLY shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

شركة النقل البري الدولي
 وعبر مكاتبها ..
 .. أن تصومكم
 وترمب بكم على ركب اسط ولها المحدث ورمالها المتطورة وعالي
 بساط الراحه دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الرمال مها صابا ومسا، ابداء، من،
 صفا، الفيطة - الكلا - سيون - شوهة - والهودة
 الفيطة - الكلا - عدن - لهر - والحكاس
 صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
 الفروع، الفيطة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شوهة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

المعهد الفني للمساحة
 وتتميزت المهارات
دبلوم مساحه
 In Survey
 مساحه الطرق والمباني
 !! احجز مقعدك الان المقاعد محدوده !!
 دورات للمهندسين والفنيين
 Total Station
 Level+GPS
 AutoCAD 2D
 Land Development
 Primavera
ساعات تطبيقية
ساعات نظرية
 تدريب على أحدث الأجهزة المساحية
 شارع تغز - جولة ٤٥ - جوار العامري للصرافة
 تلفون: ٠١-٦٣٢٧٥٢ - ٧٣٣٦٥٠٤٠

Job Vacancy
 The Canadian Center for Training and Capacity Development is looking for English teachers holding BD in English with experience of 2 years minimum. 706448, 77227282
 We are seeking a qualified unmarried female kindergarten English teacher for a 6 years old autistic child. Those who can understand, show love and patience please call 736586594, email: pathma55@yahoo.co.uk
 Certified Public Accountants Nashwan Azzabeedi needs marketing. 770701530

Trans Global Logistics & Services Ltd.
 We bring your World Closer
 • Air/Sea/Land forwarding.
 • Packing/Land Transportation.
 • International door to door services.
 • Warehousing /Logistical planning.
 • Customs clearance/Local Visa /Documentation handling.
 • Import LCL consolidation.
 Tel:-967-1-44226/440460
 Fax:-967-1-445696
 P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.of Yemen
 Email:transglobal@yemen.net.ye
 Email:transglobal2@yemen.net.ye
 Website:www.transglobalyemen.com

FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD
INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER
 WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HODEIDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.
 OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT , CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, LAND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/ EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIRCRAFT.
 Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-450894
 Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995
 EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
 INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
 WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
 WORLDWIDE LOGISTIC SOLUTIONS

8years, Diploma of technical conditioning & cooling, Connect:773899026 / 700215989
 Bachelor of English, Diplom of Computer, Experience of trade Correspondence. Connect: 700541634
 Bachelor degree in English. Experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for private lessons, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271
 Hussein Mbarack, Yemeni, Diploma, English secondry, Computer skills, Experience: Translator, Reservation 770018223
 Bachelor degree in accounting, experience in accounting, auditing and finance. Management in petroleum companies, dealing ability with accounting systems, holds ISO certificate for quality management, excellent English knowledge, computer skills. 733913209
 Master diploma in English, 6 years experience in teaching seeks a job in private schools or private lessons for all levels. 777584644 - 733496587
 Abdallah Al-Hajj, degree in accountancy, very good English, accountancy computer literate. 773217655

For Lease
 Appartment for rent, 4 bed rooms, hall, kitchen, 2 bath rooms. Sheraton St, next to the US embassy. Jabar 734201785, 734204041, 305274
 Appartment for rent 5 Bedroom, 1 Kitchen, 2 Bathroom, Jarden, 1 Livingroom,

Call :733670361 or 712020841
Others
 Guitar Coaching. Like to learn music? Interested in playing guitar than listening? Like to add music to your life? Please contact t_johnny@hotmail.com. Mobile 734255088

Job Seekers
 Male, bachelor in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks to work only in the afternoon. Aden, 735869554
 Bachelor degree in English, experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for tutions, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271.
 Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer, experience in marketing, seking a job in a company or a factory. 733576664
 Recycling of papers and plastics consultant for training workshop of almost 20 kinds of products. 711701322
 Excellent English, logistic and operation experiences, administrative skills, internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
 Maged Mohammed, Dental Technician-experience for

Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy

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

Sudoku Intermediate

4		8	1					
	5							
		9						
	9							
1								
2								

Sudoku Difficult

9	2							1
	7							
		8						
2								
3								
1								

Chess

White plays and wins in the 4th move

Solutions

Chess: Bn6

Sudoku

English Instructors Required
 Faculty Language Institute (FLI) announces its need for female and male teachers as well as Yemeni and foreign employees who are specialized in English language. To apply for the positions, you can visit the institute office in Hadda Street in front of Al-Hamra'a restaurant. Telephone No. 01454550
مطلوب مدرسين لغة انجليزية
 يعلن معهد فلای للغة عن حاجته الى مدرسين ومدرسات وموظفين اجانب ويمنيين متخصصين باللغة الانجليزية. من لديه الرغبة فعلة الحضور الى مقر المعهد - صنعاء - شارع حدة أمام مطعم الحمراء تلفون 01-454550

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 2025447, Interior Affairs 2527107, Immigration 2507613, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES
 Continental Airline 278668/283082
 Egypt Air 273452/275061
 Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel:506030/5
 Royal Jordanian 01 446064/58

BANKS
 Yemen Gulf Bank Tel. 967-1-260823 Fax:260824
 02- 270347 fax 02- 237824
 Shamal Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775 264702. Fax. 264703,503350
 Yemen Banks: 214314/1
 Central Bank Tel. 01 277224
 Yemen Commercial Bank Fax: 277291
 01 407030
 International Bank of Yemen 01 276583/2
 Arab Bank 01 276583/2

CAR RENTAL
 Budget Tel: 01 309618 / 506372
 Fax: 01240958
 Europe Car Tel: 01 270751
 Fax: 01 270804
 Sana'a: 01 440309
 Aden: 02 245625
 Hertz

CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS
 FORD/HYUNDAI 267791
 MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080
 NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49
 Sana'a: 400269
 203075
 OPEL / GM 02 - 346000
 SUZUKI 4453623
 TOYOTA

COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES
 Computer Education Aden: 02-237199
 Infinit Education 01-444553
 NITIT Quality Computer Education 20702526
 British Institute for Languages & Computer 266222 - Fax: 514755
 YALI 01-448039
 ALIT 01-274221

COURIERS
 FedEx Express
 Sana'a 01 440 170 Aden 02 245 626
 Hodiadh 03 226 975 Taiz 04 205 780
 USP 01-416751
 DHL 01 441096/7/8

FREIGHT FORWARDERS
 Al-Nada Center for General Services Tel: 967 1 431339
 Fax: 431340
 alnada2@yemen.net.ye
 M&M Logistics & Aviation Services 01 531221/531231
 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905
 World Link 01 444550/441935
 YEMPAC Cargo 01-447126
 Mas Fright International 01-429671
 Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-441126
 Sas Cargo Services 01-472192/3
 World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929

HOSPITALS
 Modern German Hospital 600000/602008
 E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com
 Al-Jumhuri Hospital Fax: 601889
 Hadda Hospital 01 274286/87
 Al-Thawra Hospital 01 412981
 Al-Junaid Hospital 01 246967/66
 Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-424765
 Science and Technology Hospital 01-444936
 Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
 Saudi-German Hospital 01-313333
 Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS
 L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40
 Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2
 Sheraton Hotel 01 237500
 Movepick Hotel 01 546666
 Fax: 01 546000
 Sheba Hotel 01 272372
 Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
 Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
 Mercure Hotel 01-212544
 Shammar Hotel 01-418546
 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
 Shahrana Hotel 01-417320

SCHOOLS
 Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433
 Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Aden: 243490-242476
 Telfax :01- 440840 - Mobile:734522225
 Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2
 Fax 370193
 International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199
 Taiz 205593
 Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159
 Manarat Schools 01-410011

SUPERMARKET
 Al-Jandul supermarket 01-422610
 Happy Land supermarket 01-444424

TRANSLATIONS
 Urwa Wantqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French
 -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-
 Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515

TRAVEL
 Sky Travel & Tourism 01-535080/83
 02-221270
 Falcon Holidays 446250
 Al-Nasim Travel 270750
 Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60
 Qadas Fly 01-280777

UNIVERSITIES
 American World University, Rep. by IS academy
 Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061/203 Fax: 535702
 University of Applied and Social Science
 Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
 Queen Arwa University Tel: 449971/2
 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5
 Alandalus University Tel:675567
 Fax:675885

MINISTRIES
 Presidency 01-290200
 Prime Minister 01-490 800
 Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132
 Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439
 Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031
 Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
 Ministry of Culture 01-274640
 Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
 Ministry of Defence 01-276404
 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963
 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
 Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
 Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
 Ministry of Industry and Trade w01-472913
 Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-235462
 Ministry of Justice 01-236512
 Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
 Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254
 Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
 Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
 Ministry of Transport 01-260900
 Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
 Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460
 Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242
 Ministry of Information 01-274008
 Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101
 Ministry of Education 01-252732
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914
 Ministry of the Interior 01-332701
 Ministry of Finance 01-260365
 Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
 Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
 Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

To have your number listed please contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276



TOTAL
25 years
عاما في اليمن
in Yemen



KENWOOD
CREATE MORE
Mixer, Hand Mixer, food processor, Blender
Taha Anam
Customer Service: 04 221510
facebook.com/taha.anam



YEMEN TIMES
Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

مفاجآت العودة للمدرسة
امتع و اوسع مركز
لاروع تشكيلت من الادوات المدرسية
و بارقي اطارات العاطية

صماء شارع الزيري / حدة
الزيري : 530000 206713
حدة: 429555 414503
e-mail: ashibami@ynet.ye



امتك اجهزة كمبيوتر
محمول او مكتبي
باجدث المواصفات

تقسيم
Installment
explore beyond limits

18
ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات
تقسيم 18 شهر
Installment up to 18 months

اسعار منافسة و تسهيلات مغرية
ضمانة خدمة ما بعد البيع

ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات
فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صنعاء - عدن - تعز - الكلا - الحديدة)
صنعاء: شارع طراد طالع: 01 31137322 / 01 218121
تعز: شارع حاد: 01 45447374 / 01 454478
حدة: 04 285097 / 04 285098
بريد الإلكتروني: natco.bis2@ynet.ye / E-mail: natco.bis2@ynet.ye
صنعاء: 02 243482
الحديدة: 03 206867 / 03 206867
الكلا: 05 314973 / 05 314973

natco
Information Technology



SHARK
ENERGY DRINK
الطاقة الحقيقية

250 ml (8.4 fl oz)
200 ml (6.8 fl oz)

www.metcotrading.com

Ibrahim Ali A. Eshack Corporation (IAESCO) COELIMO مؤسسة إبراهيم علي عبدالله إسحاق (إيسكو)

- Generating sets from 1 Kva to 3000 Kva
- Industrial generating sets
- Marine generating sets
- Gas generating sets
- Tower lights
- Air Compressor (industrial)
- Global power projects (from 1m to 30 m)
- Power Rent
- Construction machines
- Water pumps
- Bearings (Automotive and industrial)

After sales service Tel: 777308608

Perkins IVECO MOTORS VOLVO Kubota YANMAR

Sana'a 60 St. in front of city max Website: www.iaesco.com Email: info@iaesco.com
Tel: +967-1-490551/2 Fax: +967-1-450553 - Direx: Tel: 777-308-600 Branches: Hodeidah Tel: 03/230151 Soer: Talz & Aden

Best Price
emirates.com/ye

Book earlier to save more
Enjoy our best available fares.

ECONOMY CLASS*	STARTING FROM (YR)
Indian Subcontinent	86,867
Dubai	108,484
Europe	128,086
The Americas	143,821
Far East	148,828

Book by 2nd December for travel between 21st January and 10th June 2013, to over 120 destinations worldwide.

Hello Tomorrow **Emirates**

*Taxes and conditions apply. Offer valid for tickets booked and purchased by 2nd December 2012, for outbound travel from 21st January to 10th June 2013. **Fare reflects one-way Economy Class ticket. Additional restrictions apply. ***Sign up to our newsletter to receive additional discounts and top up their bill balance when booking with us. For more details contact your local travel agent or Emirates on Tel: 01 444442 or visit emirates.com/ye