

National Dialogue Conference's share distribution decided

Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, 28 Nov. – The shares of political parties and other groups participating in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) have finally come out. After around a week delay and UN Secretary General's Special Advisor on Yemen Jamal Benomar holding off the Security Council briefing three times, Benomar finally managed to obtain the political players consensus before proposing the seat distribution in the conference.

Before announcing the numbers to members of the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue Conference on Wednesday evening, he emphasized that there is no one formula that would solve this issue and there is no one solution that would please all.

The numbers give 50 percent to Yemenis from the south, 30 percent for women and 20 percent for youth. Additionally 62 seats of the participants will be allocated for President Hadi to fill in the gaps and add figures from the community as well as other entities such as marginalized, religious minorities, handicapped, artists, displaced persons, emigrants, businessmen, new parties, academics, religious leaders and so on.

"I don't want to go to the Security Council without this issue resolved," he said regarding the seat allocations. "They would then ask me why there is no progress and who is holding Yemen's transition back and I would have to answer. Then instead of celebrating the

one year anniversary of the GCC agreement signing, the Security Council would have taken other measures."

The working mechanism of the NDC stipulates that there should be a 90 percent consensus before any decision is passed. According to Benomar's suggested distribution no party or alliance has that 90 percent share.

The delay in the seats distribution was because the former regime's General People's Congress party was not happy that the Joint Meeting Party's which was its equal partner in signing the GCC initiative and in the coalition's government could get a higher representation if it was to enter the conference as independent parties and not a coalition, a decision that was already made clear by the JMP parties. However, Benomar explained that it is not mentioned anywhere in the GCC initiative or in its implementing mechanism that the JMP should enter the dialogue as a coalition and hence, it reserves the right to enter as independent parties.

Had the political players not agreed on Benomar's solution the distribution would have become the responsibility of president Hadi.

With this major point in the preparation of the NDC resolved, it is likely that the preparatory committee conclude its work next week, hence allowing the logistical preparation of the national dialogue to start in preparation for the six-month conference to be launched as soon as possible.

Entity	Number
GPC and alliance	112
Islah	50
Yemeni Socialist Party	37
Nasserite Party	30
5 political parties currently in the government: Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, Yemeni Unionist Party, Popular Union Forces, National Council, Al-Haq party	20, each party four seats
Hirak (Southern Movement)	85
Houthis	35
Independent Youth	40
Women other than those represented in the political entities	40
Civil society	40
Rashad Party (Salafi)	7
Justice and Construction	7
Other groups and social figures (appointed by President Hadi)	62
Total	565

Saudi diplomat, Yemeni guard shot on 50 Meters Road

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Nov. 28 – A Saudi diplomat and his Yemeni guard died at approximately noon Wednesday when unknown armed men opened fire on their vehicle as it traveled on Fifty Meters Road in Sana'a.

Mohammed Al-Maweri, the Interior Ministry's Information Officer, said Khaled Sabtan Al-Enizi, a security officer with the Saudi military attached, and his Yemeni guard Jalal Mubarak Shaiban, were shot dead in an armed attack by anonymous men. Al-Maweri said investigations are ongoing to discover who the perpetrators were and to

learn more details.

The Yemeni government condemned the killing of Al-Enizi and Shaiban by what they called "the bullets of criminal elements in Sana'a."

The Saudi diplomatic delegation recently intensified security around its headquarters and around the homes of diplomats following threats to target them.

In March, Saudi diplomat Abdullah Al-Khaledi was abducted from Aden. He continues to be held by Al-Qaeda.

The Yemen Times tried to contact the Saudi embassy in Sana'a, but the embassy declined to answer questions.

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Yemen marks 45th anniversary of ending British colonization in south

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — On Friday, Yemenis will commemorate the revolution that drove the British colonizers out of Aden on Nov. 30, 1967, after an occupation that lasted 129 years.

The anniversary comes at a time when divisions between southerners has reached new heights, with some supporting the continued unity between north and south Yemen and participation in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) and others calling for a complete secession of the south from the north.

Those who call for separation represent multiple factions of the Southern Movement, the most prominent political group in the south.

However, the majority of those who support the unity and participation in the NDC are affiliates with the Islah Party, one of the biggest political parties in Yemen.

Ali Salem Al-Beidh, the former president of South Yemen, delivered a speech prior to Friday's celebration that called on the Security Council to recognize the southern right to an independent state. He called on the Security Council to send international troops to supervise the separation process, asserting that the south is still occupied by the north of Yemen.

In Aden, Southern Movement factions issued a statement calling on residents of Lahj, Abyan and Dalea' to gather Friday in the Al-Orood Square in Aden.

According to the statement, the gathering aims to unify the south-



Southerners prepare to celebrate the anniversary of the British occupation's end in 1967.

erners and to boycott the NDC, now rescheduled for mid-December.

Bassam Al-Qadi, a leader of the Southern Movement, said the protest shows the southerners' determination to regain their country just as they liberated themselves from British colonization. He said he hopes all southerners will flock to Aden to attend the celebration that calls for secession.

On the other side, the Coordination Council of the Southern Revolutionary Powers, a council supported by the Islah Party, called on all residents of Aden to participate in a march Friday starting from a square near Aden Mall to Freedom Square in Crater of Aden.

This march aims to reassure the country of the south's agreement to participate in the NDC and to maintain national unity.

Abdullah Sa'ad, a member of the Coordination Council of the Southern Revolutionary Powers, emphasized the importance of strengthening national unity, saying there is no difference between people of the south and the north as they all belong to Yemen. He said the dialogue is the only way out of all problems that Yemen is plagued with and that these issues affect both the north and the south.

Journalist Basim Al-Katheri expected confrontations to break out between the Southern Movement and the Coordination Council of the Southern Revolutionary.

He said the Southern Movement has a majority and won't allow others to rise above it. He said the only way to prevent confrontations is for each party to hold its celebration in a separate place.

Government imposes motorcycle regulations in major Yemeni cities



A crackdown on motorcycle use has created controversy amongst bike users. Many have called on the government to rethink the new curfew.

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — On Tuesday, the Yemeni government initiated steps towards implementing a ban on using motorcycles in major cities like Sana'a, Aden, Yaiza and Makkala between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. The ban would also seek to prevent motorcycles use in unsuitable weather conditions.

Qais Al-Eryani, the General Manager of Traffic in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that the ban would be implemented over a three month period. He said that motorcyclists inability to commit to traffic regulations caused the government to issue this decision.

Al-Eryani indicated that if the decision was implemented immediately, there would be a huge improvement in the behavior of motorcyclists. He added, "The gov-

ernment should concentrate on locating and regulating motorbike merchants and smugglers as they represent a major part of the problem."

According to the state-run Saba news agency, the cabinet listened to the results of a ministerial committee that was headed by the Interior Minister. The committee was tasked with preparing a report about the use of motorbikes and the procedures needed to regulate their usage throughout governorates in Yemen.

The agency said the committee's report produced a recommendation list of specific procedures for using motorbikes. It also suggested the creation of a database of all motorcycles and specified they should have registration plates fitted within the three-month probation period.

The cabinet ordered the Interior

Minister in coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Customs Authority to take the necessary procedures to regulate the importation of motorbikes.

Mahir Qaed, a motorcyclist, said this decision will aggravate the problems and suffering of the youth, adding that the majority of the motorcyclists depend on motorcycles as their main form of transport for work. Qaed said that without the use of a motorcycle marginalized segments of the population will be unable to make a living for themselves and their families, calling the decision unfair.

"If the government prevents us using motorcycles from 7 p.m. until 6 a.m., the youths' suffering will increase," he said, calling on the government to rethink the curfew and make it from 9 p.m. until 6 a.m.

Child recruitment for armed conflicts a 'large-scale' problem

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — At a press conference on Wednesday, Layla Zoroki, the Special Representative of the U.N Secretary-General, said the U.N. is increasingly concerned with the volume of children involved in armed conflict.

She said the U.N. aims to end violations against children in Yemen, asserting that they are monitoring those responsible for child soldier recruitment. Zoroki said children's rights violators would be referred to the International Criminal Council, adding that she met with President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and other politicians to outline the situation of children affected by armed conflicts in Yemen.

Zoroki said she went to Sa'ada and discussed the problem with parties involved in recruiting children in armed conflict. She discussed how the problem greatly affects children, saying she received positive reactions from some groups like the Houthis and other tribes.

According to a report issued the General Assembly of the Security Council last year there continue to

be gross violations against children in Yemen, with child recruitment for armed conflicts being a particularly large-scale problem.

"As many as 159 children were killed in Yemen during 2011 and 363 others were injured," Zoroki said.

According to the report, many children in Yemen join a diverse range of armed groups including the Republican Guards, military checkpoints, groups in Zinjibar and Khnafar and the Houthis in Sa'ada.

During a meeting with Zoroki and her delegation, Hadi ordered all political powers not to recruit children less than 18.

Eliminating child recruitment in the military and unifying the military leadership will be the base of the military restructuring, according to Zoroki.

"Armed conflict won't stop if child recruitment doesn't stop, and this will be a great problem for the upcoming generations," she said.

Jerry Farrell, the country director for Save the Children told the Yemen Times, "We support and applaud the Yemeni government's efforts to stop the recruitment of chil-



Photo by Ali Abu Lohman

Children are particularly vulnerable to recruitment by military groups.

dren into armed groups in Yemen. This is very challenging to carry out during a time of profound political and cultural transition."

"We also support the government's efforts to pass appropriate legislation, and more importantly, implement this legislation at the governorate and local level."

Parliament to form new oversight committee for prison detainees

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — Parliament's Freedom and Human Rights Committee formed a special subcommittee Monday that will be responsible for monitoring new and old cases of prisoners and those who have gone missing.

Parliamentarian, Abdul-Karim Shaiban, took the lead in forming this new division, but said that details and logistics are still being worked out.

Shawqi Al-Qadhi, a member who has been assigned to the newly-formed committee, said the previous group entrusted to deal with this issue was comprised of 17 members. However, Al-Qadhi, who was

also a member of the old committee, said that a vast majority of members were uninterested and most committee meetings had around five participants.

"Any decision from that committee is illegal because it didn't have the presence of half of its members," he said.

Based on previous experiences with forming new committees, Al-Qadhi says the coming sessions of Parliament will present challenges to nail down an agenda for the subgroup.

He added that the committee will not be the exclusive government body that will be monitoring information regarding detainees. The Cabinet, the Ministry of Interior and

the President's office are also officially responsible to follow prisoners' cases, he said.

Abdul-Karim Thoa'eel, the head of the General Council of Yemeni Revolutionary Detainees expressed his frustration with the old committee. He said there were many issues that they never dealt with like the fact that prominent government officials were prohibited from visiting political security prisons and other jails.

"The Minister of Human Rights was prevented from visiting political security prisoners," he said.

"I demand to be a member of the [newly] formed Parliament committee, so as to represent the council as an informed body regarding 2011 detainees," he added.

Houthis and OCP on way to reaching peace agreement



Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — The Opposition Coalition Parties (OCP) said they reached to an agreement with Houthi movement supporters to establish a coordination committee on both sides to settle any rifts.

In a press statement released Wednesday, the OCP said the two parties agreed on the refusal of the provocative sectarian language being used because such words would hurt the country during the delicate transition and render further conflicts.

The OCP and the Houthi movement condemned Saturday's bombing attack on Zaidi locals in Zahrat Al-Madaen hall in Sana'a, which left three dead and many others injured. The two sides both called the attack a threat to the social peace and the unity of Yemen.

Mohammed Nasser Al-Bukhaiti, a representative for Houthis supporters, said what happened between them and the OCP is not quite an ultimate agreement.

He said there were many meetings held between the two sides during the past few weeks, and future meetings will be held in order

to further address and solve their disagreements.

Al-Bukhaiti said Houthis are committed to stopping the media provocation, and they ordered their followers in media outlets to be committed to the truce.

The meeting was attended by leading political figures, including Abdulwahab Al-Anisi, who represented the Islah Party, and Dr. Yaseen Saeed Noman, who represented the Socialist Party.

Dr. Ahmed Sharf Al-Deen and journalist Abdulkareem Al-Khifani were in attendance to represent the Houthis.

Nonnative animals threaten indigenous life on Socotra



Imported, diseased animals could wipe out native species on the island, according to environmental experts.

Socotra is often regarded as one of the most important sites on earth for its biodiversity.

Amal Al-Yarisi

Located in the Indian Ocean, 220 miles from Yemen's mainland, the island of Socotra Archipelago has long been regarded as one of the wealthiest landmasses in terms of biodiversity. Experts agree that a majority of animal life there is yet to be discovered and categorized, earning its title as a "natural historic museum."

Due to the island's isolation, "the animals living on Socotra are free of epidemic diseases," according to Mahmoud Mohammed Abdulrahman, head of the Yemen Organization for Animal Protection. How-

ever, this untouched environment was recently threatened when approximately 30 goats were brought to the island via a military plane from Sana'a Airport. Although the entry of all foreign plants and animals is banned from the Socotra, animals like these goats can be admitted if they are used specifically for their meat and not allowed to breed. This is only permitted on the condition the animals are tested by agricultural labs, which the goats were not.

This is very worrisome for Abdulrahman, who says a whole host of problems could result if these animals were carrying diseases. The island could lose its status as an international nature reserve,



Local residents work to preserve Socotra's unique ecosystem by keeping invasive species out.

not to mention the potential spread of hazardous germs and viruses that could completely upset equilibrium on the island.

Although Ahmed Saeed Sulaiman, the manager of the General Authority of Environment Protection in Socotra, said they were informed of the entrance of "some animals" to the island on a military plane, it is unclear where the breakdown in procedure took place.

There is an investigation pending. No one could comment on the current status of the goats.

Suliaman said the General Authority of Environment Protection was established to defend the island against such incidents that could spoil the land's diversity.

Local residents also have a stake in keeping their island free of foreign invasions. Ahmed Adeeb, who works at a nursery on Socotra, reiterated the devastating effects that unfamiliar germs brought to the island could have. He called it a "very dangerous matter."

In 2000, Socotra was officially included on UNESCO's list of international nature reserves. In 2008, it was categorized as an international heritage site.

Despite the island's latest scare, Abdulrahman says they are working to preserve the island's beauty, magic and purity.




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USAID helps rehabilitate Sana'a schools



Students gathered at Ruqia School in Sana'a to launch the new rainwater collection system. They also spent time in classrooms learning about water efficiency given Yemen's water scarcity.

Story and photos by
Ashraf Al-Muraqab

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) organized a festival to celebrate the conclusion of a U.S. government-funded project to rehabilitate seven Sana'a schools by better preparing them

to effectively use water.

The celebration was held in Ruqia School in Sana'a, and Minister of Education Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Ashwal and representatives of USAID attended.

The project, which focused on the issue of water scarcity in Sana'a and in Yemen, implemented rooftop rainwater and collection systems and tanks. The water

collected from the low roofs during rainfall is transferred to water tanks to be later used. These systems harvest rainwater for each school's gardens and restrooms.

The goal of rooftop water harvesting is to save water that would otherwise be wasted through runoff or evaporation.

Robert Wilson, the director of USAID in Yemen, said these proj-

ects are in-line with cooperation initiatives between the American and Yemeni governments to resolve water problems in Yemen.

"Given the critical water shortage issue that Yemen is facing, there is a serious need for water conservation and management techniques such as rainwater harvesting."

The rainwater collection tech-

nique is an easy, cheap way for collecting water from low roofs, which could result in many advantages, he said.

During the past eighteenth months, 69 schools nationwide were rehabilitated, and 17 more schools will have water collection systems installed.

Al-Ashwal told the Yemen Times that the school organized the fes-

tival to help teach students about methods for preserving water and about advantages of rainwater collection. Based on expert opinions, the festival addressed how to take advantage of rainwater in Sana'a, as it is threatened by a drought.

Al-Ashwal said educating youth on important issues facing the country is the way toward building a new Yemen.

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صنعاء - فندق موفيميك

الراعي الذهبي

الراعي الفضي

Saudi Arabia and the future of Yemen

Abdullaziz Dhafer
Translated from Al-Tagheer
(Yemen)
Al-monitor.com
First published Nov. 27

No one can deny the key role played by Saudi Arabian King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries in general to prevent the outbreak of civil war in Yemen last year. The Gulf Initiative was the lever used by the Saudi leadership to do so.

Although the Gulf Initiative was initially a proposal made by the former president of Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries as a political exit to help Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh avoid the fate of former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and former Tunisian President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, it does not change the fact that Saudi Arabia is the actual godfather of the Gulf Initiative.

I believe that the most important and positive aspect about the Gulf Initiative is that it emphasizes the unity of Yemen and the need to preserve it, in addition to emphasizing the international community's support for a unified and stable Yemen.

Thus, the initiative helped to crystallize a clear and explicit regional and international position on Yemen after the February 2011

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There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia played a key role in this remarkable international position on the unity of Yemen.

revolution, and tried to cut off all secessionist attempts early on. In theory, it placed those who advocated for secessionist projects into the category of hinderers of the political settlement. It is also a basic reference on which the United Nations Security Council based resolutions 2014 and 2051 and statements issued regarding the situation in Yemen, all of which emphasized the unity of Yemen.

There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia played a key role in this remarkable international position on the unity of Yemen. This is not a strange position from the kingdom, which has, through its senior leaders and official statements, repeatedly stated its support and adherence to the concept of a single, stable Yemen.

Moreover, the Arabism and nationalism of King Abdullah are known to all. His participation in the celebrations of our country's Unity Day in Aden years ago confirms his strong support for Yemeni unity. The same goes for Crown Prince Salman. In his first meeting with a Yemeni delegation headed by Dr. Abdul Aziz Bin Habtoor, president of the University of Aden, after becoming crown prince, he called

for upholding and preserving the unity of Yemen as an important asset for the Yemeni people, as well as the Arab and Islamic nation.

Despite Saudi Arabia's indirect support for Yemen's secessionists in the 1994 civil war (which was due to the Yemeni position on the occupation of Kuwait at the time), Sheikh Abdullah's statements in his memoirs about King Fahd — in which he urged him in a meeting they had during the war to quickly resolve the battle due to the great pressure he was being subjected to — shows that the Saudi leadership considers the unity of Yemen as a strategic asset for the kingdom, and a way to ensure its vital interests and maintain security and stability in the region and the world.

The way some branches of the [Saudi] ruling family dealt with the secessionist leaders, particularly in the recent period, gives an impression to many that there is a huge gap between the public Saudi support for Yemeni unity and what is happening on the ground, in the sense that there are some ambiguities that need to be clarified by the brothers in Saudi Arabia to clear off the confusion. These include:

— It is known that the main funding for the secessionist mobility forces in Yemen comes from expatriate businessmen and traders living in Saudi Arabia. Yet, the Saudi government has not taken real steps to dry up funding for the mobility. It also did not take any measures against the active mobility leaderships living on its soil like Abdul Rab al-Naqib, for example.

— Unlike the Sultanate of Oman — which revoked the citizenship of former President of South Yemen Ali Salem al-Bid and asked him to leave its territories when he decided in 2009 to resume political activity — Riyadh did not take any action against prominent mobility leaders who carry Saudi citizenship and reside on its soil like Al-Asmaj, Al-Jafri and Al-Attas. This is despite the fact that those personalities, particularly Attas, had stepped up their suspicious activity and movements against Yemeni unity since the end of last year.

Although the Saudi leadership is keen on ensuring the success of the political settlement and implementing the Gulf Initiative, and is aware that exerting pressure and threatening both parties of the crisis with international sanctions was the main reason for the success of the political settlement until now, the kingdom has so far not shown any willingness to use its influence with the most prominent leaders of the secessionist movement at home and abroad, and try to pressure them to persuade them to participate in the national dialogue conference and abandon their impossible terms.

This is despite the fact that this rejection has actually become the main obstacle to holding the conference and major threat to the success of the political settlement as a whole.

If the calls of Abdul Rahman Al-Jafari, Haidar Al-Attas and Ali Nasser, who receives 10,000 Saudi riyals [\$2,667] per month from the Special Committee, as claimed by Al-Shari newspaper — for federalism and self-determination [as a means] to resolve the Southern issue was an excuse for Saudi Arabia not to intervene to put pressure on these leaders, then the situation changed days ago.

Attas, Jafri, and Hassan Baoum (whom Riyadh recently succeeded to polarize and used to divide the

Southern Mobility Movement council and to weaken Bid's pro-Iranian current) announced in Cairo on Nov. 17 that they reached a political agreement that calls for secession and abandons [the call for] federalism. Although this position totally contradicts the Gulf Initiative and the Saudi position, Saudi Arabia has so far ignored the matter as if it did not concern it or has lost control over these worn-out leaders, which it has always manipulated by remote control.

That is not all. Some suspect that the recent rapprochement between Baoum and the Nasser-Attas current, and Jafri's sudden decision to join them, was premeditated by Riyadh as part of its efforts to curtail the gulf initiative.

This is especially true since Baoum said in a statement before leaving for Cairo that he met while receiving treatment in Saudi Arabia months ago the then Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmed Bin Abdul Aziz, a meeting that was far from innocent.

Unconfirmed information leaked by sources close to Baoum suggests that the latter met with Prince Mohammed Bin Nayef, the current interior minister, during his stay in Saudi Arabia and that the meeting may have resulted in a deal whereby Prince Mohammed gave Baoum a check worth \$10 million as a down payment.

Although the details of the deal

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It is important that Riyadh realizes that supporting self-determination in the South means accepting succession.

are not known, the coup led by Baoum against Bid once the latter returned home was part of the terms of the deal.

I believe that if the information on the deal is true, then Baoum will no longer accept money as a reward for his staging a coup against Bid, but he may have other demands. The important question to ask here is: What is the political reward requested by Baoum from Prince Mohammed?

Are there promises by the prince to seek, for instance, to convince the king and crown prince to reconsider Saudi Arabia's position on Yemeni unity, or at least to not interfere to block a likely external direction to pressure, through the national dialogue conference, the interlocutors to accept granting the South the right to self-determination?

The aforementioned Cairo Declaration reinforces this argument. I believe that what Attas, Baoum and Jafri agreed on is a mere tactical move made by these leaders before officially announcing approval of participating in the national dialogue as the sole representative of the mobility that is recognized by the international mediators, with

the conclusive exclusion of Bid's stream.

Thus, these leaders deliberately raised the bar of their demands for federalism with [the right to] self-determination to secession before going to the dialogue table, so they would — in response to the expected pressure from the mediators during the dialogue sessions — abandon [the demand] for secession in return for the consent of the other party on granting the south the right of self-determination.

If the supposedly Saudi-affiliated leaders managed to obtain the right to self-determination at the dialogue conference with a green light from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia will have fallen into the trap that was set up by the secessionist mobility forces and committed a grave strategic mistake that will soon affect it negatively.

Saudi Arabia has no guarantees that the public disputes between the mobility leaders are real differences, and not just an exchange of roles that is being skillfully directed. This is especially true given the conviction of the various mobility forces that the only way to persuade Saudi Arabia to change its firm position on unity is by exploiting its fears of the Iranian direction that aims to find a foothold for Tehran in the South.

What further supports this argument is Baoum's call to the mobility leaders after his general conference held in Aden early October to unite and postpone their differences after achieving secession, and the many meetings between Ali Nasser with Bid, the latest of which was held in Beirut during the Eid Al-Adha.

Despite the apparent difference in vision between the two men, it asserts that they have overcome their personal antagonism. Furthermore, the Nasser-Attas current's adoption of the demand for secession and abandoning federalism practically finishes the main disagreement with Bid's current.

It is important that Riyadh realizes that supporting the self-determination of the South means accepting secession.

In light of the deteriorating Yemeni economy, the weakness of the state, and the large number of open files in addition to the continuous regionalist provocation in the south against national unity, self-determination and all these factors make the secession the most likely outcome that will come out of any referendum held in the south.

Going back to secession means that Saudi Arabia will find itself in an unenviable position. The fact that Saudi Arabia is not intervening to curb the separatist figures that are considered its allies and is not obstructing the secessionist plan represents a good opportunity for the enemies of Saudi Arabia in the northern provinces who have resumed their campaign and have been trying to incite the citizens against the kingdom.

This also paves the way for the Houthis (in alliance with the Nasserites), the Ba'athists and the socialists to control the north.

Similarly, it is very likely that the enemies of Saudi Arabia will seize power in the south. This is due to the fact that the influence of [Ali Salim] Al-Bid and his followers exceeds that of the leaders loyal to Riyadh in the south, particularly since the followers of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the youth forces will ally with Bid given that Saudi Arabia has always been considered a historical enemy as it has supported Yemen's unity.

YT vision statement



“To make Yemen a good world citizen.”

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



OUR OPINION

Mexico en vivo

iHola Amigos!

I recently went to Puebla City, Mexico, where I attended a conference called, “La Ciudad de las Ideas.” It was an amazing event. This year the conference was centered on the theme, “The Magic of ‘If.’” The event invited participants—more than 3,500—to think outside the box and explore the possibilities of “if.”

What if you never stop questioning? What if you act differently? What if you think exponentially? What if you live as if you are never going to fail? What if you expect the unexpected?

Those questions and so many more “what if” questions were posed that make you think and perhaps change your perspective on life, or as Andres Roemer, the conference curator says, “Provoke and invite you to think, create, innovate and, above all, to question everything.”

The conference brought people from around the world to share the latest ideas in their respective fields, including psychology, freedom, medicine, art and even rocket and nuclear science.

What's interesting is the similarities I found between Mexico and Yemen. It was the first time I had been to Mexico, but I felt at home. The people, organizations, participants and citizens were very nice and friendly. The warmth and interest of the citizens hit close to home.

Mexico is a developing country with many natural resources and unexplored wealth—just like Yemen. The two countries are emerging democracies struggling with high corruption. They both have influential next door neighbors that have a strong voice in their internal affairs. They are both stereotyped and characterized in worldwide media by terrorism or the mafia. We are struggling with qat, and they have a problem with drugs.

My point is that it is amazing how we can find similarities between nations despite the distance and the different histories. We can and should learn from each other and support each other in our struggle to create a better future for our nations and the world as a whole.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Additionally, several Southern Mobility leaders have rejected the Jeddah Agreement on the demarcation of the border, not to mention the southerners' deep-seated belief that Saudi Arabia is behind inciting Hadramaut to secede from the south.

In recent months, Hadramaut has been increasingly calling for disengagement from the south with the growing activity of the sons of Sultan Al-Kathiri and other committees in Hadramaut such as the League of Hadramaut Forces.

In that sense, Saudi Arabia will find itself surrounded by a Shiite crescent and two hostile entities in the South. It is unenviable that those two entities will, spurred by Iran, work on supporting the Shiite rebellion in the south and the east of the kingdom, particularly since the atmosphere is receptive for such a thing with the arrival of the Arab Spring to monarchical states such as Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain, and the threat the Arab Spring poses on the ruling regimes in these countries.

It is also possible that the Arab Spring might reach Saudi Arabia as the ruling family is occupied with the illness of King Abdallah and trying to look for an acceptable procedure to transfer power to the younger generation within the family.

Often, countries seek to impose influence on the surrounding countries to maintain their national security and strategic interests, which is similar to Saudi Arabia's relationship with [Yemen].

Despite the end of the border issue between the two countries after the signing of Jeddah Agreement, the elusiveness of the former president and his tactics, which contributed to aggravating the threat of the Houthis and Al-Qaeda, were two of the reasons that forced Saudi Arabia to use the south as a pressure card in a way that would serve its vital interests.

Unfortunately, it seems that certain parties within the ruling family are still adhering to this policy despite the fact that the credibility and seriousness of the Yemeni leadership represented by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi requires them to abandon this policy and provide him with various kinds of support and assistance to fulfill his promises, and cooperate with him to face the common dangers posed to both countries.

Personally, I am still counting on the unity and Arabism of King Abdullah and Crown Prince Salman to carry out direct intervention and abandon the policy that considers the south a pressure card that can be used against Sana'a from time to time.

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

First Political English Newspaper
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Plant Operator
Position # (16-25) – CPF-Hadhramout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function:

Provides on-site monitoring of all plant systems such as vessels and equipment associated with oil, water, gas separation; topping plant operations and equipment; oil storage and shipping; water treatment and disposal; and power plant equipment and operations. Provides on-site monitoring of permitted work at the CPF plant such as maintenance, construction and non-routine operational tasks. Initiates work orders as necessary.

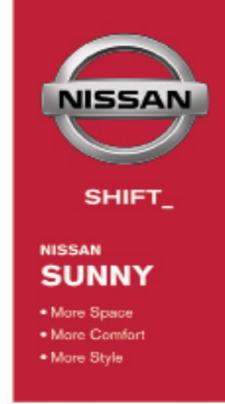
Job Duties:

- Records critical operating conditions of equipment and systems such as operating pressures, flows, levels, temperatures, etc. Includes itemizing such details at predetermined intervals during his shift using standard check-lists, and reporting immediately any deviations from normal operating parameters to supervisor.
- Monitors chemical injection rates for maintaining water quality. Includes checking quality of chemicals, and ensuring that injection rates comply with specifications.
- Lines up process piping and valving before and after maintenance. Includes using listed isolations, closing or opening valves as required, and preparing equipment for commissioning or decommissioning.
- Carries out periodic inspections of process plant and power plant. Includes touring plant sites to check for mechanical defects, leaks or vibration noises on pumps, engines and pipework, and rectifying defect if possible, or reporting abnormalities to supervisor. Carries out fine tuning and adjustments to achieve optimum performance.
- Carries out gas testing. Includes using test equipment to provide information on the levels of gas so that vessels and other equipment are safe for hot work, and/or entry and inspection.
- Carries out first line emergency response. Includes carrying out isolations, using fire extinguishers, running out fire hoses i.e. getting situation under control pending arrival of emergency response team.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as requested.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary school diploma.
- 2-3 years' experience in an applicable oil field operation.
- Fair knowledge of English both written and oral.

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CHF International - Yemen

EASE Program

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION

RFQ Number (EASE/002)

The EASE program focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to displaced people, returnees and host communities in the southern governorates of Abyan, Aden, Lahej, Taiz. The overarching goal of the EASE program is to meet emergency needs of internally displaced persons and conflict-affected populations and to arrest the increasing levels of malnutrition through a holistic approach consisting of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods interventions, and non-food item (NFI) distributions.

This RFQ is for the provision of non-food items such as foam mattresses, blankets, water containers, soap, etc for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host community members in the Aden & Lahj governorates. Distribution will take place in central areas in Aden and Lahj.

Interested vendors can collect the document by contacting the email address listed below. The below information & qualifications must be submitted with the quotation:

Required information & qualifications

- 1- Certified and valid initial check or approved banking guarantee in the amount of 2.5% of total Quotation. Quotations don't include a guarantee valid for at least 60 days will be rejected
- 2- Valid Commercial Record ID card
- 3- Valid Tax ID Card
- 4- References from NGOs and other agencies/clients of previous non-food item (NFI) work.
- 5- Company history and office location in Yemen.

CHF reserves the right to visit any interested contractors offices & reject firms considered to be unqualified for the proposed work.

The last date for proposal submission is **Dec 09, 2012-12.PM**

Accompanying data, background information, Terms of Reference, item specifications and other requirements for the assignment are available upon request. For further information about this (RFQ) please contact:

Marwan Radman
Finance and Administration Director
CHF International – Yemen
Khour Maksar, Aden

Email marwan@chfyemen.org

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الجمهورية اليمنية

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Political changes marked Southern transition

Story by Mohammed Al-Samei
Photo by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

For 129 years, the British army occupied the south of Yemen. After this long period, and following a continuous struggle, southerners ended the colonization of their land and fought to remove the British from the country. In 1967, four years after the Oct. 14, 1963, revolution, they expelled the last British soldier from Aden.

Nowadays, Yemenis in the south and in the north are commemorating the 45th anniversary of the south's independence, and they

are outlining the most prominent changes achieved after the soldiers left Aden.

Political analysts and those familiar with the south's history say ending colonization was a key goal of the October revolution in the south and the September revolution in the north. However, opinions vary as to whether or not the changes that came after the liberation were positive or negative.

Khaled Bamadhaf, a Southern Movement leader, said it's difficult to generally speak about the changes that took place in the south because multiple positive changes, such as establishing a national southern en-

tity and an institutional state based on the rule of law, occurred.

He said the regime, which ruled over the south after the revolution, established clear paths for the state modernization project.

Bamadhaf also said that after the British left, democracy improved. According to him, there was a modern civil system and justice in government facilities, and many services were provided for residents.

Bamadhaf said the regime in the south established obvious economic and cultural grounds, paid attention to national issues and the Palestinian issue, cared for regional and international interests and bal-

“

The unity was initially found in the political life of the party, but it didn't work to develop these ideas through intellectual and political pluralism. Stagnation within the party resulted.

anced a peaceful coexistence in the region.

Adel Ameen, a political analyst, told the Yemen Times that the Socialist Party that ruled over the south after the independence unified the divided sultanates created during British colonization under one central government and established a better central state based on law and order. Ameen said that central state was better and stronger than that of the north, adding that after independence, there was a law inherited from the British colonization that eliminated tribal disputes and revenge.

But despite the positive achievements that resulted from independence, Ameen said there were some negative developments. For example, the Southern regime nationalized people's prosperities, so local and foreign investors left the region. Consequently, people relied on subsidies and salaries from the government, and the private sector was entirely undone.

Ameen said the ideas of the ruling Southern regime stipulated the importance of achieving unity with the north. The unity was initially found in the political life of the party, but it didn't work to develop these ideas through intellectual and political pluralism. Stagnation within the party resulted.

Ameen said conflicts and bloody tribal disputes happened between members of the Socialist Party and resulted in many Southerners' deaths. There wasn't a political pluralism as was prior to independence. There was one totalitarian party, the Yemeni Socialist Party, that monopolized authority and power in the south because government was highly centralized, according to Ameen.

Journalist Hassan Abdulwareth told the Yemen Times that the changes witnessed by southerners mainly affected their social life.

He said the state of law, order and institutions was established, and the state's sovereignty was imposed over the southern governorates. The government provided social services and free education and healthcare for everyone.

Abdulwareth, who was born in Aden, said daily lifestyle changes occurred, affecting intellectual, cultural and ideological diversity in the south. He called it a "cultural movement."

Abdulwareth said there was a burgeoning sense of freedom and democracy after the British left. However, after 1969, setbacks took hold, and freedoms, human rights, living stability, management of public institutions deteriorated. He also said unqualified people were appointed to positions in state facilities.

Basim Al-Huseni, a resident in Aden, told the Yemen Times that because of the grandfathers and fathers who sacrificed their lives to

“

Political analysts and those familiar with the south's history say ending colonization was a key goal of the October revolution in the south and the September revolution in the north.

combat the colonization, positive changes took place in the south. However, as the reality set in, these changes lessened over time due to a shortage of resources.

Al-Huseni said there were only negative changes on the political level because politicians and leaders of the south paid attention only to their own interests and ignored the residents.

As time passed, more and more fighting broke out between South Yemen—considered a Marxist nation, and North Yemen. But on May 22, 1990, the Republic of Yemen was declared, joining the two nations and effectively ending Marxist rule in the south by establishing a centralized government in Sana'a, a city in northern Yemen. Today, because of the continued tension between the northern and southern parts of Yemen, the South Yemen Movement—which calls for a return to two separate states—has gained popularity.



Aden, a port city in the south of Yemen, was a hub of British activity and colonization up until the last British soldier was forced out on Nov. 30, 1967.



UNHCR Sub-Office Aden,
Building No.(28 &27), Embassies area,
Beside German Consulate, Khormaksar,
Aden, Yemen

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) (RFP/SOADEN/009/12)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

In this context, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sub-Office Aden, Republic of Yemen, invites qualified contractors and companies to submit a firm offer for the following service to be undertaken in various governorates of Yemen:

- Private Security Services in UNHCR locations in North and South of Yemen.

Bidding documents are available for collection during 29th November to 6th of December 2012 from UNHCR Sub-Office Aden, Supply Chain Unit, located at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 02 235 111; 02 234 406

The bidding procedure and guidelines are provided in the tender documentation.

Republic of Yemen Council of Ministers Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF)

Request of Expressions of Interest for Service Providers from Professional Marketing Company

The Government of Yemen represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has received a Grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and co-financing from the Islamic Bank for Development and European Union toward the Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF). EOF was created by Presidential decree # 183-2010 dated 25/09/2010 as a public-private partnership working to improve the economic status of poor women and men in rural areas.

The EOF is managing the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP), a rural development programme. The goal of the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP) is to improve the economic status of poor rural women and men. Its objective is to create sustainable economic opportunities for poor women and men in the programme areas. (EOP) will stimulate growth and technological improvement of selected value chains and rural business activities (initially coffee, honey, horticulture); promote linkages between producers' organizations and markets through contractual arrangements.

Therefore, the EOP is seeking to contract a "Professional Marketing Company" specialized in marketing of agricultural commodities through their wide marketing networking at the countries around the world which known by seeking such EOP's commodities in a wide demand along a year, in addition to has an efficient marketing channels/tools for targeting such high value markets at the targeted countries whether the markets are factories, hypermarkets or big wholesalers.

The marketing process will be developed in close collaboration with the relevant staff of the Economic Opportunities Fund, EOP's exporters and other involved stakeholders.

Interested Service providers/firms whether they have their presence at Yemen or not are requested to submit their expression of interest by providing information that certify that they are qualified to perform intended services through (brochures, description of similar assignment, experiences in similar tasks, general qualifications and number of key staff, and so forth.

The "Professional Marketing Company (PMC) will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the IFAD's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by IFAD Guidelines, dated September 2010 (<http://www.ifad.org/>).

Interested (PMC) may obtain further information at the address below from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF), Sana'a.
Hadda Street, Previous Building of TOTAL Co.
Near German Embassy
Tel: 00 967 433919 / 18

E-mail: hr@eofyemen.org or eofyemen@yahoo.co.uk
website: www.eofyemen.org

The deadline for submitting EOI is December 13th, 2012, 3:00pm

بعد خمسة وأربعين عاما من استقلال الجنوب..

ما الذي تغير؟

محمد السامعي

وقال إنه حدثت الكثير من التغييرات الإيجابية مثل إيجاد شخصية جنوبية وطنية وبناء دولة المؤسسات والقانون. وأضاف بامهدف أن النظام الذي حكم الجنوب بعد الاستقلال استطاع أن يجعل لهذه الدولة مسارات واضحة كمشروع حدائق واضح في دولة الجنوب. وقال إنه كان هناك تطور إيجابي في المجال الديمقراطي، وكان هناك نظام مدني حديث ونظام عدالة في إطار المؤسسات القائمة بعد الاستقلال، وكانت هناك خدمات كثيرة للمواطنين.

بامهدف أشار إلى أن النظام في الجنوب استطاع إيجاد قاعدة اقتصادية وثقافية واضحة، وكان لديه اهتمامات في القضايا القومية والقضية الفلسطينية، وكانت هناك دولة تترعى المصالح الإقليمية والدولية وكان لديها توازن يؤمن حالة التعايش السلمي في المنطقة.

المحلل السياسي عادل أمين قال لصحيفة يمن تايمز إن الحزب الاشتراكي الذي حكم الجنوب بعد الاستقلال وحد السلطانات التي كانت مشتتة إبان الإحتلال البريطاني تحت حكومة مركزية، وعمل على تأسيس دولة مركزية ذات نظام وقانون أفضل مما كان في الشمال، مضيفاً أنه بعد الاستقلال كان هناك قانون متوارث من الاستعمار البريطاني أنهى النزاعات القبلية، والثارات والسلاح الموجود في السلطات.

وعلى الرغم من الإيجابيات والإنجازات التي حدثت بعد الاستقلال إلا أنه حدثت بعض التغييرات السلبية، حيث يضيف أمين أن الحكم في الجنوب آنذاك عمل على تأميم ممتلكات الناس العامة

مائة وتسعة وعشرون عاما قضاه الاستعمار البريطاني في جنوب اليمن. وبعد هذه المدة الطويلة، والنضال المستمر للمواطنين في الجنوب، استطاع المناضلون طرد الاستعمار وإخراج آخر جندي بريطاني من عدن في الثلاثين من نوفمبر عام 1967 بعد أربع سنوات من اندلاع شرارة ثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر عام 1963.

وفي هذه الأيام، يحتفل اليمنيون شمالاً وجنوباً بالذكرى الخامسة والأربعين لاستقلال الجنوب، حيث يتم الوقوف على أهم التغييرات التي حدثت بعد الاستقلال، خصوصاً بعد أن تنفس اليمنيون في الجنوب الحرية والتغيير بعد تحرير أراضيهم من الاستعمار.

وتختلف آراء المتابعين والمهتمين بالوضع في الجنوب بعد الاستقلال فهناك من يرى أن ثمة تغييرات إيجابية حدثت في الجنوب بعد الاستقلال، وثمة من يرى أن هناك تغييرات سلبية أيضاً، لكن اليمنيون يتفقون على أهمية التحرر من الاستعمار كإنجاز حقيقي، وهدف رئيسي لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر في الجنوب وثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر في الشمال.

خالد بامهدف القيادي في الحراك الجنوبي قال إنه يصعب أن يتم الحديث عن الأشياء التي تغيرت في الجنوب بعد الاستقلال، فهناك الكثير من المنجزات التي حدثت بعد أن تحرر الجنوب من الاستعمار البريطاني الذي حكم اليمن على مدى أكثر من قرن من الزمان.



والقانون والمؤسسات مع فرض هبة الدولة والنظام في المحافظات الجنوبية، وتثبيت الاستقرار المعيشي والأمن والأمان ومجانبة التعليم والتطبيب والصحة.

وقال عبد الوارث، من مواليد مدينة عدن، أنه قد حدثت تغييرات بعد الاستقلال في المستوى المعيشي على المستوى اليومي، وقد كانت هناك تغيرات في المجال الثقافي، حيث شهد الجنوب حراكاً ثقافياً، وكان هناك أكثر من منظر يؤكد التمايز الفكري والتنوع الثقافي والإيديولوجي.

عبد الوارث أوضح أنه كانت هناك حرية وديمقراطية بعد الاستقلال، وبعد عام 1969 حدثت انتكاسات في مجال الحريات وحقوق الإنسان، وعلى صعيد الاستقرار المعيشي والاجتماعي وبعض السلبات في إدارة المؤسسات العامة، وتنصيب غير المؤهلين في مؤسسات الدولة.

باسم الحسيني، أحد المواطنين المقيمين في مدينة عدن يقول ليمن تايمز إن الآباء والأجداد قاموا بتضحيات جسيمة وفي مقاومة الاستعمار الخارجي في الجنوب، مضيفاً أن الكثير من الآباء ضحوا بدمائهم من أجل التحرر من الاستعمار البريطاني في جنوب الوطن، وحدث نوع من التغيير الإيجابي في المستوى المعيشي للمواطنين لكنه تراجع بسبب قلة الموارد.

وقال الحسيني إنه لم يكن هناك تغييراً إيجابياً على المستوى السياسي، فقد كان هناك تغييراً سلبياً، حيث لم تهتم الجهات السياسية والقيادات في الجنوب بالمواطنين ومصالحهم، بل اهتمت بخدمة مصالحها فقط.

حزب شمولى تفرد بالحكم والسلطة في الجنوب، حيث لم يكن هناك دولة منفتحة على الديمقراطية والتعددية السياسية، فالمرکزية الشديدة والشمولية عطلت التعددية السياسية والحياة العامة.

الكاتب الصحفي البارز حسن عبد الوارث قال ليمن تايمز إنه بعد استقلال الجنوب شهد الشعب اليمني في الجنوب جملة من التغييرات التي أثرت في حياته الاجتماعية بشكل أساسي.

وأضاف أنه تم تثبيت دولة النظام

المفاهيم من خلال التعددية الفكرية والسياسية، وبالتالي حدث جمود فكري وسياسي داخل الحزب.

وأشار أمين إلى أن هناك صراعات حدثت بعد الاستقلال داخل النظام نفسه في الحزب الاشتراكي الحاكم، وظهرت النزاعات القبلية والجهوية وحدثت صراعات دموية كثيرة أدت إلى مقتل الكثير من الجنوبيين، وأصبحت هناك شمولية مقيتة جداً، ولم يكن هناك تعددية سياسية مثلما كانت موجودة قبل الاستقلال، فقد كان هناك

والخاصة مما أدى إلى هروب المستثمرين سواء المحليين أو الأجانب، وأصبح الناس معتمدون على ما تقدمه الدولة لهم من إعانات ومرتببات، وتم إنهاء القطاع الخاص تماماً نتيجة تأميم أملاك الناس.

وأضاف أمين أن كل أدبيات النظام الحاكم بعد الاستقلال كانت تنص على ضرورة الوصول إلى الوحدة الشاملة بين اليمن شمالاً وجنوباً، فقد كانت الوحدة متأصلة في حياة الحزب الاشتراكي الحاكم السياسية، لكنه لم يسع إلى تنمية هذه

بمناسبة الذكرى ٤٥ لـ «يوم الجلاء» الاستقلال الوطني المجيد

تغطية خاصة يوم الجمعة ٣٠ نوفمبر على
راديو يمن تايمز ابتداء من الساعة ٤ مساءً

«راديو يمن تايمز» هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من أهم روى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادبة السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز إلى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن بأهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية.

وتعد جزءاً من «أصواتنا»، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي.

حيث يتمتع هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سموا لأن تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الإذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

YEMEN TIMES
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مع راديو يمن تايمز
كلامك يوصل

Yemenis celebrate Independence Day But what is it?

Amira Nasser and
David Arnold

For many Yemenis, Nov. 30 is simply a day off from work, providing an opportunity to spend time with their families, attend prayers or indulge in some hard-earned rest. Yet historically, this day marks the beginning of Yemen's move toward total independence, representing a time when no foreign power controlled Yemeni land and highlighting a defining part of the country's social memory.

Whilst North Yemen gained its independence on Nov. 1, 1918, the South, a territory originally known by the Romans as Arabia Felix, remained under British rule until Nov. 30, 1967. With a strategically important location on the Gulf of Aden, control of South Yemen provided Britain with a foothold into the lucrative spice trade and access to various trading routes throughout the world, solidifying their influence as a global superpower.

South Yemen remained under British control from 1823, when the British East India Company occupied the Port of Aden and formed the Federation of South Arabia. Although some governorates, including Hadramaut, declined to join the Federation, they went on to form a separate Protectorate of South Arabia, which also remained tied to Britain. Whilst Britain promised both regions independence in 1968, their style of colonial rule resulted in the growth of anti-British sentiment.

The unification of Aden's trade unions in 1956 provided a platform for Yemenis to become progressively politicized and to develop a sense of common national identity, eventually resulting in the birth of Southern Yemen's first nationalist groups. After initiating an armed struggle against British authority beginning Oct. 14, 1963, these groups caused the temporary closure of the Suez Canal in 1967. The cost of fighting a prolonged war resulted in the gradual withdrawal of British troops, with Nov. 30 marking the day the last troop stepped off Yemeni soil.

For many Yemenis, this day has been acknowledged as the begin-



Britain continues to have an impact in Yemen with institutes like the British Council providing support in areas like education and women's development.

ning of a new, more equal relationship between Yemen and the U.K.

Hala Abdul-Nasser, 21, said by shaking off British rule, Yemen was allowed to prove for the first time its right to self-govern and to dominate all areas of its national territory. The significance of Nov. 30 is that Yemenis could show other countries for the first time that they were capable of gaining their own freedom after a violent colonization that existed for more than 125 years.

And yet, not all Yemenis know the history of the day or consider it important.

Latifa Taha said she doesn't really know about the meaning of the Nov. 30 Independence Day, saying she is more knowledgeable on the history of the revolutionary days in September and October. She said she considers Nov. 30 as just another national day for Yemen.

Some even go as far as to hark back for colonial authority. Suhair Rubasi, 25, said she had no problem with British soldiers remaining in Aden, as they played an important role. She argued they could teach the government how to organize the city.

The new relationship between Yemen and the U.K.

Since independence—redefining the relationship between the colonizer and the colonized—what tangible changes have occurred in the relationship between Yemen and Britain?

Nawaf Shamsan, manager at the British Council in Sana'a, said Yemen and Britain have entered a new phase based on mutual respect.

Speaking on the current initiatives Britain is involved in, he said, "The British government provides

support across the board in various areas in Yemen. Our focus areas include development, politics, education, reform and governance."

Politically, Britain has also played a significant part in the formation of the National Dialogue Conference, with "the British Embassy is playing a key role in helping Yemen through the obstacles and challenges it has faced since the revolution."

Speaking on the specifics of the British Council, Nawaf said that they "work in three key areas in Yemen, those being education, women's development and cultural endeavors through arts councils."

He said the new government removed many of the barriers that prevented the British Council from focusing on these three areas. In the past, ministries and government agencies were unwilling to implement certain programs.

However, "with the establishment of the new government, we have seen a lot of support and keenness to make sure that the programs do really reflect the needs of students, teachers and target audiences."

In addition to reflecting on the impact of colonialism on Yemen, Britain has also experienced a colonial legacy. Yemeni communities have been established in Britain since the 1860s, and they represent some of the oldest Muslim communities in the country. Bringing a unique mix of cultures to the U.K., Yemenis have added depth to British multiculturalism. Many Yemenis living in the U.K. celebrate holidays such as the Nov. 30 Independence Day by displaying Yemeni flags and hosting parties.

What about the future?

With the end of Ali Abdullah

Saleh's 33-year dictatorship and the handing of the presidential mandate to Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and the Government of National Unity, this Independence Day provides an opportunity to reflect on the past whilst looking toward the future. As Yemen moves toward the start of the National Dialogue, a process that will shape the long-term political vision of the country and affect the atmosphere for political change, Nov. 30 takes on special significance. Although Yemen continues to face many challenges during the transitional period, Independence Day signals the country's ability to overcome adversity and to build sustainable and positive relationships.

Khalid Al Madhaji, a 27-year-old from Sana'a, said, "This day proves that yesterday's problems in Yemen can change with faith, providing a strong base for better future."



Girls celebrate Independence day by creating a collage about what Yemen means to them.



A group of youth work on an art project that explores Yemeni culture and history.

Spanish book reflects on life for women from outside perspective

Story and photos by Nadia Haddash

Although Yemen does not have the same restrictions for female drivers that other countries do, challenges and obstacles remain for women who get behind the steering wheel.

The Spanish writer, Pedro Riera

recently completed a fiction story about a 27-year-old Yemeni girl named Intisar. An employed university graduate, Intisar has a sense of freedom when she drives a vehicle. Her story, and the stories of a number of other Yemeni women, are detailed in the Spanish-language book "El Coche de Intisar," translated as "Intisar's Car."

Riera, who writes children's and



The author and his wife drew inspiration for the book by collecting experiences from local women.

youth novels, secretly conducted interviews with more than 30 women from 2011-12, while on an extended visit to Yemen with his wife. The story is based on these interactions.

The piece of work touches on Yemeni society and culture, including the influence of qat—a mild narcotic used by 50 percent of men and 30 percent of women in Yemen. The story also grapples with the decision to wear a hijab and the satisfaction of Yemeni women who chose to cover.

Riera said one Yemeni woman told him Yemeni men want women to wear a niqab to prevent men from looking at them. However, the woman told him ladies can use it their advantage because it provides anonymity.

Alienor Reira, the author's wife, said she helped garner ideas for the story.

"A lot of people think that the current status of women in Yemen and other Arab nations is because of Islam," she said. "In fact, the

foe is not Islam; it is the traditions and customs developed and dominated over the course of the past decades."

"I know I may not be able to win the battle in my life. But what is important for me is to leave a trace in the minds of those whom I encourage to see things as I perceive them and in a way similar to my way of thinking."

The story was specifically written for Westerners to convey the status of Yemeni woman. The author said there was strong reaction from those in the West who say Yemeni society is patriarchal. Thus far, "Intisar's Car" has been published in Spain and France.

"The story surprised the world and made it clear that the Yemeni woman exercises her social life and plays her role just as the rest of women in the world," Pedro Riera said. "The women in Yemen dream and strive to experience democracy and to be free and prosperous so she can exercise her rights without the permission of men."

Award-winning filmmaker unable to get Dutch visa

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

The short film, "Picture," just won the second place prize at the Meknes International Festival for youth cinema in Morocco, and now the film has been invited to be screened at the Arabian Camera Festival in the Netherlands. However, the film's director, Yemeni poet, Swsan Al-Ariqi, will be forced to submit and watch her film online, from home, because there is no staff at the Dutch Embassy to issue her a visa to the Netherlands.

"I wonder why there is a Dutch Embassy if they don't issue visas," the budding filmmaker said. Al-Ariqi says she contacted the embassy to secure her participation on the festival, but was disappointed to find that there is no consular staff able to provide travel permits for Yemenis. She was instructed to go to Egypt or Jordan to obtain one, an option Al-Ariqi cannot afford.

Fawzia Al-Obeidi, a local employee at the Dutch Embassy said the Netherlands does not maintain a foreign consular staff at the moment "due to security reasons."

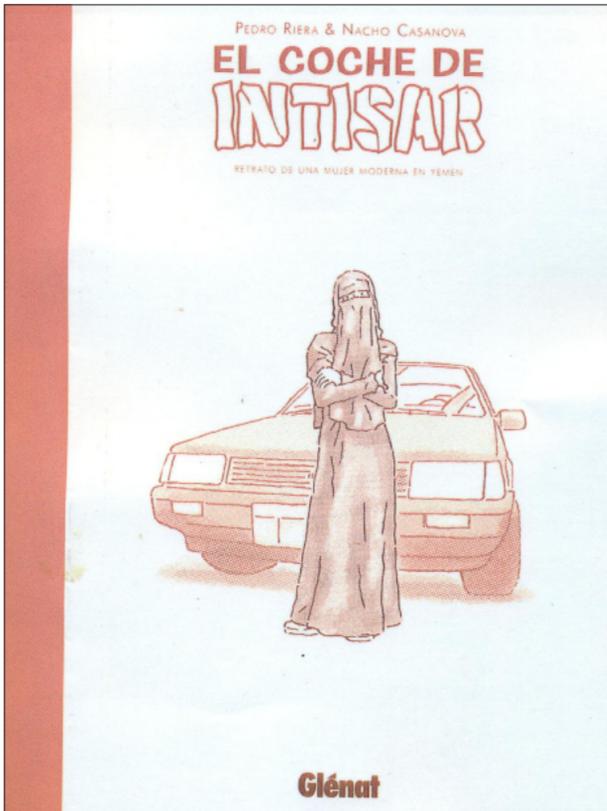
Al-Ariqi, who has made two other award winning films, is frustrated by the situation. She says not only will the quality of her film be compromised because she cannot deliver it in person, but there are also many talented Yemenis who are capable of making contributions on an international level, but are inhibited because



Swsan Al-Ariqi will not be able to screen her newest film.

many European Union countries' embassies currently have similar policies.

"Picture" highlights the marginalization of Yemeni women and social stigmas associated with their societal role. Al-Ariqi's first film, "Forbidden," won the Zoom award for short films. Additionally her other film to date, "Bint Al-Bahr" (the Girl of Sea), was exhibited at the first Arabian film festival in Britain.



The short story uses cartoon graphics for its 192 pages.



International Rescue Committee (IRC) Yemen Program

TENDER NOTICE

Reference IRC: 002/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 life-saving 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:

« Electric Surface, Submersible and Progressive Cavity Pumps»

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: Wednesday, December 12th, 2012 before 16:00

3) Manufacturers or suppliers are strongly recommended to present themselves imperatively with the Proposals must include the following information:

- The unit and total price of the items in the list.
- The delivery terms (see special conditions below)
- 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.
- A copy of the registration in the chamber of commerce (proof of legal operation in Yemen)
- Bank references (letter of financial position obvious)
- Warranty letter

Vacancies Announcement

The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has got a loan from the Islamic Bank for Development to finance the Agricultural Development Project in Abyan governorate. The ministry, represented by the project, is looking to fill the following posts

Financial and administrative manager

Qualifications:

- Bachelor degree in finance and accounting;
- Experience (at least ten years) in financial and administrative organizing of internationally funded projects;
- Excellent knowledge of computer use
- Very good command of both spoken and written Arabic and English

Water users' expert

Qualifications:

- Bachelor degree or higher in general agriculture, agricultural economy, community management and irrigation engineering
- Experience in establishing water users' associations and training farmers on their activities
- Excellent knowledge of computer use
- Fluency in both written and spoken English and Arabic

Rural development expert

Qualifications:

- Master's Degree in economics, rural development, or irrigation and water resources.
- At least ten years of experience in rural development.
- Good command of computer skills.
- Good command of spoken and written English.

Agricultural guidance expert

Qualifications:

- Applicants should hold a university degree majoring in economics or agricultural guidance.
- At least ten years of experience in the field of agricultural guidance.
- Good command of computer skills.
- Good command of spoken and written English.

Applications must be sent to the general manager of Agricultural Development Project, Abyan governorate, during office hours in the coming four weeks. Applications will not be accepted after four weeks of publishing this announcement in this newspaper. Employment will be based on annual contracts with six months on probation.

Address: Republic of Yemen, Abyan, Zinjibar,
the office of the governor
mobile: 733221484/ 777943135.

عيد الاستقلال.. البوابة لعلاقة جديدة بين اليمن وبريطانيا

داود أرنولد
أميرة ناصر

بالنسبة للعديد من اليمنيين، فإن الثلاثين من نوفمبر من كل عام هو بكل بساطة يوم استراحة من العمل، وفرصة لقضاء وقت مع العائلة، وحضور الصلوات، والحصول على أوقات الخلو.

تاريخياً، يشهد هذا اليوم بداية حركة اليمن نحو الاستقلال الشامل، فبينما حصل شمال اليمن على استقلاله في مطلع نوفمبر من العام 1918، كان الجنوب حينها تحت وطأة الحكم البريطاني حتى الثلاثين من نوفمبر من العام 1967.

وبسبب الموقع الهام والاستراتيجي على خليج عدن، فالسيطرة على جنوب اليمن منحت بريطانيا موطئ قدم في تجارة التوابل المربحة والدخول إلى طرق التجارة المختلفة عبر العالم، معززين نفوذهم كقوة عالمية هائلة.

جنوب اليمن كان تحت الحكم البريطاني منذ العام 1823، حين احتلت شركة الهند الشرقية البريطانية ميناء عدن وشكلت اتحاد جنوب بلاد العرب. وبالرغم من رفض بعض المحافظات، من ضمنها حضرموت، للانضمام للاتحاد، إلا أنها استمرت في تشكيل محمية الجنوب العربي والذي ظل أيضاً على علاقة وطيدة مع بريطانيا. وفي حين وعدت بريطانيا تلك المناطق بالاستقلال في عام 1968، فإن طريقة حكمهم الظالمة والاستعمارية تسببت في زيادة مشاعر السخط ضد البريطانيين.

وكان توحيد اتحادات تجارة عدن في العام 1956 زود نمطة لليمنيين ليصبحوا

مسييين بشكل متقدم ويطوروا حس الوحدة الوطنية، والذي بدأ من خلال ولادة أول مجموعات قومية لجنوب اليمن. وبعد استهلال الكفاح المسلح ضد السلطة البريطانية في 14 أكتوبر عام 1963، تسببت هذه المجموعات في إغلاق مؤقت لقناة السويس في العام 1967. وكانت تكلفة خوض حرب طويلة أن قامت القوات البريطانية بانسحاب تدريجي.

للعديد من اليمنيين، فإن هذا اليوم يعرف كبادرة لعلاقة جديدة ومتساوية بين اليمن والمملكة المتحدة. حلا عيد الناصر، 21 عاماً، قالت بأن هذا اليوم سمح لليمنيين أن يثبتوا ولأول مرة حقهم في الحكم الذاتي والسيطرة على جميع المناطق في أراضيها. "الثلاثون من نوفمبر سمح لليمنيين بأن يظهروا للدول الأخرى بأنهم تمكنوا من الحصول على حريتهم بعد استعمار قاسٍ امتد لأكثر من 125 عاماً.

لا يعلم جميع اليمنيين تاريخ هذا اليوم أو أنهم لا يعتبرونه يوماً هاماً في تاريخ اليمن، لطيفة طه قالت أنها لا تعلم شيئاً حول يوم الاستقلال، مشيرةً إلى أنها أكثر علماً بتفاصيل ثورتي سبتمبر وأكتوبر. فهي تعتقد بأن هذا اليوم هو فقط عيد استقلال لليمن.

علاقة جديدة بين اليمن وبريطانيا أعاد الاستقلال معنى العلاقة بين المستعمر والمستعمر. ما هي التغييرات الملموسة التي حدثت في العلاقة بين اليمن وبريطانيا؟

نواف شمسان، مدير المجلس البريطاني في اليمن قال بأن اليمن وبريطانيا على أعتاب مرحلة جديدة

من العلاقة القائمة بينهما من الاحترام المتبادل.

وتحدث شمسان حول المبادرات التي شاركت فيها بريطانيا قائلاً: "لقد قدمت الحكومة البريطانية الدعم لليمن في عدة جوانب حيث أن الجوانب التي ركزت

عليها تتضمن التنمية والسياسة والتعليم والإصلاح".

سياسياً، لعبت بريطانيا دوراً بارزاً في صياغة الحوار الوطني، والسفارة البريطانية بدورها لعبت دوراً كبيراً لمساعدة اليمن في الخروج من الصعوبات

والتحديات التي واجهته أثناء الثورة. وتحدث شمسان حول دور المجلس البريطاني في اليمن قائلاً: "يلعب المجلس البريطاني دوراً في 3 جوانب وهي التعليم وتنمية المرأة والمسامي الثقافية من خلال الفنون التي يقدمها معينة.

وبحسب شمسان، فإن الحكومة اليمنية أظهرت رغبة كبيرة في تقديم الدعم بتطبيق البرامج التي تعكس فعلاً احتياجات الطلاب والمدرسين والجمهور الذي قد يستفيد من هذه البرامج.

وبالإضافة إلى التفكير في أثر الاستعمار على اليمن فإن بريطانيا قد جربت تركة الاستعمار. وقد تأسست الجاليات اليمنية في بريطانيا منذ عام 1860 لتمثل بذلك واحدة من أقدم الجاليات المسلمة هناك. وقد أضاف اليمنيون عمقاً للتعددية الثقافية البريطانية عندما جلبوا خليطاً من الثقافات إلى المملكة المتحدة. ويحتفل العديد من اليمنيين في بريطانيا عن طريق عرض الأعلام اليمنية أو إقامة الحفلات.

ماذا عن المستقبل؟

مع انتهاء نظام علي عبدالله صالح الديكتاتوري الذي استمر لمدة ثلاثة وثلاثين عاماً وتسليم الرئاسة إلى عبيد بن منصور هادي وحكومة الوفاق الوطني، فإن يوم الاستقلال يقدم فرصة للتفكير في الماضي وفي نفس الوقت التطلع إلى المستقبل. وبما أن اليمن تخطو نحو الحوار الوطني الذي يعتبر عملية ستشكل الرؤية السياسية طويلة الأمد في البلاد وستؤثر على مناخ التغيير السياسي، فإن ذكرى الثلاثين من نوفمبر لها دلالة خاصة. وبالرغم من التحديات التي تواجهها اليمن يثبت يوم الاستقلال أن البلاد تستطيع أن تتجاوز الأوقات الصعبة وتبني علاقات إيجابية ودائمة.

وكما يقول خالد المدحجي - مواطن من صنعاء، 27 عاماً، "هذا اليوم يثبت أن مشاكل الأمم في اليمن يمكن أن تتغير بالإيمان لتقديم قاعدة قوية لمستقبل أفضل".



Photo courtesy of The British Council



Y.T. photo by Saadq Al-Ahmed

Independence Anniversary



30 November

تتقدم

بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات

لفخامة الأخ المشير الركن

عَبْدُ رَبِّهِ مَنْصُورُ هَادِي

رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 45

لعيد الاستقلال في 30 نوفمبر

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

محمد عبدالله مقبل العامري

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

عصام أحمد علوي السكاف

المدير العام

Congratulations

We present our warmest
congratulations and best wishes for

H.E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi

President of the Republic

And to all our great Yemeni people

Independence Day

the 45th anniversary of

the 30th of November

Many Happy Returns

Mohammad Abdullah Al-Amry

Chairman

Esam Ahmed Al-Sakkaf

General Manager

البنك الأهلي اليمني

National Bank Of Yemen

Trust & Experience الخبرة و العتة



٣٠ نوفمبر في عيون اليمنيين

ناديا هداش

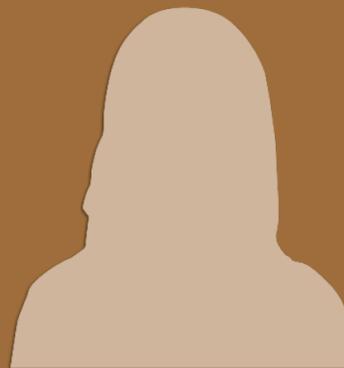
يحتفل اليمنيون يوم غد الجمعة بالعيد الـ45 للاستقلال والذي شهد خروج الاحتلال البريطاني من الجنوب. وحتى الآن ما يزال البعض لا يعرف الكثير عن عيد الاستقلال، والبعض الآخر يجهل الكثير حول هذه الذكرى. (يمن تايمز) التقت بعدد من المواطنين، للتعرف على مدى وعيهم حول هذه الذكرى فكانت هذه الحصيلة:



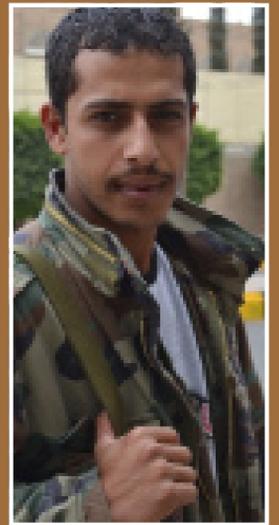
فهد الكوكباني، 13 عاماً، طالب في المرحلة الابتدائية وبائع متجول قال إنه يعلم أن الـ30 من نوفمبر هو انتصار تابع لمنجزات ثورة 26 سبتمبر و14 أكتوبر وأن في الـ30 من نوفمبر خرج آخر جندي بريطاني كان مستعمر الجنوب، لكنه يعتقد أن الأطفال الذين كانوا في عهد البريطانيين تلقوا تعليمهم أفضل بكثير من الوقت الحالي. ويضيف "الأجانب يحبون التعليم ويعلمون غيرهم بأسلوب جميل ولكن نحن الآن لا نحب التعليم لأن المعلمين والمدارس ليست جيدة".



عبدالستار الحاشدي، سائق تاكسي، يقول: "لا شك أن أعياد ثورتنا بما فيها الـ30 من نوفمبر هي فخر لكل مواطن يماني ولكني أخاف من زمن أصبح التاريخ فيه مخفي ولا أحد يهتم أو يكثر له إلا في الاحتفاء بذكره". ويضيف "أطفالنا يكبرون وهم يواكبون آخر صيحات العالم ولا يدركون أن تاريخهم هو مواكبة لتطويرهم ونهضة لوطنهم والاقتراء بمن صنعوا هذا التاريخ لا بالاقتراء بما يفعل الغرب، وهنا يأتي دور الأسرة والمدارس والإعلام لترسيخ حب الانتماء والوطنية ولكن كما هو واضح فدور الإعلام والتعليم غائب تماماً".



غدير إسماعيل سراج، موظفة في وزارة التربية، فإن "الاستقلال كان بداية الانطلاقة الحقيقية صوب إعادة تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية وفي هذا تكمن أهمية احتفالات شعبنا بالـ30 من نوفمبر الذي مناسبتة اليوم تستمد معانيها وتكتسب دلالاتها أكثر من أي وقت مضى كونها تأتي في ظروف هناك من يسعى فيها في محاولة يائسة إلى استغلالها لاستعادة الماضي البائس". وأضافت: "نحن الآن أكثر وعياً ولن نسمح بإعادة التاريخ المظلم مرة أخرى ولهذا قامت ثورة 2011"



مبارك النوري، 25 عاماً، حارس، قال: «لا أعلم لماذا أحتفل بهذه الأعياد في حين أنني لم ألقى أي تعليم، فأنا أتيت لصنعاء منذ عدة شهور للعمل لأعول أسرتي في الريف نهاية كل أسبوع، بالإضافة إلى أنني أنشغل في مزرعتي أغلب الأوقات عند عودتي لقريتي.. وهذه هي حياتي.»



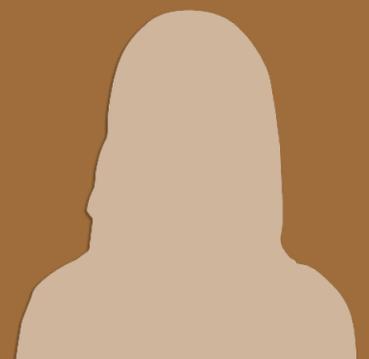
محمد علي الخولاني، عامل في محل قطاع غير السيارات يقول: "بالرغم أنني لم أكمل تعليمي ولا أتابع وسائل الإعلام بشكل دائم، لكني على علم تماماً أن الاحتفال بعيد الاستقلال وجلاء آخر مستعمر عن جزء غال من الوطن يعد محطة هامة للاحتفال بإنجازات وتحولات شهدتها الوطن".



فيصل المجاهد، عامل في محل اتصالات، يعلم أن الثلاثين من نوفمبر عيد يحتفي به الشعب كل عام مع أعياد الثورة اليمنية المباركة 26 سبتمبر و14 أكتوبر، ولكن ما يحصل، حسب قوله، هو عكس ما يقال تماماً فأهداف الثورة اليمنية حُفقت للبعض فقط وليس لكل الشعب اليمني والدليل «أننا ما زلنا تحت خط الجهل والفقر فيما فئة من اليمنيين استفادوا من الثورة ليكونوا في خط المتعلمين والمتقنين والأثرياء».



ويرى محمد سليمان المسوري، متقاعد منذ سنتين، أن الأحرار والثوار من رجال الثورة اليمنية السبتمبريين والاکتوبريين والنوفمبريين غدوا اليوم خالدين في رحاب التاريخ.



وتقول الطالبة الجامعية رضوى سعيد بامطرف، 22 عاماً، : "درسنا عن تاريخ ثورتنا في الابتدائية والإعدادية ومرت السنين ونحن الآن في المرحلة الجامعية ولا توجد أي مادة مقررة عن تاريخنا". وتضيف: "من المفترض أن نقدي بالغرب ودول الخليج فيما يخص منهاج الدراسة وأن تكون مادة التاريخ مادة تلامنا في كل مراحلنا الدراسية لكي لا ننسى تاريخنا ونشغل بأمور أخرى تجعلنا ننسى أهمية تاريخ الوطن الذي كتبه الشهداء بدمائهم".

