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5

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SabaFon , Yemen's first and largest cell phone operator , conducted the 5th draw of the surprises scratch card with awards including a Porsche car "the Grand Prize" that went to Mr. Amjad Faraj Saeed Altamimi from Hadramout Governorate . The company also awarded other financial prizes worth millions of Yemeni Rials in a ceremony was hold in Aden with a large of attendees , local journalists and SabaFon managers . During the ceremony, there were many activities and funny sketches for children and adults plus direct draws of Samsung Galaxy mobiles be granted for the attendees. On this occasion, Mr. Mohamed Obadi , Marketing Communication Manager , affirmed that the Scratch Card Offer is still going on and the 6th draw will be held in early June . The next biggest award will be a new car , and there will be many other financial prizes. SabaFon Subscribers can enter the next draw by simply recharging their lines with 80 -units Scratch card ; they can also send a text message containing the code number 80 to 211 to get details of the offer.



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Unity Day Special

Celebration and remembrance



Photo by Sarah Al-Zawary

Yemenis hold a candlelight vigil to remember last year's suicide bombing, which struck Sana'a in May, 2012 on the eve of the annual celebration of Unity Day. How far has the country come since then? Turn to Page 4 for the full story.

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Millions-strong protest in Aden calls for secession

Ahead of Unity Day, Southern leader calls for escalation of disobedience

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

ADEN, May 22 — On Tuesday night, former-president Ali Salem Al-Beidh gave a televised speech from London, broadcast on Channel Aden Live, calling for an escalation of strikes and civil disobedience ahead of Wednesday's Unity Day, the annual celebration of the joining of North and South Yemen in 1990.

Earlier that day, in Al-Orothh Square in Aden, millions of mem-

bers of the Southern Movement, or Hirak, gathered in the street, calling for regional secession.

The crowd raised the flag of the once-sovereign South and chanted national slogans.

Ahmed Jahnoon, an organizer of the protest, told the Yemen Times Hirak had spent two weeks in preparation, coordinating with different factions of the Southern Movement.

For now, Jahnoon said the protests are peaceful, though he did not rule out the possibility of "armed fighting" in the future.



Protest organizers say that so far, their demonstrations have been peaceful.

Abdulrahman Anees, an activist and journalist in Aden, told the Yemen Times that despite rumors that the Southern Movement is ideologically fractured, these mass protests prove that the movement is united in its aims.

Colonel Omer Holais, the spokesperson for Aden's security forces, told the Yemen Times that Waheed Rasheed, Aden's governor, met with security forces in Aden at the beginning of the week and prepared a plan to maintain peace in the city.

Large numbers of traffic police were deployed in the streets, Holais said, to organize traffic movement and the unprecedented crowds.

"The situation in the governorate is stable and the security forces in Aden are on high alert," he said.

The Organizing Committee of the protest asserted that Colonel Nasser Al-Nobah, the founder of the Southern Movement, attended the celebration in spite of an unresolved disagreement with Ali Salem Al-Beidh that occurred recently.

On May 21, 1994, Al-Beidh announced disengagement between the South and North of Yemen, one month after the Civil War of 1994, which was launched by the former-president Ali Abdulla Saleh against the South.

Since the Southern Movement was established, as many as 2,000 Southerners have been killed in clashes between the Southern Movement and state security forces, according to some estimates.

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Al-Qaeda takes a bite at the NDC



Mamoon Hatem is a leading figure in Al-Qaeda in Ibb governorate.

Unlike Al-Qaeda, the Houthis are participating in the NDC. This has led to criticism of the group. Here, a banner reads: "Warning: Houthis are a virus that tries to mess with your faith. Delete / Keep."

Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, May 22 — A lecture by the Mamoon Hatem, an Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) leader from Ibb governorate has been uploaded to the popular website and has been receiving hundreds of views. This particular brand of radical Islamic ideology has now taken to targeting the National Dialogue Conference, or NDC.

The lecture, produced by Al-Malahim Foundation, was originally presented in Ibb governorate and uploaded to Youtube on April 9, 2013.

Since then, it has been promoted and linked to by many websites, blogs and Facebook groups such as Ansar Al-Mujahideen Network, Bina Al-Umma, Mujahideen Jihadi Channel, Murabiteen Foundation, and Aljihad.com.

It has been viewed over 600 times. Hatem's claims are this: the participants in this dialogue are "enemies of sharia," Islamic law, and

"supporters of the devil." Some "naive Yemenis" have fallen into this dialogue "trap," Hatem says. It calls on those participating in it to repent, otherwise they will cement their status as "infidels."

The presentation warns the faithful to be careful of such events which are manipulated by the West and are used to apply a "Western agenda on Islamic soil."

Hatem warns that the participants of the conference are promoting a secular state, a threat to the Islamic character of the coun-

try. Hatem warns that a French committee will draft Yemen's constitution, which will render Yemen's foundations in Islamic sharia null and void.

Hatem also takes issue with the fact that women are present in a mixed environment at the NDC.

Politically, Hatem says that the conference will eventually hand over Sa'ada to the Houthis and the South to the Southern Movement. This, he says, will be "against Islam's interest."

Tahrir cleans up

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, May 22 — Starting on Tuesday, the cleaning and painting campaign of the streets in Tahrir square have been going on under the patronage of Tahrir district manager.

Mohammed Atif, the general secretary of Tahrir district in the capital city, told the Yemen Times the campaign is going to continue in cooperation with the school students of Tahrir and cleaning workers.

Three days will be devoted to painting. Cleaning will last over one week, according to Atif.

This campaign aims to restore Tahrir Square to its original condition, through cleaning up and painting the pavement as well as repairing the street lamps, fountains and planting trees.

"This improving the general scene of Tahrir Square," Atif said. This campaign has been launched after half a month of evacuating the tents of former president Ali Abdulla Saleh's loyalists. Tents were set up in 2011 to display support to the former regime.

Soldiers protest new park

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, May 22 — Following the release of a presidential decree that ordered the transformation of the Military Compound Division into a public park, dozens of First Armored Division soldiers have started protesting on the site.

Refusing to lay the foundation stone for the newly agreed project, soldiers chanted slogans calling on President Hadi to halt construction and focus on improving the circumstances of soldiers across the country.

"The officers demand promotions" says Colonel Abdulmalik

Al-Hatami, manager of the relations department in the sixth military region.

Although President Hadi recently ordered a military committee to number unregistered soldiers to increase access to benefits, Al-Hatami said a lack of follow-up action from the government and the soldier's mistrust of the Ministry of Defense have increased the intensity of the protests.

Al-Hatami added that the protesting soldiers were supposed to be relocated to Hodeida and Amran over one month ago following the military restructuring, yet they remain in Sana'a.

Arab states at a crossroads

Linda Gradstein
TheMedialine.com
First Published May 9

When revolutions broke out one after the other in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Syria more than two years ago, there was a feeling that things in the Middle East were dramatically shifting. The impetus for what was dubbed the "Arab spring" seemed to be a sincere impulse by millions of people to throw off authoritarian rulers and move towards democracy.

But in all of these countries, especially Egypt and Syria, the move towards democracy has been far from simple. In Syria, President Bashar Al-Assad has managed to hang on, and in recent weeks, even take back some territory he had lost, far longer than most people had predicted.

Moshe Ma'oz, an Israeli expert on Syria, says Al-Assad, a member of Syria's Alawite minority, seems to be hanging on, despite Israeli intelligence predictions that his regime was nearing its end.

"Right now there is some kind of status quo between Al-Assad and the rebels," he told The Media Line. "I might even say that the balance of power is in favor of the regime because the army of 300,000 people is still loyal to him. He also has the support of the middle class, even those who are Muslim and Christian."

Part of the problem, he says, is that the rebel opposition has not been able to unite, and the international community has been hesitant to intervene. But eventually, he says, Al-Assad will fall, and there could be chaos in an area that is crucial for both Israel and Turkey, which has a 700-mile border with Syria.

"Both Israel and Turkey should support the same thing — a mainstream Islamic regime," Ma'oz says.

"The alternative is worse because that means Al-Qa'ida, Salafis, or Jihadists."

The death toll in Syria is mounting daily, and there seems to be no end in sight. More than one million Syrians have fled the country, and another two million have fled their homes to other parts of the country. Recent air strikes attributed to Israel increased tension in the area, although Israeli officials said they do not believe Al-Assad wants to open another front against Israel, they are concerned that he could be transferring high-tech weapons to Hizbullah guerillas in south Lebanon and Israel has stepped up its alert.

When it comes to Israel's southern neighbor, Egypt, the situation is radically different. Long-time autocrat Hosni Mubarak stepped down after massive peaceful protests and Mohammed Morsi was elected in a democratic vote.

"The main achievement is that people feel they can protest and they no longer have a fear of authority," Maye Kassem, a professor of political science at the American University of Cairo told The Media Line.

Yet the optimism that Egypt's transition to democracy would be smooth has dissipated as Egypt faces a growing economic crisis.

"People feel their standard of living has deteriorated," Kassem said. "Even access to water and electricity -- they can be cut off, often for days on end. People are not willing to buy more than the basic necessities because they want to keep their money close to them."

Personal security has also gone down, as crime and sexual harassment of women has gone up. Tourism is down significantly.

Egypt has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$4.8 billion loan, but has so far been unable to close the

deal. Foreign investment is down, and the international community seems unsure that Morsi will be able to maintain the financial reforms that the IMF is demanding.

One place where the Arab spring revolution hasn't taken hold is, perhaps ironically, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinians have been struggling for an independent state well before the Arab spring began. In 1987, the first intifada, or uprising against Israel, began and in 2000, the more violent, second intifada.

It would be logical that Palestinians, inspired by the Arab spring, would have launched a new uprising against Israel. But they have been preoccupied with other issues including the rift between Fatah, which controls the West Bank, and Hamas, which controls Gaza.

The Obama Administration is currently trying to restart peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians, with a new effort spearheaded by US Secretary of State John Kerry. But some Palestinian analysts say that without intensive US involvement there won't be peace.

"Neither the Palestinian nor the Israelis are the players in this game — the grand masters are the Americans," Munther Dajani, a professor of political science at Al-Quds University told The Media Line. "When the Americans feel there should be peace here, they will impose it in any way, shape or color that they want."

Looking at the broader Middle East, Dajani says it is too early to see the final results.

"The Arab spring is a mass movement which is sweeping the Arab countries one by one," he said. "It will take a few years for it to be over. I don't think anybody can evaluate it if it positive or negative because we haven't seen the end of it."

NDC Update

- NDC participant Mohammed Salem Akkosh is still being held by Nihm tribe despite ongoing tribal and official mediation. Akkosh was taken in 5:00 a.m. on Tuesday by the tribes while he was on his way to Al-Mahra. He was supposed to be with the National Dialogue team visiting Al-Mahra but missed the flight so decided to catch up with them on his own. He was taken in by the tribe while he was driving through the outskirts of Sana'a.
- The Development, Good Governance and State Building Working Groups have managed to start their field visit to the governorate of Al-Mahra safely, despite security concerns of potential riots marking Unity Day. The team was instructed to stay together and in fixed locations throughout the visit which will be limited to the capital city of Al-Ghiadha, where citizens from other towns will come to in order to meet with the NDC participants.
- The deadline given to the working groups to submit their report on their work to the consensus committee is decided at May 28, 2013. The consensus committee will be given one week to review the reports so as to remove any uncertainties and coordinate between the out-

puts of inter-related groups before they are delivered to the mid-term general assembly starting on June 8, 2013.

- The NDC presidium enforced a decision on the participants to limit their demonstrations, sit-ins or any form of protest to after 1:00 p.m. in order to speed up the progress of the working groups which is repeatedly interrupted by the protests and holidays.
- Field visits to the cities of Aden, Sayoun and Shabwa have been delayed to after May 22. Depending on the security situation, the visits will commence on Saturday, May 25.
- Mohammed Qahtan, member of the supreme committee of the Islah party has been approved to temporarily replace the secretary general of the party Abdulwahab Al-Anisi who is receiving critical medical treatment abroad and could be gone for several months.



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Wounds from last year's attack still fresh

Amidst celebration, a somber commemoration of bombing at Al-Sabeen



A monument has been created in memory of the suicide bombing victims. Ingraved in silver plater, are the names of those killed.



Haythem Abdo Musid Haidara of Central Security Forces, was one of those killed in last year's suicide bombing.

Photo by Sara Al-Zawqari
Story by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

The photographed faces of young soldier flutter in the wind on the wide avenue of Al-Sabeen in Sana'a. Each one of these men is dead, killed in a suicide bombing that struck this main thoroughfare the capital last year.

The street is still haunted by these faces, by those who lost their lives on May 21, 2012. It was here—facing the massive Al-Saleh Mosque of Sana'a—that one year ago, tragedy struck preparations for the annual celebration of national unity, the joining of North and South Yemen into one nation in 1990.

Among the soldiers rehearsing for the parade which was to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the national unity was a man strapped explosives. He blew himself up, killing 120 soldiers and causing serious injuries to other 350.

The bodies of lifeless soldiers laid scattered on the ground after the attack, charred and blackened.

In the immediate aftermath of the attack, Ansar Al-Shariah, an Al-Qaeda affiliated group, assumed responsibility in a public statement. But few who were there that day and affected by the attack, feel that justice has been served.

"The wounds are still fresh," Khaled Al-Manzeli, a soldier Central Security says that he often thinks back to that day.

"I still remember the heartbreak of hearing that my colleagues died. I couldn't believe it." Looking down at the floor, he added, "Those who killed the soldiers can't have consciences."

Mahdi Al-Jarbani is the commander of the Fourteenth Battalion in the Central Security, which was participating in the rehearsal last year.

"Seventy eight of my soldiers died," Al-Jarbani said, his voice shaking. "Dozens others are still undergoing medical treatment."

A statue that carries the names of all those who lost their lives in the incident has been built in the past year and will be lit up in commemoration on Unity Day. Throughout the year, people have visited the place, praying for the soldiers, holding candlelight vigils.

But, even with these commemorations, a sense of closure is elusive. There are too many unanswered questions, Salman Omar, a soldier from Ibb, says. "We did not forget. We will not be silent until the perpetrators receive punishment."

In an effort to hold someone accountable, in February of this year

the Specialized Criminal Court—which typically deals with cases of terrorism—ordered the seizure of the properties of General Yahya Mohammed Abdulla Saleh, who was then Chief of Staff of Central Security and Abdul Malek Al-Tayeb, the former Commander of the Central Security.

The court also ordered the freezing of their bank accounts and barred them from travelling abroad.

Amin Hajar, a lawyer, said that calling Saleh and Al-Tayeb to court was gesture only, done to please the public. On the ground, the two men have not had to answer any questions about the day and whether they were negligent in their duties.

General Fadhil Al-Qawsi, the commander of the Special Security Forces, said in a statement published in the state-run 26 September Newspaper that YR 24 million was granted to each family of the victims.

All most of the soldiers from Central Security had sided with the former president Ali Abdulla Saleh in the 2011 uprising that eventually led to his ousting. Many of them participated in government-crackdowns on the groups of young revolutionaries that camped out in the capital's streets two years ago.

However, this tragedy—instead of further dividing this fractured country—led to a broader sense of nationalism.

Khalil Al-Omari was one of the young protestors who took to the street in 2011.

The news of the bombing shocked him.

Before the attack, Al-Omari was delighted that for the first time in 33 years, Yemen would commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the unity without President Ali Abdulla Saleh.

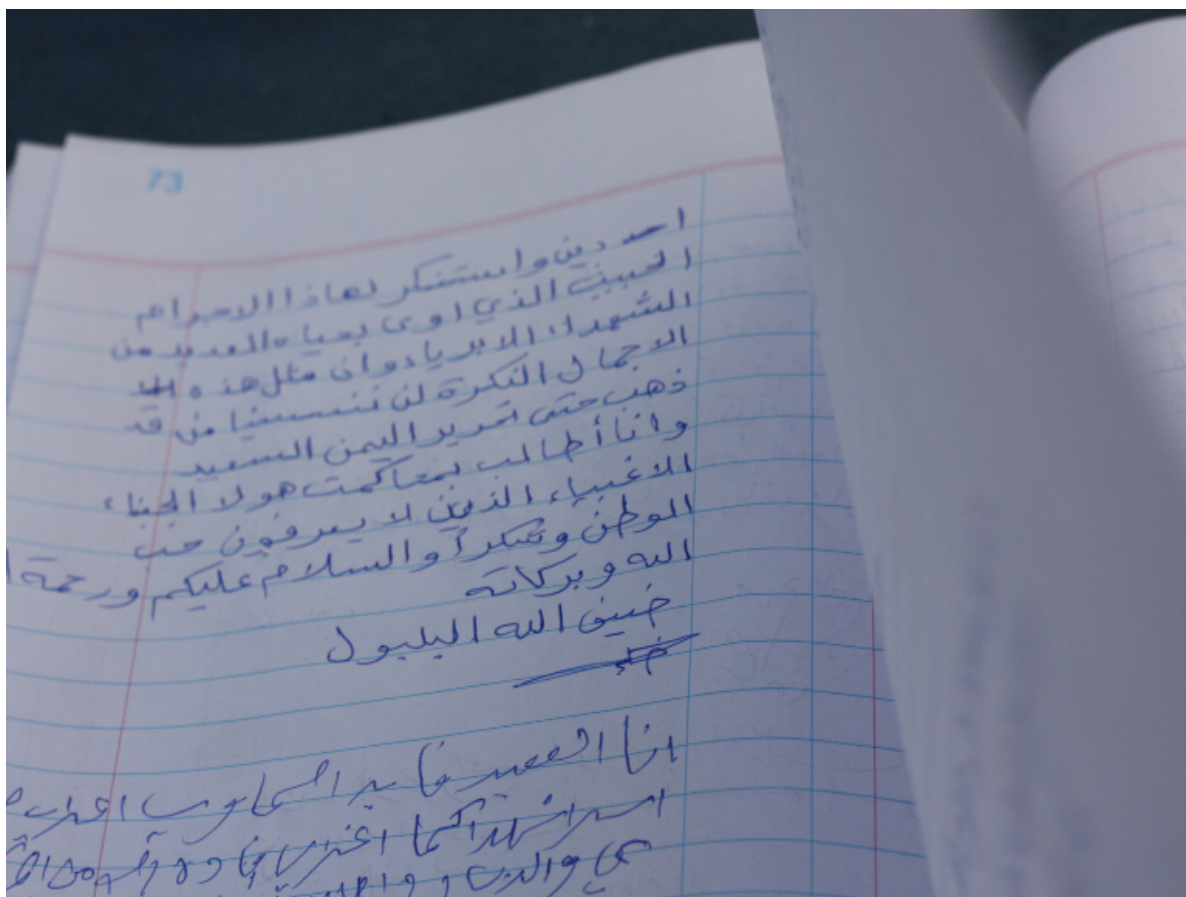
"[The bomber] wanted to spoil the joy," he said. "We should remember this day forever."

To commemorate the victims of the incident, the Central Security (now Special Security Forces) held a football league championship. The final match was held on Tuesday. Families of the victims were there, as guests of honor.

"This street of Al-Sabeen will bear witness to the brutality of terrorists," Al-Al-Omari said.

Al-Omari, who as a revolutionary may have faced off with the soldiers who lost their lives, now recognizes their humanity. He said that he sees them as heroes.

"The deceased will be remembered as brave," Al-Omari. "The killers will be sent to the dustbin of history."



Family, friends, and community members shared notes at a visual to share their condolences



News clippings of young soldiers killed in last years suicide bombing are posted on a board at the site of the attack.

From our pages Suicide bombing in Sana'a

May 21, 2012:

Over 70 soldiers from the 14th company Shock Troops of the Central Security Forces were killed on late Monday morning in a suicide explosion, the wounded Major Mahdi Al-Jarbani, commanding officer of the company told the Yemen Times.

The blast occurred in Al-Sabeen Square while troops of different military and security units were performing military drills in preparation for the National Unity Day military parade planned to take place on Tuesday May 22.

Al-Jarbani who was currently receiving treatment at the police hospital, near the Headquarters of the Central Security Forces said that his 100-troop-company was almost completely annihilated by the blast and that other soldiers of other nearby units were also seriously wounded. Initial reports say that 111 soldiers were wounded, with 80 of them taken to the same hospital as Al-Jarbani. Other wounded were taken to the state-owned Thawra public hospital and the official military hospital, both located in the capital Sana'a.

"While Lieutenant Colonel, Ali Salah, [of the defense ministry and speaker for the drill] was speaking and introducing the defense minister, a huge explosion occurred, after that I could only see black smoke everywhere," said Al-Jarbani.

"Most of the troops of my company were killed, many decapitated. Three of my officers are still missing," he added.

Families of the victims and reporters were not allowed in any hospital.

A Security source told the Yemen Times that the bomber was a soldier who blew himself up during military drills in preparation for the celebration of National Unity Day.

Military officials of the defense ministry said the suicide bomber was a soldier taking part in the drill and that he was a member of the Central Security Forces, headed by former President Saleh's nephew, Yahia Mohammed Abdullah Saleh.

However, another source at the Ministry of Defense cited an eyewitness who said that the suicide bomber sneaked into the drill at Al-Sabeen Square, only a few meters away from the Central Security Forces' Headquarters.

This eyewitness said that the suicide bomber joined the drill from Al-Sabeen public park, next to the headquarters of Central Security and Al-Sabeen Square, and then blew himself up. Two other suicide bombers were caught following the blast.

The Defense Ministry said that an investigation is already under way, but no findings have been announced yet.

This incident took place during an exceptionally important time for Yemen. May 22nd Yemen celebrates its National Unity Day (marking the anniversary of its unification between the North and South) with the first president from formerly Southern Yemen since the country was unified on May 22nd, 1990. The President, Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi, came into office on Feb 21, 2012, after a yearlong uprising toppled his predecessor Ali Abdulla Saleh.

Hadi ordered a military parade with all of Yemen's armed forces represented to celebrate the anniversary of unification on the 22nd only days previous to the blast. This parade will be the first one to be performed without Saleh in office, and the first since 1990.

Teaching Unity

Creating a unified country through school curriculum

Story and photo by Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Following the unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, all school curricula were integrated and unity-related lessons introduced.

It was a deliberate, conscious decision. If the newly-unified country was to move forward, the people themselves—starting with the youngest—would have to see themselves as one.

Books were distributed to schools throughout the country, to Aden, Sana'a, Taiz, Marib and everywhere in between.

Everyone would be learning the same things—the same account of history.

But the curriculum has its critics.

From the 4th grade the subject of patriotism is instructed in all public schools. From 7th grade to 12th, a separate class is dedicated to teaching patriotism, taught two days a week, in periods of 45 minutes.

But Fathi Al-Yusfi, a tenth-grade student in Al-Asha'r School in Taiz, said that the lessons go in one ear and out the other.

"We've studied since primary school but we forget everything. We're only thinking about exams," he said. "All I know about unity is that it was achieved in May 22, 1990."

The significance of the day, the meaning of the day for the people, it seems, fell through the cracks.

"We do sing the national anthem every day at the end of morning assembly," Al-Yusfi offered.



In a 5th grade textbook, ousted-president Ali Abdullah Saleh raises the flag of the united country. The national curriculum has not been updated since 1999.

Dr. Abdulrazaq Al-Ashwl, the Education Minister, said the curriculum is strong. It contains many lessons that contribute to the concept of national unity. But he did admit its shortcomings.

"Instructors, the most efficient part in the educational process, may not always understand the concept of unity in order to pass it to students," Al-Ashwl said.

Mahioab Al-Kamali works at the Ministry of Education but sees many faults in the way the subject of national unity is taught around the country. The curriculum only focuses on "backwardness in the North" and "colonization in the South," he said. It also reduces the national history to the stories of powerful politicians, not normal people.

"The historical stages of

Yemenis as a united people should be highlighted. There are misconceptions—such as [the idea that] achieving unity was due to certain individuals' will and not people's," he said. It's difficult to address the complexities of the subject inside the classroom.

Salman Al-Zuriki, a fifth-grade student at the Socotra School in Sana'a, said "I know nothing either about unity or the day it was achieved."

Abdulghani Al-Qershi, a senior teacher of history, geography and patriotism in Taiz, said the unity issue is important and needs to be addressed in an easy and sequential manner.

"But instead of boosting national values among students, these lessons aim only to explain the topic for students in order to pass

exams," Al-Qershi said.

Ramzi Hussein, the principal of Alsamom School in Sheikh Othman district of Aden, pointed out that the curriculum should be updated to address new, more challenging topics facing the unity of Yemen now, such as the uprisings of 2011, the growing secessionist movement in the South and the series of wars waged in Sada'a over the past decade.

What students don't learn in the classroom, they will often pick up outside, from friends and relatives.

Family stories have preserved the other histories, the ones that didn't make it into the school books.

Samer Al-Massah, a tenth-grade student from Aden, said learning about national unity—the good and bad parts—through people around him.



The national anthem of Yemen

The national anthem of Yemen was written by Abdallah Abdulwahab Noman and set to music by Ayoob Tarish Absi, both men from Taiz. Prior to unification, the song served as the national anthem of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

*Repeat, oh world, my song
Echo it over and over again
Remember, through my joy, each march
Clothe him with the shining mantles
Of our festivals
Repeat, oh world, my song
In faith and love am I part of mankind
An Arab am I in all my life
My heart beats in tune with Yemen
No foreigner shall ever dominate over Yemen*



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On the occasion of Unity Day on 22nd May

Many Happy Returns

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If Hadi wants Yemen whole, he must talk to the South

Faisal Al Yafai
Thenational.ae
First Published May 21

“If you want peace,” runs the Latin expression, “prepare for war.” It is an idea Yemen’s president Abdrabbu Mansur Hadi, as a career military man, ought to know well. In the modern context of Yemen it applies most to the “Southern question” - again, a topic the president should know well, as both a Southerner and a long-time vice-president.

And yet Hadi appears not to take the political war brewing in the South seriously enough. Rightly, the president has decided the current interests of the country are best served by keeping Yemen united. But he has not yet accepted that many others see it differently, and thus does not seem to be prepared to fight the political war for the South that is looming.

For a politician hailed as a strategist, this oversight is a strategic error. If Hadi wants Yemen to remain whole, he will have to take the possibility of secession seriously.

The idea of a separate Southern state in Yemen has gained popularity in the past half decade but especially so since the ousting of Hadi’s former boss, Ali Abdullah Saleh.

It remains more an idea than a policy, but in a way that provides it with greater raw animating power.

The grievances of Southern Yemen go back a long way, but were entrenched by the unhappy union with the north in the early 1990s.

Since then, Southerners have been removed from positions in the military and the public sector and many saw their lands confiscated and their businesses shut down. The Southern Movement, known as Hiraq, was set up in 2007 to address some limited grievances but has since gained rapid support all across the South, centred around the city of Aden.

What happens to the Southern Issue remains the biggest question that the on-going National Dialogue will have to answer. Sensing this, Hadi offered the Hiraq movement a large share of the seats in the dialogue, only to be rebuffed by those factions that would rather discuss separation.

Although a small delegation from Hiraq is taking part in the dialogue, notable factions - including one of the largest, led by the former president of South Yemen Ali Salem Al Beidh - are not, refusing to sit down with representatives of what is now increasingly called the “northern occupation”.

Yet Hadi acts as if the representation of this one faction means that Hiraq as a whole - and, more importantly, the public opinion that animates it - is represented at the dialogue. That could prove a dangerous miscalculation.

A separate Southern Yemen would be a serious change to the map of the Arabian Peninsula. If the new country followed the contours of its predecessor, formerly known as the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, it would border both Oman and Saudi Arabia, sit on the strategically vital Gulf of Aden



A separate Southern Yemen would be a serious change to the map of the Arabian Peninsula

and include the country’s largest port, the lion’s share of its coastline, and most of the remaining oil reserves.

Due to that complexity alone - which would, naturally, have to be resolved in tandem with the other environmental and demographic challenges that face the entire country - it is not something Sanaa, Riyadh or most of the international community want to contemplate.

But events in the South could overtake the politicians. Although the leaders of Hiraq are divided on the best political strategy, among a wide swathe of Southerners there is broad agreement on issues.

The three R’s continue to animate the movement: genuine political representation (whether in an inclusive government in one country or as a separate South), reinstatement of lands and jobs, and redress for what Southerners say was institutionalised discrimination.

At the end of last year, Hadi set up a tribunal to address some of the issues of reinstatement, promising to return to Southerners property seized after the 1994 civil war. But it has moved slowly, while other events - such as drone strikes by the United States - continue to inflame the South.

By not making a genuine effort to fix legitimate grievances of Southerners, Hadi is making his task of steering Yemen through this political transition harder.

Hiraq has distanced itself from the jihadi groups that periodically spring up across the South and from any external influence from Iran. The movement could be an ally to Hadi, if only he would make them an offer.

What might that be? The best solution now on offer to Hadi would mean a “grand bargain” of sorts with the South, offering some level of autonomy, perhaps, in return for dropping secessionist demands.

Whether Hadi can make such an offer - and whether he can find anyone in the South to listen, agree and deliver the deal - remains an open question.

But Hadi is running out of time. Whereas at the beginning of the year, he might have found factions within Hiraq open to dialogue on greater inclusion in a Sanaa government, now public sentiment is hardening, moving towards autonomy and more.

The longer he waits to speak to the South about remaining in a genuine Yemeni union, the less likely he is to find anyone willing to listen.

YT vision statement



“To make Yemen a good world citizen.”

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



OUR OPINION

What we should celebrate on May 22

This is the 23rd anniversary of the national unity achieved in 1990. Judging by the atmosphere across the country this celebration is more of a political stance rather than a celebration of a national event. There are those with, and those against, and the ones in between are just happy that there is a day off.

However the political viewpoints towards Yemen’s unity are manifested with more than just words or peaceful assemblies. Unfortunately there is an almost certainty that there is bound to be violence one way or the other. I am worried that the terrorism attack on the central security parade last year at Al-Sabeen Square in Sana’a, which claimed the lives of around a 100 soldiers, might repeat itself. Hence, the rigorous security measures all over the capital city.

I am also worried that the political terrorism of today, which is more serious than the religious terrorism of the Al-Sabeen Square, (see our report about last year’s tragic attack on Page 4) is getting more and more aggressive. We already know of sophisticated sniper rifles being distributed to outlaws in the Southern governorates.

This is a bad sign that says we are against some difficult times of political assassinations. Trusted sources say that elements of the former regime are behind this act.

As it is, the field visits of the national dialogue teams have been tainted with some violence which at times was quite serious, such as when the helicopter carrying participants was fired on by terrorists with Kalashnikovs while flying over Rada’a of Al-Baidha last week. Four bullets hit their mark, but no one was hurt.

We weren’t sure at first whether the members were targeted because of their involvement in the national dialogue. But now we know—this is exactly why they were attacked.

Another recent, disturbing event was when angry masses held the NDC team in Socotra island under siege for twice, once by Southern Movement and the other time by former sultan who is seeking old glory. ??

The latest incident happened in Nihm, on the outskirts of Sana’a. On Monday night, local tribes held an NDC member captive in return for the release of a tribal prisoner. As of writing, the NDC member is still being held.

It seems the conference has a lot going against it. There isn’t really a festive atmosphere in the air. And it may feel like there are a lot of reasons *not* to celebrate. So why should we?

I think we have reasons to celebrate that we overlook because we tend to focus on the bad news. We can celebrate that we had change of power peacefully, something that other “more advanced” countries in the region did not achieve. We can celebrate that our youth, women, civil society and other groups are much more active, visible and represented in political life.

We can celebrate that we have amazing strong activists—and especially women who rock, as I wrote last week. We can celebrate that we have beautiful weather and amazing sunshine that so many countries around the world are dying for. We can celebrate that we have a young population with youth who will eventually raise this country on their shoulders and take it to the top. I’m sure of that.

We can celebrate our aspirations, our quests, our ambitions and dreams.

This is what inspires us and give us the will to go on.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Stop the leaks

William P. Barr,
Jamie S. Gorelick and
Kenneth L. Wainstein
Nytimes.com
First Published May 20

Following the disclosure that the Justice Department obtained the telephone records of Associated Press journalists, The A.P. and other news organizations have sharply criticized the action as investigative overreaching and unwarranted interference with the ability of journalists to report on government operations.

As former Justice Department officials who served in the three administrations preceding President Obama’s, we are worried that the criticism of the decision to subpoena telephone toll records of A.P. journalists in an important leak investigation sends the wrong message to the government officials who are responsible for our national security.

While neither we nor the critics know the circumstances behind the prosecutors’ decision to issue this subpoena, we do know from the government’s public disclosures that the prosecutors were right to investigate this leak vigorously. The leak — which resulted in a May 2012 article by The A.P. about the disruption of a Yemen-based terrorist plot

to bomb an airliner — significantly damaged our national security.

The United States and its allies were trying to locate a master bomb builder affiliated with Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, a group that was extremely difficult to penetrate. After considerable effort and danger, an agent was inserted inside the group. Although that agent succeeded in foiling one serious bombing plot against the United States, he was rendered ineffective once his existence was disclosed.

The leak of such sensitive source information not only denies us an invaluable insight into our adversaries’ plans and operations. It is also devastating to our overall ability to thwart terrorist threats, because it discourages our allies from working and sharing intelligence with us and deters would-be sources from providing intelligence about our adversaries. Unless we can demonstrate the willingness and ability to stop this kind of leak, those critical intelligence resources may be lost to us.

At the time the article was published, there were strong bipartisan calls for the Justice Department to find the leaker. Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. gave that assignment to Ronald C. Machen Jr., the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, who is known for his meticulous and dedicated work. Importantly, his assignment

was to identify and prosecute the government official who leaked the sensitive information; it was not to conduct an inquiry into the news organization that published it.

His office, which has an experienced national security team, undertook a methodical and measured investigation. Did prosecutors immediately seek the reporters’ toll records? No. Did they subpoena the reporters to testify or compel them to turn over their notes? No. Rather, according to the Justice Department’s May 14 letter to The A.P., they first interviewed 550 people, presumably those who knew or might have known about the agent, and scoured the documentary record. But after eight months of intensive effort, it appears that they still could not identify the leaker.

It was only then — after pursuing “all reasonable alternative investigative steps,” as required by the department’s regulations — that investigators proposed obtaining telephone toll records (logs of calls made and received) for about 20 phone lines that the leaker might have used in conversations with A.P. journalists. They limited the request to the two months when the leak most likely occurred, and did not propose more intrusive investigative steps.

The decision was made at the highest levels of the Justice Department, under longstanding

regulations that are well within the boundaries of the Constitution. Having participated in similar decisions, we know that they are made after careful deliberation, because the government does not lightly seek information about a reporter’s work. Along with the obligation to investigate and prosecute government employees who violate their duty to protect operational secrets, Justice Department officials recognize the need to minimize any intrusion into the operations of the free press.

While we cannot know all of the facts and considerations that went into the department’s decision, we do know that prosecutors were right to try to find out who gave this damaging information to The A.P. They were right to pursue the investigation with “alternative investigative steps” for eight months first. And ultimately, they were right to take it to the next stage when they still needed more to make a case against the leaker. If the Justice Department had not done so, it would have defaulted on its obligation to protect the American people.

William P. Barr was the United States attorney general from 1991 to 1993. Jamie S. Gorelick was deputy attorney general from 1994 to 1997. Kenneth L. Wainstein was assistant attorney general for national security from 2006 to 2008.

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Food, dress and language

The legacy of national unity on Yemeni culture

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Prior to unification, the North and the South of Yemen had completely different cultures. What happened when the country became one? Have the cultures butted against each other, intermingled or integrated into one coherent whole since unity?

Majed Zaid, a young man from Aden, says that qat—the popular evergreen plant chewed as a stimulant—is the only legacy of unification. Qat-use in the South, he says, didn't exist before unity. Now, it's ubiquitous.

Abdulqafer Al-Shaibani, a

writer, believes the country has become united—at least linguistically. Decades before, he says, regional dialects made it difficult for people from different regions to communicate. Thanks to increased rates of travel between the two regions, most Yemenis can understand each other irrespective of regional differences.

Unlike the South, where carrying weapons and chewing qat have become increasingly common since unity, many argue that Northern culture has benefitted from exposure to new social behaviors.

In weddings, both men and women from different governorates prefer to dance to songs taken from Lahj governorate.

Antar Mohammed, a folk singer in Sana'a, said that "half of the songs he sings" at wedding belong to singers from Lahj, such as Faisal Alwi and Mohammed Sa'd Abdulla, or from Hadramout, such as Abu Baker Salim.

Food has also been influenced by the unification. Several culinary delights from Aden, like Ma'soba, Zorbian and Mutafaia, have also become part of the daily food culture in northern governorates.

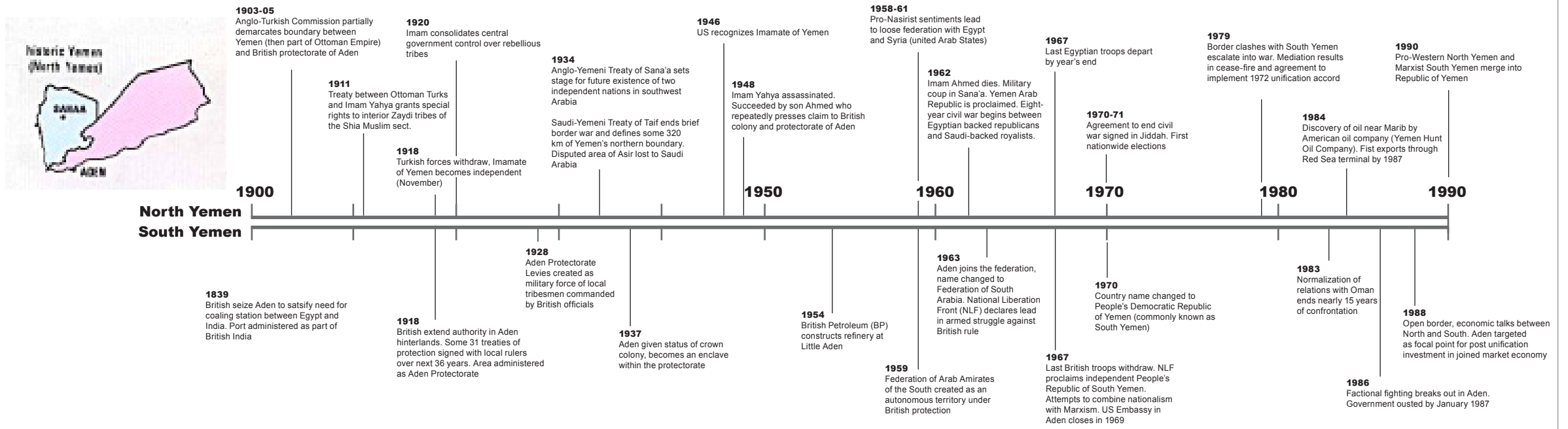
Ammar Ali, a waiter at Al-Shaibani Restaurant, said, "Northerners depended mainly on rice and salta in their daily meals before the revolution." Now, food in the north is much more diverse.

Although northern and southern cultures are flourishing throughout the country, 70 year old, Mahmmmed Zaid - from Aden - is frustrated with the qat trend that has developed in the south since unity. Zaid explained how qat was originally viewed negatively in Aden, and is still associated with social shame in many areas like Hadramout. He went on to say how qat chews were once seen to be a social gathering only during holidays however, that is no longer the case.

Now that chewing qat is seen as a social norm, young people are more distracted than ever, says Zaid. The South used to be known for having a good work ethic. Not anymore.



Timeline: From 1900 to 1990, a brief history of North and South Yemen



Announcement for

Expression of Interest

to provide the services of third party inspection company

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC), announces the need for appointment of a consultancy inspection company for the equipments and materials that shall be supplied for the project (upgrade of Sana'a Waste Water Treatment plant) financed by a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development No. 383-99.

SWSLC invites all qualified inspection companies who have previous experience in the field of technical testing and inspection of electro-mechanical equipment to submit their expression of interest in files, comprising the following:

1. Company profile
2. Eligibility and accreditation certificate for technical testing and inspection
3. Company current position with regard to technical, financial and administrative aspects
4. Field and years of experience
5. Reference of parties (companies, government agencies, etc) that can be conducted
6. Company administrative structure
7. Official licenses and registrations issued by the institutional agencies of the country of company residency

Description of the project

- New inflow sewer line with manholes
- Course screens
- Inlet pumping station
- Fine screens and fine screens building
- Grit chamber
- Inflow Measurement
- Primary settling tanks
- Primary sludge thickeners
- Digested sludge thickeners
- Anaerobic digesters
- CHP building
- Biological gas holding tanks
- Gas generating sets and boilers
- Roads and fence
- Upgrading of return sludge pumping station
- Retention basin, pumping station and sewer line

Finance of the contract

This contract will be financed by the Yemeni government

Documents shall be submitted at the following address

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation
Al-Hasaba, near the Ministry of Health and Population
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 009671238640
Mobile: 00967777887732
Att. Project Manager Eng. Mohammad Al-Sharfi

Deadline for submission: 11 AM, 23/06/2013

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION
HEALTH POPULATION PROJECT (HPP) Grant No. H640-RY

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of Republic Yemen has received a grant from IDA (Grant No. H640-RY) to implement the Yemen-Health Population Project financed from International Development Association (IDA), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of financial officer for the project administration unit

Financial Officer

The Ministry of Public Health and Population and Health and Population Project (HPP) now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job description and qualification below:

SPECIFIC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Financial Manager will work under the supervision of the Grant Management Manger. The Financial Manager will be responsible for the following:

- Manage and supervise all daily financial activities of the Project
- Ensure that there is a functional financial management system.
- Maintain an updated copy of the Project's Operational manual
- Maintain proper accounting procedures and internal control to ensure that the assets of the project are properly safeguarded.
- Solve any technical problems that may arise with the financial management of the project.
- Supervise subordinate accounting staff, as may be required, to assist with the operation of the Project's financial management.
- Manage and reconcile project's bank Accounts.
- Ensure that required financial management reports for the project are produced on a timely basis.
- Prepare the annual and quarterly budgets for the project operations and financial planning
- Input data entry in accounting systems as necessary and review data entered by the accountant.
- Assist in contracting of the external auditor on an annual basis and follow up on any auditor findings and recommendations,
- Follow up with the implementation of the agreements and contracts signed by the project's with personnel.
- Support the implementation of the project activities related to the establishment of satisfactory financial management systems at selected health offices at the Governorates.
- Support the preparation of TOR of the financial auditors and coordinate the work of the auditor and respond to findings generated from audits

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- University degree in accounting or finance.
- A minimum of five years of professional experience in a financial management and accounting position
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's financial management requirement.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Experience with computers and accounting software and programs.
- Proficiency in Both Arabic and English.

Interested applicants, who strictly meet above requirement, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to address below during office hours at or before 13:00 hrs on June 19, 2013. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employments of consultants.

Ministry of Public Health and Population

Project Administration Unit (PAU)

1st Floor - Program Building Mazda St. Al-Hassaba - Sana'a

Tel: + 967- + 1 234559, Fax: + 967- + 1 234572

E-mail: fadhlem@gmail.com

الأمين العام المساعد لحزب الحق:

اللقاء المشترك تخطى عن رؤيته للإنقاذ الوطني



محمد المنصور

من قبل الفراق من قبل المشترك يعيدنا إلى المربع صفر.. أنا كتبت هذا الكلام في صحفتي في الفيس بوك، وقلت إن تخطى المشترك عن برنامجه الموحد في الإتجاه الذي يكون فيه رافعا للمشروع الوطني هو فعلا عودة إلى مربع ما قبل تأسيسه.

لماذا تعتقد أن هناك صعوبة في

هذا السقف ألا تعتقد أن رؤيتكم كان مبالغاً فيها؟

لا.. ليست من قبيل المبالغة، وإنما نحن نشعر بمظلومية إخواننا في المحافظات الجنوبية، لأنهم قدموا أرضاً وشعباً ودولة.. وجاءوا إلى الوحدة بروح منفتحة وبأحلام وريدة، لكن كان سوء الإستقبال وسوء التصرف والمعاملة كانت بالمرصاد لكل أحلام وطموحات اليمنيين.. ومن هذا المنطلق نشعر أن المشكلة ليست في الجغرافيا، أيضاً للأسف هناك عقليات من النخب السياسية في الشمال لازالت متحجرة حتى الآن، يعني عندما جئنا إلى الحوار كنا قد استبشرنا بالنقاط العشرين التي رفعت من قبل اللجنة التحضيرية للحوار، لكثير الكثير من تلك النخب واجهتها برود أفعال غير طبيعية وصعب عليها حتى الإعتذار.. ولذلك نقول لهم إذا كنتم حريصون على الوحدة يجب أن تعيدوا أولاً الحقوق إلى أصحابها ويجب أن تكون لكم مدونة سلوك جديدة.. بمعنى تعامل مختلف، قبول بالأخر يعبرون عنه بمفردات سياسية وإجتماعية وقانونية.. يعني الآن هم شريكون في السلطة لماذا لا يساهمون في عملية رد المظالم؟ لماذا لا يقومون بتهيئة خطاب وطني يرتفع إلى مستوى طموحات الناس جميعاً.. حينها نستطيع أن ننتزع من الأخوة في الحراك الجنوبي بداعي الأخوة والحرص على المصالح المشتركة والمصالح الاستراتيجية لليمن شمالاً وجنوباً بعض التنازلات، لكن أن يظلوا في نفس المتراس وأن يظلوا يرددون ذات المقولات ونفس الفتاوى والتلويح بالورقة الدينية والمذهبية فلن يتحقق شيئ.

لولا اللقاء المشترك لما بقيت الكثير من الأحزاب

الإعتذار للجنوب لدى القوى السياسية التي ذكرت؟

أعتقد أن ذلك يأتي نتيجة للسوابت اللاوطنية التي لازالت، لأنه لو كنا تعلمنا من دروس العاميين الماضيين، على اعتبار أن هنالك طرفاً لا يعترف بالثورة.. لأن البعض يعتبر أن هذه الثورة تكتيكات وأنه بالإمكان أن يبقى النظام السياسي نفسه مع تغيير بعض الوجوه.. يعني البعض يعتقد أن مشكلته مع علي عبد الله صالح فقط.

وأنتم في حزب الحق؟

نحن ليست مشكلتنا مع علي عبد الله صالح، نحن مشكلتنا مع النهج والثقافة والتوجه الذي أنتجه ونظامه بكل رموزه.. إذا هذه الرموز التي تسترت بالثورة مازالت تراهن على أنها ستعيد إنتاج نفسها وأنها تنحني للعاصفة ثم تعود لتتمسك بتلابيب السلطة بأجمعها.. يعني مازالت أطروحاتها في الجنوب هي نفس أطروحاتها في صعدة ما قبل الحرب وما قبل الثورة.. وبالتالي أقول إن هذا التكتيك وهذه السياسة خاطئة.

هذا السقف ألا تعتقد أن رؤيتكم كان مبالغاً فيها؟

لا.. ليست من قبيل المبالغة، وإنما نحن نشعر بمظلومية إخواننا في المحافظات الجنوبية، لأنهم قدموا أرضاً وشعباً ودولة.. وجاءوا إلى الوحدة بروح منفتحة وبأحلام وريدة، لكن كان سوء الإستقبال وسوء التصرف والمعاملة كانت بالمرصاد لكل أحلام وطموحات اليمنيين.. ومن هذا المنطلق نشعر أن المشكلة ليست في الجغرافيا، أيضاً للأسف هناك عقليات من النخب السياسية في الشمال لازالت متحجرة حتى الآن، يعني عندما جئنا إلى الحوار كنا قد استبشرنا بالنقاط العشرين التي رفعت من قبل اللجنة التحضيرية للحوار، لكثير الكثير من تلك النخب واجهتها برود أفعال غير طبيعية وصعب عليها حتى الإعتذار.. ولذلك نقول لهم إذا كنتم حريصون على الوحدة يجب أن تعيدوا أولاً الحقوق إلى أصحابها ويجب أن تكون لكم مدونة سلوك جديدة.. بمعنى تعامل مختلف، قبول بالأخر يعبرون عنه بمفردات سياسية وإجتماعية وقانونية.. يعني الآن هم شريكون في السلطة لماذا لا يساهمون في عملية رد المظالم؟ لماذا لا يقومون بتهيئة خطاب وطني يرتفع إلى مستوى طموحات الناس جميعاً.. حينها نستطيع أن ننتزع من الأخوة في الحراك الجنوبي بداعي الأخوة والحرص على المصالح المشتركة والمصالح الاستراتيجية لليمن شمالاً وجنوباً بعض التنازلات، لكن أن يظلوا في نفس المتراس وأن يظلوا يرددون ذات المقولات ونفس الفتاوى والتلويح بالورقة الدينية والمذهبية فلن يتحقق شيئ.

هل تقصد بتلك النخب السياسية حزب الإصلاح؟

نعم.. ولكن ليس تحديداً.

ماذا عن رؤيتكم لشكل الدولة التي تناولتموها ضمن رؤيتكم لحل القضية الجنوبية؟

شكل الدولة .. نحن كنا في اللقاء المشترك قد وضعنا رؤانا وثقلنا البرامجي في داخل رؤية الإنقاذ الوطني، التي جرى التخلي عنها للأسف الشديد، وشخصنا مشكلة النظام السابق في الفردية و المركزية الشديدة، وقلنا بأن النظام اللامركزي هو النظام الأصح والأنسب لمعالجة مشاكل اليمن.. وما هو مقدم

أن الفيدرالية قد تكون الخيار الأنسب بين المطروح، لكن إذا لم يكن هناك حل للقضية الجنوبية فلأخوة في المحافظات الجنوبية كامل الحرية في أن يقرروا ما يريدون، بحيث لا يؤدي ذلك إلى ضرر نعتقد أنه سيؤدي إلى إفساد علاقة الأخوة و المودة بين البلدين والشعبين في الشمال والجنوب، لأن السياسة تأتي لاحقة للعلاقات الأخوية وتبادل المصالح.

باعتباركم ضمن تكتل اللقاء المشترك الذي يفاوض على القضية الجنوبية تحت سقف الوحدة وقدمتم رؤيته أعلى من

هل حزبكم قادر على الإستمرار في حال انسحب من تحالف اللقاء المشترك أو تفكك التكتل؟

هذا السؤال يستبطن المستقبل.. لأن ماهو في المدى المنظور أن اللقاء المشترك سيبقى ونأمل أن يتطور ويتجاوز المرحلة الراهنة.. وعلى كل، الأصل في الأحزاب أن تعتمد على نفسها، ونحن نأمل إنشاء الله أن نسارع في عملنا المؤسسي سواء كنا داخل المشترك أو في تحالف آخر. وأتمنى أن نكون عامل تطوير لأن حزب الحق منذ تأسيس أزعم أنه أول حزب بنى اللجنة الأولى في جدار المعارضة اليمنية للسلطة.

هل مازلتكم تعقدون اجتماعاتكم الدورية.. بماذا خرجتم في آخر إجتماع؟

نعم.. خرجنا في آخر إجتماع أنه لا بد من عقد المؤتمر العام.

لماذا رأيتم في تقرير المصير حلاً للقضية الجنوبية؟

في الحقيقة.. نحن مع ما يؤدي أولاً إلى الحفاظ على الوحدة اليمنية.. المصطلحات و المسميات ربما أقل من مستوى أهمية أن نظل كيميانيين أو كشماليين أو كجنوبيين لأن بيننا أواصر أخوة، ولأن الجغرافيا أحياناً لا تشكل مشكلة، المشكلة عندما تتسع الهوة في دواخل النفوس عندما تكون النظرة المتبادلة بين الإخوان في الشمال والجنوب يسودها الإختلاف و التوتر.. ورؤيتنا على كل لم تأتي بجديد باعتبار انها طالبت بتنفيذ النقاط العشرين المتعلقة برفع الظلم و إعادة الحقوق لإبناء المحافظات الجنوبية.. ويعني إذا كان ولا بد من تقرير المصير فليكن ولكن على قاعدة الإتفاق وليس على قاعدة الإختلاف.. بمعنى آخر

الحزب؟
نأمل أنه في المؤتمر العام القادم الذي سنعقد وسيشكل دفعه باتجاه تحقيق هذه الرؤى أن يكون لدينا قيادة فاعلة ويكون لدينا مجلس شوري منتخب وهيئة عليا فاعلة، ويكون لدينا برامج ولوائح تكون مستوعبة للتطورات، التي حدثت في اليمن، لأنه ما كتب من لوائح وأنظمة ورؤى للحزب كتبت في عام 90، وكان سابقاً على كثير من الأحزاب، يعني تخيل أنه البرنامج الذي وضع في عام 90 ندى بالحكم المحلي كامل الصلاحيات وطالب بالغاء وزارة الإعلام كنوع من ضمانات الإعلام الوطني، وبأن يشكل مجلس أعلى للإعلام، أيضاً نادى بأن يكون القضاء مستقل إستقلالاً تاماً.. نادى بأن يكون نظام الحكم برلماني أو شبه برلماني، بمعنى أن يكون لدينا غرفتين مجلس نواب ومجلس شوري.. يعني كان الحزب لديه رؤى سبباً نحو تطوير النظام المؤسسي وهيكله الجيش.. لعل حزب الحق هو أول من لمس في برنامجه السياسي قضية الإزدواجية في الجيش أو خطر أن يكون تابعاً لحزب أو إتجاه سياسي معين.

الآن.. ما الذي أعدتموه لإعادة ترتيب وضع الحزب؟

نحن نعتقد أن إعادة بناء الحزب لا بد أن يكون بعدة إتجاهات تتمثل في المأسسة وتطوير الرؤى والبرامج.. يعني من مرحلة الثورة التي حدثت في ساحات التغيير، نستطيع القول أن لدينا تيار داخل الحزب شبابي لا يقبل بأقل من إصلاح الوضع المؤسسي ولا يقبل بأقل من إصلاح برامج الحزب وتقديم رؤى لما ينبغي أن يكون عليه في المستقبل، وسنسعى إنشاء الله إلى إنشاء ما لم نستطيع أن نشأه بسبب المضايقات وبسبب الإستهداف الذي كان من قبل السلطة.. نعتقد الآن أن الوضع مهيأ لكي نعيد الإعتبار للخطاب الإعلامي للحزب.. لدينا صحيفة موقوفة وأشياء كثيرة.. وعلى كل حال ترتيب الوضع الداخلي للحزب سيكون باتجاهات متعددة ومتكاملة سياسية وإعلامية وتنظيمية.. إنشاء الله نتجج.

هل تعتقد أن دخول الحزب في تحالف اللقاء المشترك قد مثل له جدار حماية من الإستهداف؟

بلاشك أن تواجدنا داخل المشترك وفر لنا غطاء استطعنا من خلاله أن نتنفس.. وأنا أقولها بصراحة لولا اللقاء المشترك لما بقيت الكثير من الأحزاب، وليس حزب الحق فقط.. في ظل الإستهداف القائم من قبل السلطة.. وحزبنا في الحقيقة إستقاد من تواجدنا داخل المشترك.. وعندما أعلنت السلطة عبر لجنة شؤون الأحزاب و التنظيمات السياسية في 17 مارس 2007 إلغاء حزب الحق، اللقاء المشترك لم يعترف بذلك، لأنه يعرف أننا موجودون في كل المحافظات ولنا نشاط في الشارع.

كيف كان موقف اللقاء المشترك من الانقسامات التي حدثت داخل حزب الحق؟

طبعاً المشترك حاول أن يحتوي الخلافات.

مر بفترات عصيبة أبرزها حرب صعدة ومؤخراً عصفت به الخلافات الداخلية، لكنه قاوم وحاول البقاء وإن على رؤوس قياداته.. حصل على مقاعد في مؤتمر الحوار.. ورأى في رؤيته حول القضية الجنوبية أن يتم الاعتراف بحق الشعب الجنوبي بتقرير مصيره.. تستضيف الصحيفة في هذا الحوار محمد المنصور القائم بأعمال الأمين العام لحزب الحق الذي يعاني إنقساماً داخلياً واستهدافاً خارجياً، حيث تناقش فيه وضع حزب الحق الداخلي ورؤيته لحل القضية الجنوبية.. فأبى الحوار..

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسن

بداية، فيم تركز الخلاف لديكم في الحزب؟

في الحقيقة هناك صراع داخل الحزب يمكن أن نسميه صراع الأجيال، حيث هناك وجهات نظر مختلفة أو تكاد تتماحور حول وجهتين، وجهة النظر الأولى تتجه لمأسسة العمل داخل الحزب، والأخرى تفضل البقاء على ماهو قائم مع إضافة تحسينات شكلية. و أنا كنت على رأس الإتجاه الأول، وهو المناداة بعقد مؤتمر عام وبذلت جهوداً منذ العام 2007 لنصل إلى مؤتمر عام يبلي تطلعات الشباب داخل الحزب، لأن الحزب منذ أن تأسس وهو يتعرض لاستهدافات من قبل السلطة.

ماهي هذه الإستهدافات؟
أتم الحزب بالملكية.. أتم بالتبعية لإيران، وبأنه حزب يخص الهاشميين، وغيرها من الإتهامات، لكن الحمد لله كل هذه التهم لم تثبت وبقي الحزب.

ما علاقة ذلك بخلافاتكم داخل الحزب؟

من هذه الإستهدافات نشأت الخلافات التي حاولنا أن تبقى داخل الحزب.. ونحن الآن نحاول أن نتجاوز هذه الخلافات لأن حزبنا مليئ بالأعباء، التي يجب أن نتغلب عليها، ولأننا منذ تأسيس الحزب في عام 90 لم نعقد مؤتمرنا التأسيسي.

لماذا؟
في اعتقادي أنه بسبب مرجعية الحزب، التي تمثلت في عدد من العلماء و الدعاة في صنعاء وزيد وحضرموت وتعز، والذين لم يكن لديهم خبرة في العمل المؤسسي، وإنما كانت خبرتهم في العمل الدعوي و الإرشادي والتأليف والعلم، هذا عوضاً عن كون تيار الشباب كان يفتقد للبعد الذي يتوفر لدى التيارات الأخرى، مثل جماعة الإخوان المسلمين.. اليسار.. البعث.. الناصريين.. هؤلاء كلهم لديهم تجارب وافدة من الوطن العربي، لكن حزب الحق تأسس بمرجعية في الداخل، لذلك انعدم البعد التنظيمي في داخله، هذا إلى جانب سبب آخر هو أننا كنا في حرب صيف 94 ضد الحرب، ولذلك تم احتسابنا على الحزب الإشتراكي.

هل يمكن تسمية ما يحدث داخل حزبكم بثورة القاعدة المتمثلة بالقيادات الشبابية ضد القصة المتمثلة بمرجعية العلماء؟

تقريباً الثورة بدأت من أيام السيد حسين بدر الدين الحوثي الذي طالب في رسالة بعث بها عقب حرب صيف 94 إلى العلامة أحمد الشامي الأمين العام السابق بعقد المؤتمر العام، وهدد بالإستقالة، ولما لم يستجب له ترك الحزب، وخرجت مجموعة كبيرة من الشباب في صعدة ومناطق أخرى، وذلك نتيجة للإتهامات التي كان تسوقها السلطة ضد الحزب، ولهذا توقف الحزب في العام 94 عن ممارسة العمل السياسي، وتوقفت الصحيفة الناطقة باسمه، كان حينها العلامة الشامي منفياً في الأردن، وظل نشاط الحزب متجمداً حتى العام 97 وعودة الشامي من المنفى.

أيهما تعتقد من قسم ظهر الحزب الخلافات الداخلية أم إستهداف السلطة كما ذكرت؟

أعتقد أنها الإستهداف الخارجي، لأنه كان يهدف إلى تجفيف منابع تمويل نشاطات الحزب، لأن الدعم الذي كان يتلقاه الحزب

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هل يمكن تسمية ما يحدث داخل حزبكم بثورة القاعدة المتمثلة بالقيادات الشبابية ضد القصة المتمثلة بمرجعية العلماء؟

تقريباً الثورة بدأت من أيام السيد حسين بدر الدين الحوثي الذي طالب في رسالة بعث بها عقب حرب صيف 94 إلى العلامة أحمد الشامي الأمين العام السابق بعقد المؤتمر العام، وهدد بالإستقالة، ولما لم يستجب له ترك الحزب، وخرجت مجموعة كبيرة من الشباب في صعدة ومناطق أخرى، وذلك نتيجة للإتهامات التي كان تسوقها السلطة ضد الحزب، ولهذا توقف الحزب في العام 94 عن ممارسة العمل السياسي، وتوقفت الصحيفة الناطقة باسمه، كان حينها العلامة الشامي منفياً في الأردن، وظل نشاط الحزب متجمداً حتى العام 97 وعودة الشامي من المنفى.



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

Public Corporation For telecommunications
Congratulates

H. E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi
President of the Republic

and to all our great Yemeni people
On the occasion of National Day on 22nd May
Many Happy Returns

Eng. Sadeq Moslah
Director Genera

Dr. Ahmed Bin Daghr
Minister of Communications
and Information Technology

تتقدم المؤسسة العام للإتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية
بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
لفخامة المشير الركن

عبدربه منصور هادي
رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم
بمناسبة العيد الثالث والعشرون من الوحدة المباركة
أعاده الله علينا وعليكم بالخير واليمن و البركات

د/ أحمد عبيد بن دغر
وزير الإتصالات وتقنية المعلومات

م/ صادق محمد مصلح
مدير عام المؤسسة



نتقدم
بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات

لفخامة المشير الركن

عبدربه منصور هادي

بمناسبة العيد الثالث والعشرون من الوحدة المباركة

We present our warmst congratulations
and best wishes for

H.E.Field Marshal

Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi

on the occasion
of the Unity Day on 22th May.



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —



مصلحة الضرائب
Tax Authority

أحمد أحمد غالب - رئيس المصلحة
Ahmed Ahmed Ghalib - Chairman of Tax Authority
وكافة موظفي المصلحة
and all staff of the Authority

يتقدم كافة موظفي الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
لفخامة المشير الركن

عبدربه منصور هادي

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم
بمناسبة العيد الثالث والعشرون من الوحدة المباركة
أعاده الله علينا وعليكم بالخير واليمن و البركات



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
بالحوار نضع المستقبل



الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

عنهم
الكابتن/أحمد مسعود العلواني
رئيس مجلس الإدارة



اليمنية Yemenia
Yemen Airways
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
الضيافة العربية الأصيلة



on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary
of the Unity Day on 22nd May.

We present our heartfelt congratulations to
H. E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi

President of the Republic

And to the great Yemeni people.

Many Happy Returns

بمناسبة العيد الثالث والعشرين
من الوحدة المباركة

نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات
لفخامة الأخ المشير الركن/

عبدربه منصور هادي

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم.

كل عام وأنتم بخير

المهندس / محمد عبدالله العراشة
المدير العام التنفيذي

طيران
السعيدة

الناقل الوطني الثاني في اليمن

Unity Day: What does it mean to you?

Story and photo by
Amal Al-Yarisi

On May 22 in 1990, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the South, and the Yemen Arab Republic in the North, emerged from a bloody civil war as a unified country,

called the Republic of Yemen. Since then, Yemenis throughout the country have celebrated Unification Day every year. Flags are hoisted on the streets, shopping centers' doors are painted and many people host small family gatherings at their home.

Yemen Times took to the street to ask: What does Unification Day mean to you?



Mohammed Ahmed
Political activist and Deputy Head of the Political Department at the Southern Movement's Supreme Council

"As Southerners, we lost many of our dreams; the two who signed the unity should be punished because they didn't set an appropriate plan for us to follow."



Arif Al-Sharjbi
Taiz, self-employed

"Unity isn't the problem. But it was brought about in a bad way boosting strife and allowing people to prioritize personal interest."



Amani Al-Sharjabi
Taiz, student

"Our national unity is precious. Celebrating it cultivates national values in all of our hearts."



Adel Swailah
Hodeida, self-employed

"Unfortunately, assassination and other disputes continue to occur throughout the country. I wish these hurdles would come to an end."



Abdulrab Saleh Dyab
Taiz, self-employed

"Celebrating this day deepens my feeling of responsibility as a Yemeni. I am surprised to see Yemeni people who do not care about it."



Abdulla Khalid Jabr
Abyan, private worker

"I think of this celebration as one of the most important national celebrations of Yemen. We are still Yemenis, one soul and one spirit."



Samah Hamoud
Sana'a, student

"We [the young generation] can't have a neutral view about unity."



Sara Mohammed Ali
Sana'a, student

"Southern secession has never been a solution. I'm optimistic all problems will be solved, regardless of who creates them."



Mohammed Hamdan,
Sana'a, taxi driver

"I hope the government will be honest in order to accomplish the best for the country."



Tawfeek Hassn Ahmed
student

"Instead of spending a huge amount of money on celebrations, why not invest in things that could benefit the people? What's the point of the celebration?"



Amar Al-Amari
Ra'ada, security guard

"For me, I will celebrate the 'disengagement day.'"

تمارة
.. وجبة كل الأوقات ..
تيشوب
Tamara
Cookies with Premium Date Filling
تمارة كعك محشو بالتمر الفاخر تيشوب

نادي ضباط الشرطة
Police Officers Club

يفتح أبوابه للجميع
Opens its doors for all

رياضة وترفيه
Sports and entertainment

مطعم فاخرة
Elegant Restaurants

نحتاج أخصائي علاج طبيعي
مع خبرة في مجال الإسعافات الأولية للعمل في قسم العلاج الطبيعي لفترة محددة

قاعة خاصة للمؤتمرات والفعاليات
Special hall for conferences and festivals

إستضافة المناسبات والحفلات
Hosting occasions and parties

مساحات خضراء خاصة بالعائلات
Small Parks for Families

- استعداد تام للحفلات الداخلية والخارجية
- نقدم أفضل وأشهى المأكولات اليمنية - الشرقية - الغربية
- طاقم خاص لخدمة زبائن VIP
- مراسم وبروتوكولات دولية
- قاعة خاصة لكبار الضيوف ورجال الأعمال VIP
- قاعة خاصة للعائلات
- مسبح شتوي بمواصفات خاصة
- صالة رياضية خاصة للتدريب البدني عالية المواصفات
- نادي صحي متكامل
- كادر تدريبي على المستوى
- تم توفير خدمة الواي فاي

• Full services for inside and outside parties.
• Provides the best and the most delicious Yemeni, Eastern and Western dishes.
• Special team dedicated for VIPs
• International ceremonies and protocols
• Special hall for VIPs
• Special hall for families
• Winter pool
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Sana'a - Police Academy Street
For more information call
01241230
Fax: 01517108
www.policlub-ye.com
info@policlub-ye.com

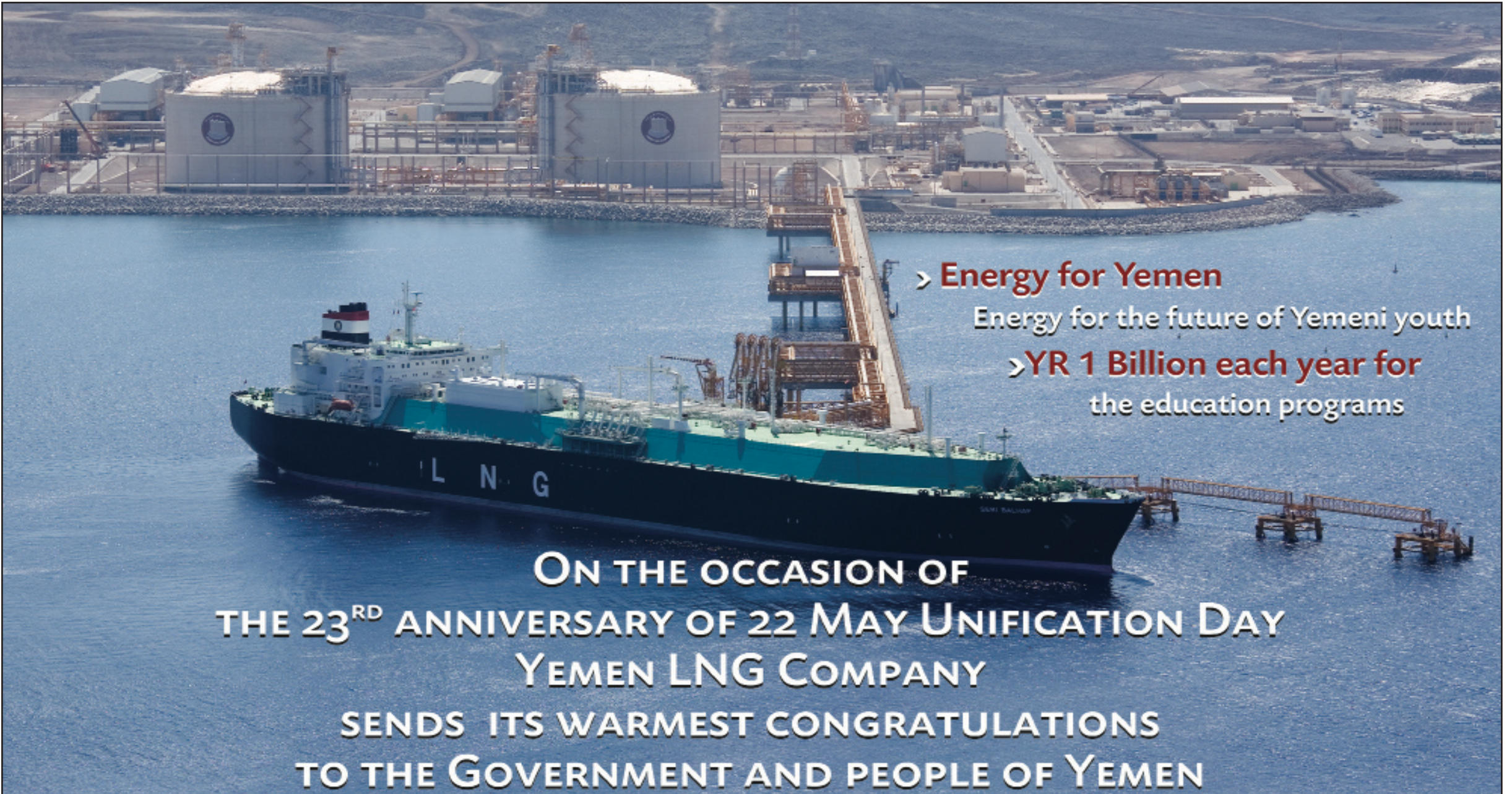


نتقدم
بأسمن آيات التهاني وعظيم التبريكات إلى القيادة اليمنية
وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم
متمنين لليمن وشعبه المزيد من الأمن والاستقرار والتطور والرخاء

شركة توتال يمن للاستكشاف والإنتاج
وشركاءؤها: أوكسيدنتال وسينوكيم وكوفبيك
وكافة موظفي الشركة

بمناسبة العيد
الوطني الثالث
والعشرين لقيام
الجمهورية اليمنية

Lamasat



> Energy for Yemen

Energy for the future of Yemeni youth

> YR 1 Billion each year for
the education programs

ON THE OCCASION OF
THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF 22 MAY UNIFICATION DAY
YEMEN LNG COMPANY
SENDS ITS WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF YEMEN



YEMEN LNG COMPANY



شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية	٠١/٤٥٥٥٥٥
فرع تعز: ٠١/٢١٧١٢٦	
فرع عدن: ٠٢/٢٥٢٤٥٦	
فرع الحديدة: ٠٢/٢٠١٤٧٤	
السعودية	٠١/٥٦٥٦٥٦
الإماراتية	٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤
الأيثيوبية	٠١/٤٢٧٩٩٢
الألمانية (الوفتهانزا)	٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠
التركية	٠١/٤٤٥٥٧٠
السعودية	٠١/٥٠٦٥٧٤
القطرية	٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠
طيران الخليج	٠١/٤٤٠٩٢٢
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء	٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥٧

فنادق

فندق ميركيبور صنعاء	٠١/٢٤٩٦٧٧-٦٦
فندق شمر	٠٢/٢٢٨٦٦٦
فندق موفيميك	٠١/٤١٨٥٥٧
فندق لاوردي	٠١/٤٢٢٠٣٠/٣٠/٤٠
فندق تاج صيدية زرينيس	٠١/٤٢٢٠٣٠
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء	٠١/٤٤٠٣٠٥/٧٤
فندق شهران - صنعاء	٠١/٤١٨٢٢٠

معاهد

معهد بالي	٠١/٤٥٥٤٨٢/٣/٤
معهد التي	٠١/٢٦٤٢٣١
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكبيوتر	٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥
معهد أكسيد	٠١/٥٣٧٨٧١
معهد مالي	٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦
معهد هورايزن	٠١/٤٤٨٥٧٣

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين	٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥
الوطنية للتأمين	٠١/٢٢٢٩٢٤
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين	٠١/٦٠٨٢٧٢
وأعادة التأمين	٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣
شركة أمان	٠١/٤٢٨٨٠٩
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين	٠١/٤٢٨٨٠٩
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين	٠١/٤٤٨٣٣٩

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال	٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠
مدرسة رينبو	٧٣٤٥٥٦٤٥
مدارس صنعاء الدولية	٠١/٤٤٤٣٣
مدرسة التركية الدولية	٠١/٣٧٠٩٢٠
مدرسة متارات	٠١/٤٤٢٠٩١

سفرات

قصد فلاي	٠١/٢٨٠٧٧٧
سكاي للسفرات والسياحة	٠٢/٢٢٢٢٧٠
عطلات الصقر	٤٤٤١١٨
مركز أعمال الصقر	٤٤٦٣٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة	٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٧٢٦٢٢ - ١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

بنك التضامن الإسلامي

البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
البنك المركزي
بنك الامل
البنك القطري الدولي
بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير
بنك سيا الاسلامي
بنك كاليون
يوناييتد بنك لميمد
بنك كاك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
فرع شيراتون صنعاء

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
البريد السريع

شحن وتوصيل

FedEx
UPS
DHL
مركز الذي للخدمات العامة

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الاماني الحديث
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

ارقام مهمة

IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الإستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث المرور
١٢٥٣٧٠١/٧	الشؤون الداخلية
١٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧	الشؤون الخارجية
١٢٥٠٧٦١/٣	الهجرة
١٢٢٢٠٠١/٢	التلفزيون
١٢٠٣١٣١/٣	الصليب الاحمر
١٢٧٢٠٦١	الإذاعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠	رئاسة الجمهورية
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠	رئاسة الوزراء
٠١/٥٤٥١٣٢	وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق
٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣	وزارة الثروة السمكية
٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠	وزارة الثقافة
٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤	وزارة الدفاع
٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣	وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٢٦٣٨٠٩	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
٠١/٤٠٢٢١٣	وزارة الشؤون القانونية
٠١/٢٥٢٢١١	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
٠١/٤٧٢٩١٣	وزارة الشباب والرياضة
٠١/٢٣٥٤٦٣	وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
٠١/٢٣٦٥١٢	وزارة العدل
٠١/٢٢٠٠٥٠	وزارة السياحة
٠١/٤٠٢٣٥٤	وزارة المعترين
٠١/٢٠٣٣٠٩/١٠	وزارة النفط والمعادن
٠١/٢٨٩٥٧٧	وزارة شؤون الداخلية
٠١/٢٦٠٩٠٣	وزارة النقل
٠١/٤٤٤٤٣١	وزارة حقوق الانسان
٠١/٢٣١٤٦٠	وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
٠١/٢٢٧٢٤٢	وزارة الامارة المحلية
٠١/٢٧٤٠٠٨	وزارة الاعلام
٠١/٢٥٠١٠١	وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
٠١/٥٢٧٢٣٢	وزارة التربية والتعليم
٠١/٢٣٧٩١٤	وزارة الخارجية
٠١/٢٢٣٣٧١	وزارة الداخلية
٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥	وزارة المالية
٠١/٢٠٢٢٣٥٧	وزارة المواصلا
٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩	وزارة المياه والبيئة
٠١/٢٢٦١٩٦	وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك

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بحوث عن وظيفة

بكالوريوس محاسبة وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677

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مدرسة متخصص يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية. 734680597

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سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99 علما أن شكل السيارة من (2005 99) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بنقل سرعة اوتوماتيكي، اسود ملكي، السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568

للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون اسود. 777773688

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وعبر مكاتبها ..
.. أن تصحوكم
ولربكم على ركب اسطو لها الحديث ورمالها المتضخمة وعجايبها الرامحة تدعوكم الى زيارتنا لشهد الزمان مما صابا وما، ابتداءً من: صنعاء - الحديدة - المكلا - سيئون - شبوة - القويدة - الطيب - المكلا - عدن - لاس - والمكلا

إعلان وظيفة

شركة رائدة في مجال التجارة والمعاملات العامة تعلن انها بحاجة الى موظفة تخصص محاسبة، على ان تتوفر في المتقدمه الشروط التاليه:

- حاصلة على الشهادة الجامعية في مجال المحاسبة .
- أن يكون لدى المتقدمه خبره في نفس المجال لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات.
- أن تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ولفظاً.

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3- ياند باليد - غلى (أ) - من يوجد القصر
4- لاجل الأشوا - المصطب (أ) - علم مذكر
5- النورس تحت الجف - علم مؤنث -
6- تشي بالانجولون
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الكلمة المفقودة

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استراحة العدد

النجمة
عجائب وغرائب
حكمة العدد
نكتة العدد
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هل تعلم
الحلول المطلوب

Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, 1990

As you read this, participants at the National Dialogue Conference are preparing to redraft Yemen's constitution. Twenty-three years ago, another constitution was signed into effect.

Since then, the country has seen a Civil War between the North and the South, a series of wars in Sa'ada, an increased presence of Al-Qaeda groups throughout a variety of governorates and a popular uprising. The country is changing. The concept of national unity is something fragile, and requires regular reflection.

But the aim now was the same as then—to define what it means to be a nation.

Included below is Part One of constitution of the Republic of Yemen. The full translated text can be found on our website.

Part One: The Foundations of the State

SECTION I: THE POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

Article 1: The Republic of Yemen is an independent sovereign state, an indivisible unit, no part of which may be relinquished. The people of Yemen are part of the Arab Nation and the Islamic World.

Article 2: Islam is the religion of the state, and Arabic is its official language.

Article 3: Islamic Law is the principal source of legislation.

Article 4: The people of Yemen are the possessors and source of power, which they exercise directly through referen-

dums and general elections, and indirectly through the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, as well as through elected local councils.

Article 5: The Republic of Yemen confirms its adherence to the UN Charter, the International Declaration on Human Rights, the Charter of the Arab League, and tenets of international law as generally recognised.

SECTION II: THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS

Article 6: The national economy is founded on the following principles:

- Islamic social justice in production and social relations.

- The establishment of a developed public sector capable of owning the basic means of production.

- The preservation of private ownership which may not be infringed except in the public interest, and on the basis of fair compensation according to the law.

- The direction of all these relationships and capabilities to ensure the establishment of a viable and independent national economy capable of achieving a comprehensive development ensuring the establishment of socialist relations based on the Islamic and Arab heritages and circumstances of the Yemeni people.

Article 7: Natural resources with all their derivatives and sources of energy, whether above ground, underground, in the territorial waters, the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone are owned by the state, which will ensure their exploitation for the common good of the people.

Article 8: The state's economic policy shall be based on scientific planning which leads to the establishment of public corporations engaged in exploiting the natural and public resources, developing capabilities of and opportunities for the public, private, and mixed sectors in all socio-economic development fields within the framework of the state's development plan and which will serve the public interest and the national economy.

Article 9: The state shall direct foreign trade and endeavor to develop and raise its effectiveness and make it amenable to serve the national economy. The state shall also supervise internal trade with a view to protecting consumers and to providing basic commodities for the citizens.

Article 10: The law shall regulate the state's official currency, the financial and banking systems. It shall also define the measure-

ments, standards and weights.

Article 11: Taxes and user fees are levied with an eye on the society's public interest and in order to achieve social justice among citizens.

Article 12: The imposition, amendment, and cancellation of taxes shall only be done by law. No one is to be partially or fully exempted from the payment of taxes except as stipulated in the law and no one shall be subject to taxes, fees or other user charges except by law.

Article 13: The state shall encourage co-operation and savings. It shall sponsor efforts to establish co-operative entities and activities of all kinds.

Article 14: The law shall specify the basic procedures in the collection and disbursement of public funds.

Article 15: The executive authority may not enter into loan agreements or guarantees or any projects that entail expenditures from the treasury in this or future years, except with the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article 16: The law shall stipulate the scales of salaries, wages, compensations, subsidies and bonuses payable from the government treasury.

Article 17: Concession agreements for the exploitation of natural resources and public utilities shall be done through the enactment of a law. Such law will specify the modalities and conditions of the free use of real estate and other (movable) assets relinquished by the state. The law shall also regulate the same privileges to local entities, and the free disposal/use of properties owned by the state.

SECTION III: THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS

Article 18: The state shall guarantee the freedom of scientific research and achievements in the fields of literature, arts and culture, which conform with the spirit and objectives of the constitution. The state shall provide the means conducive to such achievements and shall provide support and encouragement for progress in the sciences and arts, and shall protect achievements thereof.

Article 19: The state shall guarantee equal opportunities for all citizens in the fields of political, economic, social and cultural activities and shall enact the necessary laws for the realisation thereof.

Article 20: The public post is a duty and an honour. Persons in public office are to serve the public interest and the people. The law shall specify the conditions of public service and the duties and rights of persons in public office.

Article 21: Work is a right, an honour, and a necessity for society's progress. Every citizen has the right to choose the appropriate work for him/herself within the law. No citizen may be compelled to do any work except within the law, and in which case it is to serve the common interest and in return for a fair wage.

SECTION IV: THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FOUNDATIONS

Article 22: The state is the authority to establish the armed forces and any other forces. Such forces belong to all the people and their tasks are to protect the Republic and safeguard its territories and security. No group or party may establish military or paramilitary forces. The law stipulates the conditions for military service, promotion and disciplinary procedures.

Article 23: General mobilisation shall be organised according to the law and shall be proclaimed by the Chairman of the Presidential Council following the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article 24: The National Defence Council, to be headed by the Chairman of the Presidential Council, shall be established to attend to matters pertaining to the means of safeguarding the Republic

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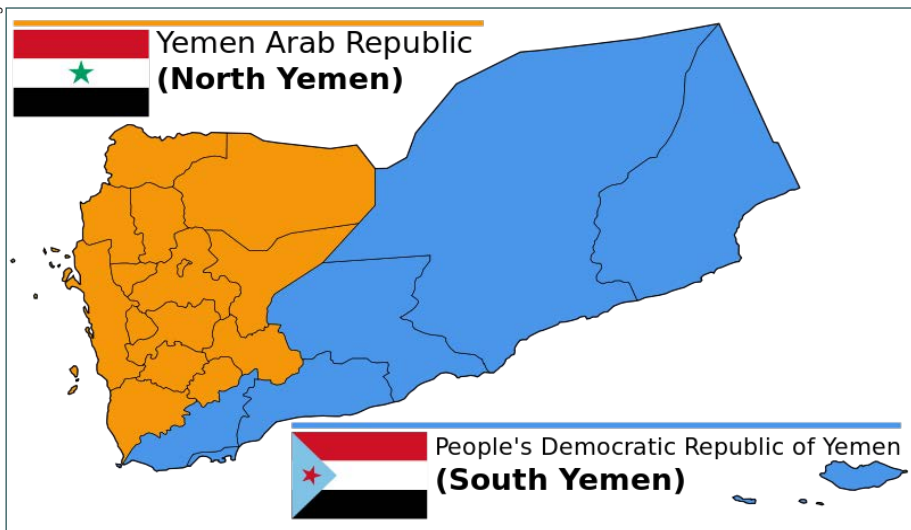
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فكري الشيباني
نعمان الشخصي
عمر ميثاق
عبدالعظيم السامعي

and its security. The law shall determine its membership, composition, duties and other functions.

Article 25: The police force is a civilian authority which performs its duties in the service of the people and guarantees peace and security to the citizens.

It shall preserve the law, keep public order and protect general morals. The law shall regulate its affiliation to the judicial authorities from which it receives orders and instructions which it executes. The police force shall implement all statutes and regulations as dictated by law.



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Lamar Hotel held its opening ceremonies for the launch of its new restaurant last Thursday

Mayor Abdulqader Hilal, the Minister of International Planning and Cooperation Mohammed Al-Sa'adi and the Minister of Local Administration Ali Mohammed Al-Yazeedi all attended the opening.

Lamar Hotel is located in Hadda City next to the Italian Embassy.

In addition to its new restaurant, the hotel offers luxurious suites, apartments, meeting halls and a health and sports club.

