

“We want what this war took from us”



Once a thriving, fertile valley, Bani Jarmouz has still to recover from the violent clashes which raged here in 2011 between locals and soldiers from the now-dissolved Republican Guard, who were stationed nearby. Homes were reduced to rubble and trees uprooted. For locals, the process of recovery—of reclaiming their lands and lives—is ongoing. Read the full story on Page 3.



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Whereabouts of kidnapped couple unknown

Man is a South African, woman holds an American passport, local Taiz official says

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, May 30 — On Monday, a South African man and his wife, who a local official says carries an American passport, were kidnapped by armed men on the main street of Al-Hoban. Eyewitnesses say that a group of masked men driving a Hilux car captured the two outside of Al-Resala Hospital. Noman Naji, a member of the Al-Hoban's Local Council said that the masked men also hijacked the couple's car.

Five suspects have been arrested so far, Dr. Abdulhameed Al-Maqdashi, director of the Criminal In-

vestigations Bureau, said.

The man is a South African, Al-Maqdashi said, and was working as an English instructor for a private language institute in the city. His wife, who he said holds an American passport, worked at an amusement park called Dream Land Park.

The names of the two have yet to be released.

Hamdi Saeed Othman, a member of Al-Hoban Local Council, said that initial searches from the police for the whereabouts of the kidnapped have been fruitless.



Though kidnappings of foreigners have occurred recently in other cities, this is a first for Taiz.

This is the first kidnapping of a foreign citizen that has taken place in this city in the past years, though similar cases of kidnapping have occurred in Sana'a and other governorates.

One recent case of foreigners being kidnapped occurred in Abyan, where three workers of the International Red Crescent Committee were kidnapped and released days later.

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW مقابلة حصرية

John McCain to the Yemen Times: السيناتور الأمريكي جون ماكين:

“Consequences of failure here will come home to America” تداعيات الفشل هنا سوف تأتي إلينا إلى أمريكا

Turn to page 4 for the interview نص المقابلة في صفحة 4

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Cabinet passes harsher law for antique book smugglers

Ryam Al-Qadi

SANA'A, May 29 — This past Tuesday, the Cabinet of Yemen announced the passing of a new law meant to protect antique manuscripts being stolen and smuggled abroad. Perpetrators will be charged with fines or jail time.

The Cabinet has assigned the state ministers of the parliament, Shura councils, who consult the cabinet, and the legal affairs, to follow up the final procedures of issuing the law.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Dr. Mukbil Al-Tam, the Deputy Minister for the manuscript sector, said he is sure that the law will be a strong deterrent because it will impose a fine in accordance with the price of the manuscript. The preparation of the law took

six months, Al-Tam says, explaining that the law was prepared in cooperation with law experts and academic professionals.

Abdu Al-Hudaifi, the head of the Information and Culture Committee in Parliament, said this law is serious and will consolidate the efforts of the state national institutions to preserve the manuscripts as a cultural heritage value.

He added the absence of effective laws makes any business subject to smuggling and loss, asserting that the Manuscripts Protection Authority will be in charge of implementing the law.

Yemen has many precious manuscripts, not only in Sana'a, but in other offices of different governorates such as Zabid and Hadramout. Currently, Sana'a has about 16,000 manuscripts.



Stricter laws were needed to protect Yemen's collection of precious books and manuscripts, academics and lawmakers decided.



On Tuesday, the security authorities in Dhamar governorate caught a wanted gang that has been blocking roads and stealing money throughout the governorate. Brigadier Abdulkareem Al-Odaini, the security manager of Dhamar governorate said that the gang members were caught at a security checkpoint in front of Dhamar University. Al-Odaini said the gang members were in prison. They will be referred to the Specialized Prosecution. (N.A.)

Security officials in Marib governorate say that they have finished fixing the oil pipeline in Sirwah district that was attacked on Tuesday. The Interior Ministry released a statement on its website saying the oil pipe is operative and that crude oil is pumping again. Security forces accompanied the technical team, guarding it when it was on its mission, according to the statement. (N.A.)

The administrative and medical staff in Al-Razi Hospital in Juar of Abyan governorate staged a protest Monday in solidarity with the International Committee of the Red Cross, or ICRC. The ICRC recently halted its operations in the governorate following an incidence of kidnapping. Sheikh Nasser Abdullah, the head of Al-Yazeedi Charitable Association, said many representatives of the civil society organizations and the local councils in Khanfar and Zunjibar districts besides many other academic and social figures took part in the protest. Al-Yazeedi said the protesting people called on the concerned authorities to provide the international organizations in Abyan with safe atmosphere. They also called for promoting the social awareness about the importance of such organizations. (N.A.)

The international Football Association Board refused on Tuesday to lift the ban imposed on Yemen to hold international matches due to deteriorating security. The deputy minister of Youths and Sport Abdullah Bahayan told the Yemen Times that the Yemen Football Association sent a message to the FIFA months ago calling for lifting the ban but the FIFA asked for a commitment from the security in Yemen to provide security and protect the football missions. He added that "after one month, FIFA informed us about their refusal to lift the ban until they ensure that the security is stable to play matches". (A.I.A.)

A health center was inaugurated in Harad district for internally displaced persons, or IDPs, in Haja governorate. The health center was supplied by the French government. This is the only center which will offer health service in Almzraq camp and to the locals in that place, a press release indicated. The building and equipment of the center were provided by UN-CHR. The center will be managed by the Yemeni government in cooperation with WHO. It's estimated there are around 78,000 IDPs in Hajja. (N.A.)

Reporting by Nasser Al-Sakkaf and Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshiki

30 withdrawals and replacements in the National Dialogue

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, May 27 — The Secretary General of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), which started over two months ago, announced that in total 30 people have withdrawn from the conference so far because of organizational and personal reasons.

Yaser Al-Ro'ini, deputy secretary general of the NDC, said all participating parties and groups are free to replace their NDC members, but it must be done according to procedure.

Some parties replaced their members due to political disputes.

For instance, the General People's Congress (GPC) has replaced Mohammed Abdulla Al-Jaifi, one of the leaders in the party, with Dr. Adel Al-Shoja' after Al-Jaifi said that "both Ali Abdulla Saleh and Ali Salem Al-Beidh are working to subvert Yemen's unity."

The GPC wasn't the first to replace one of its members but also

the Yemeni Unionist Congregation has excluded its NDC representative Abdulhadi Al-Azazi similarly because of political disagreements.

Some NDC members withdrew from the conference due to personal reasons.

Several days ago, the member Salah Al-Siadi withdrew from the conference and requested being replaced by a member of People's Democratic Party.

The most important withdrawal was that of Sheikh Ahmed Bin Fareed Al-Suraima's, deputy head of the NDC.

Before Al-Suraima's withdrawal, Mohammed Al-Ydomi, head of the Supreme Authority of the Islah Party, stepped out of the NDC due to his dissatisfaction with the representation of revolutionary youth in the NDC.

The most withdrawals from the NDC happened within the Islamic Islah Party, starting with the prominent leader of the party



Since its opening over two months ago, NDC members have decided to withdraw from the conference for both personal and political reasons.

Hameed Al-Ahmer and the revolutionary leader and Noble Prize laureate Tawakul Karman in protest against selecting what she said were unfair representatives of the youth, women and civil society.

Although supervisors feared the impact of these withdrawals on the overall outcome of the NDC, the conference's presidium and General Secretariat asserted earlier that these withdrawals won't

affect the conference.

In the first session of the NDC, President Hadi announced that whoever doesn't want to continue in the conference can leave.

NDC Update

- Participants from various working groups who have been in Aden since Saturday say that they have not received a warm welcome. They were accosted by locals, they say, who surrounded them, shouting accusations.
- The Standards and Order committee of the NDC has refused to look into

any complaints and issues raised to it because the participants are not responding to its directives or calls for investigation.

- The presidium has approved a discussion mechanism for the general assembly in a way that the participants are divided into 16 political groups, and each political group names a different

three speakers to present the group's input on the report in discussion. There will be no open discussion in the plenary as speakers will have to be recommended by their components at least 24 hours before the session. The components will be invited to comment on the reports in alphabetical order.

- The consensus committee will be meeting with the president on Monday June 3. It will work on the reports and finalize any details of the discussion mechanism of the mid-term plenary.
- A survey by Percent Corporation polling 1,000 Yemenis in 19 governorates indicated that around 60 percent of Yemenis are



aware of the National Dialogue Conference and the highest interest in the NDC is in Dhamar governorate. The least level of interest is in Al-Baidha governorate.

ADVERTORIAL

Yemeni Airlines honors its hard-working employees



On Labor Day, Yemeni Airlines Company honored several of their staff by celebrating the hard working employees, as well as the retirees of the Yemeni Airlines. The staff was presented with prizes and appreciation certificates.

During the honoring, Captain Ahmed Masood Al-Alwani, Chairman of the Board of the company, said this is an appreciation for the company for its hard-working employees, who have been committed to enhancing the company's performance over the last three years.

Al-Alwani asserted that honoring employees won't be restricted only to this event, but each employee will get his rights in order to improve workers' performance and work in the company.

He pointed out that the company currently follows a development plan to boost work levels and provide better

services for passengers, adding that all employees should cooperate as one team remembering their required responsibilities.

Azmi Murshed, the head of the Employees' Syndicate in Yemeni Airlines Company, commended the company for honoring its employees.

He asserted this honor will be a strong motive for the employees to boost their performance.

Murshed also includes that studies have confirmed improvements among employees upon rewarding them, saying that many workers are motivated with creativity and excellence while at work.

The deputy general manager of trade affairs and air operations and the manager of the Human resources in the Yemeni Airlines Company were also in attendance.

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Homes reduced to rubble, vineyards destroyed

Forgotten in Bani Jarmouz

Story and photos by
Amal Al-Yarisi

The valley of Bani Jarmouz, which contains 12 villages, looks deserted, a ghost of its former self. In the middle of the day, there are no sounds of vehicles, industry or any sign of life.

In seven of villages in this once-productive valley, houses here have been reduced to rubble; others are still standing but have gaping holes in their walls, caused by missiles that tore through these small villages during clashes with the military.

These damages were caused two years ago, but for the locals in Bani Jarmouz, the fighting that claimed 35 lives, and destroyed homes and property, feels like it could have been yesterday.

In March 2011, one month after the popular uprising had begun in the capital of Sana'a—just 25 kilometers to the north—the tribes of Bani Jarmouz, Arhab and Nihm fell into a violent fight against the soldiers of the now-dissolved Republican Guard forces that used to station on the Al-Sama Mountain which overlooks Bani Jarmouz area.

Tribes from the area, siding with the growing revolution in the capital, took up arms against the Re-

publican Guards stationed in the area.

The armed confrontations only lasted three months—coming to an end in June of 2012—but the damages were devastating. The village has yet to fully recover.

Government committees sent from the capital visited the area. But, locals remark drily, marking the destroyed houses with red spray-paint was the only result of their fact-finding visit.

Bani Jarmouz is in Sana'a governorate and is famous for growing especially sweet grapes, which are dried and sold as raisins.

In Bani Jarmouz, wonders aloud what happened to his village since those peaceful days.

"Our relatives and neighbors died and migrated," he laments. "The area is desolate now."

Broken promises

Al-Sha'bi bitterly talks about the armed confrontations and what he said were broken promises from the state to deliver compensation.

"Pledges, pledges, pledges—they're all false," Al-Sha'bi says.

Ahmed Nasser, the sheikh of Bani Jarmouz, says that many government committees have passed through the village. But their promises haven't led to any real changes.

Each person in Bani Jarmouz has a story to tell about the clashes which rocked this now-deserted area.

Hameeda Hussein's pale, drawn face tells her story even before she speaks.

Her house was damaged and her family of eight now lives in poverty. She also said that her home was looted. The field where her family grew qat and grapes to sell was also blasted rockets. Plants and trees were uprooted.

She is perplexed why the government continues to turn a blind eye to their plight. "Help us," she says. "Help the orphans."

Yusra Mahdi stands in front of her house, holding remnants of a



Rockets blasted into homes here, during clashes between locals and the Republican Guard.



One woman displays her government ID. The state, many residents feel, have forgotten about them.

One local recalls life in the village, before the clashes.

Women used to leave their houses in morning, going to the field or to graze goats. The men would work in nearby quarries.

Ali Abdulla Al-Sha'bi, a resident

rocket that smashed into the building.

"I'll never forget that day when the rocket hit my house," she says. "My aunt died in my arms."

Men in the village show their injuries—scars on arms and shoulders, fractured and broken bones—as grim testimonies to the costs of the war.

Ahmed Ali Hamoud is in his sixties. He spends his days in bed. Shrapnel hit his chest after the explosion of a rocket outside of his home.

He can't speak because of his injury, but his wife Fatima says, "My sons work in order to pay off the debts that they took on after treating their father."

"We used to own a big house, Mohsen Ali Dahra, who lives with Hamoud's family, said. "Now look at us. We live in houses with broken doors and without windows."

every house through pipes.

Ahmed Saeed, the water project guard, said the project was a great help for women.

"The project was buried," Saeed says. "Now the women in Bani Jarmouz fetch water on their heads and backs."

Landmines

At the entrance of Bait Dahra village, a charred car stands. About three months ago, a man named Ali Mufleh was driving. A landmine detonated, killing him and his three sons.

Landmines, laid during the fighting, still pose a real danger here. Locals in Bani Jarmouz are especially worried during the rainy season as floods could sweep through the valley, washing the landmines

Sheikh Dahra. Now, there are only 250 people.

In a meeting with the Military Committee three months ago, Colonel Hussein Rajah Al-Meqded, former commander of the dissolved Republican Guard forces, admitted that his forces set 8,000 landmines six kilometers around Bait Dahra military camp, adding that landmines spread in areas around Al-Sma' Mountain military camp, according to Al-Masder Online news website.

The Republican Guard was formerly headed by Ahmed Ali, son of the former president Ali Abdulla Saleh, but it was dissolved on December 2012 following President Hadi's restructure decrees. In March 2013, it was integrated with the First Armored Division.

Integrating the military was one of the 2011 youth revolution's aims. Ahmed Ali was appointed as Yemen's ambassador to United Arab Emirates.

Residents of Bani Jarmouz call on the Military Committee to speedily remove the remaining landmines to prevent more victims in the future.

Mohammed Al-Jadri, Secretary General of Bani Al-Harith District, said the committees are still counting the affected houses because this process takes long time, adding that demining is underway but intermittently.

For the residents of Bani Jarmouz, help cannot come soon enough. But for some, like Hameeda Hussein, what she hopes to regain is more than government aid. It's something more elusive.

"We receive food aid from charitable associations during Ramadan," she says. "We don't want charity. We want what this war took away from us."



"We live in homes with broken doors and without windows," one local says.

Medical center and water project

Bani Jarmouz has one medical center. This, too, didn't fare well during the fighting in 2011. The walls of this medical center are scarred and broken, hit by light and heavy artillery.

The locals in Bani Jarmouz were once proud of their medical center.

"Unfortunately, it's just debris now," Al-Sha'bi said. "The remnants of the building remind us of the sounds of machine guns and the crying voices of women and children."

Meters away from the medical center, there lies the water project of Bani Jarmouz. The guard of the water project used to have a house as well, he says, but now it is no more than scattered stones.

The project was collecting water from the underground in a big tank. The water was distributed on

towards the villages.

Al-Sha'bi said, "because of the landmines, the locals of Bani Jarmouz moved to the city or neighboring villages in order to avoid dangers."

Bani Jarmouz's population was about 3,500 previous to the eruption of 2011 events, according to

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John McCain to the Yemen Times:

“Consequences of failure here will come home to America”

He is a critic of U.S. President Obama's policy in the Middle East, but Senior U.S. Senator John McCain also said that he has a newfound admiration for Yemen. This week, he walked through the narrow streets of Old Sana'a, meeting locals and asking questions about our country's history and people. And when it came to politics, he said he wanted to hear for himself from Yemeni decision makers of different stripes before he headed home, where he will report to the Senate on his visit.

Interview by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

What changes do you see in Yemen since your last visit three years ago?

I see dramatic changes, obviously. The person who was in power for 33 years is now living a life of a private citizen. You have a national dialogue. There are severe challenges from Al-Qaeda and Iran. The Arab Spring came to Yemen and no one predicted it.

Are you saying that in Yemen, Al-Qaeda is a bigger challenge now than it was three years ago?

No, I am saying that Yemen's president said that Iran is a bigger threat than Al-Qaeda. But compared to three years ago, the divisions within Yemen were being exploited by Al-Qaeda and Iran. As you know, there was active fighting going on in many parts of the country. But I think that Al-Qaeda, to some degree, has been reduced in its effectiveness thanks to the new president and many activities of the military and coordination between the United States and Yemeni military and government.

I think Iran has stepped up its transshipment of weapons [and] its fighters going through. There are a number of other activities the Iranians have increased in the last couple of years. As they have watched Syria deteriorate they are now looking at other places where they can exert their influence.

I am very unhappy with the president of the United States not leading in the Middle East. Our leadership is absent.

Are you concerned about the Shiite factions in Yemen?

I worry about Iranians to some degree more than different factions within Yemen because if this national reconciliation takes place and you have a government supported by the people you are going to see a significant increase in the economy, thereby reducing the influence of these elements within the Yemeni society. Iranians, however,



Arizona Senator John McCain says that he is impressed with the changes he's seen in Yemen over the last three years.

if they believe that Bashar Al-Asad is on his way out—which by the way is not the case right now—then they will step up their activities in Yemen for a whole variety of reasons. So a lot is resting on the success of the national dialogue in Yemen. It can be an example to the region.

We've been disappointed at the results of several other countries in the region. In all of them [Arab Spring countries], I think to a certain degree our expectations were too high. But they have had various degrees of failure to achieve the goals that the Arab Spring intended.

Tunisia is limping along. Libya has enormous problems with the militias. Egypt's economy is still terrible and is causing great discontent among the Egyptians. I can run down every country if you want, but this country, strangely enough—if this dialogue succeeds and you have free and fair elections and a representative government—it can be an example to the Middle East and in fact to the whole world.

I think that also women in the region are looking at what the National Dialogue does for Yemeni women because they are also disappointed at the rise of the Salafis' influence in the Middle East which has led to the diminishment of women's rights.

What is the sense among American politicians in the White House about Yemen today?

I think from a strategic standpoint we view Yemen with great importance—its geographic position, its population, its role in the Middle East. So, from a strategic standpoint, we view it as being very important. But we also note that a lot of the Al-Qaeda members over the years have come from Yemen. So we also see this national dialogue and peaceful transition from one president to another [and] we have great hopes that this will be a success. And because of our appreciation of the importance of Yemen, I believe that our president is very committed to doing what his ad-

ministration and the Congress can do for Yemen.

Tell me about what the situation regarding Guantanamo Bay Prison now and what you recommend.

I recommend its closure. It is a symbol throughout the Middle East and the world which is harmful to America's image and standing in the world. But we have to assure the American people that sending these detainees from Guantanamo to Yemen would not mean that they would reenter the fight. A number have who have been released. And it would not be fair to the American people to release terrorists who intend on killing Americans.

So what do you propose?

I propose to work with the Yemeni government on a program ranging from incarceration to monitoring released individuals. Efforts need to be made to reintegrate them into Yemen's society.

Have you talked to the president about this?

Yes, I have talked to both President Obama and your president.

Is there a deadline or are we looking at a plan?

No, I think we are just beginning the process. [We are] talking to the Saudis [about] how their program ran and where it succeeded and where it failed because it wasn't an unqualified success. So, we hope to learn lessons from the Saudi experience.

Could we say that by the end of next year 2014, Guantanamo Bay Prison will be closed?

I don't know because I don't know how soon we can make the provisions or transfer with confidence. But my view [is] the sooner the better because this issue is not going to go away over time.

For Yemenis, it's not good enough to say "the sooner the better." People need more than that.

I have been a member of our Armed Services Committee that makes these decisions. We made decisions in the past that prohibited them from being transferred because we had no confidence that they would not be out there in the fight. There are in Yemen, Yemenis right now who are [members of the] leadership of Al-Qaeda, not just Al-Qaeda fighters but in the leadership and one of the ways they obtained that leadership was to say "I was in Guantanamo," like [this gave them] status.

So I have to be able to tell my colleagues at the Senate that we have a program that will [if] not eliminate the possibility of these people ever returning to the fight, [at least] reduce the chances that they will to

and its international policy, do you think it will change after Obama?

No, he's got two and half more years and I think many of the policies that the president has instituted will be permanent. Obviously, with a new president we will have a new approach.

Look, I am very unhappy with the president of the United States not leading in the Middle East. Our leadership is absent. That's why Syria is lurching out of control, that's why Afghanistan's people are wondering what's going to happen, that's why Iraq is unraveling.

So you feel the US could have done more internationally, not only focusing domestically?

That's part of the problem. The American people are concerned about the economy, and they are war weary. Consequences of failure here will come home, will come home to America if we fail. And the president is not leading, it's just the fact.

So, are you asking if we are looking forward to a new president? Yes, [and] it will be very different whether it would be a "he" or "she."

She?

Well, if you had to place a bet today as to who the next president of the United States is going to be, a lot of people would bet on our former secretary of state.

Hilary?

Yes, of course.

Would you support her?

No, but I respect her and appreciate the job that she has done and I do not have any doubt that she would be a good president. But that does not mean I am not going to do everything I can to beat her [laughs].

So, will you be running?

No, I am not running again, I am too old. But we [the Republicans] will have a candidate. It's way too early to say who. But we'll have a candidate and I'll support that candidate, of course.



McCain would like to see those Yemenis detained in Guantanamo released, but not until there is a plan for "reintegration."

It would not be fair to the American people to release terrorists who intend on killing Americans.

the point that we can make these transfers.

Moving on towards the U.S.

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تداعيات الفشل هنا سوف تأتي إلينا إلى أمريكا



تصوير السفارة الأمريكية في صنعاء

بالرغم من اراءه القوية تجاه سياسة اوباما في الشرق الأوسط، فإن لدى عضو مجلس الشيوخ الأمريكي عن الحزب الجمهوري جون ماكين والذي تنافس مع اوباما على الرئاسة في ٢٠٠٨ اعجاب جديد باليمن. تمشى في حوار صناعاء القديمة ملتقطا الصور سائلا عن التاريخ والشعب، ولكن عندما كان الموضوع عن السياسة اراد ان يسمع بنفسه من كافة الاطياف السياسية قبل ان يقدم تقريره عن اليمن الى مجلس الشيوخ.

التقته نادية السقاف

ما هو التغيير الذي تلمسه في اليمن من خلال زيارتك هذه مقارنة بزيارتك السابقة قبل ثلاث سنوات الى صنعاء؟

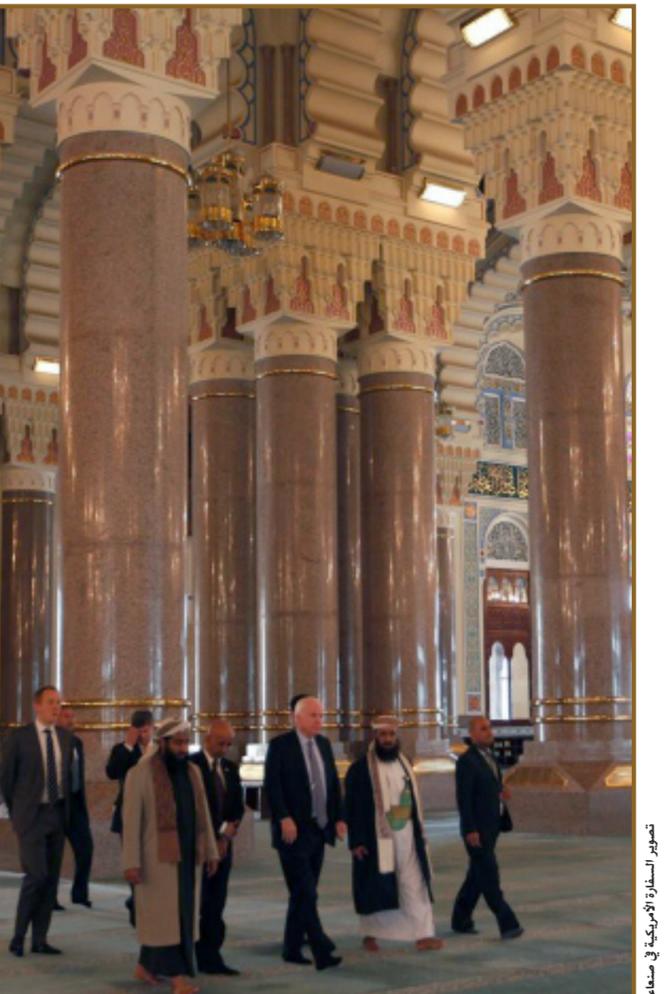
هناك تغييرات جذرية في اليمن فمثلا الشخص الذي كان في السلطة لمدة ٣٣ سنة اصبح يعيش حياة مواطن عادي، لدينا حوار وطني الآن كما لدينا تحديات جسيمة من قبل القاعدة وايران. والربيع العربي جاء الى اليمن بدون ان يتوقعه أي شخص. حتى نحن لم نتوقع هذا الحجم من التغيير وكان بمثابة مفاجأة سارة لنا.

حتى انكى الناس في الغرب لم يتوقعوا الربيع العربي وبالذات اليمن، وحتى اننا لم نتوقع اليمن ان يتغير بهذا الشكل.

ماذا تعني ان هناك الآن تحديات جسيمة من قبل القاعدة وايران؟ اعني انه في لقائي بالرئيس اليمني قال ان ايران تشكل تهديد اكبر من القاعدة بالنسبة لليمن.

ولكن بالمقارنة بالوضع قبل ثلاث سنوات، هل هناك تغيير في الارهاب في اليمن؟

مقارنة بقبل ثلاث سنوات يمكنك القول ان الانقسامات في اليمن بسبب العنف المسلح في ذلك الوقت في بعض ارجاء البلاد كان يتم استغلالها من قبل القاعدة وايران. ولكني اعتقد ان القاعدة الى حد معين يمكن القول انها قد تضاعفت من ناحية فعاليتها بفضل الرئيس الجديد وفعاليات كثيرة للجيش اليمني وكذلك التنسيق بين الولايات المتحدة والجيش والحكومة اليمنية. وفي نفس الوقت اعتقد ان ايران صعدت عمليات شحن الاسلحة الى اليمن وارسال



تصوير السفارة الأمريكية في صنعاء

شيوخ جامع الصالح مع عضو مجلس الشيوخ الأمريكي. التشابه في الاسم لا يعني نفس الوظيفة.

لا يعرفون من هو وقد لا يستوعب هؤلاء الأطفال أنهم يرحبون برجل كان يمكن أن يكون رئيسا لأقوى دولة في العالم.

أمريكا إذا فشلنا في هذه المنطقة والرئيس لا يقوم بدوره القيادي.. هذه هي الحقيقة المجردة. إذا اذا تسألني اذا نحن متحمسون لرئيس جديد فالإجابة نعم لأنه هو او هي سيكون مختلف كثيرا.

لأننا لم تكن واثقين انه بإطلاق سراحهم انهم لن يعودوا الى القتال. هناك يمينين الآن في مواقع قيادية في القاعدة، ليسوا فقط مقاتلين ولكن قياديين وقد كانت احدي اسباب وصوله الى هذه المناصب القيادية ان يقولوا كنا في جوانتانامو.

يجب علي ان اخبر زملائي في مجلس الشيوخ ان لدينا برنامج لن يلغي امكانية عودة هؤلاء المساجين الى القتال ولكن على الأقل يخفف تلك الإحتمالية الى حد يسمح لنا بإرسالهم الى بلدهم.

إذا كان بالإمكان الرهان على من سيكون الرئيس القادم للولايات المتحدة الكثير سوف يضعون مالهم على وزيرة الخارجية السابقة.

لننتقل الى السياسة الأمريكية الخارجية، هل تتوقع ان يحدث تغيير في استراتيجيتكم الخارجية بعد انتهاء فترة اوباما؟

لا، فليده سنتين ونصف في مدة حكمه واعتقد ان الكثير من السياسات التي اسسها الرئيس سوف تصبح دائمة. ولكن من الطبيعي انه مع رئيس جديد سيكون هناك طريقة جديدة. ولكن دعيني اقول انني غير راضي عن الطريقة التي يقود فيها رئيس الولايات المتحدة في الشرق الأوسط وهذا لأن قيادتنا غائبة، وهذا هو السبب في ان سوريا اليوم تتمرد بغير تحكم وهذا هو السبب في ان الشعب الافغاني يتسائل عن مصيره وهذا هو سبب انقسام العراق.

هل تقول انه كان بإمكان الولايات المتحدة عمل المزيد؟ طبعاً!

إلى أي مدى يمكن اعتبار سبب هذا الغياب هو التركيز الأمريكي على الوضع الداخلي أكثر من الخارجي؟ هذا جزء من المشكلة. لأن الشعب الأمريكي قلق من تدهور الإقتصاد ومن الحروب. تداعيات الفشل هنا سوف تأتي إلينا في سيخفق السجون؟

في لقائي بالرئيس اليمني قال ان ايران تشكل تهديد اكبر من القاعدة بالنسبة لليمن.

وبالتالي، ماذا تقترح في هذا الاطار؟ اقترح ان نعمل مع حكومة اليمن على برنامج مابين الحجز او الإفراج المراقب وهناك جهود يجب ان تبذل من اجل إعادة تأهيلهم وادماجهم في المجتمع اليمني.

أنا اوصي بإفقال معتقل جوانتانامو لأنه رمز في الشرق الأوسط والعالم يسئ الى سمعة ومكانة الولايات المتحدة في العالم.

هل تحدثت مع الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي عن هذا الموضوع؟ نعم، تحدثت مع الرئيسين اوباما وورينسكم.

والآن ماذا بعد؟ هل هناك خطة او تاريخ محدد لإغلاق السجون؟ لا فنحن في بداية العملية ونتحدث مع السعوديين عن كيف اداروا برنامجهم ونقاط النجاح والفشل لأنه كان ناجحا بجدارة. ولذا نأمل ان نتعلم من التجربة السعودية.

إذا بإمكانك ان اتوقع تاريخ محدد؟ هل يمكن القول انه بنهاية ٢٠١٤ سيغلق السجون؟

لا أعرف لأنني لا أعرف مدى سرعة انجاز الاجراءات الإحتياطية لأجل ان نحول المساجين الى اليمن ونحن واثقين من نجاح العملية. ولكن في نظري كلما كان اسرع كلما كان افضل لأن هذا الموضوع لن ينتهي من قبل نفسه.

الحقيقة لا يكفي ان تقول كلما كان اسرع كلما كان افضل لأن الشعب يريد تواريخ وارقام؟ انا كنت عضو في لجنة الخدمات الأمنية والتي تتخذ مثل هذه القرارات. وقد اتخذنا قرارات في الماضي تحضر تحويل السجناء

هو أو هي؟ نعم، اذا كان بالإمكان الرهان على من سيكون الرئيس القادم للولايات المتحدة الكثير سوف يضعون مالهم على وزيرة الخارجية السابقة.

تقصد هيلاري؟ نعم بالطبع.

وهل ستدعمها؟ لا ولكني احترمها واحترم واقدر العمل الذي قامت به وليس لدي أي شك من انها ستكون رئيسة جيدة. ولكن هذا لا يعني انني لن اعمل ما في وسعي لكي اغلبها!

إذا انت سوف ترشح نفسك للرئاسة؟ كلا لن اترشح مجددا، لقد أصبحت عجوزا.

إذا قصدت ان تعمل على ان يغلبها الجمهوريون؟ نعم، لأنه سيكون لدينا مرشح.

من سيكون مرشحكم؟ لا أعرف حقيقة، انه من المبكر جدا القول. لكن سيكون لدينا مرشح وسأدعم مرشح حزبي بالطبع

Bumpy road ahead for Yemen

Khaled Al Ziadi
Gulfnews.com
First Published May 26, 2013

Only in Yemen can bypassing a wedding procession cost you your life. Earlier this month, two young men were killed while trying to bypass a wedding procession in Sana'a. The procession was of the family of the leader of Al Awadhi tribe. In Yemeni culture, when there is a wedding or funeral procession, people are expected to stop and give way until the last car has passed through, in order to show their respect.

Armed men from the Al Awadhi tribe got angry and felt insulted when they saw a car bypassing their procession. Then, in an attempt to defend their "honour", they chased the offending vehicle and stopped the two young men inside it. And shot them dead in cold blood. It is hard to believe what had happened, and it does not make any sense to take a human life for bypassing a procession. But what is really stunning is that the brutal crime happened right near the police car that was assigned to provide protection for the procession; and instead of

arresting the murderers, the police protected them. This is the scary security situation in Yemen at present. If police officers are scared for their lives when a crime takes place in front of their eyes, what do we expect from regular citizens in such cases?

Witnessing the progress of the revolution in Yemen is a bizarre experience. We see tribal leaders who contributed towards protecting the revolution not giving up the protection of their tribe's members. Shaikh Ali Al Awadhi is a member of the National Dialogue that is currently in progress to pull Yemen out of its misery. It seems Shaikh Al Awadhi still thinks his family members are above the law.

These are not the kind of National Dialogue members young people were looking to in order to attain their aspirations. One of the victims, Khalid Al Khateeb, had just arrived in Sana'a from Aden on that day to fulfil his dream of getting a scholarship to Germany. But his dream turned into a nightmare for his family and the family of his friend Hassan Aman, who was the grandson of famous Yemeni poet Lutfi Jaafar Aman. The victims' families are well known, and they did not keep silent. They

are trying to take the matter to the president himself, and have called for protests from Yemeni people who want to see a Yemen in which there are no guns in the hands of criminals.

What if those young men were from poor families who do not know any officials and the crime was witnessed by police? Would they listen to their case? Would they go after the criminals? Wasn't Yemen's revolution for regular citizens, poor or rich, famous or not, to feel safe and secure in an environment where there was equality and justice?

The expectations of young people from the revolution in Yemen were very well represented in a documentary by Diana Moukaled on the Al Arabiya Network. It was called "Yemen's Walls" and told the story of young artists who have showcased Yemen's suffering through paintings and sketches on the walls of the streets of Sana'a that were damaged during skirmishes between the forces of ousted former president Ali Abdullah Saleh and Yemeni revolutionaries. It was an attempt by the artists to document crimes committed by Saleh's forces against citizens and show the seriousness of the humanitarian situ-

ation in Yemen resulting from the corrupt 33-year rule of Saleh.

The graphics on the walls of Yemen carried a lot of pain that you can clearly see in the eyes of artists Sahar and Murad. They painted tales of wars, destruction, murder, sectarianism, ignorance, disease, poverty, terrorism, and separatist violence on the walls.

I was watching this documentary, and wondering if these walls will bear witness to the suffering of Yemenis we see sleeping on the roads especially in the current excruciating economic circumstances. On the other hand, there is political wrangling during the National Dialogue by General People's Congress, the former ruling party and its allies, and the Southern Movement, supporters of Shari'a, and the Houthis.

It is crystal clear that the country still faces a series of challenges and longstanding problems of tribalism, poverty, security and regional divisions, which can hinder the National Dialogue. Unless all parties involved obey the law and create a positive atmosphere to discuss Yemen's challenges and overcome the differences and disputes between them, the country will face a bleak future.

YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

A new, empowered Yemen

The 2011 Arab Spring sounds like a brand name more than an event. And in truth it is actually a brand and it symbolizes change. To me, 2011 also indicates surprise, momentum, civil society—and for some reason youth and women.

When I think of 2011, I remember the mass protests, the mixed feelings of anger, disappointment, resentment, ambition, empathy, fear, power and revenge.

They are very different emotions and only one who had lived and participated in the events of Yemen's almost one year long struggle for change will understand how all of those feelings could come together.

But 2011 also brought to the surface a lot of energy that was usually suppressed and ignored. This is the energy of youth, women and technocrats, or what I like to call professionals.

Yemen was, and still is to a large extent, lead by politicians who don't know or care about their job in the technical sense. If there was a ToR for every government position (which should be the case, but isn't in reality), the people holding positions of power even today are total opposite to the job requirements.

There was a systematic trend of suppressing younger more professional and especially female talents. Public institutions were run so corruptly that international organizations had nightmares when thinking of their missions in Yemen.

But 2011 changed the way Yemenis saw themselves. The world started to see us differently, too. After 2011, the world started taking more interest in Yemen and reached out to its dynamic professionals who were coincidentally more accessible because of the change on the national level.

A new friend from a French organization working in media development said that his organization's old policy was to deal with state institutions, although they would not deliver, because they did not see any other trustworthy alternatives. Now, they're doing the opposite—staying away from state organizations and focusing on the new generation of change agents and people who have the spirit and the professionalism to take ownership of their work.

They're looking for the kind of people who want to be development partners rather than recipients of aid.

This is a significant change in attitude of both the Yemenis and the world. In the past, the donor would come with their money and do the work which would fall apart once they are gone. Now, civil society groups reach out to donors with local priorities and homegrown solutions and ask for a more equal partnership.

There is a newly-acquired respect for Yemen and I suppose for other Arab Spring countries in the world's eyes. Something we should capitalize on and try not to lose.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The forgotten in Guantanamo

Sara Abdullah Hasan
First published May. 27, 2013

I didn't imagine that I would one day hear that Saeed—the brother of my friend who died after suffering with cancer, who I know as a kind, lovely and moderate man—I couldn't imagine that he would be a Guantanamo inmate.

An American appeal court ordered in 2009 the release of Saeed Hatem after American authorities couldn't prove that he belonged to Al-Qaeda or the Taliban.

However, Saeed is still behind bars and all appeals to American authorities and protests in Yemen to release him haven't changed anything or even given a glimmer of hope in releasing him and other detainees.

As days went on, Obama's promises of closing Guantanamo in his election campaigns become just false slogans like those slogans about justice and freedom that America's government pretend fre-

quently that they want to transmit beyond their borders.

But in front of the Statue of Liberty—that was granted by Marie Antoinette for Americans to be a symbol of independence and freedom—they set up the worst symbol of injustice, of violations against human rights: Guantanamo.

Guantanamo, in Cuba and 90 miles of Florida, has a terrible record for human rights. Amnesty International says that the Guantanamo represent the barbarism of this era.

The number of Yemenis in Guantanamo is 86 out of 166 detainees. Saeed Hatem was not the only that the court found not guilty. There are about 25 Yemeni detainees who have been found not guilty by the American Federal Court while only six of the detainees in Guantanamo face actual charges and may gain acquittal or conviction.

Furthermore, 21 children are detained in this prison that was set up 12 years ago. Nine detainees died during these years.

Since last February, Saeed along with other detainees went on hunger strike and the number of strikers increased and now exceeds 100. Although the American authorities initially denied that there was hunger strike, it admitted it later. The strikers are being fed by force. Thirty detainees are fed through pipes that transmit food from nose to stomach, a painful process.

Yasin Ismael, one of the Yemeni detainees, commented on forcing feeding, saying: "I don't want to be fed like that. But if you're insisting, you should do it in a humanitarian way at least."

Hussein Al-Mafradi, another detainee, said: "Deal with me as you deal with the iguana or insect."

The iguana is a protected animal in Guantanamo and the law punishes those who hunt it with the fine of ten thousand dollar.

Force-feeding was not the only torture practiced against them. Detainees still complain about invasive inspections, being deprived of personal belongings as well being

the provocation of soldiers, some of whom desecrate the Quran.

Obama was holding the Congress responsible for not closing Guantanamo, but the Congress authorized the Ministry of Defense to release all detainees who were found to be not guilty.

Different countries, like Saudi Arabia, were able to secure the release its citizens while Yemen has been incapable of doing anything for their citizens in this prison, even if they were found not guilty in American courts.

At the same time, the American government sends their drones to our lands.

They arrest our citizens without trial. They're still lying, saying that they are the country of law and freedom.

Translated from the Arabic by Sadeq Al-Wasabi

Message from Abdulelah Haider Shaye

The following is the translated text of a message from prison by the detained journalist Abdulelah Haider Shaye, by way of Abdulla Al-Dailami:

It's inaccurate to say the Americans imprisoned me because some of them defended and supported me and opposed my detention. Actually, the only person responsible for kidnapping and detaining

me is Obama. So, I don't want the media to say America or Americans have incarcerated me because it's obvious [who is responsible].

I'm eagerly longing to see my mother and family. Still, I have not forgotten my loyal colleagues and

friends. Everything you do for my sake makes my solitary confinement tolerable. In spite of my loneliness, I feel that you live with me.

Your support and defense [give me] comfort during my solitude. I'm proud and will never forget your noble and honorable support for as long as I live.

Translated from the Arabic by Bassam Al-Khameri.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following vacant position with the Support to Elections during Transition Period (SETP) Project:

Title: National Project Coordinator
Duty Station: Sana'a
Level : SB4
Monthly salary : approximately US\$ 2200

If you are interested in the above position please review the Terms of Reference and requirements by visiting our website at <http://jobs.undp.org>

Only online applications will be accepted.

The deadline for applications is **09 June 2013**.

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Politics of memory in Yemen, Part 2:

Yemen's Jews, modern life and heritage



A family of Yemeni Jews poses for a picture.



Over the past decades most Jews have left Yemen. Here, a busload leaves Aden, bound for Israel.

**Ghaidaa Alabsi
For the Yemen Times**

Yemen may very well lose its Jewish community as more Yemeni Jews immigrate to Israel. All that we may be left with is the memory of Yemen's Jewry.

Most of the remaining Jews in Yemen live in a guarded compound in Sana'a after having been driven from their homes in Sa'ada by the Houthis in 2007.

Hood, a local human rights organization in Yemen, has criticized these tough security measures imposed on the Yemeni Jews.

In a letter sent to directors of National Security, Political Security,

and Interior Ministry, Hood said that the Yemeni authorities impose a restriction on the Jews that—despite claims that it is for the community's safety—could be described as “prison.”

“Those are Yemeni citizens,” the letter went on, “and they have constitutional rights to freedom of movement and expression. Banning them from an interview and the media or meeting visitors or the like are crimes violating their constitutional rights and restricting their humanitarian freedoms guaranteed by the legislature in the texts of articles (41-42-48) of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.”

As Yemen was moving toward

transition period following a three decades' long dictatorial presidency under Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Jews of Yemen sought political recognition by demanding to be allocated seats in Parliament.

Yemen Chief Rabbi Yehia Yusef Mussa told CNN Arabic back in May 21st, 2012, “I demand the government's pay attention to [us], to work to allocate seats for members of the community in the Consultative Council and Parliament, in order to experience real citizenship, non-discrimination, a right guaranteed by our law and the Constitution,” he said.

Mussa emphasized at the time that his community hoped to serve the country to the best of its abili-

ties, just as any other Yemeni would, regardless of their religion.

A local NGO called Sawa also protested the exclusion of the Yemeni Jewish community from a national conference that was meant to promote dialogue between various groups in the country for shaping the future of the country after the transition period that started after the ex-president Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down from power in 2011.

Jewish heritage

Still, many Yemenis say they appreciate the heritage of their country's Jews.

In the Great Mosque in Sana'a old city, a guard, whispering as pious men pore over Korans, points out

Jewish carvings. In the village of Jibla, south of Sana'a, locals show the Star of David on an ancient synagogue, now a mosque.

The remains of Jewish life in Yemen is still visible today through distinctive Jewish architecture—whether in the decoration of buildings or the Jewish temples.

“The Jews left, but Judaism is still in Yemen,” one man said. Another man also admitted that, in his experience, Yemeni Jews remember the traditional songs of the country better than the Muslims.

Across the country, many Yemenis still remember this name: Shalom Ben Joseph Shabbezi, or Salim Al-Shabzi.

Shabazi was a Yemeni Jew poet,

who lived toward the end of the 17th century in Taiz. He wrote liturgical poems in Hebrew and Arabic, some pieces alternating between the two languages from verse to verse.

As well as religious poetry, Shabazi wrote love songs.

Shabazi is considered a saint by Yemeni Jews, and some say that he performed miracles. His tomb is in Ta'iz.

Shabazi is also respected by Yemeni Muslims, who to this day recite his poetry.

This piece was adapted from a longer research paper by Ghaidaa Alabsi, a MA Student in Political Science at Poland's Warsaw University.

Pedestrian underpasses: are they safe?

Story and photo by
Ali Abulohoom

Walking home late in the afternoon one day last month, Aisha Mahamoud passed into a pedestrian underpass, the tunnel that runs underneath the broad avenue of Al-Siteen Street.

The tunnel was dark and Fatima hesitated at the entrance of the underpass. Was it safe? She kept walking. This was her regular routine and she had never had any trouble going to and from her home, which was just on the other side of the tunnel.

But today was different. Suddenly three men surrounded her and took her money. They sexually assaulted her, she said and fled the scene immediately.

She was shaken and afraid. She wondered if her family would blame her for this, if they would be ashamed for her honor.

“My sister came home devastated that day,” Fatima, Aisha's older sister, says.

The Al-Siteen Street underpass was built for the purpose of avoiding traffic accidents. The busy avenue has no crosswalks and pedestrians have no other way to pass from one side to another.

However, since Aisha's attack many girls from the Al-Siteen neighborhood have decided to avoid walking through that tunnel. It's just too dangerous.

Though the underpasses were designed to keep people safe, they may be doing the opposite.

Sinan Rawih, a 55-year-old father, lives in the southern part of Al-Siteen district. He says that he doesn't allow daughters to walk through the tunnel. It's full of men, he says, laying around and sleeping—no place for his daughters.

There are six such underpasses in



These tunnels were designed to allow pedestrians to cross the capital's wide avenues safely, but they have created their own hazards.

Sana'a. Over the last five years they were built to provide a safe space to walk.

Najeeb Al-Amiri, the executive manager of the construction company in charge of the tunnels says they've fallen into disrepair since their construction two years ago. Men have plied ceramic tiles from the walls of the tunnels and broken the lamps which should be lighting the insides.

Al-Amiri said that there were plans in the works to make repairs.

Farh Saeed, a 25-year-old university student, says she used to walk through the tunnels but stopped about a month ago. After walking home from college one day, Farh says, “a hand touched me from behind.”

She screamed and ran to the other side. She was safe and she didn't look back to see who it was that had reached out to her.

Farh hasn't stepped foot in an underpass since that day. Thieves and criminals take advantage of these dark tunnels, she says.

The construction of the six tunnels in Sana'a tunnels began in 2008, and came to a close in 2010,

according to engineer Waleed Rasa', the manager of the capital city projects. He said these tunnels are constructed on busy main streets.

These tunnels currently have no specific authority in charge of protecting them. Waleed Rasa' said that the municipality will be brining 20 guards to the tunnels throughout the city.

According statistics released by the municipality, traffic casualties in the western part of the capital—where the Al-Siteen Street underpass is located—were 32 in 2009. That number dropped to 9 in 2011, after the construction of the tunnels.

Mohammed Jabr, 33, tells the Yemen Times that he feels much more comfortable with letting his children walk to school alone since the construction of the tunnels. He doesn't have to be afraid of them being hit by cars, he says.

Jabr is a father of three children and lives close to the tunnel on Al-Siteen Street. In the past, he didn't let his kids walk to school. He thought the traffic was too dangerous. Now, he says, the streets are safe.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its programme

Programme Support Officer-- (1 position)

Location: Sana'a

Contract Duration: One year extendable

The role

Assist in the preparation and monitoring of project budgeting; facilitate administrative requests; collect, analyze and disseminate data on the progress of the response on a regular basis. You will support the programme to report against objectives through regular production of Situation Reports and develop accurate and timely figures for reporting, accountability, and communications purposes. You will be coordinating inputs, writing content and collating the monthly staff newsletter; updating the system (OPAL) as required; and ensuring filing is regularly updated. You will support Country Director in administrative tasks; take meetings' minutes; and support in the preparation of consultancies, reviews and evaluations.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with experience in humanitarian work gained through professional work who has excellent organizational, administrative, and communication skills. You will have well-developed interpersonal skills, proven ability to be flexible in demanding situations, proving your resilience and ability to work under pressure in a team environment. You will have strong attention to detail, be familiar with budget preparation, demonstrate good oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic with the ability to convey complex information (in English), and possess good computer skills.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is **12th June 2013**



Abdullah Shalmesh Award: Saleh Souda Al-Harithi



General Manager Award: Obaid A. Al-Baihani



Jannah Hunt Oil Company of Block 5 honors the Outstanding Achievement Awardees for the Year 2013

Jannah Hunt oil Company (JHOC) and its partners: Exxon Saba, Total, Newco, Kufpec and Yemen Company for Investment in Oil and Minerals (YICOM) celebrated Labor Day by recognizing the diligent employees who contribute to the overall success of the company. Present dignitaries were Mr. Ahmed Bahaj- Governor of Shabwa, Dr. Abdullah Omair-Deputy Executive General Manager of YICOM, Mr. Mike Graham-General Manager of JHOC and Mr. Adel Al-Hamadi - Deputy General Manager of JHOC



Special Award: Mohamed Ali Al-Nono



Special Award: Abdul-Rahman Amin



ADVERTORIAL

Great fun and exposure with Emirates Airline

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

Six Yemeni journalists of various Yemeni media spent three days in the hospitality of Emirates Airline in Dubai last month. The trip was a combination of tourism, entertainment and a fantastic exposure experience of the huge machinery and human power behind the renowned success of Emirates Airline.

For example, the maintenance center of the fleets is huge. It includes eight fields each the size of two football fields, one of them for painting the aircrafts and the rest for maintenance.

During the visit Shiekh Majid Al-Mualla, deputy chair of the first Emirates Airlines for Commercial Operations for the Middle East and Iran region said that this is the best and largest maintainence center in the world.

"We always aspire to move forward and develop all the services Emirates provides to its clients," he said.



Mohammed Al-Ahdal Emirates Sales Executive at the airline's office in Sana'a introduced the fascinating city of Dubai to the journalists as well as what Emirates Airline is all about.



The welcoming staff of Emirates took the time to show Yemen's journalist how much fun they can have in Burj Khalifa, New Dubai City, Burj Al-Arab and other amazing tourist sites.



In a Safari trip in Dubai's desert, public relations officer and corporate communications gave a guided tour on the various adventures visitors can have in Dubai's captivating desert.



Emirates Airline has a fleet of 200 modern craft traveling to most international destinations including Yemen, at the rate of six flights a week to Sana'a International Airport.



Emirates Commercial Operations deputy chair said that Dubai Airport and Emirates Airline jointly own the first building of its kind in the world which is dedicated to a380 Airbus crafts and this has increased the airport's capacity from 60 million to 75 million.



From the highest point of Burj Khalifa, which is 828 meters high you can see the entire Dubai city with its skyscrapers and well planned streets.

Whatever the customer size, NEC have the right system

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Empowered by Innovation

Global Financial Institution (80,000 extensions multisite)

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ألف مبروك يا أبو زياد

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نهدياها
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