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المشغل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن

حقوق أعلامك كرت المفاجآت



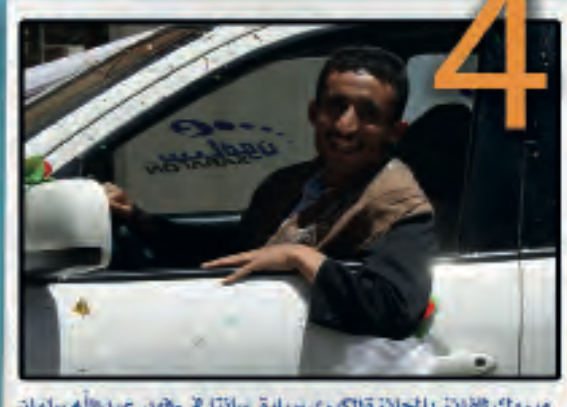
1 ميرواج للفازل بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة بورش - مطاع خالد الجهاد



2 ميرواج للفازل بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة بورش - ياسر حسن عبدالله مازع



3 ميرواج للفازل بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة فيراكروز - نزار احمد علي تاجي



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7 ميرواج للفازل بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سائتالا - 999999999



ترقبوا السحب القادم



عرض كرت المفاجآت من سابافون لجميع مشتركي الدفع المسبق والفتورة



- أعد تعبئة خطك بـ كرت واحد (فئة 80 وحدة - اكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة كرتين (فئة 80 وحدة - اكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على 3 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة ثلاثة كروت (فئة 80 وحدة - اكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على جائزة 1,000,000 ريال شهريا.
- ومناجاة "العرض الكبرى" من سابافون سيارة بورش 2008 او فيراكروز 2009 او سائتالا 2009 شهريا عند تعبئتك كرتين أو أكثر من (فئة 80 وحدة - اكسترا).

شروط المسابقة

- أن يكون الفائز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط المعتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الموجودة في نظام الاشتراك وبموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة.
- يشترط صحة البيانات لجميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الألي ويحق للشركة إلغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفائز بالجائزة يحمل أوراقا قانونية تثبت شخصيته وملكيته للخط.
- يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف ووسائل الإعلام بما فيها الرسائل القصيرة المرسله من الشركة.
- تحدد الشركة فترة اسبوعين لاستلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف، ويحق للشركة عمل إجراء سحب اخر في نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم. ويتم الإعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الإجراءات السابقة.
- إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغى الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوفى الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها. ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدده الشركة.
- تحتفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الاضافة أو الالغاء بحسب مقتضيات الحاجة وما تراه مناسباً...



Yemen prepares for polls



Though still months away, preparations for Yemen's February elections are underway. An electronic voter registration system will be used and though these school children won't be participating in the 2014 Parliamentary and Presidential elections, they have already begun learning about the process. How will the country be sure that when Yemenis go to the polls—in the first full elections since the 2011 uprising—everyone's vote is counted? Turn to Page 3 for more.



Two killed in Sa'ada motorcycle explosion

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SA'ADA, June 20 — Two people were killed and twelve others wounded on Wednesday morning in an explosion in Othman Mujali Market in Sa'ada.

Sheikh Fares Mana', the governor of Sa'ada, said a motorcycle, packed with explosives, detonated

at about 8:30 a.m. in the crowded market.

The Defense Ministry identified the motorcyclist as Ali Salem Al-Gharazi.

The motorcyclist and one other resident were killed. According to the orders of the governor, the injured people were taken to Al-Salam Hospital, in Sa'ada.

Brigadier General Abdulhakeem Al-Maweri, Sa'ada Security Chief, said the person who detonated the bomb has been identified as an employee at a local café, located inside the market. Investigations are underway, Al-Maweri said.

Al-Maweri said that the injured are civilians and aren't associated with any particular political party

to his knowledge.

Representatives from Houthis, the political and religious movement that operates with near-sovereignty in this northern governorate, did not comment.

Sa'ada witnessed a series of brutal wars between Houthis groups and state forces in the last decade.

World Bank, IMF pressure Yemen to end fuel subsidies

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, June 20 — Before receiving funds from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and donor nations, Yemen must first end government subsidies for fuel, a member of parliament revealed to Yemen Times.

The source said that the government intends to issue a decree ending the subsidies. It's a move the government will be forced to take, he said, to meet the requirements necessary for receiving the economic reform package.

The Prime Minister's media advisor declined requests for a comment on the matter.

On Tuesday, Parliament's website quoted parliament member Azam Salah as saying that the Ministry of Finance and International Planning signed an agreement with donors in Washington this past March to remove government subsidies for fuel as a condition for international financial assistance.

Salah expects fuel prices to surge during Ramadan. Fuel costs in Nigeria doubled after the Nige-

rian government ended all subsidies last year.

Parliament has called on the finance minister, as well as the ministers of Industry and International Planning to report to Parliament to answer questions regarding the matter.

Economist Ali Al-Wafi blamed the move on the government's insufficient financial resources.


Al-Wafi hasn't ruled out the possibility that the Yemeni government will fail to move forward with the expected decree.

"The government has been

completely unable to achieve the aspirations of the Yemeni people. Removing the subsidies will be a difficult move for the government to make."


INSIDE

40,000 guns seized in Taiz since May




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Female guitarist gains local following




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Yemen's new army uniform



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American activists praise NDC, protest US foreign policy

Amendment to US National Defense Act could halt funds for transfer of Yemeni prisoners, group warns

Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, June 20 — The organization of American activists Codepink wrapped up a week-long visit to Yemen on Tuesday, over the course of which they met with local human rights organizations, families of Yemeni prisoners in Guantanamo and those whose lives have been affected by American drone strikes as well as Yemeni officials and the American ambassador.

The group of seven Americans met with Hood, the Yemeni organization for human rights, and a number of other independent activists and staged a demonstration in front of the American embassy in protest of ongoing U.S. policies which affect this country, including the imprisonment of 86 Yemenis in the Guantanamo detention center in Cuba.

Of the total 166 prisoners being held in Guantanamo, over 100 are on hunger strike.

"The prisoners' health continues to deteriorate but we still have no action from President Obama," Codepink cofounder

Medea Benjamin said in a press release. "That's just unacceptable."

A delegation of American activists from Codepink paid a similar visit to Pakistan earlier this year, another country in which American drones are regularly active.

Both visits present an alternative to conventional diplomacy, the organization stated on their website and offer a chance for Americans to stand in solidarity with countries affected by American foreign policy.

On Sunday, hundreds of local activists joined Codepink in front of the American embassy calling for the close of the detention center which was opened in 2002 to hold suspects in America's so-called war on terror.

Members of Codepink also met with Yemeni officials, including participants in the ongoing National Dialogue Conference. "The entire world is watching and supports your work," the activist group wrote in a letter addressed to NDC participants.

Codepink also appealed to NDC members to join them in combating a proposed amendment to the U.S. National Defense Authorization Act that would—if passed by the U.S. Senate and signed by President Barack Obama—prohibit any funds from the De-

partment of Defense from being used to transfer or release Guantanamo detainees to either the Yemeni government or any entity or group in the country.

Most significantly, Codepink indicated in their letter, is the fact that this amendment could violate the sovereignty of Yemen, as a rehabilitation center for Yemeni prisoners returning from Guantanamo is now in the works.

Codepink urged NDC members to draft a letter of protest to the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, as this amendment, they said, could also violate the process of the ongoing national dialogue.

In addition to this visit to Yemen, two members of the activist group have also joined the Guantanamo prisoners in their hunger strike.

Co-founder Diane Wilson has been on a water-only fast since May 1 and Veterans for Peace member Brian Wilson and former president of Veterans for Peace, Elliott Adams have been fasting since May 12 and 17, respectively.

Wilson explained her reasons for fasting in May. "I stand in solidarity with the Guantanamo prisoners on their hunger strike," she wrote. "I will continue to fast indefinitely until justice comes."



Hundreds of street cleaners staged a protest on Tuesday morning in front of the Cabinet to demand a deadline to receive government jobs, meaning they would receive increased benefits. Mohammed Al-Marzoki, head of Street Cleaners' Syndicate, said the government hasn't met promises that were made last year. The Cleaning and Improvement Fund in Sana'a said that the street cleaners do have government jobs.

Relatives of 18 men who have been missing for three years have accused Houthis of kidnapping the men. The families, all from Harf Sofian district of Sa'ada sent Abdulkareem Thu'ail, head of the General Council of the Abducted Revolutionary Youth, a letter explaining that it was the Houthis—not the state—that had abducted the men. Thu'ail said that he has contacted the Ministry of Human Rights and is looking into the matter.

In a meeting on Wednesday in Sana'a, the World Bank announced that two grants, amounting to \$9.2 million, will be granted to Yemen. The grants were designed to meet what they called the "urgent needs" of Yemen's economy and to support small enterprises and assist government associations.

Reporting by Nasser Al-Sakkaf and Ryam Al-Qadi

Land dispute leaves Marib-Sana'a road blocked

If negotiations with sheikhs fail, road will be unblocked 'by force,' security sources say

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, June 20 — A land dispute has resulted in continuous tribal checkpoints the past two weeks on the road connecting Marib to the capital, Sana'a. The dispute is in Fardhat Nihm on 50 Street, Northeast of Sana'a.

Fardhat Nihm tribal sheikh, Abdullah Al-Farji, said the checkpoints were a result of a land dispute between Islah party member Shahir Abdulhaq and Sheikh

Mohsen Saleh Bin Ayid. The dispute was resolved in court when a judge ruled that the land belonged to Abdulhaq. Ayid rejected the ruling and set up the checkpoints, completely blocking the route. Hundreds of trucks and cargo vehicles carrying fuel and construction materials have been prevented from making their way to the governorate from the capital.

A security source told Yemen Times that the Ministry of Interior will meet with officials from Sana'a governorate this week to try and peacefully resolve the matter. If they are unable to do so, the road will be unblocked by force, he stated.

The source said Sheikh Ayid has set up unofficial checkpoints

at least five times on the same road. The conflict escalated, with kidnapping incidents arising two months ago. A military commander mediated the release of those captured because of the dispute.

Mohammed Khamesh has had to deal with the roadblocks. He says the government must maintain control and secure the Sana'a-Marib route "because it a public interest and belongs to everyone."

Oil pipeline attacks, kidnappings and tribal checkpoints are not new to the Fardhat Nihm district. The area has witnessed increasing confrontations between the military and armed tribesmen in the past few years.

Swarms of locusts in Sa'ada and Al-Jawf

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, June 20 — Swarms of red desert grasshopper locusts have descended on Sa'ada and Al-Jawf governorates, threatening this year's harvests, the Ministry of Agriculture announced.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Ghashm, deputy of Agricultural Services at the Ministry of Agriculture, said the grasshoppers were seen in the Ktaf district of Sa'ada; a small swarm was also seen in the Alyotma district of Al-Jawf.

Locusts can consume 100,000 tons of crops a day—enough food to feed half a million people for an entire year. They munch on leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds and sprouts.

Their combined weight is sometimes too much to bear for trees, leaving them with broken branches and worse.

Abdulghani Al-Sharjabi, the director of the Pest Control Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, said that teams are in place monitoring the locusts in Hadramout, Shabwa and Marib governorates.

The red locusts become yellow when they mature. Their movement is less predictable while they are young, making them difficult to monitor.

High humidity and thick vegetation in those areas leave the governorates vulnerable to grasshopper locusts, Al-Sharjabi said. Monitor-

ing is the most important phase for pest control, he added.

In 2007, the Ministry of Agriculture eliminated similar locust populations in Thamood, Hozr, Manokh, Sayoun and Shabwa.

NDC Update

- An additional day will be added to the mid-term assembly to review the field visit reports by the working groups in addition to a closing statement with the final decisions approved by the general assembly.
- Working groups will recommence their work immediately after the end of the mid-term session and the entire conference will be off between July 25 and August 16 for the end of Ramadan and Eid Al-Fitr break.
- The consensus committee will create principles for creating the constitutional drafting committee which is scheduled to be created in August. The constitutional drafting committee will take the outcomes of all the working groups and turn them into legal articles to be included in the new constitution of Yemen.
- Over 130 participants of the NDC—including the presidium and members of the consensus committee such as Nobel Peace Prize winner Tawakkul Karman—signed a letter dedicated to the U.S. Congress demanding

the senate to drop House Resolution 1960 that prevents Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo from returning to Yemen until the end of 2014.

- The general assembly was enraged by the consensus committee's changing the wording of one article of the Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation report. This is a breach to internal charter and the general assembly threatened to raise a case against the consensus committee at the Standards and Order body demanding a disciplining action.

- A recent survey by the NDC Secretariat and Save the Children indicated that 57 percent of Yemenis trust that the National Dialogue will solve Yemen's problems. Around one third of the respondents to the survey, mostly men, think of agreement when they hear the word National Dialogue and very few think of power sharing, modern state, security or even federation.

- Professor Ehtisham Ahmad, from the World Bank, talked to



the NDC on Monday about the concerns they should have and issues to keep in mind financially and administratively at the NDC. He related experiences of other countries and promoted a decentralized approach to sharing of power and wealth.

- In cooperation with the NDC Secretariat, YALI institute last week concluded a three week creative writing competition in English on the theme "I have a dream for Yemen," among other activities.

- A photo exhibition has been on display at the conference venue since the start of the mid-term assembly showing inspirational pictures from inside and outside the conference on the theme of National Dialogue and the future.

Yemen has 6 more months to meet UNESCO standards

Ryam Al-Qadi

SANA'A, June 20 — During the World Heritage Conference in Cambodia this past week, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) gave Yemen six months to meet the standards it has set for Zabid and Sana'a's Old City or risk losing its World Heritage List status.

A Yemeni delegation was present at the conference, where they petitioned the organization to add Socotra, Shibam-Kawkaban and Al-Hajrain city to the World Heritage List.

UNESCO demanded the removal of recent constructions in the Old City and the building of infrastructure in Zabid to be away from historical sites.

Arfat Al-Hadrmī, the former manager of the Manuscripts and Historic Cities Center in Zabid, said that addressing the violations would require a period of time and

government funding.

He told the Yemen Times that the Ministry of Culture should work to address the violations and adopt a schedule for repairs of the two cities.

UNESCO has informed Yemen that it must meet certain standards or risk being removed from the list. The standards include preserving historical buildings and sites such as mosques and castles.

"The government has not fulfilled any of these conditions," Al-Hadrmī said.

Shawqi Shahir of the National Media Campaign to Preserve the Old City told Yemen Times that the campaign has started working to meet UNESCO's conditions.

There are two phases to the campaign, he said. The first is to remove structures that violate the conditions put forth by UNESCO; the second is to prevent new constructions.

The Sustainable Development



Media Center reported 2000 violations in the Old City of Sana'a. The reported violations ranged from recently-built concrete buildings to poor maintenance of historical buildings

Dear parents: The malnourishment of the pregnant mother harms the health of the fetus, causing it poor health after birth as well as being underweight. **Dear parents:** Caring of the breast-feeding mother could guarantee her health plus her baby's, and provide her with food needs.

The diversity of the pregnant mother's nutrition is a way to protect her.



المركز الوطني للتغذية والإعلام الصحي والسكاني

Electronic voting system coming to Yemen

Mohammed Al-Hassani

Thirteen-year old Mohammed Al-Badwi smiles as he poses in front of a camera at his school. He is part of a test-run for the soon-to-be implemented electronic registration system for future parliament and presidential elections. Proponents of the technology say that an electronic system, as opposed to the manual registration used now, will assist Yemen as it transitions to democracy.

The computerized system is scheduled to be implemented in September, and proponents say it will make the process more efficient and eliminate the risk of fraud.

A voter's data is entered into a computer and a photo of the voter is taken, along with his or her ten fingerprints, electronically. The system utilizes scanners, digital cameras, finger recognition devices and computers, Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum head Mohammed Al-Hakimi said.

The process, proponents say, allows those monitoring to recognize if someone has already registered or voted.

Judge Abdulmon'im Al-Eryani, head of the Media and Electoral Awareness Sector in the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER), said the committee implemented the test-run to ensure the efficiency and accuracy of the technology being considered. Three international companies are competing for a bid to provide the technology and services.

Two-hundred-and-ten male



Yemeni school children learned first hand how the new electronic system would work.

and female students from Rabeah Al-Adwiah and Baghdad Schools played the role of voters. Twelve professors and 18 students from the computer science department of Sana'a University evaluated the devices for performance, El-Eryani said.

Representatives of the three international companies from France, Belgium and the Netherlands were present during the trial-run. The electronic registration and voting system will cost \$22 million, El-Eryani said.

When the Yemeni government fell short of the sum needed, the United Nations and other donor countries stepped in to provide funding.

UNDP elections coordinator Darren Nance told Yemen Times that Yemen is the first Arab country to implement the electronic registration system.

By using fingerprints, the system will help guard against fraud, Nance said.

Critics of the technology say that the system is not fraud-proof.

Information systems expert

Aref Al-Anesi said that though fingerprints and iris scans cannot be forged, those who insert the data can manipulate the system. Fingerprints can be registered to a deceased person, allowing underage and other unqualified people to cast votes.

However, Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) spokesperson Mohammed Al-Mansur said that mistrust of the current registration system is a chronic problem in Yemen that the time has come to give the electronic system a chance.



Though not without its faults, electronic voter registration will be used in Yemen as the country transitions into a democratic system.



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Bahraini lessons for Yemen

Lutfi Noman
Nashwanews.com
First Published June 16

The sessions of the national reconciliation dialogue in Bahrain often finish with a summary of the details, which reveals that there is "no reconciliation in the reconciliation dialogue!"

This is no surprise. The natural differences in the backgrounds and ambitions of the dialogue participants leads to many disagreement.

The wonderful thing is that participants, by themselves, may openly declare the failure of reconciliation. There is full disclosure.

Also, official media outlets do not cater to absent participants of the dialogue sessions, airing their grievances.

All the reactions in the Bahraini dialogue, since 2011, have been made public based on orders of Bahraini King Hamd Bin Essa Al-Khaleefa, even if this shows the behavior of some participating opposition groups.

However, a mention of the opposition protests against some reports, data and stances has been given.

Anyway, this makes the dialogue of brotherly Bahrainis largely distinguished from the "reassuring blackout" of opinions concerning sensitive issues and pertinent details.

Dealing with these events with transparency is laudable. Bold admittance of what is going on, revealing it to the public, is a praiseworthy characteristic.

People here in Bahrain and in Yemen urgently need to avoid the "re-

assuring blackout" methodology. It is not disgraceful for those responsible to fulfill the needs of people so that these officials prove their honesty to treat national problems successfully.

Thus, transparency and discipline are Bahraini lessons that should be agreed on to be adopted given the fact that Yemen is similar to Bahrain. We share many concerns and dilemmas.

Bahrain has the same problem as Yemen. Waves of "proxy wars" have overwhelmed the two countries. This triggered lots of consequences for both.

Fortunately, the wise way—dialogue—helped avoid further exacerbation and made way for those of us who are eager to bring peace to our respective countries.

In these times, masks fall and

convictions seem clear.

As these two countries have become a demarcation line for the impudent who intervene in their independence, stability and peace, these two countries are apprehensive of any intentions to hurt Arabs and Muslims.

The two countries share the concern of dialogue and stability and want cooperation, peace and safety to define their internal and external relations.

So, instead of doubling their fear—of historic, religious and geographical neighbors and non-neighbors—the entire world, without exception, should cooperate with these two countries so that they can realize their aspirations.

Translated from the Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi.

YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Is Yemen ready to receive its citizens in Guantanamo?

There are 56 Yemeni citizens in the Guantanamo Bay detention center who have been cleared to be released by the American judiciary system since 2008. The reason why they are still in prison according to U.S. officials is that Yemen is not ready to receive them yet, especially since some of the previously released detainees returned to the radical Islamic fight.

As Senator John McCain put it in a recent interview with Yemen Times; "It would not be fair to the American people to release terrorists who intend on killing Americans."

This is understandable. However, simultaneously it is not fair for Yemenis to be detained indefinitely and their families in continuous agony waiting for their return. Therefore a compromise needs to be made in order to adhere to a fundamental human right which is the right to liberty while fighting terrorism in the same time.

Saudi Arabia has already presented an relatively successful example of how to rehabilitate its returned detainees and there is already a tentative political agreement between Yemen, the U.S. and Saudi authorities to customize the Saudi example for Yemeni. Practical steps need to be done in order to start and speed up this process.

Keeping all this in mind, the U.S. House of Representatives passed last week House Resolution 1960, an amendment to the rules committee on the prohibition on transfer or release of individuals detained at Guantanamo to Yemen.

This is what it says: "None of the amounts authorized to be available to the department of defense may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this act and ending on December 31, 2014, any individual detained at Guantanamo (as such term is defined in section 1033 (f) (2)) to the custody or control of the republic of Yemen or any entity within Yemen."

This basically means that even if Yemen is ready and a Saudi-based model is in place, Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo will not be returned to Yemen.

This resolution, offered by Republican Mrs. Walorski of Indiana, simply tells the Yemeni people to take a hike. It says that it does not matter that these detainees are innocent. It simply tells Yemenis—in a very condescending way—that Americans want what they want and Yemeni life is of no value.

There is still an open window because this law needs to be passed first by the Senate and signed by President Obama. The senate is predominately democratic, so there is still hope, and Obama has promised to close down the prison and transfer the detainees as soon as possible. If he signs this, it simply means that he is not a man of his word.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Why do people lie? And why do other people believe them?

Robert J. Burrowes

People always lie for the same reason: fear. But the precise fear that makes a person lie in one circumstance might be different from the fear that makes them lie in another.

When a child is young, it will naturally tell the truth. Most usually, it starts to learn to lie (consciously or unconsciously) when it discovers that it is not believed when it tells the truth or it is blamed and punished for telling the truth (particularly if the truth is unpalatable to a parent or other adult). In these circumstances, lying might occur in an attempt to be believed or in an attempt to avoid blame and punishment and the lie might take the form of the child fearfully telling the parent what the child knows the parent wants to hear.

Why does this happen?

Because a child is genetically programmed to behave functionally (evolution had to get this right or individuals and species would not

survive infancy), it would always tell the truth. But if it is not believed then the child must 'learn' to devise strategies, including lying, to be believed. This might start as a fearfully conscious response but it will probably become increasingly unconscious and automated as it learns what is "expected."

If the child is blamed and/or punished for telling an unpalatable truth then, again, it must "learn" to devise strategies, including lying, to avoid blame and punishment. Given that many social institutions routinely require behaviors that evolution did not intend and which are not functional (for example, sitting in a school classroom all day), the child will be progressively dysfunctionalized in a variety of ways, including ones that scare it out of telling the truth about how it feels and what it needs (as it would otherwise do naturally).

By the time the typical child has reached adolescence, it will live in a world of considerable delusion about itself, other people and the world in general. In these circum-

stances, the emerging adult will now lie unconsciously, primarily in order to maintain its delusions about itself and the complementary delusions it has about others and the world. This is why most politicians lie. But they are not alone.

For example, a mother will want to maintain a sense of herself as "a good mother" (however dysfunctionalized or violent she is) and if one or more of her children decide to challenge her dysfunctional/violent behaviors or even to discontinue their relationship with her, then, rather than acknowledge her dysfunctional/violent behaviors and accept responsibility for dealing with these (which would require her to have the courage to feel the suppressed fear, pain, anger, sadness and other feelings that drive her dysfunctionalities and violence), she is most likely to reinforce her own delusions about herself by lying about herself and her child, including about the reasons her child no longer wants to have a relationship with her.

But much of her lying will be un-

conscious because, to lie consciously would mean that she could acknowledge (at least to herself) her dysfunctional/violent behaviors and, perhaps, accept responsibility for dealing with these.

However, of course, this almost invariably does not happen precisely because of her fear (based on her own childhood experience) of being blamed and punished for making, and acknowledging, "mistakes." It is far less frightening to fearfully lie (and act accordingly) than to acknowledge her delusion about herself and to accept responsibility for her dysfunctional and violent behaviors.

So why do most people believe lies?

Each child is born with a predisposition to believe the adults in its life. This is evolutionarily functional because childhood survival depends on adult care. But the child is also born with the potential to develop a "truth register"—the mental function, related to anger, that enables it to detect lies. Unfortunately, the truth register, like all potential capacities, is a subtle and easily damaged mental function and if a child is lied to chronically by a parent or other significant adult during its childhood, the truth register will either not develop or it will be weakened to such an extent that it will no longer readily detect lies.

A person who has been lied to chronically will develop gullibility that is obvious to those with a developed truth register but even the gullibility of others will be obscure to those with an undeveloped or weakened truth register of their own.

What can we do about lying? Just four things will fix this chronic problem: always tell the truth fearlessly yourself, always believe children, always take affirmative action in response to the child's truth, and never punish anyone (including whistleblowers like Bradley Manning and Edward Snowden) for telling the truth.

Robert is the author of *Why Violence?*

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amal.mansoor12@gmail.com

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki
a_moshki80@yahoo.com

Bassam Al-Khamiri
bassam.Alkhameri@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi
khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor Assistant
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Rammah Al-Jubari
raljubari88@hotmail.com

Samar Qaed
samar.qaed@hotmail.com

Sam Kestenbaum
kestbaum.yt@gmail.com

Offices

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
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Email: ytaiz@y.net.ye

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World Refugee Day 2013



Yemen is the only country in the Arab Peninsula that is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 protocol. However, Yemen doesn't have national refugee legislation or an asylum system in place to deal with issues pertinent to refugee status determination.

Samar Qaed

Today is World Refugee Day. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees takes one day each year to remind us of the urgent and global dilemma of displaced people.

Warfare can change a family's future in just one minute. But refugee families—mothers, fathers, sons and daughters—are resilient and can find hope even during times of hardship.

Conflicts worldwide have forced millions of people to leave everything behind in search for safety. It's estimated that two families flee from violence or persecution each minute.

On World Refugee Day, June 20, UNHCR commemorates the strength and resilience of the more than 40 million people around the world who were forced to flee their homes due to war or persecution.

The "One Family" campaign aims to remind the world that the victims of war are mothers, fathers,

sons and daughters and that even one family torn apart by war is too many.

Yemen remains in the midst of a complex emergency. Humanitarian needs continue to grow at an alarming rate. Yemen is host to nearly 240,000 registered refugees, according to UNHCR statistics. However, with the worsening economic situation and insecurity in Yemen, many refugees who were once self-reliant have become increasingly vulnerable.

In addition, around 600 Syrians have approached UNHCR Office in Yemen to seek asylum and that number is also increasing.

Yemen is also home to many internally displaced people as a result of several rounds of fighting in and around Sa'ada Governorate since 2004 and the fighting in Abyan Governorate in May 2011.

Photos here—from Kharaz, Haradh and Al-Basateen, all areas in Yemen—courtesy of UNHCR



The majority of the new arrivals along the Yemenis shores do not seek to seek asylum. Instead, they continue north, hoping to cross the borders into Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States.



The refugees are forced flee from their countries to avoid persecution at a time when their governments cannot protect or defend them.



Is the Tehama Movement represented at the NDC?

“We do not demand separation. We only want to be dealt with as Yemenis,” founder of regional group says

Story by Ryam Al-Qadi and Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

We are now three months into the National Dialogue Conference, where many of the country’s contentious issues—like that of the years of war in Sa’ada and Southern separatism—have been discussed and debated.

Prominent members of Yemen’s Tehama Movement—a organization based in Hodeida, which advocates for improved regional representation—however, say that there grievances have been put on the back burner.

The spokesperson of movement called on the political powers not to disregard their grievances, which include outstanding claims of regional marginalization and the illegal appropriation of land by sheikhs.

Marches put on by Tehama Movement supporters continue unabated, demanding economic reparations from the state and stronger representation in Sana’a.

Khalid Khaleel, the founder of Tehama Movement and a member of the NDC, said the sessions of the NDC have not addressed the claims of the group. The sessions focused on limited remedies of some rights



“We are neither associated with the former regime nor to the current one,” Tehama movement founder Khalid Khaleel says.

issues and violations committed against people in Hodeida, Khaleel said.

Abduljaleel Al-Abdali, a youth activist in Hodeida, worried that

the actions of the movement could further fracture the country.

“We should not protest like this. Otherwise, every governorate would have a movement,” he said.

“What former president Saleh predicted—that the country would be polarized after he departs—is happening now in front of our eyes.”

Political observers have accused former president Ali Abdullah Saleh and his aides of supporting the Tehama Movement. Dr. Nabil Al-Sharjabi, a politics

professor at Hodeida University, said that members of the regional movement receive funding from the General People’s Congress, the party of the former president.

The poor and unemployed are manipulated by the GPC, Al-Sharjabi claimed.

However, Khaleel denied the accusations that he receives any funds from the GPC.

“We started in the Change Square in Hodeida. We toppled the regime. It is unreasonable that we are supported by the former regime.”

“We are neither associated to the former regime nor to the current one,” he said. “We have political rights and historic grievances. We do not demand separation. We only want to be dealt with as Yemenis, not a marginalized group.”

Many political sides accuse Abdu Burji, a close aide of the former president—and resident of Hodeida—of supporting and funding the Tehama Movement.

“If Burji supports us; we will accept him because he is one of Tehama locals,” Khaleel admitted.

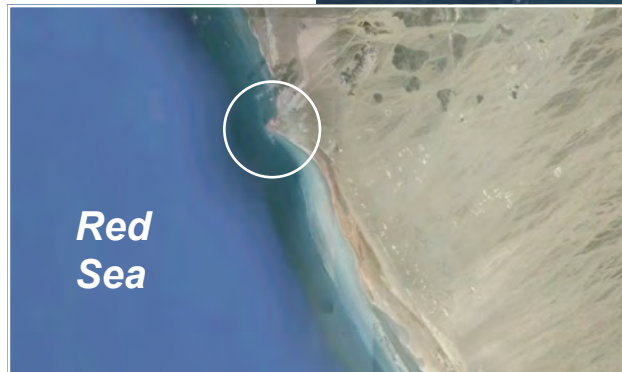
At the beginning of this month, the United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar met with the representatives of the Tehama Movement in Hodeida. He promised them to convey their grievances to Sana’a.

The Tehama Movement organized politically at the outset of 2012, though their grievances of regional marginalization and exploitation date back decades.


40,000 guns seized in Taiz since May

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

In Taiz Governorate, on the southwestern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, around 40,000 illegal weapons have been seized since May. The guns were likely smuggled into the country through Mocha Port. The four largest seizures happened during the weekend, Ali Mosed, the Military Commander of Taiz, noted as this is when smugglers expect security measures will be more lax. Mosed said that there is an ongoing campaign curb the flow of illegal weapons coming from Mocha Port.



Date	District	Number of guns
June 6, Thursday	Dhobab	4,000
June 7, Friday	Dhobab	5,000
May 31, Friday	Mawza	12,000
May 2, Thursday	Dhobab	20,000



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Despite social restrictions Female guitarist gains local following

Story and photos by
Samar Qaed

Karmin Nasr finishes playing a song by Mozart on the piano. The last note rings in the air in the first floor of her home as the family members applaud enthusiastically.

Karmin thanks them all and starts another song. She moves her fingers gracefully on the keys of the piano.

Karmin is 25. She doesn't only play in her home, in front of her family, she also goes out in public in plays.

Karmin says that it was her father's love of songs that started her on her road as a musician.

"My father always listened to classical music," she says. "So I listened, too."

At first, Karmin played piano, but also started learning the guitar in 2008.

She attended lessons at the Yemeni House for Music. Since then, guitar has become her "best friend," she says.

She has a special aptitude for music and she picked up the guitar very quickly.

"I was able to play the guitar after six months."

The Yemeni House for Music works to preserve Yemen's musical heritage and offers courses—in both traditional and Western musical styles.

She says that she mostly learned classical music at first, but also expanded her repertoire.

"They also teach us how to play flamenco," she says.

Karmin learned to play the guitar so quickly, in fact, that she was se-

lected to instruct other students at the institute.

Teaching at the institute was a turning point in her life, she reflects. She spent a long time at the institute, improving her skills. She played with other musicians. She also sang.

Her family had no problem with her staying at school for long hours, talking with friends, meeting new people.

But when she told them that she wanted to take her studies to the next level—to study music abroad, outside of Yemen—they said that this was too far.

"My family told me I should choose a major that would be profitable here in Yemen," she says.

She heeded their advice and began studying telecommunications at Sana'a University.

But she didn't stop playing her music.

In the past four years, Karmin has played in many cultural activities. She played in the Knowledge Exchange Center and the Yemeni Cultural Center, two cultural institutions based in Sana'a.

However, there are limits to where and how a female musician can play in this conservative Muslim country, even with relatively supportive parents.

While her parents are proud of her, they don't like the idea of her playing in front of strangers. Her parents allow her to participate in cultural events, not private parties.

"Occasions other than cultural events and festivals are off limits," Salwa Hassn, Karmin's mother says.

During the popular uprising of 2011, Karmin went regularly to Sana'a's Change Square to perform



Karmin performed in Change Square during the revolution, turning many heads as the only female musician there. "I don't like politics," she says. "But I wanted to contribute to the process of change with my music."

with other guitarists in support of the youth protestors. She was the only female musician there.

Karmin says that people were surprised to see her at Change Square. But, after performing, she left the stage to rapturous applause.

"I don't like politics," she says. "But I wanted to contribute to the

process of change with my music." After she leaves college, Nasr intends to learn new things about guitar and piano.

"I began to meet with my old friends in the Yemeni House for Music to start practicing again after I stopped due to college study," she says.

Nasr encourages families to support their children if they too want to play music.

Now, because many families don't see the study of music as a practical skill, children keep their musical efforts secret, she says.

"Some of my friends study music without telling their families,"

Karmin reveals.

Karmin's popularity continues to grow. To date, she has played in over 10 cultural festivals in these two institutions, but she has turned down offers to play anywhere for a profit.

"I play the music for the experience," she says, "not the money."

YEMEN TIMES Radio

"راديو يمن تايمز"

العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من اهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادبة السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الراحل. من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن باهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية. وتعد جزءا من أصواتنا، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي. حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لانه تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيدا عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الإذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل مباشر والذين وللأسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن. ويسعى ايضا لاجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الرأي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الرأي والتعبير من خلال دوراته برامجية متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية وايجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ

للإعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغيير السلمي، ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك اثرا سلبيا واضحا على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية. وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز من دور مؤسساتها الاعلامية المستقلة لتصل الى كل من لا تصل اليه صحيفة اليمن تايمز لتكون من الاذاعات الرائدة في اليمن على الرغم من عدم وجود قوانين ناظمة لعمل الاذاعات الخاصة في اليمن.

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From the Republican Guard to the newly-unveiled uniform of the united army

Know your Yemeni soldiers

Story and photos by Ali Abolohoum

Republican Guards, Special Forces, First Armored Division, and the Military Forces all used to wear separate uniforms. Not anymore. The unification of Yemeni army uniforms—announced this week—is an integral step towards the reconstructing of Yemeni army, following the fracturing and infighting which occurred during the uprising of 2011.

This move is just the latest in a series of military restructures announced by President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi, which has included the disbanding of the First Armored Division and Republican Guards and the formation of seven new military regions in late April of this year.



Uniform for the now-disbanded Republican Guards. During the uprising the Republican Guard stayed loyal to now deposed president Ali Abdullah Saleh.



Uniform of Yemen's Special Forces, another branch of the army which was disbanded in 2012. While some defected, most of the Special Forces remained loyal to the state during the uprisings.



Uniform of the First Armored Division, which defected during the uprisings, siding with protestors in Change Square. The First Armored Division was also disbanded in 2012.



Uniform of Yemen's Military Police. Some members defected during the uprisings.



The latest uniform, unveiled on June 17, which is to be worn by all soldiers in the newly-unified military.

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 معهد مالي
 معهد هورايين

شركات التأمين
 المتحدة للتأمين
 الوطنية للتأمين
 الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين
 وأعادة التأمين
 شركة امان
 الجزيرة للتأمين واعادة التأمين
 الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين
 ٤٨٣٣٩

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
 العالمية للشحن - صنعاء ٠١/٢٦٧٩٢٩ - ٠١/٢٦٦٠٧٤٦

مستشفيات
 مستشفى الثورة
 مستشفى الجمهوري
 المستشفى الاماني الحديث
 المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
 مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
 مستشفى الكويش

شركات طيران
 طيران اليمنية
 فرع تعز ٠١/٢١٧١٢٦
 فرع عدن: ٠٢/٢٥٤٥٦
 فرع الحديدة: ٠٣/٢٠١٧٤٤
 ٠١/٥٦٦٥٦٦
 ٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤
 ٠١/٤٣٧٩٩٩
 ٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠
 ٠١/٤٤٥٩٧٠
 ٠١/٥٦٥٧٤
 ٠١/٥٠٦٥٣٠
 ٠١/٤٤٩٢٢٢
 ٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥٧٧

بنك سبا الاسلامي
 بنك كاليون
 يونباي بنك لمبتد
 بنك كك الاسلامي
 بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات
 زاوية (Budget)
 يورو كار
 هيرترز لتأجير السيارات
 فرع شيرتون ٠١/٥٨٩٥٥٥
 فرع عدن ٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥
 فرع صنعاء ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر
 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
 ٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨٧

البريد السريع
 صنعاء ٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠
 عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٣٦
 الحديده ٠٢/٢٦٦٩٧٥
 تعز ٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠
 إب ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨٨
 المخلا ٠٥/٣٠٣٦٤٤
 شبوة ٠٥/٢٠٣٣٦٦
 سيئون ٠٥/٤٠٧٣١٩
 بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠
 سقطرى ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

بنك البنوك
 بنك اليمن والخليج
 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

ارقام هواتف مهمة
IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الإستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث (المرور)
١١٣٥٢٧٠١٧	الشؤون الداخلية
١١٣٠٣٥٤٤٧	الشؤون الخارجية
١١٣٥٠٧٦١٣	الجماعة
١١٣٣٢٠١٧٢	التلفزيون
١١٣٠٣١٣١٣	الصلب الأحمر
١١٣٧٣٠٦١	الإذاعة

مدارس
 روضة واحة الأطفال
 مدرسة رينبو
 مدارس صنعاء الدولية
 مدرسة التركيبي الدولي
 مدرسة منارات

بسفريات
 قدس فلاي ٠١/٢٧٤٦٩١
 سكاي للسفريات والسياحة ٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠
 ٤٤٤١١٨
 ٤٤٦٣٥٠
 ٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠

فنادق
 فندق ميركيبور صنعاء
 فندق شمرا
 فندق موفبيك
 فندق لازوردي
 فندق تاج صيده رزدنيس
 العالمية للفندقية - صنعاء
 فندق شهران - صنعاء

شحن وتوصيل
 مركز الندى للخدمات العامة
 ٩٦٧١ ٤٣١٣٩٩
 فاكس: ٤٣٣٤٠
 alnada2@yemen.net.ye

بنك البنوك
 بنك اليمن والخليج
 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

الوزارات
 رئاسة الجمهورية
 رئاسة الوزراء
 وزارة الاقصاد العامة والطرق
 وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
 وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
 وزارة الثروة السمكية
 وزارة الثقافة
 وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
 وزارة الدفاع
 وزارة الزراعة والري
 وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
 وزارة الشؤون القانونية

كلمات متقاطعة

١- ...
 2- ...
 3- ...
 4- ...
 5- ...
 6- ...
 7- ...
 8- ...
 9- ...
 10- ...
 11- ...
 12- ...
 13- ...
 14- ...
 15- ...

الكلمة المفقودة

١- ...
 2- ...
 3- ...
 4- ...
 5- ...
 6- ...
 7- ...
 8- ...
 9- ...
 10- ...
 11- ...
 12- ...

استراحة العدد

عجائب وغرائب
 يوجد أكثر من 50 ألف نهر في الصين

حكمة العدد
 حياتنا تزدهر عندما نفتنم الفرص، وأهم مهمة لدينا هي
 ايماننا بانفسنا

نكتة العدد
 جزار ذهب يخطب واحدة سمينة فقال له أبوها مهر ابنتي
 200 ألف دولار. فقال له الجزار: لماذا يا عمي؟ بكم حسبت
 الكيلو؟

لغز العدد
 مادرجة قرابة طفل من والده الحقيقي إذا لم يكن هذا الطفل
 ابنة؟

هل تعلم
 أن أكثر البحار دفئا هو البحر الأحمر

الحلول بالمقلوب

١٠٠	١٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠
١٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

Disabled but not dissuaded

Dares Al-Badani

Yemenis with disabilities struggle to fit into a world that wasn't designed with people like them in mind. Wheel-chair accessible buildings, special educational curricula and accessible bathrooms are a rare-find in Sana'a.

Thirty-five year old Mohammed Yahia Jahaf is a member of the Arabs with Disabilities Organization and the financial and administrative officer of the Disabled Yemenis Association. Jahaf has a hearing-impairment and believes he and people like him shouldn't suffer from diminished opportunities because of it.

Jahaf lost his hearing early in life, but remembers hearing sounds. He knows sign-language and can lip-read. He is happy to help others with disabilities, but believes the solution lies with more institutionalized changes.

Jahaf believes that knowledge is the way to empower people and that it shouldn't be kept from those with disabilities just because they may have to process or take in knowledge differently than able-bodied persons.

In addition to disenfranchising those with disabilities, the society itself loses out on contributions from uniquely-abled people whose disabilities often inspire creativity and other talents that they've honed to

survive.

"Those with hearing-impairments are strong and are able to meet challenges and rise above them," Jahaf stated. "The only thing that separates us from the larger society is sign language."

With few centers devoted to teaching them, the hearing-impaired struggle. A sign language-based curriculum does not exist in Yemen, Jahaf said. Teachers are not specially trained to teach them through sign language.

Until Yemen becomes universally accessible to all its citizens, regardless of their physical abilities, Jahaf will continue raising awareness about the issues people in his community face.



Jahaf is a member of the Arabs with Disabilities Organization.



Mohammed Yahia Jahaf lost his sense of hearing and has spent his adult life advocating for the disabled in Yemen.

نظام الأصول الثابتة

امكانية تفصيل بيانات الاصل (اسم الاصل - الموقع - الادارة - سعر الشراء - قيمة الاصل - نسبة الاهلاك ...)

التقارير

- اجمالية وتفصيلية (يومية - شهرية - سنوية - بين فترتين)
- الأصول المملوكة
- الأصول المستعدة
- الأصول المجررة
- تنقلات الأصول
- جرد الأصول
- فوارق الجرد
- الأصول المخزنة
- نققات الصيانة على الأصول
- نقل اصل
- استلام اصل عمدة اصل
- تأجير اصل
- إهلاك اصل
- تخريد اصل
- بيع اصل
- صيانة اصل
- تجميع اصل
- تسجيل المصروفات التي صرفت على الاصل
- احتساب الاهلاك تلقائيا

خدمة العملاء: +967772400800

Sana'a, Moqadisho Street. PO BOX: 12176, Mobile: +967772400808, 967772400809, Tel: 537968 Fax: 471669, Email: betasys@yemen.net.ye, marketing@betasysit.com

بيتا سس
لنظم المعلومات

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صنعاء: شارع هائل ت: 01-211373/2 01-218122/3 فاكس: 01-218121
صنعاء شارع حدة ت: 01-454473/74 فاكس: 01-454475
بريد الكتروني: natco.bis2@y.net.ye E-mail:
تعز ت: 04-285095 فاكس: 04-285097 عدن تلفاكس: 02-243482
الحديدة تلفون: 03-205857 فاكس: 03-205857 المكلا ت: 05-314977/5 فاكس: 05-314973

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Information Technology

THE YEMEN-AMERICA LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

YALI

CONGRATULATES OUR STUDENTS SELECTED FOR THE FINAL ROUND AND WINNERS OF THE "I HAVE A DREAM FOR YEMEN" SPEECH COMPETITION WHICH TOOK PLACE ON WEDNESDAY JUNE 12, 2013 AT YALI

YALI
SINCE 1975
SAMAH ABDULMALIK AL-FADEEL
FIRST PLACE

AHMED MOHAMMED AMER SECOND PLACE
ATHEER ZAID MAREI THIRD PLACE

FINALISTS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

ABDULMALEK YAHYA AL-HAJJ
BELEDDES MOHAMMED BIN MOQBEL
BUSHRA ABDULLAH AL-SUMAIRI
DHEE-YAZAN ALI SENAN
GHADEER MOHAMMED MOFARREH

HADEEL ABDULKAREEM AL-HAJJ
SUAAD SHARAF AL-WAISI
SULTAN ALI AL-SAYGAL
SUMAIA MUTAHAR AL-GHURBANI
TAMER AHMED BAHAMISH

Tel: 01-445482/3/4 Fax: 01-448037 www.YALIEFL.org Email: info@yaliefl.org
Facebook: The Yemen-America Language Institute