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متوفر لدى جميع  
الموزعين المعتمدين  
ومراكز خدمة سبأفون

400

ريال إشتراك شهري  
حسب سنة الإشتراك



200

فائز شهرياً



## خُط الفوترة لَسبأ

### حُلة جديدة ومزايا فريدة

67%

تخفيض في خدمة  
الأهل والأصدقاء



100%

الخط مجاني



800

ريال بداية لباقات  
الإنترنت



خط سبأ الجديد كلياً ... تحدث ، اربح ، شارك ، قل مرحباً بمزايا لا حصر لها .

■ قيمة خط الفوترة سبأ مجاناً ( فقط دفع مبلغ التأمين ) .

■ إشتراك شهري يبدأ من 400 إلى 750 ريال ، وذلك حسب سنة الإشتراك حيث يحصل المشترك على 5% تخفيض عن كل سنة .

■ فقط 150 ريال إشتراك لخدمة الأهل والأصدقاء ، أول 6 أرقام تضاف مجاناً ويتخفيض في المكالمات والإشتراك الشهري يصل إلى 67% .

■ تأهل للسحب ضمن 200 فائز شهرياً بجوائز قيمة وذلك لكل 2500 ريال يتم سدادها شهرياً وتستطيع مضاعفة فرصك للفوز .

■ باقات إنترنت متنوعة تبدأ من 800 ريال فقط ( 40 ميجا بايت ) .

■ ( الأسعار غير شاملة للضريبة )

تلفزيونات إتش دي و إل إي دي فائقة الوضوح ،  
أجهزة كمبيوتر محمول ، غسالات فل أوماتك ، بلاي  
ستايشن 3 ، مسرح منزلي وجوائز أخرى متنوعة .

## جائزة 200 تنهرياً

لمزيد من المعلومات أرسل ( سبأ ) إلى الرقم ٢١١ مجاناً



# تواصل لا يشترى ...

# تخفيض حتى 60%



## للأهل والأصدقاء

خدمة الأهل والأصدقاء تتيح لمشاركي نظام الفوترة إضافة 6 أرقام  
ولنظام الدفع المسبق إضافة 3 أرقام  
والحصول على تخفيض في المكالمات والرسائل يصل إلى 60%.

لمزيد من المعلومات عن الخدمة أرسل كلمة "أهل" إلى 211 مجاناً

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المشغل الأول والأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن

## The Yemen Times' 2013 person of the year Dr. Yasin Saeed Noman



### Yemen Times Staff

Our readers and listeners have spoken.

This year, the majority of the Yemen Times' readership and radio audience selected Dr. Yasin Saeed Noman, the secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), as the recipient of our annual award. It is given to the person who has had the greatest positive influence on the nation over the course of the year. Our followers said Noman's patriotic stance towards Yemen's stability, unity and defense of human rights, especially in the South, earned him the title.

Over the course of the past year, Noman was able to shine at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), where he demonstrated a commitment to supporting Yemen's transitional process.

#### About Dr. Yasin Saeed Noman

Noman was born in the Tor Al-Baha district of Lahj governorate in South Yemen

in 1947, when it was still an independent country separate from the North. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from Cairo University and a PhD in economic sciences from an Austrian university in 1981.

He had his first taste of politics very early on. He joined the National Front in Aden in 1967 to fight against British Imperial rule, which governed the South at the time. Empowered by the South's success in overthrowing the colonial power, Noman joined the YS in 1980, and was soon elected a member of the party's Central Committee. He continued to climb the party ranks, and in 1986 became a member of the party's political office. Finally, in 2005 he was elected secretary general of the YSP.

Throughout his career, Noman has held several governmental posts in the former South Yemen. He served as both the minister of industry and planning as well as the minister of fisheries. In 1986, he became

the prime minister of South Yemen as well as a member of of the Supreme People's Council, a governing body.

Following Yemen's unity between the North and the South in 1990, Noman was elected the first speaker of new nation's Parliament.

This active politician has served as a key member of the Joint Meeting Parties' (JMP) political alliance since its formation in 2003. Between 2011 and 2013, he has periodically served as chair of the group.

Noman's leading role in Yemen's transitional process cannot be overstated. He was one of the main drafters of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Initiative, which was signed in November 2011 and ushered former President Ali Abdulla Saleh out of office in a peaceful transfer of power.

Most recently, Noman has further contributed to Yemen's transition by serving as the deputy secretary general of the NDC.

### In your words:

"Dr. Noman is one of the main reasons Yemen has been able to emerge from its difficult political situation. He has contributed to Yemen's development through his mature political perspectives and projects, including his strong support for women," said Dr. Adel Al-Sharjabi.

"Dr. Noman is a balanced intellectual and an honest politician. What he says is represented in reality without exaggeration or lies," said Nasr Al-Samie.

"Compared to other current political figures, Dr. Noman is one of the most influential and has a clear strategy and vision. He is an honest person and represents the nation, not party interests, in his political positions," said Mukhtar Qasim Al-Sabri.

"Dr. Noman has contributed in the past to Yemen's development and is going to take Yemen further in the future. He has vision, is educated, and has the nation's best interests in his heart," said Amal Al-Hashimi.

"He is loved and people believe that he is a true patriot who cares about Yemen's welfare," said Amal Mabrouk.



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FROM THE AIRWAVES  
Talking about students' rights  
and the freedom  
of expression

More on Page 8

## Hadi assigns military committee to end fighting in Dammaj

### Residents lack basic necessities, live in fear

#### Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Jan. 1—President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi on Tuesday gave orders to a military committee to put an end to the Salafi-Houthi clashes taking place in the Dammaj and Kitaf areas of Sa'ada governorate and other surrounding areas. The military is supposed to act on an agreement both parties signed in

September before the intense fighting broke out.

In a meeting with the Supreme Security Committee on Tuesday, Hadi discussed the ongoing conflict and ordered the committee to meet with representatives of the Houthis in Sana'a on Tuesday to reach a ceasefire.

Sporadic clashes have been taking place since March 2011 between the Houthis and Salafis. At that time, the Houthis took advantage of the fragile political situation following the ouster of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh and took control of Sa'ada governorate. Since October

2012, when the Houthis imposed a siege on Dammaj, clashes have only intensified, reaching a boiling point this past October.

Clashes between pro-Houthi and pro-Salafi tribes have expanded to affect Haradh, along the main trade route through Sa'ada. The conflict has spilled over to parts of Amran and Al-Jawf governorates as well.

The Al-Aula daily independent newspaper reported on Wednesday that the military committee met with Abdulwahed Abu Ras and Ammar Al-Ezi, Houthi representatives, and presented some solutions.

Soror Al-Wadei, the spokesperson

for Salafis in Dammaj, welcomed President Hadi's orders.

"We appreciate President Hadi's attention even though it comes late, months after the siege on Dammaj [began]," he said.

"The shelling [in Dammaj] intensified Tuesday night and left three Salafis dead and 14 others wounded," Al-Wadei said.

He said the situation in Dammaj has become dire.

People have run out of many food items, eat only one meal a day and lack all the basic necessities, he said.

He added that residents in Dammaj are living in tunnels underground for

fear of being shelled by the Houthis.

A presidential committee headed by Sheikh Yahia Abu Osba, a well-respected leader who is known for his objectivity and fairness, was assigned by President Hadi last September to resolve the conflict. The committee worked for more than 45 days but failed to resolve the conflict. The committee reported to President Hadi that the Houthis had control over war and peace in Dammaj.

The committee eventually reached an agreement in mid-November with the two parties to replace their armed men in the region with government forces. However, the agreement was

breached by both sides.

The committee also reported that the Salafis refused to hand over Jabal Al-Baraqa, a mountain that overlooks Dammaj, to the army because of their concerns that the Houthis would be able to capture the strategic point from government forces.

Ali Al-Qahoom, a member of the Houthi media office in Sa'ada, told the Yemen Times that the Houthis are committed to a signed peace agreement.

"If the Salafis want to stop fighting, they have to adhere to the agreement and hand over Jabal Al-Baraqa," he said.



# Alleged AQAP members killed in drone strike in Abyan

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Jan. 1—Two alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates were killed in a drone strike on Tuesday in the Al-Mahfad district of Abyan governorate in southern Yemen, according to the Interior Ministry. Three others, also alleged to be associated with AQAP, were injured in the aerial attack.

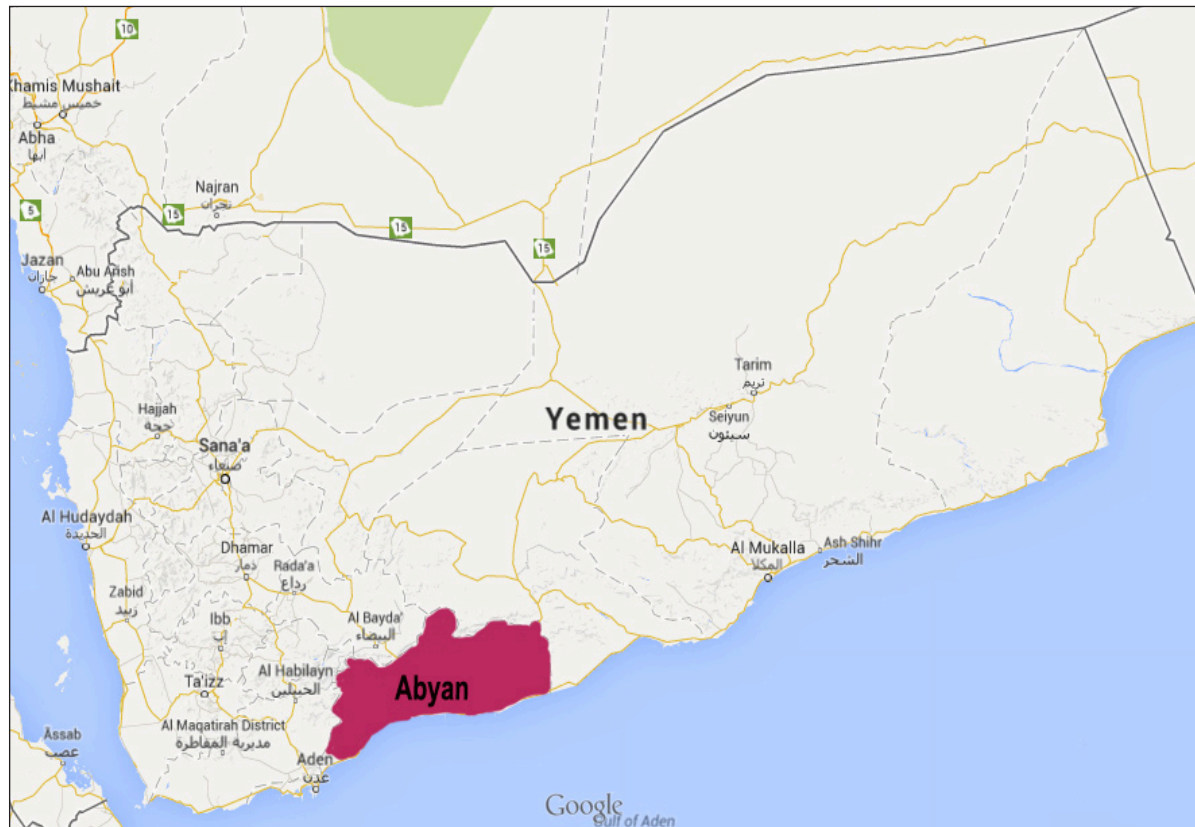
However, several local sources including Shakir Al-Ghadir, a spokesperson for the locally-stationed Brigade 111, claim that six persons died in the attack. Al-Ghadir says he visited the site of the strike. Two cars were hit, he said. "One was completely charred."

Al-Ghadir identified one of the dead as Abu Yousif Al-Sana'ani, an AQAP leader in Abyan. He was unable to provide the identities of the other casualties, or to confirm whether they were all targeted in the strike.

Yemen's Interior Ministry announced Wednesday on its website that the strike "targeted Al-Qaeda-owned cars in the Sahara area of Al-Mahfad district."

According to the ministry, those injured in the strike were taken to a hospital in Azan city, in the neighboring governorate of Shabwa, for treatment.

For many, the discrepancy between the number of casualties provided by the Interior Ministry's number and that given by



Al-Ghadir is reflective of a policy shrouded in secrecy and lacking transparency.

"We are accustomed to the state either hiding reliable information or not knowing what the drones actually do," said Saeed Al-Jamhi, an expert on Al-Qaeda and the head of the Al-Jamhi Study Center in Sana'a, said.

In partnership with the Yemeni

government, the United States continues to carry out drone strikes in its battle against militant groups like Al-Qaeda.

Attacks are rarely confirmed by the U.S. government, angering those who say no one is held accountable for the strikes, which often kill civilians.

"I do not object to counterterrorism agreements between Ye-

men and the United States. However, we demand fewer strikes and [more accurate policies to govern them]," Al-Jamhi said.

At the end of December, Yemen's Parliament issued a non-binding order banning the use of drones in Yemen's airspace. However, Parliament's decision does not override President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, who governs the Yemeni side of the drone program.

Adrone strike on Dec. 12 mistakenly hit a wedding convoy in the Rada'a district of Al-Beidha governorate, killing 12 civilians.

# Interior Ministry pleased with motorbike ban, but bikers continue to complain

Restrictions extended through January

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, Jan. 1—Overall reports of criminal incidents and car accidents have decreased following a ban on the use of motorbikes in Sana'a that began Dec. 1, the Interior Ministry says.

"Since the ban was enforced, there have been no reports of assassination attempts by individuals using motorbikes," said Mohammed Al-Qaedi, the public relations manager for the Interior Ministry. "The ban on motorbikes is necessary to maintain security and prevent criminal acts of violence."

The nation's Supreme Security Committee, headed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, authorized the ban and on Monday decided to extend the restrictions through January.

Although wildly unpopular with motorcyclists who make their living using their bikes to transport passengers, the city went ahead with the ban following a deadly year of targeted assassinations of military, security and public figures. Motorcycles were used as escape vehicles in the majority of the incidents, including the high-profile case of Abdulqareem Jadban, a Parliamentarian and Houthi representative to the National Dialogue Conference who was shot dead in late November.

Angry about the ban's extension,

motorcyclists staged protests on Tuesday night throughout Sana'a, blocking roads and setting tires on fire.

Eyewitnesses said Tuesday that security personnel exchanged fire with armed motorcyclists in the Al-Sonaina neighborhood. No injuries were reported.

A resident of the Al-Sonaina neighborhood in northwest Sana'a said he has seen security forces clash with bikers four times over the past month.

The biggest criticism of the ban other than its loose enforcement—motorcycles are still spotted all over Sana'a—is the negative impact that it is having on people's livelihoods.

"They have cut our source of income," said one motorcyclist who supports his family with the money he earns taxiing people around on his bike.

He called the ban unfair, saying that the government's inability to control security should not be taken out on the motorcyclists.

"Motorbikes are a source of income for over 350,000 people in Sana'a," said local activist Muneer Al-Bashiri.

Al-Bashiri suggested that if the government chooses to continue with the ban that it create a fund to subsidize lost wages.

Despite the backlash, Al-Qaedi says the ban may become permanent.

"We may ultimately ban motorbikes because of the positive results we have seen," he said.

# Defendants in presidential palace bombing case to stand trial

Five men remain detained for alleged roles in case

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Jan. 1—The 57 named suspects in the case of the 2011 bombing of the Al-Nahdin Mosque inside the Presidential Palace are expected to appear before the Specialized Criminal Court, an entity that deals with cases relating to terrorism and political crimes, on Thursday. The defendants are accused of various connections to the bombing, which allegedly targeted former President Ali Abdulla Saleh.

The majority of the suspects have been released from prison but not cleared of charges. Five remaining defendants are still being held at Sana'a's Central Prison for the

alleged role they played in the believed assassination attempt.

Of the 57 individuals, 28 were still imprisoned at the beginning of 2013, with 23 gradually being released on bail throughout the past year.

The five men still in prison have drawn the attention of international groups, including Human Rights Watch, who have called for the men to either be put on trial or released.

The trial for the five men was supposed to begin in August of last year, but the presiding judge in the case resigned—citing unwanted media attention—and delaying the court's proceedings.

The defendants' lawyer, Abdurrahman Barman, who works with the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, known as HOOD, said the men are

being held in violation of Yemeni law, which states that criminal defendants cannot be held for more than six months without a trial.

The men have been in prison for over two years.

"This is a shame on the Yemeni judiciary system," Barman said.

But there are those who have advocated for the men to stay in prison.

"We want the law to run its course. The court will decide whether to convict them or declare their innocence," said Sinan Al-Aji, a member of the General People's Congress (GPC), Saleh's political party, which he still heads.

Dozens were injured and seven people died in the Presidential Bombing in June 2012. Saleh sustained non-life-threatening injuries.

# Yemen's teachers aren't making the cut

Over half of educators do not hold college degrees

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Jan. 1—The Education Ministry said in a consultative meeting held this week that half of Yemen's teachers lack the qualifications necessary to be leading classrooms.

Out of the 200,000 teachers nationwide, the ministry says that 129,000 teachers do not have bachelor's degrees. Part of the problem is that many educators were recruited more than two decades ago having completed only high school or even just primary school at a time when Yemen was in desperate need of teachers.

Dr. Abdulla Al-Hamedi, the deputy minister of education, said that some 40,000 male and female teachers have college degrees that are not related to education, which is about 20 percent of all teachers in Yemen.

"The ministry is doing its best

to improve teacher performance via professional development programs," said Yemen's minister of education, Abdulrazaq Al-Ashwal.

Many international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), provide funding for training programs for Yemeni teachers under the supervision of the Education Ministry.

But some teachers say that that they have not gained much from the training programs due to the ministry's lack of oversight.

"There is a problem with the training courses. Some things the teachers have been taught are difficult to implement in the schools," said Ayman Abdulghani, a principal of a school in Taiz. But he also adds, "Whether or not a teacher benefits from this training course depends on the teachers themselves, the effort they put into the program, and their willingness to improve themselves. Some teachers do not hold university degrees, but their work can be better than others who hold

higher qualifications."

In order for the training programs to succeed, Abdulghani says supervisors from the Ministry of Education should follow up with the trained teachers to ensure that they implement what they were taught.

"Some teachers were really only interested in the stipend, about YR20,000 (\$93), which they received for [attending] the ten-day course," he said.

Abdulqader Mohammed, a primary school teacher who graduated from high school but who has no college degree, has been working as a teacher for 15 years. He agrees with Abdulghani.

"The majority of those attending the course thought only about financial gains, not professional improvement. Good teachers should be rewarded. Bad ones should be punished. If this is done, teachers will care about their professional improvement. Lumping the lazy ones in with the [teachers who are actively working to improve their skills] affects the educational process negatively."

## ADVERTORIAL

### CAC Bank celebrates its successful teamwork

CAC Bank wishes to honor the team members who were involved in preparing the Development Section's 2012 annual report.

CAC bank's leadership, represented by Mr. Munasar Al-Qoaiti, chairperson of the Board of Directors, and the CEO and his deputies held a ceremony on Tuesday morning to honor the team members who participated in the preparation of last year's annual report as well as the employees of the Business Development Section. The ceremony was held in recognition of their efforts during 2013 in all aspects of work based on their specialties (marketing, strategic planning, quality, and research and development).

At the beginning of the ceremony, attendees observed a quiet moment of respect for the victims of the bloody terrorist incident in Al-Dhale. Mr. Al-Qoaiti spoke about the importance of a federal state that maintains Yemen's unity and provides opportunities for all qualified citizens.

Mr. Al-Qoaiti observed that the creation of a federal state will serve as a safety valve for the country to overcome the current crisis, aided by a clear economic and banking vision. He added that the recent media campaign launched by some partisan newspapers against the bank will not affect it, since the negative campaign is obviously the doing of those who finance those newspapers.

In commending the 2012 annual report, he noted that working as a unified team is very important in order for the bank to maintain its role as a leading financial institution in the Yemeni banking market.

Mohammed Abdulkareem Al-Mansoub, the deputy executive

head, stressed the importance of collective efforts to achieve further successes, particularly in this coming year. He said the Development division has prompted many banking transformations in cooperation with other divisions of the bank.

Amina Majwar, the statistics and strategic planning manager,

also delivered a speech, thanking the leadership of the bank for the guidance it has provided to help the team complete the 2012 annual report.

Majwar said that the report includes information about indicators that reflect how competitive CAC is as a bank. She wished the bank further success.



# Attack in Aden resembles Ministry of Defense raid, officials say



Four weeks after the attack on Yemen's Ministry of Defense in Sana'a, a suicide bomber and other unidentified, armed men attempted to enter the Supreme Security Committee's branch in Aden.

## Security officials deny reports that soldiers died in attack

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Jan. 1—The Supreme Security Committee's branch in Aden said there were no soldiers killed in Tuesday's suicide bombing at the

committee's headquarters in the Khor Maksar district in the port city in southern Yemen. This is in contrast to statements made by several local sources that say three soldiers died in the attack.

"An explosive-laden Hilux model car stopped in front of the [security] building. Minutes later, it exploded in front of the gate at the security administration compound," said Brig. Sadeq Haid, the security manager in Aden. "Seven soldiers

were injured, two of them critically. [The suicide bomber] died."

Large portions of the compound were damaged, Haid said. The explosion happened around 2:30 a.m., when there were fewer staffers at the facility.

"The explosion was very strong. As a result, 10 nearby buildings were damaged," said Abdulkhaleq Al-Hood, a journalist in Aden.

Following the initial explosion, Haid said armed men tried to rush

the compound. They exchanged gunfire with security forces for roughly half an hour before fleeing, Haid added. However, two attackers—that Haid would not identify—were arrested and are now detained.

Just like the attack on the Ministry of Defense in Sana'a in early December, in which 56 died and hundreds of others were injured, officials are blaming Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) for the attack in Aden. AQAP later claimed responsibility for the Defense Ministry attack in an online video.

"This attack is very similar to an attack on the Defense Ministry in Sana'a," said Col. Mohammed Musaed, a spokesperson for the Security Committee in Aden. The Ministry of Defense was infiltrated by armed men after a car bomb went off outside the government compound.

"The preliminary evidences indicate that Al-Qaeda is responsible," Musaed said, citing the similar way the attacks were planned.

Musaed says they were able to contain the attack in Aden because of lessons learned from the Defense Ministry operation.

Since the attack in Sana'a, security around the compound in Aden has been beefed up and more concrete barriers were added to protect the premises, which Musaed says kept the attackers from entering.

In a statement released on Tuesday, the Security Committee in Aden said several cars and buses were also damaged by the car bomb.

"Evidence indicate that the attack was carefully planned," the statement reads.

No one has claimed responsibility for the Aden incident yet.

In addition to claiming responsibility for the Defense Ministry attack, AQAP have also said in on-line videos that they carried out the twin bombings of two military camps in Shabwa in September, in which 20 soldiers died and the attack on the Second Military Command in Hadramout. Nine soldiers were killed in that attack.

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## راديو يمن تايمز "YEMEN TIMES Radio"

البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن أمن بأهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية. وتعد جزءاً 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، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الإذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

برامج متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية وإيجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

### التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من أهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقايف. ولذلك سعت نادية السقايف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز إلى تحقيق فكرة

### اهدافنا

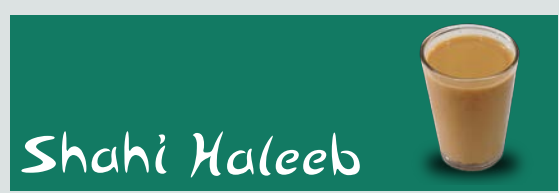
يعمل "راديو يمن تايمز" على طرح للجمهور اليمني وجهة نظر جديدة واعلاماً جديداً يعايش قضايا المواطنين الذين يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل مباشر والذين وللأسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن. ويسعى ايضا لاجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الراي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الراي والتعبير من خلال دوراته

للاعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغيير السلمي . ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك أثراً سلبياً واضحاً على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية. وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز من دور مؤسستها 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.

### من برامجنا



**هوانا يمانى:** برنامج نقاشي شبابي تفاعلي يتناول مواضيع متنوعة يتخلله أغاني متنوعة ويستقبل اتصالات ومشاركات وآراء الجمهور على الهواء مباشرة وأيضاً على صفحة الفيسبوك. يبث البرنامج كل يوم (عدا الجمعة) من الساعة الرابعة مساءً حتى الساعة الخامسة والنصف.



**شاهي حليب:** برنامج تثقيفي ترفيهي نستعرض فيه مجموعه من الاخبار المتنوعة والخفيفة من اليمن وحول العالم ، ونستضيف فيه مجموعه من المواهب اليمنية ، وكما تعلق فيه على ظواهر بصرة ساخرة وانتقادية من خلال بعض المشاهدات الحية التي نراها. البرنامج يبث يومياً ما عدا الجمعة الساعة الثانية مساءً ويعاد في العاشرة مساءً.



**صباحكم رضا:** برنامج صباحي يناقش قضايا متنوعة تهم المجتمع ومحاولة حلها مع الجهات المعنية ويقدم فيه خدمات للمستمعين كأخبار الصحف وأحوال الطقس وحركة الطيران وأسعار العملات، بالإضافة إلى عرض فقرات متنوعة تهم المجتمع كالفقرة الشبابية والصحية والرياضية والترفيهية. إضافة إلى فقرات أخرى بالتعاون مع مونت كارلو الدولية. يبث البرنامج كل يوم (ما عدا الجمعة) من الساعة السابعة والنصف صباحاً حتى العاشرة صباحاً.



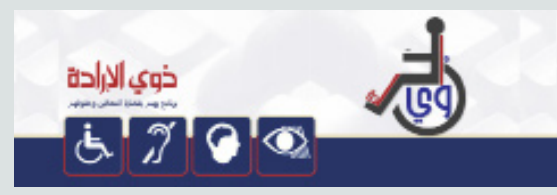
**نقطة تحول:** أول برنامج إذاعي في اليمن لتمكين الشباب اقتصادياً، بالتعاون بين يمن تايمز والبرنامج الإنمائي للأمم المتحدة (UNDP). يبث على راديو يمن تايمز أسبوعياً كل أحد ٨:٠٠ مساءً، ويعاد الإثنين في نفس التوقيت.



**مع العمال:** برنامج يهتم بقضايا العمال في كافة مواقعهم يطرح كافة قضاياهم ويناقشها مع المختصين والعمال أنفسهم ويعمل على حل مشاكل العمال التي تواجههم في على مختلف قطاعاتهم واينما وجدوا. البرنامج يبث كل اثنين الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً ويعاد الثلاثاء الساعة التاسعة مساءً.



**مساحة حرة:** برنامج سياسي أسبوعي حواري يناقش أهم الأحداث والقضايا السياسية الأنية في البلد مع وجهات نظر مختلفة. يبث البرنامج كل يوم ثلاثاً الساعة الحادية عشر صباحاً ويعاد يوم الأربعاء الساعة التاسعة مساءً.



**ذوي الإرادة:** برنامج يختص بذوي الاعاقه احلامهم ، آمالهم والأهم، يسلم الضوء على قضيه تهم ذوي الاعاقه في اليمن ونستضيف فيها مختصين في هذا المجال ، ونلتقي في كل حلقة بشخص من ذوي الاراده ليطلعونا على قصص نجاحهم للاستفادة منها وعكسها على منهم من فلتهم ، ويستعرض البرنامج آخر الاخبار التي تتعلق بذوي الاعاقه . يبث البرنامج الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً كل أحد ويعاد الإثنين الساعة التاسعة مساءً.



**المادة التاسعة عشر:** برنامج يسعى للتوعية بالحق في حرية الراي والتعبير عنه. يتحدث بشكل مبسط عن حقي وحقك وحق المجتمع في الحق في حرية التعبير عن الراي ويسعى كذلك لرفع سقف حرية التعبير لدي المواطنين. يأتيكم كل أربعاء الساعة ٨ مساءً ويعاد السبت الساعة ١١ صباحاً.

**YT vision statement***"To make Yemen a good world citizen."*Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,  
(1951 - 1999)  
Founder of Yemen Times**OUR OPINION****A chance for better representation of independents in future elections**

In its final report presented to the general assembly on Saturday, the State Building Working Group at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) approved a closed, proportional-list electoral system.

Under this system, each political party or entity will present one slate of candidates to each constituency. Every list should include 30 percent female candidates, that is, at least one woman for each three names presented.

The number of seats won by each political party will depend on the percentage of votes each party wins. Let's say there are 10 seats available. If a party gets 40 percent of the votes, the first four names on that party's list will win seats, while other seats will go to the other parties, according to their percentage of votes won in the same constituency.

Parties will also, in effect, be forced to place their most important candidates at the top of the party's slate in order to guarantee them being elected.

There is also a provision in the outcomes of the State Building group for independent candidates to run together in the same slate, provided they get 5,000 signatures from potential voters in that constituency. There could be more than one slate for independent candidates in a constituency according to the alliances made.

This system will have the effect of encouraging independent politicians or smaller parties to enter into alliances—combining their best candidates into one list—thereby enhancing their chances of winning votes.

This is an amazing opportunity for independent candidates. Although we are not sure when elections will happen, independent politicians should be prepared for when the time comes.

We already know that Yemenis will most probably head to the voting booths in 2014 to have their say in the referendum on the new constitution. However, we will need at least 18 months—if not longer—before we can properly prepare for federal and local elections.

As it is, with the new federal structure, we will add a new level of elections: regional parliamentary elections. We will still have parliamentary elections on the national (federal) level, national presidential elections and state and district elections.

This means many new positions will be created at local levels. This is an opportunity for independent candidates to come forward and create change on the political map. Yemen desperately needs to inject new, independent, faces into the political scene, especially those who are professionally capable, have proven their ability and have community approval.

It will be a bottom-up change in the political scene because the hard-liners in established political parties will not surrender top-level seats at the national federal level to newcomers without a fight.

Time flies, and even if we do not have elections until 2015 or 2016, we need independent candidates to start aligning themselves with each other and creating shared visions and common objectives so that they will be strong competitors in the elections when the time comes.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

# For Arabs, a bad 2013 leaves little hope for 2014

**Sharif Nashashibi**  
English.alarabiya.net  
First Published Dec. 30

For the most part, Arabs will be happy to see the back of 2013, as the year was marked by violence, political turmoil, human rights abuses, economic decline, social division and public discontent throughout much of the region.

"I would say good riddance 2013, because it was a bad year for human rights and freedom around the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa, and a good year for despots and the perpetrators of mass killings," wrote Hisham Melhem, the bureau chief of Al Arabiya News Channel in Washington, D.C.

The problem is, there is no indication that the situation will improve in 2014. In some countries, things are almost certain to deteriorate further. "Never believe things can't get worse in the Middle East," wrote Bill Neely, international editor for Britain's ITV News. "The story of 2013 is that in the world's most dangerous region, they usually do."

This is in stark contrast to the early months of the Arab Spring, when people dared to hope that if they stood up to their leaders, they would finally be able to enjoy the fundamental freedoms and rights that others around the world take for granted.

The regional status quo is now so dire that many who wholeheartedly embraced the Arab Spring are now openly questioning whether it was worth it, and whether it is doomed to fail altogether. Long-time dictators who not long ago feared for their survival are now sitting much more comfortably.

They have either ruthlessly crushed

dissent, thrown money at the problem, made just enough cosmetic reforms to keep people quiet, or their populations have been cowed by the devastation of Syria, and the turmoil engulfing every one of the Arab states that overthrew their autocrats. Coming into 2014, it is difficult to envisage any positive regional developments.

**Levant**

The country most devoid of any hope for the coming year is Syria. Every indicator of misery—death, destruction, disease, displacement, and so on—looks set to worsen considerably as the conflict drags on with no end in sight. Peace talks scheduled for January are almost certain to go nowhere, if they even take place at all.

This will guarantee continued problems for neighboring Arab states—Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon—that are already struggling to cope with an ever-growing influx of Syrian refugees, as well as the general spill-over of a conflict that is no longer at their doorstep, but right through the door.

The subsequent rise of sectarianism and violence in Lebanon and Iraq—countries that had already been suffering from these problems—and the direct involvement of fighters from those states on opposing sides in Syria, are tearing their societies apart.

Elsewhere in the Levant, the Palestinians—depending on whether they live in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or Israel—are suffering respectively under ever-more entrenched military occupation and colonization; or a siege by land, air and sea; or from second-class status as citizens of a state that openly and in-

creasingly discriminates against them.

"No one should be surprised if a new intifada [uprising] erupts in the next few months," wrote Ali Jarbawi, a former minister in the Palestinian Authority, on Dec. 26. "We Palestinians are living through the worst situation in years." However, as Palestinian discontent with their own leaders is also on the rise, Israel may not be the only target of a future intifada.

**Africa**

Though both sides of Egypt's political divide claim to represent and maintain the original revolution that toppled Hosni Mubarak, that revolution no longer exists, and both sides are to blame for its demise.

"Each successive administration has demonstrated both an inability to handle criticism or opposition, and a tendency to rely on heavy-handed security solutions to political problems... The implications for Egypt's apparent democratic regression are particularly dire," wrote Ashraf Khalil, author of "Liberation Square: Inside the Egyptian Revolution and the Rebirth of a Nation." Egypt today is a police state, little different from that which existed under Mubarak. Dissent of any sort—not just from supporters of ousted President Mohamed Mursi—is being met with brute force and draconian laws, and sustained by a pliant media and public. However, the repression is only stoking further bloodshed and polarization, the very things that those who ousted Mursi claim they wanted to avoid.

With the Brotherhood having just been designated a terrorist group, people flouting a new law banning unauthorized protests, and neither side willing to find common ground, expect the turmoil engulfing the country to worsen.

Egypt's neighbor Libya is still struggling to disband and co-opt its myriad warring militias into the national army, some two and a half years after the downfall of Muammar Gaddafi. As such, the government has little control over the country. One of many stark examples of its weakness is the kidnapping in October of Prime Minister Ali Zeidan by a group supposedly allied with the government.

There is increasing public frustration at the lawlessness and insecurity in Libya, whose very territorial integrity is under threat, with two of its three provinces declaring autonomy in 2013 amid accusations of economic and political marginalization.

Tunisia, the birthplace of the Arab Spring, is arguably the most promising of the countries facing upheaval, because for now at least, both sides are working within the political process to resolve their differences. However, the situation is so precarious that the continuation of this process is by no means guaranteed.

In East Africa, Sudan's economy has taken a nose-dive since the south's secession in July 2011, resulting in bouts of public protests that are likely to increase in frequency and scale. Meanwhile, Somalia continues to be a country in name only, with territorial splits, no functioning government, and the continuation of a civil war that is spilling over into neighboring states.

**Arabian Peninsula**

Yemen is plagued by serious, long-term problems. These include dire poverty (it is the poorest Arab country), shrinking oil reserves, severe water shortages (its capital is predicted to be the world's first to run out of water), high unemployment, a strong Al-Qaeda presence, tribal conflict, a secessionist movement in the South, a Shia insurrection in the North, frequent U.S. drone strikes, and a refugee influx from Somalia. None of these are likely to be resolved anytime soon.

With the exception of Bahrain, the Gulf states have not experienced the level of public unrest witnessed elsewhere in the Arab world. That does not mean that they are not facing important political, economic and social challenges, but with relative prosperity and stability amid nearby regional turmoil, their populations will likely think long and hard before rocking the boat, despite their yearning for meaningful reforms.

Sharif Nashashibi, a regular contributor to Al Arabiya English, The Middle East magazine and the Guardian, is an award-winning journalist and frequent interviewee on Arab affairs.

**Yemen is plagued by serious, long-term problems. These include dire poverty, high unemployment, a strong Al-Qaeda presence, tribal conflict, a secessionist movement in the South, a Shia insurrection in the North, frequent U.S. drone strikes and a refugee influx from Somalia.**

## 2013 was a year of storms

**Mshari Al-Zaydi**  
Aawsat.com  
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Deemed unlucky in Western cultures, the 13th year of the new millennium is now drawing to a close.

Away from superstitions about numbers, 2013 was a tough and costly for everyone. However, at the same time it was useful in shattering the delusions and dreams of the Arab Spring's false promises.

In this year the masks fell, politicians' eloquent perorations evaporated and slogans fell flat in the face of harsh new realities.

In just one year, the Muslim Brotherhood, the leading Islamist organization, lost all that it had accumulated over the past 80 years. I can imagine the Brotherhood's founder Hassan Al-Banna observing in his afterlife how his disciples wasted the project whose seeds he painstakingly sowed, planted and tended.

Hezbollah threw off the last fig leaf, uncovering its sectarian agenda and exposing an identity that is completely alien to the Arabs.

The administration of Barack Obama proved ignorant, reluctant and driven by a mixture of obstinacy and weakness. Arabs lost hope in the White House, not the U.S. as a country—that has been nothing but a burden to Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia,

on all political fronts, from its recklessness in Egypt, cowardliness in Syria, to humiliating rapprochement with Iran.

Saudi Arabia and those who share its vision made up their minds, depending on their abilities, and demonstrated their absolute determination.

The Egyptian military also carried the banner of steadfastness in the face of the chaos created by Islamists and half-baked activists. Gen. Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, his companions, the elite civilian figures in Egypt and more prominently the Egyptian people themselves are determined to overcome the vortex of the Brotherhood.

As for Syria's President Bashar Al-Assad, he showed himself to be no more than the leader of a gang.

At the end of last year I wrote that with 2012 being more agitated and turbulent than the one that preceded it, 2013 would have major surprising events. I wrote that 2013 would be a year of storms.

Well, we have made it through the bottleneck this year. The Arab world has not settled yet, but it has gone through a critical phase in its history.

Mshari Al-Zaydi is a Saudi journalist and expert on Islamic movements and Islamic fundamentalism, as well as on Saudi affairs. He is Asharq Al-Awsat's opinion page editor.

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# How Al-Qaeda changed the Syrian war

**Sarah Birke**  
Nybooks.com  
First Published Dec. 27

**T**alk to any Syrian you meet on the Syrian-Turkish border these days, and in less than five minutes the conversation is likely to turn to Da'ash—the Arabic acronym for the rebel organization known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria, or ISIS. Linked to Al-Qaeda, the fearsome group has swept across northern Syria, imposing Sharia law, detaining and even beheading Syrians who don't conform to its purist vision of Islam and waging war on rival militias. In early December, the group killed a foreign journalist, Iraqi cameraman Yasser Faisal Al-Joumali, who was reporting in northern Syria. Even using the word Da'ash—seen as derogatory by the group's members—is punishable by 80 lashes, a 23-year-old wounded fighter from a rival Islamist group told me from his bed in a Syrian-run makeshift clinic in Turkey.

Since its appearance last April, ISIS has changed the course of the Syrian war. It has forced the mainstream Syrian opposition to fight on two fronts. It has obstructed aid getting into Syria, and news getting out. And by gaining power, it has forced the U.S. government and its European allies to rethink their strategy of intermittent support to the moderate opposition and rhetoric calling for the ouster of Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad. After months of shunning Islamist groups in Syria, the Obama administration has now said it may need to talk to the Islamist Front, a new coalition of hardline rebel groups, in part, because they might prove a buffer against the more extreme ISIS. Ryan Crocker, a former top U.S. State Department official in the Middle East, has told *The New York Times* that American officials, left with few other options, should quietly start to reengage with the Assad regime. In December, U.S. and Britain suspended non-lethal assistance to rebel groups in northern Syria after one base fell into Islamist hands.

"Syria is now viewed as a security problem, not one about ousting Bashar and helping the Syrians get what they want," a Western diplomat in Istanbul told me.

The influence of the Islamic State of Iraq and greater Syria is all the more startling given how recently the group entered the conflict. Consider the eastern city of Raqqa, which was first captured by various rebel forces in early March 2013. When I visited that month, the city was ruled by a coalition of militias, and it was possible to move around as a woman without a headscarf. I met with an Alawite nurse who worked alongside Sunni peers. And I talked to Abdullah Al-Khalil, a prominent lawyer before the war, who as head of the local council continued to pay street cleaners salaries and was trying to secure enough money to keep other services going.

But within two months, ISIS was firmly in charge. The group beheaded three Alawites in the city's central square, and established Sharia courts and policing. Abdullah al-Khalil, the head councilman, was himself kidnapped by ISIS or its allies. Women have been told to cover up, smoking banned, and girls and boys segregated in school. Minorities have been hounded out of the city, and foreign journalists and aid workers are no longer welcome: dozens are currently in ISIS captivity.

In the months since its takeover of Raqqa, ISIS has quickly become one of the most powerful forces on the ground, despite its modest manpower estimated at some 7,000 fighters. It has started expanding north and west, all along the border with Turkey. In August ISIS fighters led the rebel capture of Minbehg,

an airbase close to Aleppo. And the group has kicked out other rebel militias to gain control of Atmeh, al-Bab, Azaz, and Jarablus, four border towns that serve as the gateways to the outside for northern Syria and which are now known as mini-emirates. According to Syrian rebels, aid workers, and civilians I spoke to, they are using such strategic towns to control who and what can move in and out of Syria. When I visited the Turkish side of the border, trucks were lined up for miles waiting to transfer goods to other Syrian vehicles at the border—drivers are unwilling to enter the country. For their part, Syrian civilians and rebels who had just crossed from Syria into Turkey said they were terrified by ISIS checkpoints. "None of us can go in any more," an aid worker in Antakya said.

ISIS's spread along the border is particularly ominous for the more moderate rebel groups, loosely allied militias known as the Free Syrian Army, which have long depended on access routes from Turkey into northern Syria. A year ago, the main groups fighting on the rebel side were disorganized and badly behaved, but most of them still identified—at least in their core aims of toppling Assad and building a nation state open to all Syrians—with the street movement that started in 2011. And while Salafist-Islamist rebel groups began taking a larger part in the conflict in 2012, most of them were Syrian and viewed as part of the communities in which they established themselves.

In contrast, ISIS is a group with an international profile and an extremist view of Islamic rule. And it has shown its readiness to take on any Syrians it doesn't like, whether opposition or regime supporters. In September ISIS ousted the moderately Islamist Ahfad al-Rasoul from Raqqa by using suicide bombings (Jabhat al-Nusra, another Al-Qaeda offshoot, had clashed with the group, but had not gone this far). It pushed out Northern Storm, a local rebel band, from the town of Azaz, a staging post between Aleppo and the Turkish border. And it's also been fighting the armed wing of Syria's Kurdish party, the PYD, in the northeast. All of which has left little doubt about its strength, or the damage it has caused to the rebellion itself.

The mainstream opposition is in a tricky position. On Dec. 19, its exiled leadership council, the Syrian National Coalition, issued a blunt statement accusing ISIS of "abducting people for not abiding by their self-imposed regulations" and declaring that "the Coalition does not consider ISIS a part of the opposition. Its actions serve the regime's interests." But the Coalition has wavered on other groups with extreme views, since disavowing them highlights the lack of fighters allied with it on the ground. For example, it denounced the U.S.'s designation of Jabhat Al-Nusra as a terrorist group in 2012 and today has an unclear relationship with other Islamist groups.

ISIS originated as an Iraq-based Al-Qaeda affiliate, Al-Qaeda in Iraq. The organization is led by Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, an ambitious Iraqi extremist who has overseen relentless attacks in Iraq, causing civilian casualties, and who was designated a global terrorist by the U.S. State Department in October 2011, with a \$10 million bounty on his head. As the war in Syria progressed, Al-Baghdadi saw an opportunity for Al-Qaeda, and in January 2012, sent some footmen to found Jabhat Al-Nusra with the aim of creating a new transnational state ruled by Sharia law and a belief in using violence to get there.

Over the following year Nusra steadily gained strength, and in April 2013 Al-Baghdadi decided it was time to merge Nusra with Al-Qaeda in Iraq, expanding the geographical spread of the organization, which

doesn't recognize national borders but seeks to unite the entire umma, or Muslim community of believers, under one rule. He declared the two branches would be known as the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham. Al-Sham refers to Greater Syria, the whole expanse of the Levant that holds a special place in jihadist thought for being the heart of the region and close to Jerusalem. But Jabhat al-Nusra's leader Mohammed Al-Jolani, who is Syrian, refused the merger, possibly because it had not been sanctioned by Al-Qaeda's chief, Ayman Zawahiri, who later ruled that the two groups should remain separate (a ruling ignored by the ambitious Baghdadi, leading some to consider ISIS outside Al-Qaeda).

In fact, while ISIS and Nusra share many aims, and both are well funded and trained, there are significant differences between the two groups. Jabhat Al-Nusra stresses the fight against Assad, while ISIS tends to be more focused on establishing its own rule on conquered territory. Nusra has pursued a strategy of slowly building support for an Islamic state, while ISIS is far more ruthless, carrying out sectarian attacks and imposing sharia law immediately. And while Nusra, despite its large contingent of foreign fighters, is seen as a home-grown problem, Syrians at the border frequently described Da'ash as foreign "occupiers" in their country.

In its active online media presence ISIS, like some other groups, portrays itself as a social movement with an armed wing rather than a mere rebel group. "They are there for a political reason: to lay the groundwork for a caliphate," Charles Lister, an analyst of Syria's rebels, told me. In recent weeks ISIS's attacks in Iraq have increased, making it the bloodiest period since 2008. Much of its activity has focused on the western provinces adjacent to eastern Syria, a stronghold for the group.

ISIS's vision is phenomenally popular with hardline jihadists and their supporters—more so than Jabhat al-Nusra's—which helps explain why the conflict has managed to attract so many foreign fighters. Fundraising campaigns on Twitter by such figures as the Kuwaiti Sheikh Hajjaj Al-Ajmi indicate that significant money is coming to ISIS from private donors in the Gulf. And on every trip I have made to the Turkish towns along the border with Syria in the last two years, I have come across foreign fighters heading to fight. Many of them in recent months are coming to join ISIS.

Some analysts have argued that ISIS has learned from its experience in Iraq where Sunni tribes, communities, and fellow insurgents turned against Al-Qaeda, leading to the awakenings, when tribes, funded by the U.S., began fighting the group. In areas of Syria where it has gained control, ISIS has begun increasing outreach to the local communities. It has just launched a newspaper in northern Syria. Videos have been posted on Twitter show tug-of-war events or festivals in village squares after Friday prayers, often packed with enthusiastic-seeming young men. In Raqqa, the group has been handing out stickers for buses telling women how to dress. Children have been a special focus. Purple gift bags have gone to girls in some rebel-held areas near Damascus, an area where the group is gradually expanding. It has ensured a food supply in towns it controls, often pushing out any other providers so as to make the population dependent on it alone.

But ISIS's real power comes from the fear it seeks and manages to inspire. The group has shown zero tolerance for political dissent. Many Syrians I met along the border mentioned with horror ISIS's execution of two young boys in Aleppo due to alleged heresy. The kidnappings of local activists and journalists has deterred dissent while also whipping up anti-ISIS



Fighters from the Al-Qaeda-linked Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria in Aleppo.

sentiment. The group has blown up Shiite shrines, but has also shown few qualms about Sunni civilians getting killed in the process. Beheadings have become common. Father Paolo dall'Oglio, an Italian Jesuit priest who has lived in Syria for 30 years, and who campaigns for inter-religious tolerance, is missing, abducted by ISIS during a visit to the city of Raqqa in late July. As with dozens of others who remain in captivity, ISIS has not demanded ransom or announced his execution; rather it appears to be holding hostages as an insurance against attacks.

This has caused many Syrians to despise ISIS. Since June, there have been anti-ISIS protests in Raqqa—something which requires courage given ISIS's ruthlessness. More recently, even Islamist activists such as Hadi al-Abdullah, a prominent Syrian from Homs, have criticized the group, describing them as "Dawlet al-Baghdadi," or Baghdadi's state, echoing "Suria Al-Assad," Assad's Syria, the way regime supporters refer to the country. And yet ISIS continues to recruit Syrian fighters. Some say that Syrians joined because the group offers better money and protection than other rebel outfits. In an interview posted to YouTube, Saddam al-Jamal, a former leader of Ahfad al-Rasoul, explains that he defected to ISIS, because moderate fighters are subject to too much foreign interference and are pressured to fight Islamists as well as the regime.

His view is symptomatic of how hostile many Syrians have become to outside powers, which, according to many opposition supporters, have done more harm than good by supporting the opposition just enough to continue the war, but not enough to ensure a decisive victory. When discussing ISIS with Syrians at the border, I often saw arguments break out. Some claimed that ISIS was better than other less devout groups because it was less corrupt (though there is some evidence of racketeering) while local criminals with guns steal cars and occupy houses. But I found hardly anyone who supported ISIS's extremist vision of society. Most rebels and Syrians are prepared for a second war against ISIS, though they disagree whether to do so now or—assuming that happens—"when Assad goes."

ISIS's rapid growth is subject to much conjecture. The most common speculation I encountered was that ISIS is a creation of Damascus, or its ally Iran, intended to fragment the opposition and ruin the revolution. "Simply, we see it as an extension of the regime," Khaled Kamal, a sheikh from Latakia now based in Antakya said.

While there is little evidence of any direct ties to the Syrian government,

it is true that Assad has done all he can encourage the impression that the rebels are foreign-sponsored "terrorists" attacking the regime. And he has helped that come about. Syrian lawyers have documented how in the early weeks of the revolt, the regime let out Islamist prisoners from Saidnaya prison—probably to foment radical Islamism within the opposition. While ISIS wages battles against the regime, including currently in the eastern province of Deir Ezzor, Aleppo, and Qalamoun, near Damascus, the goal of defeating Assad appears to be secondary to consolidating their own rule in rebel-held areas.

But Turkey, now a sworn enemy of Damascus, has also done much to allow ISIS to grow by allowing foreign jihadists to cross its border into Syria. A large majority of foreign fighters who have entered Syria come through Turkey, including many Iraqis who share their own border with the country. Since late 2012 houses in Reyhanli, a border town, have been turned into staging posts for foreigners; I have visited one. The Alice Hotel in the same town is known as something of a jihadi hangout. The plane from Istanbul is known as the jihadi express. At points foreign jihadis have been present among other groups manning the border of Bab Hawa. On my most recent trip to the border, I saw very few Turkish police. Five minutes in Kilis, a town on the Turkish side of the border north of Aleppo, was enough to spot foreign fighters hailing a taxi to the Syrian border.

A Syrian with close ties to Turkish officials told me that the Turks pass the buck: "the third countries let them leave so why should we stop them?" Last month, perhaps in a sign of the mounting pressure, Turkey reported that it had kicked out 1,100 European fighters. At points it has seemed upset at the foreign fighters, closing the border this fall when ISIS took over nearby areas. Still, Ankara seems reluctant to clamp down on ISIS in areas where it has battled the Kurdish PYD, whose growing strength is a threat to Turkey. (The PYD has close ties to the PKK, the militant Kurdish group in Turkey which Ankara is now trying to make peace with.)

On the ground, ISIS's relations with other rebel groups often depends on the area in question and the local emirs in charge. Fights have broken out in Latakia, a northwestern province, where Abu Ayman Al-Iraqi, the local emir, has made trouble, assassinating a local commander. The north and east have also seen outbreaks of violence. A lack of more clashes may simply reflect ISIS's consolidation of power. Small groups tend to join ISIS, for protection or to avoid risking trouble. If they are big enough, there

is a pragmatic stand-off.

If rebel commanders are reluctant to be openly critical of ISIS, their subordinates are less so. "They are foreigners occupying our land," one fighter for Ahrar Al-Sham, a large Salafist network, told me. "They ban people from smoking straight away—not even a doctor would prescribe that!" another rebel fighter, a 19-year-old from Aleppo, said. ISIS has also changed Syrians' view of the war. "If the choice is between ISIS and Assad, I'll take Assad," says a Syrian friend who enthusiastically supported the protests.

As significant, if not more so, is the shift I have noticed in conversations with Western officials about the Syrian crisis in recent months. Since early September, when President Barack Obama sought, and failed to win, Congress's approval for limited strikes following Assad's use of chemical weapons, talk of intervention has been replaced by a growing push for a political solution. In recognition of the lack of power wielded by Western-backed fighters, American officials have recently met with the Islamic Front, the new coalition of seven rebel groups, and have said they may pursue more such talks—although the Front has so far refused.

Meanwhile, some intelligence agencies, including Germany's, have reopened links with the Syrian government. It is possible to imagine a further rehabilitation of the Assad regime, as the Al-Qaeda threat continues to grow. Some analysts have suggested the West should pursue a Sunni Awakening strategy for Syria along the Iraqi model—paying tribal Sunni militias to fight Al-Qaeda—though so far there is no sign of that happening.

What is indisputable is that the Salafist-jihadist insurgency, and the emergence of one of Al-Qaeda's most fearsome affiliates within it, has fundamentally changed the war in Syria. In a conflict in which some 6,000 people continue to die every month and a third or more of the population have been forced to leave their homes, the problem of basic security has almost completely supplanted the aspirations of a once-peaceful protest movement trying to take on an autocratic, militarized, and sectarian regime. And as the regime—with its own outside support from Hezbollah and other foreign fighters—has resorted to increasingly brutal attacks, organizations like ISIS have spread unprecedented terror on the rebel side.

While Syrians continue to suffer, sandwiched between a brutal dictatorship and extremist groups, Arab and European jihadists are being indoctrinated and trained in the world's most active battle zone—experience they may someday bring home.



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# عيش الجو ...

بمناسبة حلول العام الميلادي ٢٠١٤ تقدم يمن نت باقات جديدة في خدمة النواي ماكس "زاجل نت" و عرض مجاني ٢ جيجا في كل باقة لجميع مشتركي خدمة النواي ماكس و المشتركين الجدد خلال شهر يناير ٢٠١٤ تفاصيل الباقات الجديدة لخدمة النواي ماكس "زاجل نت" :

الآن خدمة الإنترنت اللاسلكي 4G بتقنية Wi - MAX في صنعاء وعدن

م	نوع الباقة	الوصف	الفئة المستهدفة	سعر الباقة
١	باقة أعمال (+)	سعة تنزيل مفتوحة	الشركات الصغيرة مثل الشركات النفطية والسفارات وغيرها	٥٦.٠٠٠ ريال
٢	باقة أعمال	سعة تنزيل ١٢٠ GB	كبار العملاء والشركات والمؤسسات	٤٠.٠٠٠ ريال
٣	باقة شباب	سعة تنزيل ٢ GB	الشباب وأصحاب الدخل المحدود	٢.٥٠٠ ريال

أو غير الوضلاء المعتمدين:

- 8000888 - أمن قتلصوم
- 8000121 - بمران
- 01 539080 - ابن ليناك
- 01 513388 - سام نك

تطلب الخدمة من المؤسسة العامة للاتصالات

صنعاء: يمن نت المركز الرئيسي (ش التفرزيون)  
مكتب خدمات المشتركين (تحرير)

عدن: مكتب خدمات المشتركين (المنصورة)

لزيد من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال

٠١٢٣٣٩٠٠٠

أو 8000000 (مجاني)



بمناسبة العام الجديد 2014م

ترقبوا

قناة التنمية الفضائية

تنموية - مجتمعية - يمنية

نلتقي ... لنتقني

قناة المجتمع اليمني .. كل المجتمع

المتقدمين للعمل في القناة / مذيعين - مخرجين - معدّين - مونتاج - تصوير - جرافيكس سيتم الإعلان عن القبولين للمرحلة الثانية من المقابلات والتصفيات في تاريخ ٢٠١٤/٢/١٥م

أول قناة يمنية متميزة بالتنمية الشاملة وفق رؤى مجتمعية مستقلة قائمة على الحيادية والشفافية

نرحب بآرائكم واهتماماتكم واستفساراتكم على الإيويل:-

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# Housing woes at Sana'a University

## Women's dorm crowded and run-down

Samar Al-Ariqi

A three-storey building to the west of Sana'a University's campus is used as a residence hall for female college students. A 50-year-old man guards the building and does not allow young women to enter unless they present a special residence hall identity card. An additional four security men protect the entrance to the dormitory.

While the 450 female residents who live in the accommodations—which include six kitchens, lounges and libraries—say they feel safe, they are far from happy with their living situation. The outside appearance of the residence hall is deceiving. It is orderly and appears well-kept but within the walls, it is a different story. Inside, students have a laundry list of repairs and provisions needed, including a reliable supply of water and electricity.

Students currently residing in the dormitory are campaigning for improvements. Demands for a dormitory facelift originally began around the same time the rest of the country began protesting in Yemen's 2011 anti-government uprising. While students were successful in changing the dormitory's management staff, several female students were kicked out of the housing, accused of fomenting unrest.

In November 2013, the students again asked for a new leadership, as their complaints about a lack of basic necessities were not fixed.

In order to qualify for campus housing, a student must prove



Residents of the women's dormitory at Sana'a university air their grievances about the lack of water within the building. They complain that they have to haul water in buckets from an outdoor tank

that she has no other place to live locally. Students fight for spots in the dormitory because it is inexpensive—YR10,000 (under \$50) for the first year and YR7,000 (about \$33) for each subsequent year—and

they believe it will be a good, safe place to live.

However, the reality is different. Three students are often crammed into a room that is meant to accommodate two. There are not enough

bathroom facilities, which creates crowding and queues. Students say there is a constant shortage of water, and the kitchen facilities are also inadequate. There are not enough stove-top cookers, and

there often is not even enough gas to fuel them.

There are about 70 to 75 female students in each section of the dormitory and two cookers aren't enough for all of them," said Hind Qatran, a second-year business student. "Now we [are forced to] rely on canned food and to spend

"more money. Students also report that a fire broke out in mid-2013 in one of the kitchens due to a gas leak. Although the fire wasn't huge, it created panic and distress among the students.

Qatran has no shortage of complaints about the facilities. "The water pipes are wrapped with plastic bags in an effort to prevent water leakage but it is of no use," she said.

According to Resala Al-Shwkani, a visually-impaired third-year student in the Media College, students at the most have running water only an hour or two per week. She added that some parts of the dormitory don't get any water at all and that they have to haul water from a tank located outdoors.

Exacerbating the already dwindling supply is the constant addition of non-local students, who have nowhere else to live.

"More female students were assigned to live in our prayer space, which means more suffering for us," Al-Shwkani said.

Sana'a's Capital Secretariat promised in May of last year to provide YR43 million (\$200,000) to renovate the dormitory and provide water supplies, new furniture, and needed kitchen appliances such as refrigerators. It is not strictly the

responsibility of the city to fund improvements at a government institution, and the city did not make good on its promise.

The university did begin renovation work on the bathrooms in the dorms four weeks ago using money from its own budget.

"This money was allocated to renovate [both] the male and female students' dormitories but [work has been delayed] because water leaks caused tremendous damage," said Mohammed Al-Zalab, the housing director at Sana'a University. He says 60 percent of the work is done, but financial issues with the contractor have halted work.

The dormitory manager, Bushra Al-Hammadi, who is responsible for administrative duties relating to the dormitories, agreed that the situation is better now, "[although a] few students try to [stir up discontent]," she said.

"Those students do not represent all students residing in the dormitory," she said.

Al-Hammadi said they are working to improve the students' living conditions, but it is going to take time.

"Students are impatient, [and this is understandable, especially when] we resolve one problem just to encounter a new one," she said.

The female dormitory was a gift from Kuwait to Yemen in the 1980s. At that time, it was fully equipped. At the time, Kuwait committed to financing the structure's maintenance budget, but suspended payments beginning in 1990 due to Yemen's pro-Iraq stance during the Gulf War.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
وَبَشِّرِ الصَّالِحِينَ إِذْ إِذَا أَصَابُوا مَصِيْبًا قَالُوا هَذَا الَّذِي آتَانَا اللَّهُ وَإِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

## بقلوب مؤمنه بقضاء الله وقدره

نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية

للأخوة /محمد، جمال، ناصر، خالد، سالم

وجميع آل باجع

بوفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى

والدهم

ونحن إذ نشاطرهم أحزانهم ونسال الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته ويسكنه فسيح جناته وأن يلهمهم وذوهم الصبر والسلوان...

{ إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون }

حسن باشماخ

وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

المعزون

## وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا

### إعلان تأجير سيارات

سيارات (عدد 26 سيارة) للمسح الوطني الشامل في 333 مديرية

تعمل بالتوازي خلال 8 أسابيع

يسر مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا - وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان ان يعلن عن رغبتها في إنزال المناقصة العامة رقم (53) لسنة 2013م لتأجير سيارات (عدد 26 سيارة) للمسح الوطني الشامل في 333 مديرية - تعمل بالتوازي خلال 8 أسابيع - للبرنامج الوطني لمكافحة البلهارسيا. والتي سيتم تمويلها من هيئة التنمية الولاية (IDA) - منحة رقم H542

- على الراغبين المشاركة في هذه المناقصة التقدم بطلباتهم الخطية خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي إلى العنوان التالي:
- مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا - مبنى البرامج - شارع مازدا - الحصة - صنعاء - تليفون رقم 230 347 - فاكس رقم 220 299.
- لشراء واستلام وثائق المناقصة نظير مبلغ وقدره 50 دولار امريكي لا يرد.
- يقدم العطاء في مظروف مغلق ومختوم بالشمع الأحمر إلى عنوان الجهة المحدد ومكتوب عليه اسم الجهة والمشروع ورقم عملية الشراء، واسم مقدم العطاء، وفي طيه الوثائق التالية:
- 1. ضمان بنكي بنفس نموذج الصيغة المحددة في وثائق المناقصة بمبلغ مقطوع قدره (3,000) دولار امريكي ، صالح لمدة (120) يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف، أو شيك مقبول الدفع.
- 2. صورة من السجل التجاري ساري المفعول
- 3. صورة من رخصة من مزاولة المهنة سارية المفعول.
- 4. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية سارية المفعول.

تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهادات والبطاقات المشار إليها آنفاً ويكتفى بتقديم الوثائق القانونية المؤهلة الصادرة من البلدان التي تنتمي إليها تلك الشركات

- آخر موعد لاستلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة (11:00) صباحاً من يوم الأحد الموافق 2014/1/19م، ولن تقبل العطاءات التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد وسيتم إعادتها بحالتها المسلمة إلى أصحابها.
- سيتم فتح المظاريف بمقر المشروع الموضح بعاليه بمكتب مدير المشروع بحضور أصحاب العطاءات أو من يمثلهم بتفويض رسمي موقع ومختوم.
- يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة في هذه المناقصة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة قبل شرائها خلال أوقات الدوام للفترة المسموح بها لبيع وثائق المناقصة لمدة (13) يوماً من تاريخ نشر أول إعلان.

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا

مبنى البرامج - شارع مازدا - الحصة - صنعاء

تليفون: 230 347 -1- (967) فاكس: 220 299 -1- (967)

Email: yom-2007@hotmail.com



YEMEN TIMES  
Radio

## FROM THE AIRWAVES

Article 19 is a weekly awareness broadcast on Radio Yemen Times that tackles some of Yemen's toughest issues: those related to the right to freedom of opinion and expression as defined in Article 19 of the International Declaration of Human Rights.

The program airs on Radio Yemen Times, 88.8 FM, on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. and is rebroadcast on Saturdays at 11 a.m.

## Talking about students' rights and the freedom of expression

The freedom of expression for students and youth in general, at school or university, was discussed this week on Article 19. Freedom of expression regarding education, teaching methods and curricula was also discussed in the program. Ali Al-Qubati, a youth activist, and Intesar Saleh, a law student, spoke about this topic. Salah Rashid, an advisor at the Education Ministry, joined the discussion via phone.

### On the freedom of expression at universities and in society as a whole:

**Intesar Saleh:** "[One] problem lies in the [public] universities' regulations. They include some sections that violate local and constitutional law. For example, a student must get permission from university professors to express his opinion, either via protests, demonstrations or [the distribution of] brochures, based on article No. 72 of the Unified Regular System. Otherwise, the university has the right to take action against the student."

**Ali Al-Qubati:** "In my opinion, the freedom of expression among students within universities can't be talked about without talking about society as a whole. It's difficult to measure freedom of expression in society. However, we can say that this kind of freedom doesn't exist in society in general. Although some freedom of expression has been demonstrated either in universities or in society following 2011, it isn't enough yet."

### On who has power within universities:

**Intesar Saleh:** "According to students, [all of the power lies in the hands of the professors]. Unfortunately, from the beginning, in 1971, the professors themselves established university regulations. The [way the regulations are written, allow professors to deal with students in an unfair manner. In spite of the existence of Article 44 of Yemeni universities' regulations, which allow for the establishment of a disciplinary board, headed by the chancellor and other professors [to hold a hearing for] any professor who [is alleged to have committed] a violation against students. We have never heard about such a thing [happening] in reality, as Article 44 is weak."

**Ali Al-Qubati:** "Decision makers in this country have ultimate authority as laws are not [fairly and routinely] applied, and the laws and constitution are only ink on paper. Some say the educational

process is based on dialogue and interaction, but that is not true."

### On university professors' arbitrariness and authoritarianism:

**Intesar Saleh:** "Some students attempt to protest against various arbitrary practices...by going to the deans of the colleges, but the deans say that they don't have authority over professors. Students [also try to report their grievances] to the Student Affairs' Department, but they face negative reactions."

### On students who seek a voice:

**Ali Al-Qubati:** "Political conflicts within the country have effects at all levels [of society], including in universities and in the media. Society, individuals and students do not have [effective] ways to voice their opinions, so they resort to joining certain parties to be able to express their opinions. We all know that political conflicts exist inside universities."

### On curricula and teaching methods:

**Intesar Saleh:** "The issue of curricula is painful. We are readers and [conscious] people, not only students, and this should be taken into consideration when college curricula are selected. Some curricula are still taught although they are outdated and [may even contradict] scientific developments. If a student objects to [some element of] the educational system, a professor can fail him as a punishment."

**Ali Al-Qubati:** "Education in Yemen is still based on lectures, although education worldwide has become a more interactive process between teachers and students."

**Salah Rashid:** "Professors must respect all students, as students now have the right to voice their opinions."

### FROM SOCIAL MEDIA:

"Freedom of expression doesn't exist in universities, and whoever expresses his opinion may encounter harassment," said **Yazan Rahal**.

"I don't think that the freedom of expression is present in education. Supervisors should pay regular and also surprise visits [to classrooms] and distribute questionnaires to [students to] evaluate teachers' performances and identify students' problems," said **Abdulwadood Omar**.



المادة 19 هو برنامج توعوي يتحدث عن حق الفرد والمجتمع في حرية التعبير عن الرأي التي كُفلت كفالته كاملة بالنص الصريح بالمادة 19 في العهد الدولي للحقوق المدنية والسياسية، والإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والتي نصت على أنه لكل شخص الحق في حرية الرأي والتعبير. ويشمل هذا الحق حرية اعتناق الآراء وإذاعتها بأي وسيلة كانت دون تقييد بالحدود الجغرافية.

هذا البرنامج يبث كل أربعاء الساعة 8 مساءً ويعاد يوم السبت الساعة 11 صباحاً على أثير راديو يمن تايمز 88.8.

## حرية التعبير وحقوق الطلاب على أرض الواقع

الحلقة الرابعة من برنامج المادة 19 ناقشت حرية الرأي المكفولة للطلاب وفتنة الشباب بشكل عام في إطار المدرسة والجامعة، كما ناقشت حرية التعبير في ما يخص التعليم، طرق التدريس والمناهج وغيرها، وقد كان ضيوف هذه الحلقة الأستاذ علي القباطي - ناشط شبابي ومنفذ مشروع حقوق الإنسان في المرحلة الانتقالية، وانتصار صالح طالبه في كلية الشريعة والقانون.

### دكاترة الجامعة بين تعسف ودكتاتورية مفرطه تجاه الطلبة

**انتصار صالح:** "هناك طلبة يحاولون الاحتجاج على التعسفات المختلفة لكن عند لجوئهم لأعمدة الكليات يتم الرد عليهم أنهم ليست لديهم سلطة على الدكاترة، وعند لجوئنا لشؤون الطلاب بحكم أنها الجهة المختصة لنشككي مثلًا من دكتور يعاملنا بطريقة غير لائقة أويستخدم الفاظ نابية، نأجأ برد سلبي."

مسيرات الاحتجاج الطلابية وتنظيمها أو تحزيبها لصالح جهة معينة

**علي القباطي:** "الصراع السياسي وصراع مراكز القوى في البلاد يؤثر على جميع المستويات بما فيها الجامعة ووسائل الإعلام، لذلك فإن المجتمع والفرد والطلاب بشكل خاص لا تتوفر لديه منابر لتوصيل صوته لذلك يلجأ لأن يكون تحت مظلة معينة لتوصيل صوته ولكننا نعرف أن الصراع السياسي يدور داخل أروقة الجامعة."

### المناهج الدراسية وتوائمتها مع متطلبات الطالب

**انتصار صالح:** "بما يخص المناهج فالموضوع أليم جداً، نحن لم نعد مجرد طلبة، نحن أصبحنا قراء ومثقفين فأرى أنه يجب مراعاة ذلك أثناء وضع المناهج الجامعية، بحيث لا تكون مجرد صف للجمل والكلمات بجانب بعضها. هناك مناهج لا زالت تُدرس رغم قديمها وعدم مواكبتها لتطور العلم."

إن قمت أنا كطالب بالاحتجاج على النظام التعليمي أو عن ماله معينة يمكن للمدرس أن يبقيني لديه ويرسبني لسنوات عديده قادمه."

**علي القباطي:** "لا يزال التعليم لدينا بالتلقين رغم أن العالم كله أصبح التعليم لديه عبارة عن عملية تشاركية بين الطالب والمدرس."

مداخلة هاتفية من مستشار مكتب وزارة التربية والتعليم في أمانة العاصمة الأستاذ صلاح راشد: طالب التعليم يجب أن يُعامل بكل احترام من قبل الدكاترة والمدرسين في الجامعات، لأن الطالب أصبح من حقه التعبير عن رأيه ويجب أخذ عينته من المناهج التعليمية واختيارها في المحافظات كعينات ومن ثم تعميم على الجمهورية وفي النظام التعليمي بشكل عام."

### حرية التعبير وحقوق الطلاب على أرض الواقع

**انتصار صالح:** "المشكلة تكمن في اللوائح الجامعية التي تحتوي على بعض المواد المخالفة لما جاء في القوانين المحلية والدستور، مثلًا: إذا أنا كطالب أريد أن أعبر عن رأيي بطريقة معينة سواء في مظاهرة، مسيرة، منشورات ضد أي دكتور أو قضية في الجامعة فيجب أن أحصل على ترخيص من الدكاترة في الجامعة بنص المادة 72 في النظام العام الموحد، بما معناه اني لو خرجت في هذه المسيرة دون ذلك الترخيص أعتبر مخالف وبالتالي يحق للجامعة أن تقيم علي أي عقوبة."

**علي القباطي:** "من وجهة نظري أنه لا يمكن الحديث عن حرية التعبير لدى الطلبة في إطار الجامعات بمعزل عن المجتمع ككل، ومن الصعب قياس حرية التعبير في المجتمع بشكل عام. لكن إجمالاً يمكن القول أن هذه الحرية متعمدة في المجتمع على الرغم من توفر بعض المساحات لحرية الرأي بعد 2011 سواء في الجامعات أو في المجتمع بشكل عام لكنها ليست بالشكل المطلوب."

### حرية الطلبة في إطار الجامعة وما يخص نظام التعليم والمناهج

**انتصار صالح:** "من خلال كلام الطلبة، الدكتور يمتلك سلطه مطلقه، وللأسف منذ أن أنشئت الجامعة في 1971 جميع القوانين واللوائح الجامعية تم إصدارها وصيغتها من قبل الدكاترة في الجامعة، وإن رجعنا إليها نجد أنها تعطي الدكتور الحق بالتصرف مع الطالب بطرق تعسفية، بالرغم من وجود المادة 44 في قانون الجامعات اليمنية والتي تنص على إمكانية إقامة مجلس تأديبي لأي دكتور بدرت منه أي مخالفه ضد الطلبة برئاسة رئيس الجامعة وعدد من الدكاترة، إلا أننا لم نسمع يوم أنه قد تم تأديب أي دكتور لأن هذه المادة كانت هلامية جداً ولا توضح نوع تلك المخالفات أو تسميتها."

**علي القباطي:** صاحب القرار في هذا البلد هو الأمر النهائي نظراً لعدم وجود تطبيق للقانون، دستورنا وقوانيننا لا تزال حبر على ورق، و من يشير أن العملية التعليمية تقوم على الحوار والتفاعل، فذلك غير صحيح ولا يطبق على أرض الواقع."

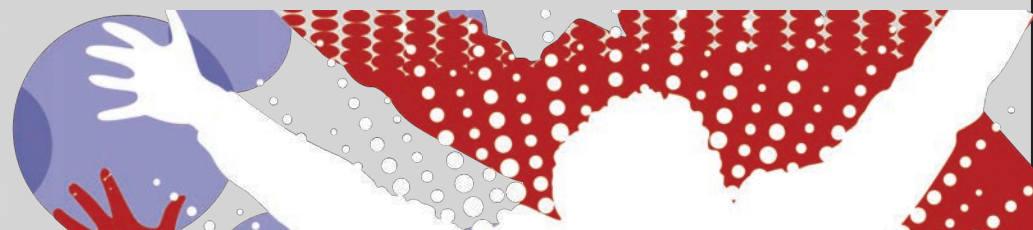
### فوكس بوب من الطلاب:

- ❖ في حال طلبت من الدكتور إعادة شرح أي نقطة في المحاضرة من الممكن أن أتهزأ ويقول لي الدكتور: أين كان حسك، ليش ما بتركزيش؟
- ❖ نحن في اليمن ندرس مقررات قديمة ولا نستفيد منها أي شيء في الحياة العملية
- ❖ مستحيل تناقشي الدكتور في الجامعة جرحك يحطك في رأسه وممكن يرسيك
- ❖ الدكتاتورية تمارس من قبل دكاترة الجامعات اليمنية

### Facebook Comments

**يزن رحال:** حرية التعبير في الجامعات معدومه وكل من يعبر عن رايه بشكل علني يتعرض للمضايقات.

**عبدالودود عمر:** شكراً على هذا البرنامج ولا أعتقد أن حرية التعبير لدى الطالب في شؤون التدريس مسموحة وإن وجدت فهي بلا شك مدفوعة الثمن. سلطة الموجهين يجب أن تدعم بشكل أكبر وأن تكون تحركاتهم دورية ومفاجئة ويجب أن يتم توزيع استبيانات تدرس من قبل لجنة إدارية رقابية لتقييم أداء المدرسين والموجهين ومعرفة مشاكل الطلاب



## شركة برق

وعبر مكاتبنا .. أن تصنعكم

وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا للشهد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات

المرکز الرئيسي: صنعاء شارع السنين الجنوبي - جولة المورور  
تلفون: ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤ - ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤ - ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤  
موبايل: ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤ - ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤

بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121، فاكس: 525124

مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم: 01-261262 أو التواصل على الرقم 01-510788

اللغة الإنجليزية ( كتابية - محادثة )  
- إجادة استخدام الحاسوب - إجادة البرامج المحاسبية ( خاصة بمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدارية.  
737299730 - 714796729

بكالوريوس تجارة ومحاسبة، دبلوم انجليزي، خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة، من محاسب الى مدير مالي.  
734206327

والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677

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

مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والأعمال الادارية أكثر من 6 سنوات - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية فقط.  
777991248

بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية خبرة سنتين في مجال التدريس . اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر والانترنت.  
772663229

بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية

مدرسة ترغب في تقديم دروس خصوصية "منزل" لجميع المواد في المرحلة الابتدائية من الصف الأول إلى الصف الخامس وكذلك اللغة الانجليزية لكل المراحل .  
734750811

علما أن شكل السيارة من (-99 2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بنقل سرعة اتوماتيكي، أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568

الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح، الدور الثاني الواجهة فقط حجر للإتصال: 777384017

للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود. 777773688, 736336666

للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006، زرقاء كاملة المواصفات، هايديروليك. 777245778

سيارة سنتافي موديل 2002، ماكينة 2700، لون أبيض، فل أبشن، أوتوماتيك، للتواصل: 772661611 - 712754443

سيارة BMW 318 موديل 99

### عقارات

فيلا لاليجار - دورين بالحي السياسي، 10 غرف بكل دور، صالنتين، 4 حمامات، 4 مطابخ، حوش، موقف لعشرة سيارات. 777727471

مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع هائل، 4 لبن، أرض حره.

### وظائف شاغرة

المركز الكندي للتدريب وتنمية القدرات بحاجة إلى سكرتارية وإدارة شؤون الطلاب. لتفاصيل أكثر اتصل على ت: 406448, 467588، فاكس: 406437

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على

### معاهد

معهد يالي  
معهد التي  
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر  
معهد أكسيد  
معهد مالي  
معهد هورايين

### شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين  
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين  
شركة أمان  
شركة أمان  
شركة أمان  
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

### مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال  
مدرسة رينبو  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية  
مدرسة التركيه الدولي  
مدرسة مغارات

### سفريات

قدس فلاي  
سكاي للسفريات والسياحة  
عطلات الصقر  
مركز أعمال الصقر  
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

### مطاعم

مطعم ومخازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٧٢٦٢٠ - ٠١٠٩٢٥٠٠ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

### مستشفيات

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services  
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء  
مستشفى الثورة  
مستشفى الجهوري  
المستشفى الالمني الحديث  
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث  
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
مستشفى الكويت

### شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية  
السعيدة الإماراتية الإثيوبية التركية السعودية القطرية  
طيران الخليج  
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

### فنادق

فندق ميركوير صنعاء  
فندق شمر  
فندق موفمبيك  
فندق لازوردي  
فندق لاج صيدة زرديسن  
فندق العالمية للفندق - صنعاء  
فندق شهران - صنعاء

### تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)  
يورب كار  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

### مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

### البريد السريع

صنعاء  
عدن  
الحديدية  
تعزيز  
اب  
المكلا  
شبه  
سيئون  
بلحاف  
سقطري

### شحن وتوصيل

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة  
alnada2@yemen.net.ye

## IMPORTANT Numbers

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان	١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء	١٧٧
وزارة الشباب والرياضة	١٧١	طوارئ المراه	١٧١
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة	١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة	١٩٩
وزارة العدل	١١٨	الاستعلامات	١٩١
وزارة السياحة	١٩٤	الإطفاء	١٩٤
وزارة المقيمين	١٧٧	حوادث المرور	١٧٧
وزارة النفط والمعادن	١٧١	الشؤون الداخلية	١٧١
وزارة شؤون الداخلية	١٩١	الشؤون الخارجية	١٩١
وزارة النقل	١٩٤	الهجرة	١٩٤
وزارة حقوق الانسان	١٧٧	التلفزيون	١٧٧
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات	١٧١	الصليب الاحمر	١٧١
وزارة الادارة المحلية	١٩١	الإذاعة	١٩١
وزارة الاعلام	١٧٧		
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي	١٧١		
وزارة التربية والتعليم	١٩٩		
وزارة الخارجية	١١٨		
وزارة الداخلية	١٩١		
وزارة المالية	١٩٤		
وزارة المواصلات	١٧٧		
وزارة المياه والبيئة	١٧١		
وزارة الكهرباء	١٩١		

### كلمات متقاطعة

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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### الكلمة المفقودة

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١٤  
١٥

## استراحة العدد

### النجمة

عجائب وغرائب  
الغنم الذي يزود بالحليب اللازم لصنع الجبنه الفرنسية «روغفور» لايشرب الماء إلا نادرا ويقتصر في ارواء ظمأه على الماء الموجود في المشائن التي يتكلمها

### حكمة العدد

الغصاب لانهولة كثرة الغنم

### نكتة العدد

كان احدهم يبحث عن قطعة غيار لسيارته، فسأل كل المحلات عن قطعة اسما ٦١٥ بكل مكان وكان أصحاب المحلات يكتفون له أنه لا توجد قطعة بهذا الاسم، فاستشاط غضبا وصرخ: وكيف ذلك وهذه القطعة موجودة في كل السيارات!!! وأخيرا أدرك أنها غطاء علبه الزيت OIL ولكن كان يسكنها بالقلوب!

### لغز العدد

هاون على هاون بالبحر تتعاون

### هل تعلم

أن البعوض يفضل لدغ الناس من ذوي البشرة البيضاء والشعر الأشقر

التي:

- 1- الأخطبوط الصغير - موت
- 2- مياضيس علم الضوا
- 3- ربيطة علق بالانجليز (أم) - طابيس الومانية
- 4- بين الخشاء والصيف - متشابهان - آلة موسيقية (أم)
- 5- بين الكفاح والعيم - اراتيه (أم) - علم منكم
- 6- العاء - العاطيل السطلي - اوتناع (أم)
- 7- مكان - مضمون (أم) - خدام (أم)
- 8- جمع البقر - علم مؤنث (أم) - منزلك
- 9- حمر - نخس من (أم) - الفخالف البيركانية
- 10- للتغيير - علم منكم - عكس الأيسر (أم)
- 11- زينتها (أم) - طاركة مستلزمات رياضية (أم)
- 12- ثني الحمار - لا تكرها (أم)
- 13- زامل (أم) - العاصبة البهريه (أم) - مرض صوري
- 14- الأراض - ألبضبا
- 15- تتكلم - السهلات

3 توت  
4 ضررس  
6 الرق  
9 تامر  
10 دايت  
11 رولا  
12 علوم  
13 قائل  
14 مونة  
15 نعنغ

8 العلم  
9 مسائل  
10 وسائل  
11 الجسور  
12 الحلقة  
13 القلاع  
14 المالح  
15 برتقال

7 عتقات  
8 الستابل  
9 اللوازم

### الحلول بالمطلوب

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# YEMEN TIMES

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## 'Nepotism is rampant in our society'

### Minister promises more transparency in scholarship selection process

Story and photo by  
**Ali Abulhoom**

Two years ago, Mohammed Al-Molaiki, now 23, celebrated with his family after the Ministry of Higher Education granted him a scholarship to study medicine in Egypt. Al-Molaiki had a 92 percent grade point average (GPA)—based on a 100 percent scale—well above the 80 percent required to receive a scholarship from the ministry. He began to prepare for an academic career abroad, but when he went to the ministry a week later to fill out paperwork, his name had

inexplicably disappeared from the institution's master list of award recipients.

While no one could officially tell him what had happened, a ministry employee told Al-Molaiki in confidence that nepotism was a common practice at the ministry and that there was free rein to change the name of scholarship recipients.

Despite his exceptional academic achievement, the young student quickly realized he would not be going to Egypt, and that he was powerless to do anything about it.

"Because I was not able to pull strings, I lost my scholarship," said Al-Molaiki, who now studies

business at Sana'a University at his own expense. "Nepotism is rampant in our society."

Every year the Ministry of Higher Education awards an average of 1,500 scholarships, with the majority for universities abroad. It is common practice for foreign countries, including Gulf and European states, to entrust the Ministry with disbursement of scholarship money. Of the 170,000 students that graduate every year, about 10 percent have the grades to be able to apply, and about 6,000 students do apply. Among those students, stories like Al-Molaiki's are not uncommon.

The exact same thing happened

to Dares Motaher, 22, who now also studies at Sana'a University. He was also awarded an international scholarship only to have it revoked without explanation.

"I tried hard to find out why my name was removed from the list, but [no one could offer an explanation]," Motaher said.

The Ministry of Higher Education, like many government institutions in Yemen, is infamous for its internal corruption. Fortunately for top students like Motaher and Al-Molaiki, the current minister, Hesham Sharaf, recently acknowledged the ministry's lack of transparency and announced new procedures for scholarship applicants, which are slowly being implemented.

Following Sharaf's appointment to the position by interim President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi in 2012, the official said he has been trying to bring more fair and transparent practices to the scholarship award process. Beginning this year, for the current pool of scholarship candidates, the Ministry administered a three-hour-long test on four subjects. The top-ranking students are slated to receive scholarships.

The ministry has a general scholarship application form. On the form, students—those who meet the minimum academic requirement, with an 80 percent GPA—indicate which countries and courses of study interest them, then they take the new test, at either Sana'a or Aden University. Although the minister acknowledges that the new test is far from perfect, he says it is beginning to level the playing field by creating a fairer, more transparent and objective scholarship selection process. "We want to do away with student selection based on nepotism."

At the end of November the first round of tests was administered, and while scholarship recipients are yet to be announced, Sharaf has faith that the process is moving in the right direction. He said the ministry is still receiving many calls

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Higher education minister Hesham Sharaf fielded questions about the new scholarship procedures

requesting "personal favors," but that employees are being directed to inform callers about the new test and new process that is based on merit.

By July 2014, the ministry also expects to make the scholarship application form available online in order to reduce the possibility of tampering by employees of the ministry. "Personal contact often leads to preferential treatment," Sharaf said.

Another significant issue facing the ministry is a backlog of 6,000 students who applied for scholarships in recent years and who are still eligible because they have not completed their degrees and have not met the ministry's GPA requirement.

Many have asked to become part of the new testing system, something Sharaf says they will have to phase in gradually.

Not only is the ministry dealing with shortcomings in the scholarship application process, but they are also dealing with a lack of monitoring once award money has been distributed. "I visited Egypt a couple of months ago and found former students there who were still receiving scholarship money—even though they had already completed their studies," said Sharaf. He added that there is no system in place to track student performance. "[On the ministerial level], we do not know if those studying abroad have succeeded or failed in their studies."

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