

INSIDE

Report

Ramadan: a month of praise, repentance and charitable deeds

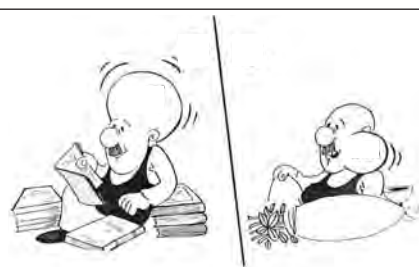
Pages 3



Report

Politics of Qat: Revolutionary Yemen and the Issue of Qat

Pages 5



Analysis

The American approach to fighting Al-Qaeda

Pages 6

Opinion

Lack of political dialogue yields violence

Pages 7

Recharge To Win

The Biggest Offer In Yemen

200 Monthly Prizes
with the second Extra Surprises Offer



Send 80 to 211 free



Grand dreams can come true. Win a prize of a lifetime with the second Extra Surprises Offer

- Recharge your line with one Extra scratch card, 80 units, and enter the draw on Samsung Galaxy Duos Mobile Phones , and Plasma 43" TV Screens.
- Recharge your line with two Extra scratch cards, 80 units, and enter the draw on Samsung Galaxy Note3 and 100g Gold Bars in addition to the previous prizes.
- Recharge you line with three Extra scratch cards or more, 80 units, and enter the monthly draw on a brand new BMW X3 car, and all the above mentioned draws as well.
- This offer targets all prepaid subscribers as well as postpaid subscribers excluding corporate accounts.
- The first draw shall be conducted at the end of April, 2014.
- **This offer includes e-voucher of 80 units.**

For more information please send (80) to 211 for free.





Available at SabaFon
Service Centers and all
Authorized Dealers

200

Monthly
Winners



400

YER Monthly Fee based
on Year of Subscription



Saba Postpaid Line

New & Unique Offers

800

YER To start using
Internet Packages



100%

Free Lines



67%

Discount on Friends
& Family Service



Get a free postpaid line (pay only the deposit)

- Benefit from a reduced monthly fee starting from 400 YER to 750 YER based on the year of your subscription where you are entitled to 5% discount on every year.
- Subscribe to Friends & Family Service for only 150 YER where the first 6 numbers are added free of charge, and enjoy a discounted tariff rate for calls and monthly fees that reaches 67% discount.
- Enter the monthly draw on 200 prizes when you pay 2,500 YER from your monthly bill, and you can increase your winning chances with every 2,500 YER you pay.
- Surf the internet with several internet packages starting from only 800 YER (40 mb).

200 Monthly Prizes

HD and LED Screens, Laptops, Automatic Home ,3 Washing Machines, PlayStation .Theatres, and several other prizes

سابافون ^{ESM}
SABAFON

Heritage meets communication

For more information please send (Saba) to the free number 211 ■ The above rates do not include taxes.

Full Solutions
Universal Rent a Car

Sana'a: (967 1) 440309
Mövenpick Hotel: (967 1) 546061
Aden: (967 2) 245625
hertz-yemen@universalyemen.com
www.universalyemen.com

هزرتا
Hertz

THIS COPY IS NOT FOR SALE

YEMEN TIMES

Now With
"mərhaba"
Apply Visa to United Arab Emirates & fly with any Airline

ريجنسي للسفرات والخدمات
Regency Travel Services

Beirut St. Hadda, Al Medinah Sakania, opp. MTN Hadda, Sana'a - Yemen
Tel: 01 416 758, 01 424 999 - Fax: 01 416 981, 414 243
Malla Plaza, Main Road Madram St., Beside MTN Office, Aden - Yemen
Tel: 02 249780, 02 223146 - Fax: 245626

Thursday, 10 July, 2014 • Issue No. 1797 • Price 50 Yemeni Riyals www.yementimes.com • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Houthis take control of Amran city

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, July 9—Yemeni warplanes carried out airstrikes in Amran city after Houthi fighters took control of the area on Tuesday.

Ali Al-Qahoom of the Houthi Media Office told the Yemen Times that the airstrikes targeted the headquarters of the 310th Armored Brigade after it was seized by Houthi fighters on Tuesday evening. The brigade's commander Hamid Al-Qushaibi was reportedly killed soon afterwards.

The Houthis faced no resistance in seizing the Special Security Forces camp in the city the

previous day, a source in the 310th Armored Brigade said on condition of anonymity.

Meanwhile, reinforcements sent from Sana'a stopped short of Amran city in the Sehab district.

The Houthi-run Al-Masira channel, which broadcasts from Lebanon, announced that the Houthis were in full control of Amran city on Tuesday. "No government offices in the city will be harmed," was the promise from Mohamed Al-Bokhaiti, a member of the Houthi Political Office in Sana'a. He added that pro-Houthi local militants helped clear the city of what he referred to as Islah-affiliated armed men.

Mohamed Nabhan, a co-ordinator for several relief organizations in Amran, told the Yemen Times that the Special Security Forces camp was "handed over" to the Houthis in what he considers to be an "act of treason."

The UN humanitarian co-ordinator in Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw, said there are reports of over 200 people having been killed over the past few days, including women and children. Meanwhile, 15,000 people have been displaced, according to the Red Crescent.

In a statement Wednesday morning the presidential committee tasked with overseeing a ceasefire for the violence in Amran city.

"There was an agreement that the commander of the 310th brigade would leave the city and the military police would take over the brigade, but the Houthis breached the agreement right after it was inked," the statement read.

The Supreme Security Committee headed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi demanded that the Houthis hand over weapons seized from the brigade and withdraw from military positions they have captured.

As fighting between the Houthis and troops of the 310th Brigade was raging on Tuesday Hadi paid a brief visit to Saudi Arabia, which was involved in the fighting against Houthis between 2004 and 2010.

This most recent outbreak of violence between the Houthis and the 310th Armored Brigade broke out on March 22 after armed Houthis were denied access to Amran City, according to the Ministry of Interior.

PROFILE: General Hamid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Qushaibi



Al-Qushaibi, born in 1940 in Hashid district in Amran governorate, was the commander of the 310th Armored Brigade and a member of the Islah Party. At the age of 22 he took part in the 1962 revolution against the rule of the Imamate. He later went on to participate in other prominent political events, including the coup against former President Abdulrahman Al-Eryani.

Receiving military training in the former Soviet Union, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Al-Qushaibi worked his way up the ranks of the Yemeni military, eventually becoming commander of the 1st Armored Brigade in 1990, before moving on to head the 310th Armored Brigade.

ANALYSIS: Factionalized military a source of conflict

According to some observers, the ongoing clashes in Amran and other governorates in Yemen can in part be attributed to factionalism within the military.

Divisions inside the Yemeni military came to the fore during the 2011 uprising, when former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's fragile patrimonial leadership structure began to disintegrate and the military became roughly divided into "pro-revolution" and "pro-Saleh" groups. Even after Saleh's official resignation in November 2011, however, the network he had established over decades to some extent endured, with Saleh's family members continuing to hold crucial military positions.

Following an initiative by President Hadi, the Yemeni

military was restructured in April 2013, with crucial Saleh loyalists such as Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar being removed from influential military positions. In spite of such restructuring, Saleh continues to have powerful allies within the military and security forces.

Today, some factions within the military side variously with the Southern Movement, which aims for independence for the South; the Houthis, which control large areas in the north of the country; the Islah Party, Yemen's largest opposition party often associated with the Muslim Brotherhood; and former President Saleh.

Much of the violence in Yemen can be attributed to these divisions within the military.

Oil exports continue to decline as president asks Saudi for help

Ali Saeed

SANA'A, July 9—President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi visited Saudi King Abdullah on Tuesday evening to discuss Yemen's pressing financial shortage.

"The Saudi king ordered the provision of urgent aid to help overcome the difficulties Yemen is currently facing," Yemen's state-run Saba News Agency quoted Hadi as saying.

Neither Yemen nor Saudi Arabia specified how much financial support Riyadh had pledged.

In June the government approved external loans worth \$145 million provided by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Yemen's current cash shortage is exacerbated by the sharp decrease in oil exports, which normally make up about 70 percent of government revenue. Since the 2011 uprising disgruntled tribesmen have repeatedly sabotaged Yemen's oil infrastructure in an attempt to bring attention to their political demands.

According to the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY), the Yemeni government generated only \$73.4 million in oil revenues in May 2014—in stark contrast to the previous May figure of \$206.34



Hadi and Saudi King Abdullah. Saudi Arabia has been a critical source of financial aid for Yemen's fragile government.

million. Yemen's severe drop in oil production has forced the government to import an increasing amount of oil from abroad. Between January and

May 2014, the \$670.64 million in oil export revenue came nowhere near to offsetting the \$1.2 billion spent on fuel imports.

Saudi Arabia pledged \$3.25 billion in aid during the 2012

donor conference organized in support of Yemen's transition. The kingdom's aid to Yemen has constituted the bedrock of its foreign policy towards its poorer neighbor for decades.

LEGADOR
... a taste to adore!

Ramadan Kareem

Haier Inspired living
هاير رفاهية الحياة

عبدالفتي علي الحروي للإلكترونيات والأجهزة المنزلية
AGAH ELECTRONICS AND HOME APPLIANCES

Al-Jazeera Insurance & Reinsurance

Head Office:
Sana'a - Faj Attan - P.O.Box:1376
Tel: +967 -1- 428809/425012/13
Fax: +967 -1- 418369

Aden Branch: Al-Mulla St.
Tel: +967 -2 - 243101
Fax: +967 -2 - 243202

Hodeidah Branch:
Tel: +967 -3 - 248011
Fax: +967 -3 - 248010

Al-Mukalla Branch:
Tel: +967 -5 - 307187
Fax: +967 -5 - 307188

www.al-jazeeraair.com - aljazeeraair@y.net.ye - info@al-jazeeraair.com

يطور أداء المحرك لمستوى أعلى

توفر زيوت المحرك موبيل أداءً قوياً وحماية مميّزة لجموعة أوسع من السيارات.

Mobil Super 1000

أزيد من المعلومات، يرجى زيارة:
www.mobil.com و www.yemlub.com

Mobil YEMLUB
الجمعية لتسويق زيوت إيسو وموبيل (اليمن)
صعدها - تلفون: 3516 / 3517 / 3518 / 3519 / 3520 / 3521 / 3522 / 3523 / 3524 / 3525 / 3526 / 3527 / 3528 / 3529 / 3530 / 3531 / 3532 / 3533 / 3534 / 3535 / 3536 / 3537 / 3538 / 3539 / 3540 / 3541 / 3542 / 3543 / 3544 / 3545 / 3546 / 3547 / 3548 / 3549 / 3550 / 3551 / 3552 / 3553 / 3554 / 3555 / 3556 / 3557 / 3558 / 3559 / 3560 / 3561 / 3562 / 3563 / 3564 / 3565 / 3566 / 3567 / 3568 / 3569 / 3570 / 3571 / 3572 / 3573 / 3574 / 3575 / 3576 / 3577 / 3578 / 3579 / 3580 / 3581 / 3582 / 3583 / 3584 / 3585 / 3586 / 3587 / 3588 / 3589 / 3590 / 3591 / 3592 / 3593 / 3594 / 3595 / 3596 / 3597 / 3598 / 3599 / 3600 / 3601 / 3602 / 3603 / 3604 / 3605 / 3606 / 3607 / 3608 / 3609 / 3610 / 3611 / 3612 / 3613 / 3614 / 3615 / 3616 / 3617 / 3618 / 3619 / 3620 / 3621 / 3622 / 3623 / 3624 / 3625 / 3626 / 3627 / 3628 / 3629 / 3630 / 3631 / 3632 / 3633 / 3634 / 3635 / 3636 / 3637 / 3638 / 3639 / 3640 / 3641 / 3642 / 3643 / 3644 / 3645 / 3646 / 3647 / 3648 / 3649 / 3650 / 3651 / 3652 / 3653 / 3654 / 3655 / 3656 / 3657 / 3658 / 3659 / 3660 / 3661 / 3662 / 3663 / 3664 / 3665 / 3666 / 3667 / 3668 / 3669 / 3670 / 3671 / 3672 / 3673 / 3674 / 3675 / 3676 / 3677 / 3678 / 3679 / 3680 / 3681 / 3682 / 3683 / 3684 / 3685 / 3686 / 3687 / 3688 / 3689 / 3690 / 3691 / 3692 / 3693 / 3694 / 3695 / 3696 / 3697 / 3698 / 3699 / 3700 / 3701 / 3702 / 3703 / 3704 / 3705 / 3706 / 3707 / 3708 / 3709 / 3710 / 3711 / 3712 / 3713 / 3714 / 3715 / 3716 / 3717 / 3718 / 3719 / 3720 / 3721 / 3722 / 3723 / 3724 / 3725 / 3726 / 3727 / 3728 / 3729 / 3730 / 3731 / 3732 / 3733 / 3734 / 3735 / 3736 / 3737 / 3738 / 3739 / 3740 / 3741 / 3742 / 3743 / 3744 / 3745 / 3746 / 3747 / 3748 / 3749 / 3750 / 3751 / 3752 / 3753 / 3754 / 3755 / 3756 / 3757 / 3758 / 3759 / 3760 / 3761 / 3762 / 3763 / 3764 / 3765 / 3766 / 3767 / 3768 / 3769 / 3770 / 3771 / 3772 / 3773 / 3774 / 3775 / 3776 / 3777 / 3778 / 3779 / 3780 / 3781 / 3782 / 3783 / 3784 / 3785 / 3786 / 3787 / 3788 / 3789 / 3790 / 3791 / 3792 / 3793 / 3794 / 3795 / 3796 / 3797 / 3798 / 3799 / 3800 / 3801 / 3802 / 3803 / 3804 / 3805 / 3806 / 3807 / 3808 / 3809 / 3810 / 3811 / 3812 / 3813 / 3814 / 3815 / 3816 / 3817 / 3818 / 3819 / 3820 / 3821 / 3822 / 3823 / 3824 / 3825 / 3826 / 3827 / 3828 / 3829 / 3830 / 3831 / 3832 / 3833 / 3834 / 3835 / 3836 / 3837 / 3838 / 3839 / 3840 / 3841 / 3842 / 3843 / 3844 / 3845 / 3846 / 3847 / 3848 / 3849 / 3850 / 3851 / 3852 / 3853 / 3854 / 3855 / 3856 / 3857 / 3858 / 3859 / 3860 / 3861 / 3862 / 3863 / 3864 / 3865 / 3866 / 3867 / 3868 / 3869 / 3870 / 3871 / 3872 / 3873 / 3874 / 3875 / 3876 / 3877 / 3878 / 3879 / 3880 / 3881 / 3882 / 3883 / 3884 / 3885 / 3886 / 3887 / 3888 / 3889 / 3890 / 3891 / 3892 / 3893 / 3894 / 3895 / 3896 / 3897 / 3898 / 3899 / 3900 / 3901 / 3902 / 3903 / 3904 / 3905 / 3906 / 3907 / 3908 / 3909 / 3910 / 3911 / 3912 / 3913 / 3914 / 3915 / 3916 / 3917 / 3918 / 3919 / 3920 / 3921 / 3922 / 3923 / 3924 / 3925 / 3926 / 3927 / 3928 / 3929 / 3930 / 3931 / 3932 / 3933 / 3934 / 3935 / 3936 / 3937 / 3938 / 3939 / 3940 / 3941 / 3942 / 3943 / 3944 / 3945 / 3946 / 3947 / 3948 / 3949 / 3950 / 3951 / 3952 / 3953 / 3954 / 3955 / 3956 / 3957 / 3958 / 3959 / 3960 / 3961 / 3962 / 3963 / 3964 / 3965 / 3966 / 3967 / 3968 / 3969 / 3970 / 3971 / 3972 / 3973 / 3974 / 3975 / 3976 / 3977 / 3978 / 3979 / 3980 / 3981 / 3982 / 3983 / 3984 / 3985 / 3986 / 3987 / 3988 / 3989 / 3990 / 3991 / 3992 / 3993 / 3994 / 3995 / 3996 / 3997 / 3998 / 3999 / 4000

POWER TO YOUR NEXT STEP

Capture every new experience with our Powershot digital compact camera range. Spring/Summer 2014

مؤسسة عبد الواحد محمد لعمان وأولاده (محللات المشهور) وكلت كانون
البحرين للتسويق، مركز كزون التجاري، شارع الملك فهد، عين بوعين، 3201433 و 3201434 و 3201435 و 3201436 و 3201437 و 3201438 و 3201439 و 3201440
صنعاء، شارع صنعاء - جولة الجوفين، تلفون: 245606 / 245607 / 245608 / 245609 / 245610 / 245611 / 245612 / 245613 / 245614 / 245615 / 245616 / 245617 / 245618 / 245619 / 245620 / 245621 / 245622 / 245623 / 245624 / 245625 / 245626 / 245627 / 245628 / 245629 / 245630 / 245631 / 245632 / 245633 / 245634 / 245635 / 245636 / 245637 / 245638 / 245639 / 245640 / 245641 / 245642 / 245643 / 245644 / 245645 / 245646 / 245647 / 245648 / 245649 / 245650 / 245651 / 245652 / 245653 / 245654 / 245655 / 245656 / 245657 / 245658 / 245659 / 245660 / 245661 / 245662 / 245663 / 245664 / 245665 / 245666 / 245667 / 245668 / 245669 / 245670 / 245671 / 245672 / 245673 / 245674 / 245675 / 245676 / 245677 / 245678 / 245679 / 245680 / 245681 / 245682 / 245683 / 245684 / 245685 / 245686 / 245687 / 245688 / 245689 / 245690 / 245691 / 245692 / 245693 / 245694 / 245695 / 245696 / 245697 / 245698 / 245699 / 245700 / 245701 / 245702 / 245703 / 245704 / 245705 / 245706 / 245707 / 245708 / 245709 / 245710 / 245711 / 245712 / 245713 / 245714 / 245715 / 245716 / 245717 / 245718 / 245719 / 245720 / 245721 / 245722 / 245723 / 245724 / 245725 / 245726 / 245727 / 245728 / 245729 / 245730 / 245731 / 245732 / 245733 / 245734 / 245735 / 245736 / 245737 / 245738 / 245739 / 245740 / 245741 / 245742 / 245743 / 245744 / 245745 / 245746 / 245747 / 245748 / 245749 / 245750 / 245751 / 245752 / 245753 / 245754 / 245755 / 245756 / 245757 / 245758 / 245759 / 245760 / 245761 / 245762 / 245763 / 245764 / 245765 / 245766 / 245767 / 245768 / 245769 / 245770 / 245771 / 245772 / 245773 / 245774 / 245775 / 245776 / 245777 / 245778 / 245779 / 245780 / 245781 / 245782 / 245783 / 245784 / 245785 / 245786 / 245787 / 245788 / 245789 / 245790 / 245791 / 245792 / 245793 / 245794 / 245795 / 245796 / 245797 / 245798 / 245799 / 245800 / 245801 / 245802 / 245803 / 245804 / 245805 / 245806 / 245807 / 245808 / 245809 / 245810 / 245811 / 245812 / 245813 / 245814 / 245815 / 245816 / 245817 / 245818 / 245819 / 245820 / 245821 / 245822 / 245823 / 245824 / 245825 / 245826 / 245827 / 245828 / 245829 / 245830 / 245831 / 245832 / 245833 / 245834 / 245835 / 245836 / 245837 / 245838 / 245839 / 245840 / 245841 / 245842 / 245843 / 245844 / 245845 / 245846 / 245847 / 245848 / 245849 / 245850 / 245851 / 245852 / 245853 / 245854 / 245855 / 245856 / 245857 / 245858 / 245859 / 245860 / 245861 / 245862 / 245863 / 245864 / 245865 / 245866 / 245867 / 245868 / 245869 / 245870 / 245871 / 245872 / 245873 / 245874 / 245875 / 245876 / 245877 / 245878 / 245879 / 245880 / 245881 / 245882 / 245883 / 245884 / 245885 / 245886 / 245887 / 245888 / 245889 / 245890 / 245891 / 245892 / 245893 / 245894 / 245895 / 245896 / 245897 / 245898 / 245899 / 245900 / 245901 / 245902 / 245903 / 245904 / 245905 / 245906 / 245907 / 245908 / 245909 / 245910 / 245911 / 245912 / 245913 / 245914 / 245915 / 245916 / 245917 / 245918 / 245919 / 245920 / 245921 / 245922 / 245923 / 245924 / 245925 / 245926 / 245927 / 245928 / 245929 / 245930 / 245931 / 245932 / 245933 / 245934 / 245935 / 245936 / 245937 / 245938 / 245939 / 245940 / 245941 / 245942 / 245943 / 245944 / 245945 / 245946 / 245947 / 245948 / 245949 / 245950 / 245951 / 245952 / 245953 / 245954 / 245955 / 245956 / 245957 / 245958 / 245959 / 245960 / 245961 / 245962 / 245963 / 245964 / 245965 / 245966 / 245967 / 245968 / 245969 / 245970 / 245971 / 245972 / 245973 / 245974 / 245975 / 245976 / 245977 / 245978 / 245979 / 245980 / 245981 / 245982 / 245983 / 245984 / 245985 / 245986 / 245987 / 245988 / 245989 / 245990 / 245991 / 245992 / 245993 / 245994 / 245995 / 245996 / 245997 / 245998 / 245999 / 246000



44 Ethiopian migrants await deportation



Unlike Somalis, Ethiopian migrants do not generally qualify for refugee status in Yemen.

■ Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA'A, July 9—Forty-four Ethiopians who have been held since Monday in Taiz governorate are currently awaiting deportation and are not seeking refugee status.

Coast Guard spokesperson Major Hussein Al-Harazi confirmed the arrest and said the 44 Ethiopians were taken to Mocha Security Department.

Colonel Saleh Alfani, the director of operations for the Coast Guard, told the Yemen Times that the 44 Ethiopians were arrested near the port of Mocha on a boat captained by an Ethiopian national. He added that Ethiopians are generally not treated as refugees in Yemen as there is no major conflict in Ethio-

pia.

"The Ethiopians have left their country and headed to Yemen for two reasons... they intend to secure jobs in Yemen or use Yemen to transit to other Gulf countries," said Alfani.

Zaid Al-Alaya'a, a media assistant at the UN Refugee Agency, told the Yemen Times that all the arrested Ethiopians are economic migrants and therefore not asylum seekers, adding that they are not seeking refugee status. Ethiopian migrants do not generally qualify for refugee status, unlike Somalis who are automatically granted such status on arrival.

Abdulla Al-Zurqa, the deportation manager at the Passport and Immigration Authority in Sana'a,

said that as long as the Ethiopians are not refugees and are not in the process of seeking asylum, they will be deported.

Yemen is the only country in the Arabian Peninsula that is a signatory to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, which determines who qualifies as a refugee, the rights of those granted asylum, and the legal obligations of states towards refugees.

According to the UN Refugee Agency, between January and November of 2013, 53,941 Ethiopian migrants arrived in Yemen. In 2012 that figure stood at 84,376, while for the previous two years the numbers were 75,561 and 34,422 respectively.

Interior Ministry:

Saudi nationals responsible for Wadia border attack



Pictured is Al-Rashodi, one of the five militants killed. The Interior Ministry of Saudi Arabia announced that all the attackers were Saudi nationals wanted by the state for criminal activities.

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, July 9—The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) published a government statement on Tuesday claiming that the five militants killed in the Wadia border crossing attack on July 4 were Saudi nationals.

Alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants carried out the attack on the Saudi-Yemeni border. Four Saudi soldiers were killed and nine others wounded. A Yemeni soldier was also killed and another injured.

The Saudi Interior Ministry says that DNA tests identified the five dead militants as Saudi nationals who were wanted by authorities but were residing abroad.

The statement listed the names of the deceased attackers: Mosa Abdulla Mohammed Al-Bakri Al-Shehri, Saleh Ali Saeed Al-Amri, Ayoob Saleh Abdulaziz Al-Swaid, Farj Yaslm Mohammed Al-Saiari, and Abdulaziz Ibrahim Abdulla Al-Rashodi.

It included pieces of background information on each dead militant, alleging for example

that both Al-Shehri and Al-Amri had previously been imprisoned "for their involvement in crimes and terror activities," though the statement was vague on many details.

One militant who escaped has been named as Saleh Mohammed Abdurahman Al-Suhaibani.

According to Yemen's Ministry of Defense website, most of the 12 AQAP militants who attacked the Ministry of Defense compound on Dec. 5, 2013, leaving 57 civilians and military personnel dead, were also Saudi nationals.

PALM YEMEN

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Job Vacancies Announcement

PALM YEMEN-Sana'a a leading company for General Services and Consultancy is looking for qualified Candidates who are able to ensure hotel services standards are achieved in all departments. PALM YEMEN provides a good salary and benefits package. Professional experience in Administration, facility operations and maintenance is the most critical selection factors for all of the positions. Inter personal skills, time management and Fluency in English are also a positive selection factors.

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MONTHLY SALARY
Heating, Ventilation and Air Condition (HVAC) Technician	Perform skilled mechanical maintenance duties in the inspection, repair, installation and alteration of District heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration systems and related equipment and facilities; perform preventive maintenance and routine servicing of equipment. Ability to speak, read, write and understand English is advantageous. Requires good communication skills. Must have thorough knowledge of all types of HVAC systems. Must have experience in office procedures, record keeping systems, building construction, blueprint reading, etc. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$460 US Dollar (Gross)
Deputy Security Director	Senior-level security professional who understands Yemini culture, can speak the language, has existing contacts / can create new contacts within Yemen's various governmental organizations in order to conduct liaison and obtain timely and useful information in matters pertaining to the security of Palm Yemen Staff. Can communicate effectively with local and foreign staff, colleagues and counterparts.	\$800 US Dollar (Gross)
Lady Receptionist	Perform in a pleasant, professional, and efficient manner, a combination of duties mainly related, but not limited to, check-in and checkout of guests which contributes to an overall positive experience. Greets, registers, and assigns rooms to guests. Issues room key and escort instructions to Bell person or directly to guest as appropriate. Transmits and receives messages using equipment such as telephone, fax, and switchboard. Answers inquiries pertaining to hotel services, registration of guests and shopping, dining, entertainment and travel directions. Keeps records of room availability and guests' accounts. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$400 US Dollar (Gross)
Interpreter	Interprets spoken statements into/from English into Arabic. Translates documents, correspondence, forms, and other written material from one language into another. Rewrites material from English into Arabic vice versa. Maintains records of materials translated and interpreting contacts. At least 3 years' experience in interpreting and translation or Project Administration. Computer skills with working knowledge of MS Office applications, such as Word, Excel and Power Point required. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$1,000 US Dollar (Gross)
Hospitality Support Specialist (Waitress)	Presents menu, answers questions and makes suggestions regarding food and service. Writes order on check or memorizes it. Relays and/or enters order into POS system for the kitchen and serves courses from kitchen and service bars. Observes guest to fulfill any additional request and to perceive when meal has been completed. Totals bill and accepts payment or refers patron to cashier. May ladle soup, toss salads, portion pies, and desserts, brew coffee, and perform other services as determined by establishment size and practice. May clear and reset counters or table at conclusion of each course. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$410 US Dollar (Gross)
Time keeper	The Timekeeper is responsible for recording staff, vendor and visitors in and out timesheets and ensure the accurate attendance. Maintain and record manually and daily basis in and out time list for the staff, vendors and visitors. Make sure the staff submit Pass gate ID and receive Work ID when he/she shows up to work, and do the opposite in the exit time. Report immediately any suspected identity or behavior during the time of entrance or exit. Make sure of the staff shift work time and maintain note in case of change in the shift work. Monitor staff use of the biometric (Finger Print) system for Staff during the in and out time. Monitor and control bring in or taking out of the facility unpermitted stuff. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$385 US Dollar (Gross)
Event / Fitness Center Coordinator	Responsible for planning and organizing all operational implementation and post event activities, fitness center functions. Proven negotiating skills with hotels, entertainers and other events. Ability to develop professional relationships in all aspects of the position that result in stable, consistent reliable, and courteous communication when dealing with other organizations. Ability to problem solve and work independently in a changing and multitasking environment with numerous deadlines. Excellent organizational, planning and project management. Proven ability to take direction and input and to develop effective and engaging branded events that will achieve the organizations goals. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor.	\$1,000 US Dollar (Gross)

Interested Qualified applicants can send CV to hr.recruiter@palm Yemen.com
Deadline: 15 days after the date of published.

VACANCY NOTICE NO03/2014



World Health Organization

TITLE : Driver
GRADE : G-2
OFFICIAL STATION (COUNTRY) : Yemen-Sana'a
ORGANIZATIONAL (EMRO) : Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
LOCATION/UNIT : Office of the WHO Representative,

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

To ensure that effective WHO country presence is established to implement WHO country cooperation strategies that are aligned with Member State's health and development agendas, and harmonized with the United Nations country teams.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE WILL:

Under the general supervision of the head of the office and the administrative officer, the incumbent performs administrative support functions as indicated by the requirements and the structure of WRO. He performs the following duties:

1. Drives office vehicles for transport of authorized personnel to different destinations, including field visits. Meeting official personnel and visitors at the airport, assisting with basic visa and customs formalities arrangements, as required.
2. Delivery/collection and customs clearance of official incoming and outgoing pouches and transportation of documents, hand-delivery of mail, parcels and other heavy items to or from UN Agencies, Ministries, Embassies, Universities, airport, etc.
3. Responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the vehicle, checks fuel, oil, battery, breaks, tyres, etc.. Performs minor repairs and arrange for other repairs, ensures the proper functioning and cleanliness of the vehicle.
4. Logs official trips, daily mileage, fuel consumption, oil changes, greasing, etc.
5. Procures minor supplies for WR's Office, obtaining invoices for local purchase and arranges to pay office telephone and other bills, as required.
6. Performs messengerial services within the office, if needed and perform other related duties.

Achievement Activities Include:

1. Services rendered in a timely and accurate manner and office car well maintained.
2. Maintaining all the required documents/supplies up to date; including vehicle insurance, license, registration, logs, office directory, first aid kit, and necessary spare parts in the assigned vehicle;
3. Following the steps required by WHO rules and regulations in case of involvement in an accident.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

- Education equivalent to eight years in school.
- Must possess a valid professional driving license for light and heavy vehicles.
- At least five years experience in similar function.
- Technical and mechanical knowledge and skills in operating different types of vehicles and its upkeep.
- Good knowledge of the topography of the country and be acquainted with dense traffic problems.
- Good knowledge of Arabic and English language will be an asset.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS:

31/07/2014

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING (ON FORM WHO 1.2) AND SENT TO:

World Health Organization, Al Hasaba area, Ministry of Health and Population building PO BOX 543, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

TEL: 01 252213

FAX: 01 251612

ONLY CANDIDATES UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION WILL BE CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW AND TEST.

ANY APPOINTMENT/EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT IS SUBJECT TO WHO STAFF REGULATIONS, STAFF RULES AND MANUAL.

Ramadan: a month of praise, repentance and charitable deeds



Many people read the Quran during Ramadan more than they do during ordinary months,



Brushing one's teeth with traditional "meswak" during Ramadan is a sign of loyalty to the Prophet Mohammad, as he is believed to have done the same.

Story and photos by
Ali Abulohoom

Dressed in a white traditional robe and carrying a rosary, 25-year-old Mohammed Hussein mutters Quranic verses on his way to the mosque. Each year, Hussein gears himself up for the holy month of Ramadan, radically changing his appearance and lifestyle. This year, in an attempt to fully concentrate

on living a pious life, devoting all his time to the worship of God, he decided to take one month off his job as a pharmacist.

"I have only this month, I do not know whether I will be alive next year, so I ask God for forgiveness by praying, reading the Quran and giving alms to the poor, as our God urges us to do," said Hussein.

Reading the Quran, wearing white clothes as a symbol of purity, chewing on a wooden, tooth-brush-like stick or "meshwak", attending

prayers in mosques and giving alms to the poor, are activities most Yemenis take part in during Ramadan.

Many Yemenis also change their daily routine of chewing the mildly narcotic qat leaf during the holy month. Hamood Morshid, 55, a Sana'ani builder, explained that he wanted to avoid "wasting time" during Ramadan, preferring to read the Quran, pray and ask God for forgiveness.

Generally, Muslims try to follow Ramadan-specific instructions outlined in the Sunna, a written accumulation of customs based on Prophet Muhammad's example, and the Quran. While the Quran foregrounds the practices of worship during Ramadan, the Sunna takes a more pedagogical approach, describing the month-long fasting period as a chance for more well-off Muslims to empathize with those who are economically disadvantaged.

Certain kinds of behaviors that are deemed religiously inappropriate are to be avoided during Ramadan, leaving Muslims wary of gossiping, swearing and engaging in fights and arguments.

Forty-seven-year-old Saleh Al-Jabri from Mahweet governorate moved to Sana'a prior to Ramadan to attend prayers in the Grand Mosque of the Old

City. At the ancient Grand Mosque religious scholars give daily speeches and sermons over the course of the holy month. "I am used to coming to Sana'a every year for Ramadan to visit the Grand Mosque and to enjoy 30 days of sermons," said Al-Jabri.

As the evening call to prayer marks the start of iftar, the breaking of the fast, young men in the streets of Sana'a hand out dates and water to hungry passers-by so they can break their fast in the manner of the Prophet Muhammad.

Yemeni women traditionally prepare a wide range of Yemeni dishes for iftar. Typical dishes include samoosas, soup made with bulgar, and shafout, a soft spongy bread covered in yoghurt. Women often spend the better part of the day cooking for the family and for friends and neighbors.

Fatima Rahimi, 28, a Yemeni housewife, said that her domestic duties increase dramatically during Ramadan, explaining that "my hungry family depends on me, so I feel greatly responsible when preparing dinner for them." She emphasizes, however, that her household work never prevents her from devoting hours to the worship of God.

Profile: Yemen's global youth ambassador for education

■ Ali Abulohoom

The Global Youth Ambassador program was launched in 2015 by the World at School initiative, which was established by the UN's Special Envoy for Global Education and former UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown. It aims to mobilize NGOs, teachers, government bodies and faith groups to ensure worldwide access to children's education.

Maged Al-Jabri, one of 500 young ambassadors across the globe, represents Yemen in the Global Youth Ambassador program. The 23-year-old medicine student from Dhamar will be tasked with carrying out campaigns to encourage parents to enroll their children in school and to bring those who have dropped out back into the education system.

Yemen faces multiple challenges in the field of education, including limited government funding, outdated curricula and low enrollment rates. According to a 2013 UNICEF report, there are over two million children between the ages of 6 and 9 out of school, 63% of whom are girls.

"As a newly-appointed global youth ambassador for a World at School, my role is to bring attention to the 57 million children around the world and the 2 million in Yemen who are currently denied their human right to an education."

Maged's approach to tackling increasing school dropout rates in Yemen relies on close co-operation with government bodies and NGOs specializing in the field of education. He stresses that the improvement of Yemen's education system requires the active participation of various sectors of society. "Please do contact us, give your advice, suggestions and solutions," reads an extract from Maged's draft slogan.

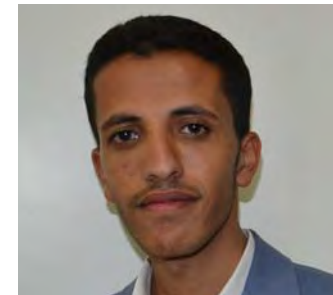
Maged will be managing a team consisting of experienced volunteers and talented young people in implementing the "back to school" campaigns.

A World at School will arrange for Maged to meet with his 500 counterparts at international conferences, where they will exchange experiences and discuss their

achievements.

Maged is bold in his determination to succeed in his project: "I will not leave until I see the two million out of school Yemeni children entering the education system."

Who is Maged Al-Jabri?



After Maged completed secondary school he joined the Hemmat Shabab Foundation, a local NGO working with youth. He had a role in medical projects in line with his studies.

He later became the director of Human Development at the Shahid Organization, an NGO that focuses on human rights issues. Maged is also a member of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) Alumni.

In 2013 he was selected to be part of the Youth Lobby Group, the first such lobby group in Yemen to monitor the performance of the government and decision-makers.

In the same year Maged established the Yemen Journal of Medicine. He is currently a fourth year medical student at Sana'a University.

Having already attended numerous international conferences including the International Youth Meeting (Youth for Peace) in Morocco and the 2013 Yemeni Youth Leaders trip to Berlin, Maged will in the coming months participate in the UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development conference in Japan and the Wise Learners conference in Doha, Qatar.



Rosaries are used, especially during Ramadan, to count one's prayers.

ADVERTORIAL

Royal Jordanian Airlines holds annual Iftar ceremony at Movenpick Hotel


Royal Jordanian Airlines held its annual Iftar celebration at the Movenpick Hotel with the attendance of representatives of travel companies in Yemen as well as community leaders and media reporters.

Mr. Alwan Al-Shaibani, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Universal Group, an exclusive agent of Royal Jordanian Airlines, was in attendance.

Mr. Nedhal Al-Masri, the regional director of Royal Jordanian Airlines, expressed his pleasure in hosting events that strengthen good relations between travel agencies in Yemen and the region.

Appreciation certificates were distributed to representatives of the most distinguished travel companies who scored the highest sales rates this year.





COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT (CLP) |

Tender Invitation

The Community Livelihoods Project (CLP) is a USAID-funded project in Yemen managed by Creative Associates International.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education (MOE), CLP is responsible for the following works:

Printing Flipcharts A1 (normal paper or plastic paper)

CLP is inviting qualified Companies specializing in these areas to submit offers.

Interested companies are invited to contact CLP at the address below to request a copy of the RFQ (specifying in your request the tender name) during the period: July 10, 2014 thru Sunday, July 13, 2014 03:00pm to receive the complete Tender Documents.

CLP email: proc@clp-yemen.com



RE ENERGY STORAGE SOLUTIONS
for Renewable Energy / Hybrid Systems / Backup Power

Trojan
BATTERY COMPANY
Made in USA
www.trojanbattery.com

Philadelphia Solar
Delivering Clean Energy Solutions
Made in Jordan
www.philadelphia-solar.com

العيدروس لأنظمة الطاقة الشمسية
المعلا - الشارع الخلفي - شارع الصعيدي
ت: 02 248921 فاكس: 02 246565
جوال: 771221185 جوال: 771221159
جوال: 733838857 جوال: 771221158
Email: alaidaroos2012@hotmail.com www.alaidaroos-solar.com

الجمعية الوطنية للطاقة الشمسية
National Association of Solar Energy

فرصة الدراسة في ماليزيا
بنظام الحضور و عن بعد

GALACTIC BRIDGE UNIVERSITY
GALACTIC BRIDGE UNIVERSITY

تعلم

جامعة جالكتك بريدج الأمريكية فرع ماليزيا

عن فتح باب التسجيل
في جميع المستويات الأكاديمية العليا
البكالوريوس و الماجستير و الدكتوراه لكل الطلاب للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ في أربع كليات وهي

كلية الكمبيوتر و تكنولوجيا المعلومات
كلية الإدارة
كلية الهندسة
كلية العلوم

info@galacticbridge-edu.com
Mal@galacticbridge-edu.com
www.galacticbridge-edu.com

الموبايل: ٠١٧٦٣٥٨٢٧٩
التلفون: ٠٦٠٣٦٢٨٠٦٧٨٨
الفاكس: ٠٦٠٣٦٢٨٠٦٧٨٨



GRAND PRIZE

CHEVROLET

let's go

يلا نترودج!

metro mall **مترو مول**

Sana'a - Alasbahi Area - Alharbi St.

01 444424 /metromall.ye www.metromall-ye.com

- Visit & Win, Fill Your Metro Membership Application & Win.
- Shop & Win, Spend 10,000YR & Win.
- Win Hundreds of Gifts..
- Mega Wins, Two Chevrolet Cars.
- Conditions Apply.

Politics of Qat: The Role of a Drug in Ruling Yemen

By Peer Gatter

Book review and extracts
Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The cover page shows an old man with an apprehensive look in his eyes, half-smiling as he hands you a bunch of qat leaves. In the background there is a wild-eyed teenage boy, cheeks swollen from the qat that fills them, peering into the camera.

This 862 page hard-cover book published by Reichert Publications is a weap-

on in all senses of the word. Besides documenting the ever growing role qat plays in Yemen and in the life of Yemenis, the book also analyses Yemen's qat policy, the tribal qat economy, and the qat connections of our decision makers.

I had this huge publication lying by my bedside for months before I summoned the courage to pick it up and start reading. This was not only due to its intimidating size, but probably even more so due to its

topic. Qat, and the political and economic schemes around it, was to me as a Yemeni always a well known problem. I just was too afraid to read for myself and acknowledge how I as a citizen am part of a society that enables this culture of qat.

I don't chew Qat and personally I am ardently opposed to it. But I live in a society where Qat prevails. After years of research, Peer Gatter, the author of this book, published it in 2012, offering to the

world an insight into this drug and what it has done to my country. Gatter was working for many years for the World Bank and UNDP in Yemen and is now heading the Integrated Expert Program for Afghanistan of the German Development Cooperation (GIZ-CIM).

To read more about the book go to www.qat-yemen.com



PART 5

Revolutionary Yemen and the Issue of Qat

With independence from the British in southern Yemen and the end of Imamate rule in the north, a generation of modernizers and technocrats came to power in both parts of the country, dreaming of rational development and scientific socialism.

Both governments would eventually launch aggressive campaigns against qat as the drug was seen as a symbol of backwardness and conservatism, as the financial backbone of tribalism, and as an impediment to modernity and economic development.

Part 1 of 2: Qat and the Socialist innovators of South Yemen

After independence from the British in the South in 1967, the Socialist-Marxist forces perceived qat, much like alcohol, as "beneficial in that it breeds friendliness and good social behavior," but imposed a heavy tax on its sale.

This changed during the 1970s, when the financial drain the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) suffered due to qat came to the attention of policymakers. The country back then was heavily dependent on foreign aid, mainly from the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member states.

Qat chewers were increasingly perceived as lazy and no longer suited the picture of efficient workers, farmers and soldiers, devoting their lives to a better more egalitarian Yemen. The plant was consequently branded as a social and economic evil and the government went to great lengths to compute the millions of hours lost to the nation each day, each week, each month and year.

The 1985 agricultural census put the qat area of southern Yemen at 1,475 hectares. As this was far too insufficient to satisfy local demand, qat imports were an imperative for southern Yemen. From 1949 until 1963, most qat consumed in Aden and Lahj had come from Ethiopia. With relations between southern Yemen and Ethiopia deteriorating over the role of Israel in Ethiopia's campaigns against the Muslim-dominated Eritrean Liberation Front, qat imports from the Ethiopian highlands had come to a near standstill due to a consumer boycott in mid-1963. Imports from Yemen's north soared instantly and southern domestic production experienced an unprecedented boom in the years that followed.

This expansion within the PDRY, however, had narrow limits, as the climate and geography of southern Yemen permitted cultivation only in very few districts. Cultivation

was confined to northern Lahj, northwestern Abyan, as well as very restricted areas of western Shabwa.

Strict prohibition

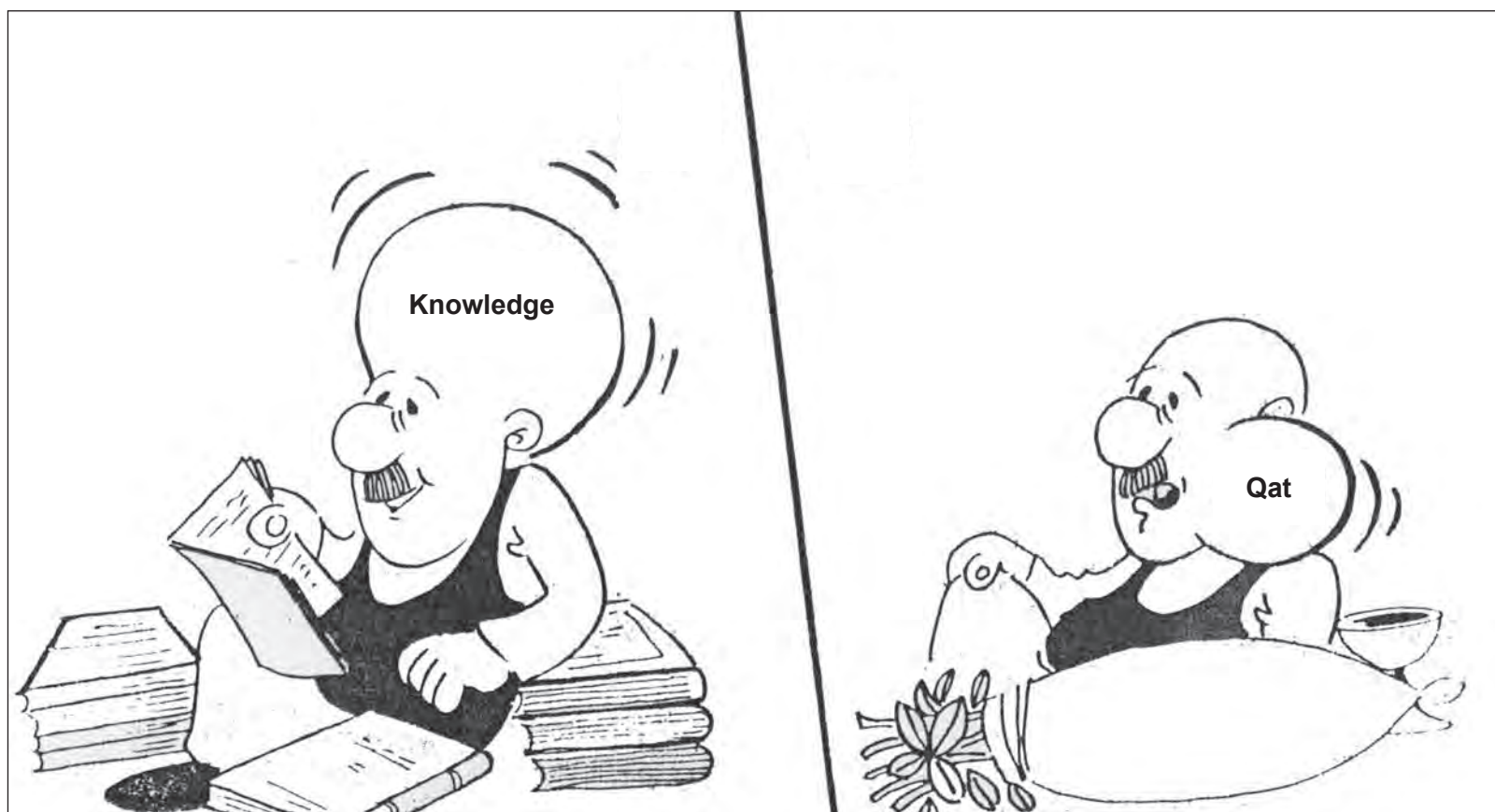
Under Salim Rubay Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council (1969-1978), several awareness campaigns on qat were launched and in the mid-1970s educational programs on qat were included in school curricula, since it was seen as desirable to prevent the younger generation from developing the habit.

In December 1976, the government of Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr Al-Attas (1971-1986) passed Law No. 38 "regarding prohibition of the consumption, sale, and purchase of qat during certain days of the week," which became effective on Jan. 2, 1977. It was seen "as a first step to ban qat cultivation and provide for crop replacements."

Qat sales were restricted to government-controlled markets. Further, qat cultivation on government farms and in farming co-operatives was prohibited and growing restricted to the mountain areas along the border of North Yemen, where the crop had been grown long before independence.

The socialist government embarked on the anti-qat campaign with the same zeal it developed in eradicating tribalism. Heavy fines were instated and hundreds of smugglers and chewers were arrested and sentenced by a Special People's Court to prison terms of a few weeks to several months. The provisions of the 1976 law were even harsher, calling for "imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than three years, or... a fine of no less than 25 dinars and no more than 250 dinars, or both penalties together."

Even high ranking members of the PDRY's political establishment were not immune to punishment for qat offences. In 1978, Ali Salim Al-Beidh, then-member of the



Some nourish their intellect by consuming books, others... Caricature of al-'Ayni's 1972 anti-qat campaign. "Book" and "qat" is written in the swellings (archive of the al-'Afif Cultural Foundation).

Politburo and as of 1986 General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, was caught chewing on a weekday and was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

The prohibition of chewing on weekdays was mainly enforced in Aden governorate and the larger towns of Lahj, Abyan and Shabwa. While the ban was difficult to implement in areas where qat was grown, such as in Yafi' and Al-Dhale, it was relatively easy to monitor qat sales in Aden since all qat reached this desert-like strip of land by the single road linking the southern capital with the cultivation areas in the mountains of the PDRY and North Yemen.

In the eastern governorates of Hadramout and Al-Mahra a complete ban on qat was imposed. Since it could not be grown there and only a few roads connected Yemen's east with the qat production areas, the ban there was for the most part effective, although some small scale smuggling by four wheel drive vehicles across the desert from Al-Beidha was reported. Also, on the Socotra Archipelago qat importation and consumption was prohibited despite the fact that the island belonged administratively to Aden at the time.

Creative resistance

The ban led to an increase in the import of refrigerators and in the local manufacturing of ice boxes. Many Adenis would simply buy a larger portion of qat on weekends and keep it on ice for a few days and would secretly chew it at home during the week with family members or close, trustworthy friends. Other forms of leisure pursuits developed during the 1970s in Aden, inspired by the longstanding relations with the west during colonial times. Amusement parks were opened, sea-side promenades built, and night clubs, cinemas, and restaurants experienced an unprecedented boom and gave even confirmed chewers alternatives to qat consumption.

But also a small-scale qat tourism industry developed after the ban that much resembled the one Sheikh Uthman had experienced during the times of colonial qat prohibition in the 1950s.

Based on law No. 38 regarding qat, South Yemen's President Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il Ali Al-Jawfi (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council from December 1978 to April 1980) gave instructions to uproot qat trees. The order was to be enforced in the

qat growing areas of al-Dhale and Yafi'. It was met with considerable resistance and in many remote areas, where the socialist government had never really established its power, the order could not be imposed.

In a demonstration of its determination, the government rounded up eight defiant qat farmers in Al-Dhale and sentenced them to death by firing squad. However, in order to avoid a popular uprising in Al-Dhale, the sentence was reduced to long-term imprisonment. In the remote mountain villages of Yafi', which over decades had defied British attempts at control, farmers were not impressed by the draconian penalties. In mockery of their impotent Adeni leader they sang, "Ya Fattah, ya kahnut! Al-shajara tabqa wa anta tamut!" Translation: "Oh Fattah, oh Tyrant! The [qat] tree will remain but you shall die!" And he did indeed die very soon in the bloody infighting among different Marxist factions, as Yafi' farmers eagerly still point out today.

In their fight against qat, secular southern policy makers did not want to rely on the help of traditional societal forces, such as the tribes or religious notables. Being suspicious of these actors and fearing that any enhancement of their authority could in the long term compromise government control, proposals to involve for example imams in qat awareness campaigns were explicitly rejected.

Opened borders with the north

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War also brought the two antagonistic Yemeni states closer to each other. Saturday, Dec. 23, 1989 is a date that has remained in the memory of many Adenis. It was the day when the borders between north and south were opened for the free circulation of commodities and when for the first time in over a decade qat cars from Al-Dhale and Yafi', but also from northern

Qataba and Rada'a, found their way to the southern capital on a weekday in broad daylight. The legislation restricting qat marketing and consumption on most days of the week was nominally still in place, but it was no longer enforced.

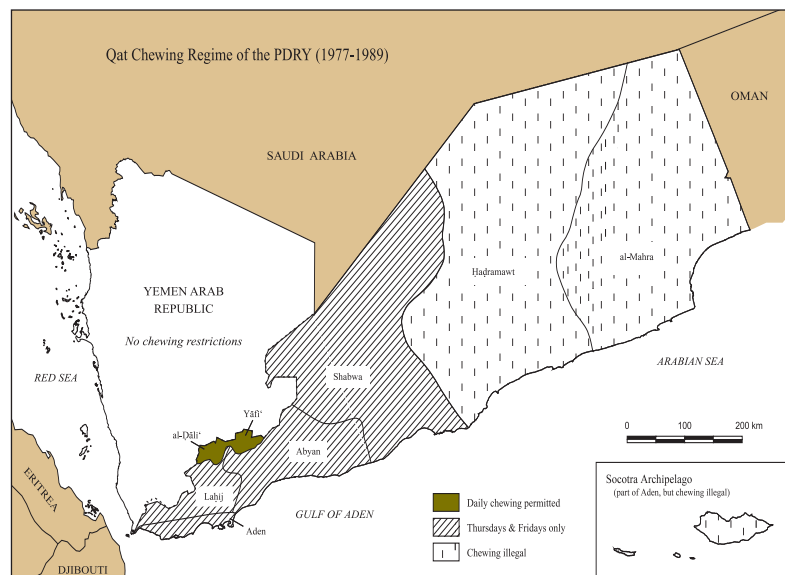
On this December day, many Adenis took to the markets in amazement. Hesitantly and despite their fear of the law, they also visited the city's qat souks—usually closed on a Saturday. When they saw local police and soldiers purchasing qat, residents lost all scruples. In an unrestrained demonstration of a newly found liberty, tens of thousands of Adenis crowded the seaside cafes, sidewalks, and beaches that evening—most of them with bulging cheeks.

With unification in May 1990, law No. 38 of 1976 was repealed and the cultivation, trade, and consumption of qat was liberalized throughout the former south.

Viewed retrospectively, the PDRY's campaigns to eradicate qat and to eradicate tribalism were very much connected. It was seen as insufficient to drive local leaders and big landowners into exile and abolish the office of sheikh. To break the power of the highland tribes of Upper Yafi' and Al-Dhale it was deemed necessary to destroy the economic basis of their independence. In the coastal zones of Aden, Lahj, and Abyan, as well as in the desert regions of Shabwa, Hadramout, and Al-Mahra, the government was relatively successful in breaking the old order and imposing Arab-style Marxism—at least on the surface. In the qat-growing regions, however, Aden policy makers were never really able to gain much ground. Here they suffered the same fate as the British before them. It is also in these very regions that the opposition to the Saleh regime flared up again in 2007, and where at least at the start of this renewed struggle for southern self-determination it was most violent.

Item	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Exports					
Cotton	*	8	7	18	37
Coffee	8	5	5	6	6
Qat	4	3	1	1	4
Hides and skins	1	2	3	5	4
Rock salt	2	2	1	*	*
Other	1	2	3	6	14
Total exports	16	22	20	36	61
Imports					
Food (including beverages)	116	82	188	289	432
Consumer manufactured goods	33	48	97	142	239
Petroleum products	6	12	18	28	33
Raw materials	1	5	3	1	2
Chemicals	6	9	21	36	56
Transport equipment	8	15	22	34	51
Other machinery and equipment	8	14	27	34	55
Total imports	178	185	376	564	868
Trade deficit (million YR)	162	163	356	528	807
Trade deficit (million US dollars)	32.4	32.6	71.2	119.0	181.0

Source: Nyrop et al. 1977, p. 201 and 203 (* negligible amounts). The Yemeni fiscal year ends on June 30th (Nyrop converts from Yemeni riyals at YR 5 until 1972 and at YR 4.5 as of 1973).





Countering terrorism and the rule of law in Yemen: The American approach to fighting Al-Qaeda

Adam Simpson

muftah.org

First published June 30

In a recent speech at West Point, US President Barack Obama called for the establishment of a new \$5 billion (YR1 trillion) Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund as part of a “shift” in US security strategy. The purpose of the fund is to finance training and equipment for countries currently engaged in counterterror operations to “maintain order in their own neighborhoods,” thereby alleviating the United States of the burden presumably.

While Obama affirmed the United States’ desire to support the rule of law—which the State Department has recognized to be in line with battling extremism—the president stopped short of linking this support to his counterterrorism fund. Obama also failed to acknowledge that the erosion and bastardization of the rule of law in parts of the Middle East is largely happening under the auspices of the fight against terrorism. Although described by the president as a country that has successfully “gone on the offensive” against terrorists, Yemen clearly demonstrates the failure of this narrow obsession with counterterrorism.

In the past few months, the Yemeni military has put considerable effort into battling Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) fighters in their southern strongholds in Abyan and Shabwa. The Yemeni military’s displacement of AQAP from hideouts in Mahfad and Azzan has been hailed as a wholesale success by both the United States and Yemeni governments. While these operations are in some respects cause for celebration, they also deserve sober

criticism for their broader implications.

Security Concerns Impede Reform, Disregard of the Rule of Law Impedes Transition.

Though security concerns obviously threaten to impede reform efforts, it is nonetheless important to contextualize the government’s response within Yemen’s democratic transition. It is critical that state security operations be rooted within the rule of law if Yemen’s transition is to succeed. Currently, Yemen’s central government is unable to secure large areas of the country, much less provide access to social services and undertake projects that could lead to economic security. Pursuing these broader projects largely depends, however, on public confidence in the central government.

Security forces, whether military or police, have the most direct interactions with citizens. As a result, when the military acts domestically, there are consequences for state-citizen relations. With security forces’ reputation for disregarding citizens’ rights, popular confidence will only be built by ensuring that individual liberties are recognized—particularly in the South where state-inflicted wounds remain raw.

The shortcomings of current security force practices and the absence of the rule of law are both reflected in recent fighting in Abyan and Shabwa provinces in the south. Though some AQAP leaders have been killed in the conflict, the Yemeni government generally seems ignorant as to the victims’ identities. During the recent campaign, the government told journalists that civilians “could be” among the dead—a disturbing echo of the US government’s attitude toward civilian casualties killed by its drone program in Yemen.

The government has also been involved in a concentrated effort to suppress journalists from covering the southern campaign, effectively narrowing available information about the conflict to the state’s narrative. Currently, little can be confirmed about the fighting other than the number of internally displaced persons, approximately 24,500 in Abyan and Shabwa. These large numbers are no doubt partly due to indiscriminate shelling in embattled areas—a longstanding hallmark of the Yemeni military.

Mixed Frontlines: Violence Against Domestic Groups

Even more worrisome, it appears the Yemeni government may be looking to use political capital accrued during its southern campaign against domestic insurgents and political opponents with undefined, and even non-existent, connections to AQAP. Yemen is no stranger to political violence. Aggrieved tribes regularly resort to sabotaging oil pipelines and electricity transformers in order to exacerbate chronic blackout problems and embarrass the central government. Obviously, these actions are criminal and the state has an obligation to pursue saboteurs within the bounds of the law. This, however, does not appear to be the government’s strategy. The Ministry of Interior recently announced that the government would view these attacks—including blocking the passage of fuel tankers—as “direct support for AQAP and terrorism.”

The tribes taking these actions have made clear political demands of the government. These demands typically revolve around economic opportunities, the use of public funds, and jailed relatives. In early



The Yemeni security forces’ reputation for disregarding citizens’ rights in their fight of alleged AQAP members echoes the US government’s attitude toward civilian casualties killed by its drone programme in Yemen.

June, for instance, Marib tribesmen accused of blocking the repair of downed power lines alleged that the governor had confiscated funds that were owed to tribesmen. The government—again with no regard for civilian casualties—dispersed the tribesmen with airstrikes, clearly favoring a military solution. The government has been either unable or unwilling to address such grievances. This is true whether the saboteurs are from Marib, Hadramout, Hodeida, or elsewhere. Though some tribal elements have maintained relations with AQAP and even cooperated with such militants, these affiliations are often pragmatic, temporary, and

consistently based more on political opportunism rather than ideological solidarity. The Yemeni government should seek to build a constructive relationship with these hierarchies. Violent military approaches are simply unable to positively impact tribal relations with the state or dissuade connections with AQAP militants.

Look for Local Solutions

The government would be well-advised to bolster mediation efforts, cultivate political buy-in from these tribes, and turn them into allies. After all, for recruitment purposes, AQAP targets Yemen’s disenfranchised youth, some of which come

from aggrieved tribes. AQAP also operates from hideouts based in tribal hinterlands where the government lacks access, operating just as autonomously as local tribes, and in some cases with tribal consent. Winning these tribes over to the state would be a defeat for AQAP far more severe than simply displacing the organization from one province to the next by denying them access to such easy recruits and sanctuaries. In contrast, alienating saboteurs and denouncing them as terrorists, while remaining blind or dismissive to their broader social grievances, is a self-defeating strategy.

Continued on the back page

The new S-Class.
The first star. Shining in the morning light too.



Mercedes-Benz



YT vision statement

"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Lack of political dialogue yields violence

Recent developments in Amran came as no surprise and it is clear that the armed conflict between the Houthis and other armed militias will continue.

The reason behind the recent outbreak of violence in northern Yemen is the failure in dialogue. Political entities seem to have forgotten the astonishing experience they acquired over the last ten months. By ignoring the National Dialogue Conference, however, they risk destroying all the accomplishments achieved in the transition so far.

Although the National Authority for Monitoring the implementation of NDC Outcomes was established in April 2014, it has not met once to this day. In addition, the government has so far fallen short of implementing the NDC outcomes, whether with regards to employment strategies, economic development or the restructuring of the army.

To date, the background and trigger of the Amran conflict remains somewhat unclear. While Houthis claim to be in conflict with armed pro-Islah militias, the Islah party accuses the Houthis of being at war with the state. In part, this discord rests on the controversial commander of the 310th Armored Brigade—said to have been killed by Houthis on Tuesday night—who is allegedly an affiliate of the Islah party.

The relationship between the 310th Armored Brigade and the Ministry of Defense remains dubious. The Ministry of Defense neither expresses its open support nor its criticism of the Brigade, narrowing its role to that of a mediator instead. It also refrains from depicting the conflict as one that involves the government, instead speaking of clashes between militias.

The reinforcements sent from Sana'a in support of the 310th Armored Brigade are now positioned outside Amran City, perhaps out of strategic considerations or because the state is being politically cautious.

I cannot begin to imagine what kind of state we are talking about!—sending one presidential committee after the other to broker negotiations between armed militias, one of which is led by the military's own brigade, coyly asking them to end the fighting.

The Houthis' undermining of the state is a disaster and contradicts everything we fought for during the NDC. It also means Yemen will have to face yet another humanitarian disaster with thousands displaced. The roads leading to the conflict zone in Amran have been cut, denying passage for humanitarian assistance.

We cannot afford to delay the political process any longer. Regardless of the Security Council's decisions, Yemen has to start owning and dealing with its own problems. We have a constitution to vote on soon, we should not let our achievements go to ruin because we started flexing our muscles instead of using our minds.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Why is the World Cup more exciting than world politics?

A succession of scandals generate headlines around the world, but the World Cup goes on triumphantly

Hamid Dabashi
alJazeera.com
First published July 7

Take a look at the headlines. Iraq is on the verge of self-destruction. An international gang of mercenaries has just established a "caliphate" in Iraq and Syria. Ukraine is in deep turmoil. In Egypt, a military coup has just staged a ridiculous election and jailed journalists to hide its atrocities. In Afghanistan, yet another presidential election is publicly challenged. In Palestine, Israelis are again out on a rampage, killing innocent people under their military occupation, while African immigrants to the Jewish state have appealed to the UN to save them from abuse. In the US, the memo justifying drone killing has been released, with the habitual legalese gobbledygook.

All these exceptionally important—and even world-historic—events happened at a time when people around the world were far more interested in the World Cup than in political news. It brings to mind an old cartoon in which US military advisers tell US President George W. Bush, "we could invade Iran right now and nobody would notice."

So, why is that?

Brazil is in deep financial crisis. FIFA is a notoriously corrupt institution. Qatar is under the spotlight for its guest labor practices as it prepares to host the 2022 World Cup. The scandal of trafficked players, particularly from Africa to Europe, is common knowledge.

"They come to Europe to play for AC Milan or Paris St-Germain," as one Guardian article put it, "but the reality for many talented young African footballers, children not much older than nine, is that they will find themselves selling fake handbags on the streets."

These and many other scandals have hit soccer enthusiasts, and yet the World Cup goes on triumphantly. Why?

A level playing field

The soccer (or more accurately "football" as the whole world, save for the United States, knows it) we passionately love and follow closely during the World Cup is a magnificent spectacle set on the world stage, and with it, for a fleeting moment, we celebrate the possibility of a fair, just and, level playing field, where rich and poor nations, weak and powerful, famous and unknown, share a reasonable chance to take a swing at fate.

It is here, on this spectacular stage, that the Sermon on the Mount becomes manifest and the blessed might indeed become the meek, for they might (just might) inherit the earth by winning the World Cup. When the referee blows that very first whistle of that very first match of the World Cup of any given year, almost anything is possible - Iran might defeat the US, Nigeria, Russia, Ghana, or Germany, and there is a bizarre cognitive dissonance between what these national signifiers mean on the world political scene and on the football field.

The World Cup is a drama in which the actors, the spectacle, and the spectators - present and absent - around the globe are all, in one passing moment, part of fair, free, and common play. We become the world in one act of universal ritual that overwhelms and overshadows all the major world religions - Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism - put together. Christian rituals might be meaningless to Jews or Muslims, as Islamic forms of piety seem strange to the whole non-Muslim world. But not football the way FIFA has regulated it.

Ask any kid from Palestine to Portugal, India to Ghana: the whole world knows the rules, performs the rituals, suffers the

consequences or enjoys the results more readily than they fathom or fear any promise or admonition of heaven or hell in any soteriology. The names of top strikers like Lionel Messi (Argentina), Robin van Persie (Netherlands), or Luis Suarez (Uruguay), are known better than the saints of any religion. The results of matches, however heartbreaking, are accepted begrudgingly in the face of the fierce urgency of the next game. The host country was almost ousted when playing against Chile. It is as if the fate of our humanity is decided on that very last goal of that very last game. All the rules are known, actors knowable, agency earned, fame deserved. Precious few, except the aficionado, know the players of various teams before the games start, but by the time the games are over, we know and love or disregard them more passionately than Biblical or Quranic prophets.

Right now, there are more people around the world who know the details of Uruguay striker Luis Suarez biting Italy defender Giorgio Chiellini than can recount any Biblical account.

There is a satisfying immediacy and justice to football that the world of politics sorely lacks. In world politics, a war criminal like Dick Cheney or Tony Blair is instrumental in destroying an entire nation-state and all its institutions, and yet gets away with it. Not in the World Cup. One nasty move and one is first yellow-, then red-carded, at which point he is out of the game. Here in the real world, Dick Cheney or Tony Blair actually get to write articles for newspapers and magazines denouncing the current US president for not having finished the destruction of Baghdad the way they had intended it.

Politics intrude

Politics, though, intrude on football like an obnoxious and unwanted guest. Soon after the 1-0 victory of Argentina over Iran, the Argentinian striker Lionel Messi, who had

scored the only goal against Iran, evidently received a supportive tweet from some account purporting to belong to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), congratulating him on his goal and inviting him to join the murderous organization, giving him the honorific title of "Abu Meh-daf the Argentinian", and appointing him "a prince over South America and its environs." Sounding more like a nauseating joke than real, the tweet actually received a full report from the Washington Post. I still believe it to be a joke - a sick joke.

Messi was not the only person at the receiving end of an unwanted tweet. Football-crazy druglord Fernando Sanchez Arellano was also "busted while watching World Cup." According to reports, "Arellano, the leader of the once-mighty Arellano Felix drug cartel which inspired the Hollywood movie Traffic, was detained in the border city of Tijuana earlier this week. The 42-year-old boss, known as 'The Engineer', was totally absorbed watching Mexico playing the last match of the group stage against Croatia, when security forces walked onto the premises and arrested him." Soccer is politics as we wish it were: fair, fine, furious, just, and beautiful. We cheer our favorite teams because they play on a level playing field, in the broad daylight of history, for the whole world to watch, with the naked power and the visible audacity that have nowhere to hide, no secret to conceal, no treachery to harbor.

We know the fault lines of football before we get to the World Cup, but for a fleeting moment we blink and open our eyes - wide shut and open - upon a mythical stage where life can be fair and fine, so we can go back to the wretched world of politics and imagine our purposes anew.

Hamid Dabashi is the Hagop Kevorkian Professor of Iranian Studies and Comparative Literature at Columbia University in New York.

Aid agencies have become self-serving corporations dressed in the clothing of compassion

Cash-swollen charities are deserting refugees in the worst conflict zones like Syria and South Sudan, says a new report

Ian Birrell
theguardian.com
First published July 7

The president of South Sudan warns that his nation faces terrible famine, with more than a million people fleeing their homes since fighting erupted at the end of last year. And many more families face critical food shortages, according to British aid groups who say they have less than half the money they need to prevent a catastrophe.

Their desperate pleas come as the number of global refugees exceeds 50 million for the first time since the Second World War. From Afghanistan to Ukraine, from Syria to Somalia, conflict and civil war are crippling countries and devastating lives.

This makes an incendiary new report by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) well timed. The paper - provocatively titled Where is Everyone? - highlights how other big aid groups are withdrawing from emergency work, especially in dangerous conflict zones, in favor of lucrative work on modish concepts such as conflict resolution, capacity building and governance. Two years ago I heard this from the head of their Haiti mission in Port-au-Prince, despairing as he watched the aid caravan move on despite a cholera outbreak and thousands still homeless after the devastating earthquake.

The report accuses the UN of being at the heart of dysfunction in three trouble spots, with conflicts of interest caused by its tri-

ple role as donor, coordinator and implementer of programs. Few who have seen its bumbling efforts in action could dispute such a claim. But this report marks the moment that MSF—the most tenacious and transparent of major European relief agencies—goes public with accusations that other groups focus on the wrong things.

The charity clearly believes the core issue is attitude, not money. "It cannot be said that the main barrier to better response is lack of funding," it says. The authors found few aid workers from other NGOs outside major urban areas—and those who were in the field, sometimes performing heroically, felt frustrated at the shift from critical work to fulfilling donor demands and keeping bureaucracies in business.

The problem is a competitive sector swollen with money—especially in Britain, where campaigners and politicians have focused on hitting an outdated aid target, instead of on results. They want easy wins with minimum effort. So highly paid charity chiefs cuddle up to governments to promote the illusion they can spur democracy and development, despite evidence that torrents of foreign cash prop up

repressive regimes, fuel corruption and foster conflict.

Huge sums can be raised for emergency relief, but there is less public compassion for conflict victims. Compare the £95 million raised by the Disasters Emergency Committee after the Philippines typhoon with the paltry £25 million given for Syrian refugees in the appeal's first year. In South Sudan aid groups feared that the cost of running an appeal could outweigh donations.

This means that charities reduce spending on logistics, avoid

the most chaotic regions and target the victims who are easiest to reach. In the effort to help Syrian refugees they concentrate on people registering with the UN, not those in urban areas avoiding the huge camps for fear of sexual violence, or Bashar Assad's secret police.

Yet as charity chiefs sell their phony ideas of conflict prevention with costly conferences, their public fundraising efforts portray emergency work as their primary focus. One claims to be helping Congolese rape victims, when it

merely runs a radio campaign. Another boasted of running 40 health clinics in one region of the same country, when doing little more than doling out drugs for four basic diseases: a properly staffed MSF hospital in the same place costs £10 million a year.

The charity deserves credit for raising issues that should provoke soul-searching. Yet it is unlikely to change attitudes. Behind the slick campaigns, too many aid groups have evolved into self-serving corporations dressed in the clothing of compassion.

JOB OPENING

GRAND MOTORS CO - The agents of Chevrolet & GMC in YEMEN is seeking applications for the post 'FINANCE & ACCOUNTS' Manager to join immediately.

Candidates with following criteria to apply immediate:

- Degree bachelors or Masters in Financial Management / accounting / equivalent
- Min.3 years experience in ACCOUNTS manager position / similar role
- knowledge of ERP - Autoline would be added advantage
- Min. age 30 or above
- Strong business acumen, knowledge of balance sheets, upto closing is desired.
- Ability to work in challenging atmosphere and team working skills desired.
- Ability to effective deal with MIS (Management Info System)

Excellent package for the right candidate & career growth.
Apply with CV & details to: info@diamond-ye.com or fax to : **01 417039**



Editorial Staff

Offices

Subscriptions

Policies:



Speak English

New Horizons®
English Learning Centers

CHOOSE. LEARN. SUCCEED.

Sana'a Al-Geria Street
Tel: +967 1 468002/3
Fax: +967 1 468192
Email: info.yemen@newhorizons.com

Grammar: Bringing It All Together

By: **JAMES M. SUTTON**

In the previous 3 articles, the focal point has mainly been on the teachers and how they should instruct the students in a logical way to make grammar easy for them to understand. Now the tables are going to be turned and the focus will be switched to the learner and how they can put it all together. This is the most difficult part for students as they learn grammar in separate pieces and they do not realize that it is their job to put all those pieces together. Moreover, they might not be getting the appropriate advice on how they can actually put these pieces together. Well now is their chance, but are they going to take heed?

When any person opens up a book in the English language, whether a novel or an expose on some historical development, they will find it full of constant transitioning from one grammatical structure to the next. This can confuse a student who has grown accustomed to the curriculum used in most schools and institutes

to teach them English as a foreign language. They are now forced to make a transition from looking at English as a foreign language to looking at English as their own language. The word 'foreign' in the English language is used for anything that is not familiar. Scientists use the term to talk about unfamiliar bacteria and viruses. Political analysts use the term to talk about outside political entities that are yet unknown to the country in question. Therefore, once a student reaches a level of familiarity of a language, the language is no longer foreign to him and he should start to deal with the language in a different light; he should start to comprehend the language with the eyes and ears of a native speaker. This outlook needs to become the student's outlook in all areas of the language, but most importantly, he needs this outlook in the area of grammar.

As native speakers of the language of English, we do not give much attention, if any at all, to grammatical structures when we speak. We speak with a kind of fluidity that comes with years

upon years of constant practice. When we read, we do not notice the contrasting shapes and forms of letters jumping off the page into our eyesight. Instead, when we look at a page, the thing that enters our minds is the meanings of those shapes and forms. In most cases, we become so entranced with the very meaning of what we are reading that we fail to even notice that there are words there. This situation is the same when we listen to someone speak. We have become so accustomed to hearing the language throughout our lives that we need not give full attentiveness when listening to the language. Maybe a friend is speaking to us and we are doodling on a piece of paper, and yet, when asked to inform that very friend of all that he spoke about, we tire ourselves none giving a complete run down as if we were a news broadcaster. This is because the language is no longer foreign to us.

When we were children there was a time when the basics of language were foreign to us, and throughout our lives we will come upon times when the language re-

turns to a state of being foreign, even for native speakers of the language. That is why students should not support themselves on a faulty crutch of believing that they are not speakers and they will never understand the language the way the natives do. If you took any student fresh out of high school and gave him 'Metaphysics' by Aristotle to read you will be amazed at the results. The book might as well have been written in Chinese. You might not even have to go to such extremes nowadays, instead, just give recent graduates the book 'Moby Dick' and see their reaction as they explore uncharted territory in the areas of the language. This is not because English is a foreign language, but it is because the way that English is being used in these different texts is outside of their realm of understanding. This in turn, puts them into an uncomfortable predicament in which they start to feel that English is a foreign language. This is the same exact feeling a student has when he graduates from an English institute and starts to actually put the language into real practice.

When a student of English gets put into the scenario of using the language in real life situations, he needs to do what the native has to do in the same situation; which is to start to expand his understanding of the language. We do not have to learn the language all over again because of a lack of familiarity with some phrases or terminologies. Once we have achieved a rudimentary understanding of the basics of the language, such as grammar, vocabulary, etc., we now have to expand our base of understanding by constantly challenging ourselves with new ways of using the language. However, this is only after we have reached a high level of familiarity with the language in question to the point we can read newspapers and magazines without even focusing on the meanings of the phrases therein. If a person has yet to achieve a high level of familiarity with the language, he needs to put all his focus on that area until he has achieved a strong level of comprehension of the basics.

We, as teachers, have to assist the students in making the lan-

guage more familiar to them by introducing them to REAL language. Students have to also understand that because of their laziness in regards to reading, they will never attain a high level of comprehension or fluency in the language. They will constantly struggle to put together correct structures based on the grammar lesson that they cannot remember in which the teacher explained a bunch of things they did not understand. Our job as teachers is to facilitate the learning of language for the students. We have to be the ones to advise them and direct them in the ways they can attain a level of fluency in the language. We have to be one voice in the propagation of reading as the only cure for their ailment of misunderstanding and lack of fluency. If it is understood that fluency comes from constant practice and constant exposure to the language, I pose this question for students to ponder: For students who live in countries in which the official language is not English, how do they expect to practice the language if they do not read?

An ESL Guide: A Journey through the History of Literature

By: **MICHAEL CHAVIS**

I will begin by stating very bluntly and concisely that the title of this article might be a bit misleading. Why is that? Well, let us just say that if a person has reached the level of comprehension in any given language where they begin to delve into the literature of that language, they are in no different a position than the actual native speaker of that language. Once a person has risen to the highest of heights of understanding, and has taken on the new responsibility of entering the vast sea of language, he has clearly proven himself worthy of the so-called "Native Speaker Status." Therefore, when discussing the reading of literature, we must be sure to include all learners of the English language, so as to not leave anybody out. With that said, in this article, we will take a very brief journey through the ages; a journey that will take us from the beginning of Modern English to our current time. Enjoy the ride!

People throughout the ages have used literature as a means to strengthen their language skills. When man first started communicating, language was merely a spoken ritual more than a written blessing. People generally expressed themselves through words or drawings. It was going to be a long time before man took on the responsibility of turning the spoken word into a written one. That change came when many paradigm shifts began taking place through-

out the world. Many cultures began mixing and this caused a major fusion in the language and traditions of each culture. When man realized that the absence of the written word would soon cause the extinction of his language, he finally decided to produce an alphabet and a way of putting those spoken words on paper. That began the coming of the age of literature.

Once the language itself was protected, another problem began to rise. Due to the same fusion of cultures throughout Britain, new dialects started to pop up all over the place. This in turn started to confuse people. Most people could not distinguish between what was actually considered English from what was not. This is when the Queen of England decided that something had to be done to organize the language, so that it can be used in an intellectual manner in addition to the basic language that is used in day to day transactions. This opened the doors for the entrance of Shakespeare. I am not going to go into the debate about who Shakespeare really is and all the different statements made about him. However, I will just stick to the fact that this was the major introduction of English literature as an intellectual science. This sparked the transition of English as a commoner's language to English as an intellectual language.

Shakespeare's main duty during this period was to separate formal language from informal language. He did this throughout his writings by his use of dialog and his

method of clearly distinguishing a learned man from a commoner in his plays. Through this distinction, one can understand which language is meant to be formal and which language is meant to be less formal. This was a difficult task to say the least. Shakespeare lived in a time when dictionaries had yet to begin existing. Therefore, if a person wished to undertake such a task in his days, he would have to go to every area where English was spoken, and begin compiling the language little by little. In fact, one might consider the plays of Shakespeare as the original dictionary. This is due to the fact that Shakespeare placed the words in collocations that were known at that time to be correct. Moreover, he grouped the words together to express a certain meaning. This is how we understand the language today. The original dictionaries used the plays of Shakespeare and other original writers in the era of Modern English as their guiding light in compiling the dictionaries that we use today.

This new age of literature set a new trend that was unmatched throughout history. Never in the history of man has language received such a high status in Europe. If you look throughout the history of Feudal Europe, you will clearly find that a man was measured according to his ancestry. However, with this new age, the intellectual, through his ability of articulation and rhetoric, could be raised on the thrones of kings. Once the importance of language was realized throughout Europe, the race began

to see who could produce the most intellectual works. This period of time was known as the Renaissance. This was Europe's reply to the Muslim world. During this period all sciences, including language, were flourishing in the Muslim world. Even the first dictionary to be written and compiled by man was produced by Muslims. European's knew that if they did not make those same types of advances in their language, they will not be able to compete with the Muslim world and would in turn remain in their period of the Dark Ages. Therefore, I believe one should be able to infer from the events of those days that the English language actually received most of its motivation from Muslims.

From the days of Shakespeare to our current time, literature has become as endless as the vastness of the ocean. Reading of literature reached its peak during the late 1700s and throughout the 1800s. People took to reading like their lives depended upon it. Reading was an escape for man from the stress of everyday life. Reading gave the one who was unable to travel to vast lands the ability to travel in his mind. He could visual places he had never thought existed in his mind. People began to cling to the words of the great authors as they took them on countless journeys through the good times and the bad times. Although English Literature does not have the content of what it once had in the past, people still find that very same solace through the printed word.



From the days of Shakespeare to our current time, literature has become as endless as the vastness of the ocean.

الشركة البراق

وعبر مكاتبها .. أن تصومكم
وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا لنشد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات

فرصاتكم أملنا وراحتكم مسعانا
فلا تنتظروا البراق فالبراق ينتظركم

المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء شارع الستين الجنوبي - جولة المرور
تلفون: 01/249747, 01/249747 موبائل: 01/249747

مهندس شبكات, شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فوراً. 770497062

مهندس محاسبة, خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات, قدرة التعامل مع الانظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية, اجادة الانجليزية, حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية 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

الحسابات والمراجعة لمدة 8 سنوات, دبلوم كمبيوتر, الاصدار السادس من يمن سوفت وكذك نظام الأونكس برو الشامل. 733079882, 770705472

مهندس مدني, خبرة سنتين, لغة انجليزية ممتازة . 777055889

بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعاء - 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 والاتترنت . للتواصل / 772663229

بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية, 8

بكالوريوس - لغة انجليزية - دبلوم كمبيوتر - خبرة مراسلات تجارية سنتين. يرغب العمل في الفترة الصباحية. 733778849

هندية الأصل حاصلة على دبلوم انجليزي وسكرتارية بتقدير ممتاز لديها خبرة في اجر فيكس والترجمة والمراسلات التجارية, لديها خبرة في ادارة التسويق والمبيعات, تريد العمل في تعز. 736653489

يوسف علي الرازقي - مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 771293966

معتز عبداللطيف حداد - مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 733984178

بكالوريوس محاسبة, خبرة في

Job Vacancy

At Yemen Catering and Services

Finance Manager.

- Must hold higher degree in accounting or finance
- Minimum 5 years experience as a finance manager
- Excellent English both written and spoken
- The candidate must be Yemeni

Please send your CV to admin@yemencatering.com

<p>01/26221 01/057410 01/037871 01/44103 01/48053</p> <p>معهد التلي المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسوب معهد أكسيد معهد مالي معهد هورايزن</p>	<p>01/24967-66 01/274286-87 01/60000 01/61889 01/44936 01/00000 01/28228</p> <p>مستشفى الثورة مستشفى الجمهوري المستشفى الألماني الحديث المستشفى الاهلي الحديث مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا مستشفى الكويت</p>	<p>01/028901 01/209401</p> <p>بنك كاك الاسلامي بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات</p>
<p>01/000000 01/272924</p> <p>المتحدة للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وأعادة التأمين شركة أمان الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين</p>	<p>01/440500 01/271226 01/202406 01/201474 01/060506 01/20000 01/28228</p> <p>فرع تعز فرع عدن فرع الحديدة 01/060506 01/20000</p>	<p>01/06672 01/209401 01/270701 01/050980 01/240630 01-440309 01/089040 01-240630</p> <p>زاوية (Budget) يوروب كار هيرتز لتأجير السيارات</p>
<p>01/608272 01/214093 01/278809 01/483401/2 448239</p> <p>تلفاكس: 01/440840 موبائل: 733406645 01/414036 01/274423 01/370191/2 01/370193 01/482058/9 01/282091</p>	<p>01/440500 01/271226 01/202406 01/201474 01/060506 01/20000 01/28228</p> <p>روضه واحة الأطفال مدرسة رينبو مدارس صنعاء الدولية مدرسة التركيبة الدولية مدرسة مغارات</p>	<p>01/440500 01/271226 01/202406 01/201474 01/060506 01/20000 01/28228</p> <p>صناعات عند الحديده اب المكلا شبه سينون بلحاف سقطري</p>
<p>01/280777 01/276691 01/050080 01/231270 444118 446300 01-441108/09/10 01/272890-6</p> <p>قدس فلاي سكاي للسفرات والسياحة عطلات الصقر مركز أعمال الصقر العالميه للسفرات والسياحة وكالات سفريات اليمن</p>	<p>01/212044-66 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>فندق ميركيور صنعاء فندق شمر فندق مومبيك فندق لازوردي فندق تاج صيد زرينين العالمية للفندق - صنعاء فندق شهران - صنعاء فندق وأجنحة التاج الملكي</p>	<p>01/440500 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>UPS DHL</p>
<p>01/280777 01/276691 01/050080 01/231270 444118 446300 01-441108/09/10 01/272890-6</p> <p>مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: 01/057366-10, 09250-10 فاكس: 916722 مطعم منابو الياباني قطري</p>	<p>01/440500 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك فندق لاس فيغاس فندق مومبيك</p>	<p>01/440500 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>مركز الندى للخدمات العامة M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشحن - صنعاء</p>
<p>01/280777 01/276691 01/050080 01/231270 444118 446300 01-441108/09/10 01/272890-6</p> <p>مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: 01/057366-10, 09250-10 فاكس: 916722 مطعم منابو الياباني قطري</p>	<p>01/440500 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>مركز الندى للخدمات العامة M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشحن - صنعاء</p>	<p>01/440500 01/272866 01/180507 01/046666 01/046666 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500 01/440500</p> <p>مركز الندى للخدمات العامة M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشحن - صنعاء</p>

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يوروب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
البريد السريع

بنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج
بنك التضامن الإسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحريين الشامل - الستين الغربي
بنك اليمن العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
بنك المركزي
بنك الامل
بنك القطري الدولي
بنك اليمن للإنشاء والتعمير
بنك سبا الإسلامي
بنك كاليون
يونانيد بنك ليميتد

شحن وتوصيل

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء

مستشفيات

معهد مالي

IMPORTANT Numbers

177	طوارئ الكهرباء
171	طوارئ المياه
199	طوارئ الشرطة
118	الإستعلامات الإطفاء
191	حوادث المرور
194	الشؤون الداخلية
01/202701/7	الشؤون الخارجية
01/203044/7	الهجرة
01/200761/3	التلفزيون
01/232011/2	الصلب الاحمر
01/277061	الإذاعة

الوزارات

01/290200	رئاسة الجمهورية
01/490800	رئاسة الوزراء
01/045122	وزارة الاشغال والطرق
01/274439	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
01/030503	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
01/268082	وزارة الثروة السمكية
01/276640	وزارة الثقافة
01/296079	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
01/276644	وزارة الدفاع
01/282962	وزارة الزراعة والري
01/262809	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
01/403212	وزارة الشؤون القانونية
01/202211	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

استراحة العدد

الكلمة المفقودة

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

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

كلمات متقاطعة

عمودي:
1- فتاة فضائية - غابية (م)
2- ممثل خليجي
3- البستاني (م) - جنتما
4- رجوع (م) - علم مذكر - ضربه بقبضة اليد (م)
5- لا يكثر بنا - تزهق - عملة عربية صغيرة
6- سقي - نعم بالروسى - عكس الجاهل (م)
7- ولادة - الأديب (م) - شعر ميلادي (م) - متشابهيان
8- اغنية لراشد العابد - حسب - تجمع (م)
9- منام - من العمار - مواد ناسفة
10- الجيوش الضخمة - عقل - نقودي (م)
11- من النشويات - الأصفل - كائن وهمي (م)
12- قطع - مجلة عربية (م) - نقص (م) - متشابهيان
13- مبغر (م) - نجاملكم (م)
14- علم مذكر (م) - ترقدين
15- من علوم الرياضيات - جزيرة اندونيسية

افقي:
1- فيلم من بطولة هاني رمزي ونادين - لنادنا
2- ممثل خليجي
3- في باطن الارض (م) - يحدث من وقت لآخر (م)
4- سفة - اغير (م) - من الحيوانات (م)
5- شقق - الحديقة (م) - جرد بالانجليزي
6- شعوبها - جوان بري - تلم (م)
7- الجواب (م) - الخيرة (م)
8- العرتب (م) - من الاقوان - جبل صغير
9- دق - وحي (م) - خيالنا
10- مشابهة - من السلم الموسيقي - علم مؤنث - قطة بالانجليزي
11- زعيم نازي (م) - علم مذكر
12- الغوي (م) - للغي - عكس بعيد
13- التكميلية (م) - شعوب قديمة - ضمير المتكلم
14- منعكي - في البحار والمحيطات
15- زعيم سياسي هندي

الكلول بالمفلوب

أصيب أحد المواطنين بحالة من الدوخ والاسفرغاب عندما استيقظ باكراً ليجد أن سيارته قد سرقت من أمام منزله ويجد سيارة أخرى متوقفة مكان سيارته، فاتجه إلى قسم الشرطة وقدم بلاغاً لهم وأخبرهم بوجود سيارة أخرى إلا أنه تفاجأ بأن الشرطة أخبرته بأنه لا يوجد بلاغ في سجلاتهم لتلك السيارة.

حكمة العدد

السعادة كالفرشة إذا طاردتها هربت منك وإذا تجاهلتها رفرفت على كتفك

نكتة العدد

واحد في المطعم تناول غداء ولم يرد أن يدفع الحساب فقتل إلى الخارج وعند الباب قرأ كلمة «الدفع» فقال: أخ .. بيدوا أنتي ساندفع على اي حال.

لغز العدد

مال الغرفة المغلقة المليئة بالخز؟

هل تعلم

أن عظام ظهر الجمل مستوية ومستقيمة تماماً وأن سنانه عبارة عن دهون وشحم

الكلول بالمفلوب

1- أبدأ من الحرف القريب من الرقم (1) في الدائرة الكبيرة متجنباً مع السهم مستطوياً يحمي الكلمات المصنوعة من كلمات القائمة.
2- تبدأ الكلمة الكلية بأحد حرف من الكلمة السابقة.
3- لم يجمع الحروف الخمسة المموجودة في الدوائر الخمس الكبيرة على أطراف النجمة وثباتها بالتسلسل الرقمي القريب من تلك الدائرة لتتحصل على حل ما هو مطلوب داخل النجمة.

حيس	مهز	زيم	عمود
خعد	رع	سامح	العس
عامع	رماع	سهاد	مغير
دضم	رمل	عمر	مصر

أشتر بـ 500 دولار تحصل على كويون المشاركة في السحب

الفترة محدودة ولمعرفة التفاصيل والشروط ... زوروا معرضنا

السحب الكبير على سيارة توسان 2014

أقوى العروض للأجهزة المنزلية .. إلى الأبد!!!

سحوبات شهرية على الأجهزة المنزلية

Max cool NTC JVC etes YORK DAEVOO ELECTRONICS DE OPTIMA IGNIS GE Appliances Hisense

ناتكو الإلكترونيات

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

The American approach to fighting Al-Qaeda

The situation with Ansar Allah, otherwise referred to as the Houthis, is particularly troubling, and another example of counterproductive security strategies. There is a history of distrust, disenfranchisement, and abuse between the central government and the northern-based

Houthi population. Recently, the government ignored clashes between Houthis and tribesmen in the north. Although the president dispatched delegations of mediators to advocate for a ceasefire, they failed to engage with the conflict's underlying problems. On the one

hand there are social tensions to the Houthi conflict, like the introduction of Salafists into northern provinces, but other grievances—like access to social services and increased autonomy—are echoed elsewhere in Yemen. Despite the multifaceted na-

ture of the conflict, the Houthis' demands are not extreme. The government has attempted reconciliation, but in the face of recent escalation, an anonymous Yemeni official told reporters that the state would treat the group as a terrorist organization, and likened them to Al-Qaeda. Though it has been years since the government went to war with the group, the military and the Houthis began exchanging fire in late May. Since the start of the conflict, the government has used air strikes near a prison in Amran seized by the Houthis.

fair. Instead, they are subject to extrajudicial killing, sham trials, and political exclusion—all too often with international support or passivity. Yemen and other states could benefit from US-financed capacity-building projects including security assistance, but these have to be undertaken with due consideration for the rule of law and for the broader contexts undergirding many of these conflicts.

Adam Simpson is an independent analyst of Middle East politics currently based in Washington, DC. He has Master's Degree from the American University in Cairo where he lived from 2010-2012. His primary interests are political reform and conflict resolution.

Republished with permission from Muftah.org

SHARP

هي الأقوى والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم

Pay for Print/CRD Office Walk-up More than 100 users

Large Workgroup 20-50 users

Medium Workgroup 5-20 users

Small Workgroup 2-5 Users

Small Office

Home Office

شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومئاتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

ناتكو natco Technology التقنية

04-285097 • 04-285095 • 01-218121 • 01-218233/2 • 01-211373/2 • 03-205857 • 02-243482 • 01-454475 • 01-454473/4 • 05-314973 • 05-314977/5 • E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye

Under the Cover of Counterterrorism

The widening aperture of "counterterrorism" is not specific to Yemen; these themes ring true elsewhere in the region. From the start, the Assad regime painted Syria's uprising as driven by foreign terrorists. The Egyptian regime has condemned the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization, despite a recent Pew study that found that forty percent of Egyptians supported the group. In Iraq, the government attempted to solve the crisis in Anbar province with barrel bombs and partnerships with Shiite militias. The Maliki government's violent alienation of Iraq's Sunni population made it possible for the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) to forge local partnerships that enabled it to seize northwestern cities and towns. Bahrain's government continues to dismiss and brutalize political dissidents as terrorists, as well.

In all these cases, the underlying principle remains the same: there are legitimate grievances behind political protest and violence that regimes are keen to avoid by invoking the specter of terrorism. Regimes receive international blessings for refusing to negotiate with accused terrorists and for military responses that typically fall under loose legal restrictions, if any at all. Effective conflict resolution and genuine rapprochement are, however, the most pressing needs; the region has more than enough when it comes to counter-terror operations, and it has hardly served it well.

Exploiting the US fixation on counterterrorism is a hollow, but frequently used strategy in the Middle East, allowing regimes to strip individuals of their rights and subvert the rule of law. By and large, those branded as terrorists do not receive the benefits of a criminal justice system, or at least one that is legally sound or

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS GROUP S.A.L OFFSHORE (CCC)

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa Tel: (967-1) 441638 Fax: (967-1) 441630 E-Mail: ccc@cccymen.com

Aden Tel: (967-2) 377328 Fax: (967-2) 377716 E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye

WWW.COLOP.COM

COLOP MARKING SOLUTIONS

الأعمال الثقيلة كلاسيك لاين، اكسبيرت لاين، أوفيس لاين

Exclusive Agents: Thabet Son Corporation Graphic Arts Division

الموكلا الوحيون: مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة قسم معدات ومستلزمات الطباعة

Showrooms: Sana'a - Mujaheed St. Telefax: (01) 269924 - Taiz - Telefax: (04) 212 628

HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)

DRESSER Consolidated Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves	KOBOLD Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products	BIOKUBE Wastewater Purification	FMC Technologies Chiksan / WECO / Dynetor products	FMC Technologies Smith Meters / LACT Units / ULTRASONIC Meters	Solar Turbines A Caterpillar Company	Petrofac Mechanical Svcs.	Manpower Supply	Calibration & Maintenance of Flowmeters
DRESSER Masoneilan Control Valves	FMC Technologies Marine & Truck Loading Arms & Systems	Rockwell Automation Allen-Bradley	SEKO Pumps & Dosing Systems	MURPHY Frank W Murphy	FMC Technologies Fluid Control Fittings/Pumps/ Invalco / Manifolds	Honeywell Enraf Tank gauging & Inventory system	SEVERN Power, Desalination & Coastal Seawater DE NORA Electrochlorination	Construction & Facility Maintenance

Tel: +967-1-421508 / 421532 Fax: +967-1-421514 Email: info@hacs-yemen.com Website: www.hacs-yemen.com