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Yemen's imamate:
No longer ruling, but
the former leaders
left a lasting legacy

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Empire on top
of the rock

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Silence Surrou
Death of Im

ADEN, September 20.—Silence surrounded the death of King Ben Yashu Imam, bearded prince of the mystic Red Sea King Yemen.

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سبأفون تهني الشعب اليمني
والقيادة السياسية بالذكرى
الواحد و الخمسين لثورة
الـ ٢٦ من سبتمبر المجيدة .





Revolutionary Days: An employee at the Military Museum in Sana'a guides museum goers through an exhibit on the Sept. 26 revolution. The imam's rule may be long gone, but inside the walls of the museum, his controversial legacy lives on. Read all about the historic event inside. (Photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki)

Fireworks display and other Sept. 26 celebrations moved to Al-Ordi Square

Officials say they are prioritizing safety

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 25—Large celebrations are planned in Sana'a for the 51st anniversary of the Sept. 26, 1962 revolution, which brought an end to imamate rule over North Yemen.

Security is expected to be very tight this year, officials told the Yemen Times.

An estimated 1,000 people are expected to gather at Al-Ordi Square on Wednesday in Sana'a for a fireworks display in celebration of the national holiday. Al-Ordi Square begins at Bab Al-Yemen and ends at Zubari Street.

The gathering, usually held in

Tahrir Square, was moved to Al-Ordi—near the Defense Ministry—this year for security purposes, said Aish Awais, the president's chief of security.

Following a period of explosions and assassinations around the country, Awais said they preferred an area with a strong military presence in case of suicide attacks.

Sana'a security manager Dr. Omar Abdulkareem told the Yemen Times that the area has been well-guarded this past week.

"We deployed soldiers and armored vehicles a week ahead of time to the area to guarantee that nothing will disturb the ceremony," Abdulkareem said.

During a rehearsal for the May 22 military parade last year in Al-Sabeen Square, a suicide attack left almost 100 soldiers dead and dozens injured.



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WFP funded food assistance programs target schools

Families in eight governorates nationwide eligible for aid

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA’A, Sept. 25—Committees associated with the School Feeding Project at the Ministry of Education began, on Tuesday, distributing food assistance to more than 325,000 families in eight Yemeni governorates.

The program, which is supported by the United Nation’s World Food Program (WFP), families in Amran, Al-Mahweet, Hajja, Raima, Taiz, Ibb, Al-Baida’a and Al-Dale’ governorates are eligible to receive 50 kg. of wheat, five kg. of grain

and 4.5 liters of oil.

Hamood Al-Akhram, the project manager at the ministry, said the WFP conducted a two-month survey to identify the targeted families based on their social welfare entitlements.

More than 16,000 tons of wheat, 325,000 cans of oil, and 674 tons of grains will be distributed to the families.

Al-Akhram said the ministry launched the project in schools in order to encourage rural and low-income families to enroll their children in classes.

“It’s totally a humanitarian project that aims to help impoverished families and those households affected by inflation,” he added.

Over half of Yemen’s population, including two million children,

are in need of humanitarian aid, said U.N. relief chief Valeri Amos, at a press conference earlier this month.

Abdulla Al-Wardat, the WFP deputy country director in Yemen, said the program aims to help poor families nationwide but their capabilities are limited due to a reliance on donor countries.

The aid provided by the U.N. agency is undoubtedly insufficient, he said, “but it can ease the suffering of impoverished families for some time.”

Since the 2011 popular uprising that toppled former President Ali Abdulla Saleh, oil and food prices have soared and a majority of the population is struggling to keep up, according to international aid agencies.

NDC Working Group reforms judiciary

Yemeni Judges Club on strike to rail against new procedures

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA’A, Sept. 25—As part of its mandate to reform the justice system, the State Building Working Group at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) has announced the new selection process for the Judicial Supreme Council, the country’s highest court.

It is based on a survey of “best practices,” gathered from judicial systems around the world, said Mohammed Marem, head of the State Building Working Group. The Yemeni Judges Club has responded to the news with a temporary strike that began on Sunday.

According to the mandate, 15 percent of the Judicial Supreme council will now consist of academ-

ics and 15 percent will come from the lawyers’ syndicate. By including a small number of “outsiders” in the assembly, the State Building Working Group hopes to “create change,” and break up judges’ ‘monopolies’ in the council.

Judges will no longer be appointed to the council, they will be elected. Parliament will then confirm justices once they verify each elected candidate’s qualifications.

To protest the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) State Building Group’s selection criteria, members of the Yemeni Judges Club began suspending their work on Sunday, except for urgent issues, such as those relating to prisoners, said Jamal Al-Fuhaidi, the deputy head of the Yemeni Judges Club. Now, the judges say they will go on a complete strike, dismissing all cases if the NDC doesn’t react.

Al-Fuhaidi told the Yemen Times that the Yemeni Judges Club will continue their protests until the

council “regains independence” and is comprised solely of judges.

Out of 46 members in the working group, 43 voted in favor of the decision.

Lawyer Marwan Al-Dwsari criticized the reforms, telling the Yemen Times that the State Building Working Group is tasked with establishing criteria for the Judicial Supreme Council, not distributing percentages amongst different groups “unrelated to the judiciary.”

As part of the decision making process, the State Building Working Group met the Yemeni Judges Club three times. It also consulted justice system experts around the world, including those from European and Arab countries.

The Yemeni Judges Club asked for a meeting with President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to outline their objections to the reforms of the State Building Working Group.

NDC member resigns, says small political parties are ‘marginalized’ at talks

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA’A, Sept. 25 — A National Dialogue Conference (NDC) member handed in his resignation Tuesday in protest of being denied a chance to speak to the presidium of the State Building Working Group, of which he is a member.

Abdulaziz Al-Bukair, the general secretary of the Social Nationalist Party, left the nation’s reconciliatory talks in response to what he calls the marginalization of representatives from small political parties and independent representatives. Al-Bukair is the only representative of the Social Nationalist Party at the NDC.

The Social Nationalist Party was

recognized by the Parties Affairs Committee, the body responsible for registering parties in the country, as an official political entity in February 1997.

Al-Bukair accused the dialogue’s presidium, the conference’s governing body, of pre-determining the conference’s outcomes.

“Since the start of dialogue, the presidium has controlled the NDC, diminishing the tasks of the working groups,” he said.

Hamza Al-Kamali, an independent member at the NDC, said Al-Bukair is an example of the voices of smaller political parties that is being drowned out by the powerhouses, namely, the General People’s Congress (GPC) and the Islah

Party.

“Dialogue participants are treated like school students who should listen and not speak,” he said.

Yasser Al-Ruaini, the deputy general secretary of the NDC, downplayed Al-Kamali and Al-Bukair’s claims.

“Al-Bukair exaggerated the issue, but it will be taken care of,” Al-Ruaini said. “The dialogue’s time frame is over. So we should not focus on the outcomes.”

Members of the Social Nationalist Party ran in parliamentary elections in 1993 and 1977, but did not win seats. Candidates ran again in the 2003 election, but lost out again.

“We will have reinforcement ready [in case they are] needed,” he said.

Omar Al-Maqtari was one of the 90 tanker drivers stopped by Nihm tribesmen. When the truck he was driving was seized, the tribesmen gave him the option to walk away.

Despite the dangers associated with his job and warnings from other drivers, Al-Maqtari said he had little economic choice to turn it down.

“Since I knew I’d be free to leave the tanker behind if I wanted, I decided to drive on,” Al-Maqtari said. “Hizez station managers in Sana’a, where I was supposed to drop the fuel off, said there was nothing they or I [could] do.”

Drivers that chose to stay with their tankers used their vehicles as sleeping quarters.

Two officers assassinated in Sana’a within 24 hours

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA’A, Sept. 25—Unidentified gunmen assassinated Colonel Ali Al-Dailmi on Tuesday morning in front of the Military Hospital. Al-Dailmi was around the hospital in plain clothes.

An eyewitness at the scene, Nashwan Hadi, told the Yemen Times that Al-Dailmi was wearing civilian clothes when two armed men on a motorcycle shot Al-Dailmi dead using what appeared to be a gun with a silencer. The men fled the scene.

“We heard nothing, but in a moment the colonel was dead,” he said.

The assassination came less than 24 hours after the assassination of an Air Forces’ officer identified as Abdulwahab Azan by two gunmen

on a motorcycle while inside his car near the Aya Roundabout, in the eastern part of Sana’a.

Colonel Ahmed Al-Sanbani, director of the Air Forces’ commander, said assassination are a huge problem that the government is not dealing with effectively.

“The Interior Ministry hasn’t announced anything to date, although many assassinations have take place,” he said.

Recent statistics issued by the Interior Ministry say that approximately 200 Yemeni officers were assassinated during 2011 and 2012.

Often times Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is blamed for the death of officials, blamed for the deaths of officials without any detailed allegations.

Islah and Al-Rashad NDC representatives reject legislation outlawing domestic abuse

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA’A, Sept. 25—After a long and stressful debate between political parties in the Rights and Freedoms Working Group at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), legislation outlawing domestic abuse against women was referred to the Reconciliation Committee, last Thursday, for closer scrutiny.

This came after representatives of two parties known for their conservative leanings, the Islah Party and Al-Rashad Party, rejected the legislation, saying it violates Islamic law.

Amal Al-Makhdi, a Houthi representative at the NDC and supporter of the proposal, said both parties objected to an article that states, “The government is committed to protect women against

all forms of violence, especially domestic violence, as well as protecting battered women.”

According to the NDC’s voting regulations, no legislation can be enacted if there is more than a 10 percent objection in any working group.

Out of 80 members in the Rights and Freedoms Group, the Islah Party has seven representatives, who along with the only member of Al Rashad Party, form 10 percent of the group.

Al-Makhidi said the committee will make some amendments to the proposal to prepare it to go to the group again for a vote.

One of the articles of the legislation the representatives of the Islah Party and Rashad Party in the working group took issue with is the punishment of a man if he physically abuses his wife.

Mona Ali Kulaib, one of five female representatives from the Islah Party, said she “will not agree to issues that oppose Islamic Sharia.”

According to Al-Makhdi, current Yemeni law does not include any articles that criminalize domestic violence against women.

Dr. Antlaq Al-Matwakil, an independent representative at the NDC, said the objection of those parties is politically motivated.

“Both parties have narrow-minded notions about women, considering them inferior, even though Islam treats men and women equally,” she said.

“Sometimes, certain topics are politicized, but some issues, such as protecting women against violence and harassment, are morally indisputable,” Al-Matwakil said.

Invitation for Bids (IFB)

Republic of Yemen

Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation

Agro-Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project (ACAP)/ Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Grant NO.: TF096330

Supply of Weather alert system for Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority (CAMA)

ICB No: ACAP/GEF/G/2/2013

- The government of Yemen has received through the World Bank a grant from the Global Environment Fund (GEF Grant No. TF096330) towards the financing of the Agro-biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project (ACAP) **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments under the Contract for **Supply of Weather alert system for Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority (CAMA)**, ICB No: **ACAP/GEF/G/2/2013**.
- The **Agro-Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project (ACAP)** now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for **Supply of Weather alert system for Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority (CAMA)**, the bid will consist of two lots as follow:

Lot 1: Weather Studio (WS)

Lot 2: Web Server / Climatological Database (WSCD)

The interested bidder can apply for one or more lots

- Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the World Bank’s Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from **Agro-Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project (ACAP)** and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below, from 8.00 AM to 3.00 PM.
- Post qualification requirements include:
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The Bidder shall furnish documentary evidence that it meets the following financial requirement:
A minimum average annual turnover: **US\$ 0.8 million** year in the last 3 years, along with documentary evidence.
 - Experience and Technical Capacity:

The Bidder shall furnish documentary evidence to demonstrate that it meets the following experience requirement:
Performance data for goods may include Information on similar deliveries in the last three years description of competence of the bidder’s technical personnel; and certification by official quality control institutes
Complete details of qualification requirements are provided in the bidding documents.
- The Bidder shall submit with its bid the following additional documents:
 - A copy of valid registration
 - A copy of valid sales tax certificate + tax card.

Foreign companies are excluded from providing certificates, licenses and cards referred to above, and shall be required only to provide legal documents of eligibility issued by country of origin of these companies

A margin of preference for certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.

- A complete set of Bidding Documents in **English** may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee **[100 US\$]plus 50US\$ for courier services charge**. The method of payment will be in cash or cashier’s check. The document will be sent by [courier Service].
- Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before **11:00 am on (6/11/2013)**.

Electronic bidding will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders’ representatives who choose to attend in person or on-line at the address below **At 11:00 AM on (6/11/2013)** All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of, **Lot (1):** Weather Studio (WS)US\$ 10,000, Lot (2) : Web Server / Climatological Database (WSCD) US \$10,000] or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

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Following attacks on oil tankers, security forces take back road

Tribesmen used oil trucks to serve as leverage for the return of seized weapons

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA’A, Sept. 25—Security forces have been stationed on the main road from Marib to Sana’a after armed Nihm tribesmen seized about 90 oil tankers over the past six days.

All tankers have been recovered. Each truck holds about 65,000 liters of fuel, said Yihya Humaid, Sana’a’s Security Department director, amounting to roughly \$2.5 million in losses had the trucks not been returned.

Officials say tribesmen were

requesting the release of 1,000 weapons that were seized by security forces last month and hoped to use the tankers as bargaining chips.

“We sent 300 soldiers to Nihm to secure the release of the tankers when tribal mediations failed,” Humaid said.

The tribesmen fled when the security forces entered the area, he said, and the Interior Ministry is now in control of the area, according to Humaid. It will station soldiers on the main road to ensure safe passage of future vehicles and tankers.

Humaid told the Yemen Times that the state cannot deploy forces to guard every road but the main road connecting Sana’a to Marib is in desperate need of strong security.



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Actions Matter

Yemen's imamate:

No longer ruling, but the former leaders left a lasting legacy

Yemen Times Staff

The Ottomans first invaded Yemen in the 1500s but faced revolt and were expelled in the 1600s. They invaded again in the 19th century but left in 1918

and a newly independent North Yemen emerged under the rule of Imam Yahya.

Imamate rule ended on Sept. 26, 1962 when those fighting for a republic led a coup against Imam Mohammed, who had only been in power for one week following the death of his father, Ahmed.



A model of a man preparing food during Imam Yahya's rule using kitchenware of the time.



A model shows how prisoners were shackled during the imam's rule.



A verse praising the imam, written by a poet.



The staircase to a stage made 100 years ago that Imam Yahya used to address people at Sana'a's Grand Mosque.



The soldier on the right depicts the military uniform during the rule of Imam Yahya, the one on the left depicts the uniform during Imam Ahmed's reign, and the one in the middle depicts the uniform of the southern state before unity.



A 1940s Ford that served as the Imam Yahya's transportation in Sana'a.



The flag of the Mutawakkilite Kingdom, or North Yemen, with a sword in the middle and five stars.



Weapons that date back to Ottoman rule in Yemen. Imam Yahya seized this weaponry after the Ottomans left the country.



Chains and cuffs revolutionaries found at Ghamdan Palace where the imam imprisoned many opponents.

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What's in a name?

Imam's grandchildren combat stigmas associated with their infamous family legacy

Story and photos by
Samar Qaed

In an apartment located just east of Sana'a, a group of about 15 people gather on floor cushions in a majra, a room in a Yemeni house typically used for entertaining. They sit—some in T-shirts and jeans, others in traditional Yemeni clothing—casually talking politics, chewing qat and gossiping about family members.

But when this family gossips, they are talking about a household name. They are some of the direct decedents of the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen family that ruled northern Yemen for over 40 years, culminating in the family's final removal of power following the Sept. 26 revolution when the military removed Yahya's grandson from power. Following the coup, a majority of the family left for other countries in the Gulf, with many returning to their ancestral land following the Gulf War. However, their name followed them.

Yemen Times met with some of the grandsons of Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen that live in Sana'a. On the 51st anniversary of the revolution that removed their family from power, they reflect back on their history since the monumental event.



A name that follows: Descendants of Yemen's former ruler, Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen, say that they face discrimination in Yemeni society.

Lost lands

"After we came back to Yemen, we restored our name and decided to try and preserve our identity," said 44-year-old Mohammed Hameed Al-Deen, referring to his family's return to Yemen after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, where they had been for about the past 40 years.

During the Gulf War, former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's went against the rest of the Gulf region and objected to the war on Iraq.

In retaliation, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia authorities deported hundreds of thousands of Yemenis living in their countries, including Al-Deen family.

"We did not feel out of place in Kuwait, the situation was very normal. However, we felt strange when we returned to our home country," said Mohammed.

When the Al-Deen family fled Yemen after the September revolution, they left their property behind.

"We went to Wadi Dhahr to restore our land. But it had been taken over by influential figures and guarded by armed men," said Mohammed.

Although they tried, all of the imam's land, which many said was excessive but typical of a ruler of that time, had been seized, including Dar Al Hajar, a palace on top of a rock in Wadi Dhahr, just outside of Sana'a.

At one point, former President Saleh said lands would be returned, a decision that received little popular support.

"It was a lie," Mohammed admits. "They laughed at us, saying, 'You believed the president!'"

The state has placed other restrictions on the infamous family. The government prohibits any of the male decedents of the imam

from studying at a military or police academy.

"They are afraid we would get popular sympathy and return to the rule of the imamate again," Mohammed said.

The family is very insistent on their right to live in Yemen and engage as citizens.

"It is not harmful if members of the Al-Deen family are employed as consultants or deputies. Some of us are scholars, professors and doctors, and we live under the rule of the republic," said Saleem Hameed Al-Deen, another member of the family.

Mohammed, who works as a sales manager in a private company, and his 11 siblings all hold university degrees.

Looking for peace

Saleem is from part of the family that never left Yemen. He and his immediate family lived in Rada'a for decades. But when the 2011 uprisings happened, the family decided to move to Sana'a, looking for another fresh start.

"We were attacked by Al-Qaeda [affiliates] who thought we were enemies, [accusing us] of being affiliated with the Houthis (a sect of Zaidi Shiites in northern Yemen)," said Saleem. "We have no connection to any movement or sect."

Happier now in Sana'a, Saleem knows he will always be associated with his heritage.

"Our last name represents us," he said.

The family of Hameed Al-Deen is traced back to the grandson of Prophet Mohammed, Al-Hasn Bin Ali. Members of this family currently exist in Sana'a's Old City, Hajja, Ibb, Wadi Dhar, Taiz and Rada'a.

Escape disguised

Believed to be decedents of the Prophet Mohammed. It is very challenging family tree to draw and some estimate their loose family affiliations like second cousins to be in the millions. Relatives can be found in Sana'a, Hajja, Ibb, Wadi Dhar, Taiz and Rada'a.

An unidentifiable number chose to remain outside of Yemen after the revolution and some changed their names or shortened them to just Hameed to distance themselves from the stigma associated with the former ruling family's name. Especially on legal documents like passports, the family tries to avoid their last name.

Dr. Yahya Hameed Al-Deen, a pediatrician in Sana'a, said it can be in the best interest of his family members to distance themselves from the past.

"Some authorities refuse to employ my cousins because of their last names. If they work in companies, and are honored, their family names are not written on the certificates."

Family members say they have an easier time in the private sector, where merit can sometimes trump their heritage.

"We are [typically] deprived of promotions in the public sector," said Yahya.

There is also a large portion of the family that is trapped in Saudi Arabia, Yahya says. After they fled to the Gulf nation following the revolution, they were unable to obtain nationality and without passports for Yemen, they cannot move.

While there is documentation of some of the imam's family's brutal rulings while in power, a third-generation says these stigmas should not follow them around.

Participation at National Dialogue Conference

In February 2013, a group of the Hameed Al-Deen family issued an official statement, asking to be represented in the National Dialogue Conference, a request that was ultimately turned down.

"Our family cannot politically take part in state affairs," said Hassn Hameed Al-Deen, who issued the request. "This is our country and we want to have a hand in managing it."

The family says the dialogue would have been an opportunity

to correct some of the misconceptions they say are associated with them.

"We do not want to rule Yemen. What we want is our legal rights as any other Yemeni," said Hassn.

Hassn says they took to the streets in 2011 to participate in Yemen's uprising that toppled former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a political leader, who like the imam, is accused of holding onto power for

too long.

But members of the imam's family insist that their intentions are aligned with everyone else's.

"We want a new Yemen," said Hassn.

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They are afraid we would get popular sympathy and return to the rule of the imamate again



YT vision statement "To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Elections 2014

According to the plan, we should have elections before mid-2014. It will be local, parliamentary and presidential elections, provided we endorse a presidential system. We will also have regional elections for Yemen's new regions.

The crucial date is Feb. 21, 2014 because that will be exactly two years from the previous presidential election/referendum whereby President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi was made consensus president for the two year transition.

Next year's elections are supposed to bring change. They are a milestone for the transition, sending the message to Yemenis around the world that they have left the fighting behind and are now part of a new Yemen with a more just system of governance.

However, considering how matters are progressing or rather not progressing in real life, many Yemenis, including myself, are worried that the coming elections may not really bring the change we seek.

The main concern is that the balance of power politically has not really changed.

The strong traditional parties such as the former regime's party, the General People's Congress (GPC), and the Islah Party still dominate the scene and will definitely win most of the seats in the new government because of their large influence. The truth is that because of poverty, Yemenis—no matter how tired they are of the traditional powers, are going to be vulnerable and tempted to vote for parties in return for money.

Smaller parties need more time to establish their ground and prove their worth. They need a more stable and less poor environment so voters make their decisions without feeling pressured by economic need.

Other issues are more technical. One issue relates to the details of the new structure. The constitution is expected to outline a general framework for regions and local provinces but not in depth. These have to be drafted in laws and internal charters to establish functions, authorities and requirements of the new positions to be filled through elections at all levels.

We also don't know whether Hadi will or should have competition in the 2014 presidential election or whether it should be an extension of the transition. He could also stay president through a constitutional declaration.

We want elections because they are the only democratic means for choosing our leaders, but I doubt that we as nation and state, are ready for it to happen in a few months from now.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

When Western PC meets Arab democracy

The complications that accompany secular democracy in Middle East nations presents Western spectators with a difficult moral dilemma

Shlomo Avineri
Haaretz.com
First Published Sept. 20

One reason the West is having difficulty understanding what's happening now in the Arab world is its Eurocentric approach and its efforts to evaluate events using concepts and occurrences that characterized European historical development. When events in the Middle East refuse to fit into this Procrustean bed, the West is often left helpless in its cluelessness.

This lack of understanding is particularly evident with regard to the concept of secularism, which is of major importance given the rise of Islamist elements following the downfall of tyrannical regimes—as happened in Tunisia and Egypt—and given the complex struggle in Syria.

Throughout Western history, the processes of secularization were linked to the legacy of the Enlightenment heritage and went hand in hand with liberalization and democratization. In the Arab and Muslim worlds, however, the picture is completely different. There, secularization in the Middle East stemmed from the efforts of authoritarian rulers to copy Western models of secularism and impose them by force on traditional Muslim societies. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in

Turkey and the Shah in Iran saw the forcing of secularism onto traditional Muslim society as an integral part of their projects to modernize their nations.

Despite the differences between the two, both Atatürk and the Shah tried to forcibly uproot religious customs and institutions. For example, men were forbidden to wear turbans and women to wear veils. European styles of dress were imposed, and the educational system—a powerful tool in the modernization process—was characterized by secular content and didn't allow Islam any foothold in the state schools. In Turkey's case, replacing Arabic script with Latin script was aimed at cutting off the Turks not just from their Ottoman history but also from their link to Muslim holy writings.

But as demonstrated by the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the rise of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's party to power in Turkey, over time this forced secularization generated very broad popular opposition and brought to power, with popular support, Islamist elements that opposed secular coercion.

In the Arab world secularization was also an integral part of the modernization processes under military dictatorships. Former Egyptian presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser and Hosni Mubarak oppressed the Muslim Brotherhood, each in his own way, and saw a republic-

can government backed by the military as the best guarantee for maintaining the secular nature of the regime and the public square. Saddam Hussein in Iraq and the Assads in Syria, who placed secularization at the center of the Ba'ath ideology that characterized their regimes, imposed secularism more brutally.

Of course it is no coincidence that Saddam represented the Sunni minority in Iraq, which has a Shiite majority, while the Assad family relies on the Alawite minority in Syria, which has a Sunni majority. "Secularism" was a convenient ideological cover for maintaining regimes that in both countries represented a religious minority. But one cannot ignore the content these regimes poured into their rule beyond this veil. It turns out that tyranny and secularism can coexist.

As a result, what preserved the status of Iraq's Christians was actually Saddam's tyrannical regime, while in Syria, President Bashar Assad argues—quite rightly—that his regime was what protected the Christians, and to some extent the Druze, from oppression by the Sunni majority. It is also no coincidence that Saddam's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, was a Christian, as is Walid Muallem, the foreign minister of the Assad regime; these were not merely token appointments, but reflect a much deeper reality. It has also emerged in re-

cent weeks that the large Coptic Christian minority in Egypt sees the military regime that ousted elected President Mohamed Morsi as the only barrier against the Muslim Brotherhood's fundamentalist rule.

In other words, contrary to what happened in the West, in the Middle East secularism is associated with oppressive tyranny, and democratic processes—as in Turkey or Egypt—or partially democratic ones, as in Iran, bring religious extremists to power.

This complex situation presents Western political correctness with a moral dilemma. Western political narrative usually refers to political struggles in binary terms, as a struggle between tyranny and democracy, between secularism and benighted religion, between the forces of light and darkness. Obviously, even in the West the reality is more complicated, but there is no doubt that for historical reasons, in the Arab world the struggle is not between good and evil.

That's why it's so hard for the West to deal with what's going on in Egypt. After all, it's clear that the military staged a coup against the elected president, the point is that the democratically-elected president represented an antidemocratic and fundamentalist worldview, which is why much of Egypt's secular liberal elite, as well as its Coptic minority, found itself supporting the generals.

In Syria the situation is even more complicated: A substantial proportion of the refugees who have fled Syria are Christians, just as Iraq lost almost half of its Christian population after the fall of Saddam. It's not easy for Christians in Syria to support the horrific Assad regime, but for them the alternative is undoubtedly worse. This, by the way, is also one of the reasons the Russians are supporting Assad. At issue for Moscow are not just strategic and geopolitical considerations, but also the fear of the possible consequences of a radical Islamist victory in Syria for the domestic reality in Russia, where close to 20 percent of the population is Muslim (mostly Sunnis).

This complexity of tyrannical secular regimes alongside Islamic fundamentalism also explains why it is so hard to hope that the current upheavals will lead to democratization and the formation of a liberal democratic regime in any Arab country. The mistake being made by commentators, thinkers and Western statesmen who want to see the Arab world as a mirror of political developments in Europe is indicative of a provincial, Eurocentric bigotry that seeks to shape the world in Europe's image. It turns out that the notion of the "white man's burden" has a liberal version, a less-than-legitimate heir of traditional European imperialism.

Naming the dead: Putting a number and a face to drone deaths in Pakistan

Sameera
Carbonated.tv.com
First Published Sept. 23

The Bureau of Investigative Journalism (TBIJ), a London-based not-for-profit news organization) has initiated a project titled 'Naming the Dead', which aims to quantify and identify the number of people killed by drone strikes in Pakistan. The purpose is to challenge Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) claims that few civilians have lost their lives to America's drone war.

TBIJ's website keeps a comprehensive record of the victims of drone airstrikes in Pakistan, which according to the organization's calculations have killed at least 2,537 people. Estimates suggest that up to a quarter may have been civilians, including children.

The CIA claims a high rate for militant casualties, citing that strikes since May 2010 have killed more than 600 militants but no civilians. This claim has been repeatedly questioned and refuted by experts, journalists and researchers from both the international community as well as within Pakistan.

However a recently leaked

report from Pakistan showed that during the 2006-09 period covered in the document, officials had extensive internal knowledge of high civilian casualties. Rauf Khan Khattak, a former Political Agent from Pakistan and a long-time opponent of foreign drone strikes, believes the newest figures could be the most reliable obtained so far.

The CIA claims [it has] killed more than 600 militants but no civilians. This claim has been repeatedly questioned and refuted by experts, journalists and researchers from both the international community as well as within Pakistan.

"What you end up with in these reports is reasonably accurate, because it comes from on-the-ground sources cultivated over many years. And the political agent is only interest-

ed in properly understanding what actually happened," he told TBIJ.

At the end of January 2013, TBIJ was able to identify by name 213 people killed by drones in Pakistan who were reported to be middle or senior-ranking militants. The first names will be published on Monday.

A further 331 civilians have also now been named, 87 of them children.

"At the moment we know the names of fewer than 20 percent of those killed in Pakistan's tribal areas. At least 2,000 deaths still remain publicly anonymous," said Chris Woods, who leads the Bureau's covert drone war team.

"Our aim will be to identify by name many hundreds more of those killed. A significant number of those identities will be known by local communities, by U.S. and Pakistani officials, and by militant groups. We hope to convince them to share that information."

According to the Bureau, "Researchers based in Pakistan and the U.K. will seek to build up biographical information for all of those killed, whether civilian or militant—their name, age, gender, tribe, and village, for example. Where possible,

photographs, witness statements and official documentation will also be published.

The team will seek assistance from the Pakistan and U.S. governments in identifying those killed. And researchers will also call on Taliban factions and other militant groups to release information on the many hundreds of fighters killed in more than 360 U.S. drone strikes since 2004."

America's covert drone war appears to be entering a new phase.

Until recently, strikes were carried out with the tacit co-operation of host governments.

According to a Pakistani official who wanted to remain anonymous, "There is a tacit understanding to agree to the drone attacks and to deny the agreement, because the government doesn't want to go against public opinion."

A cable sent by Anne Patterson, the then U.S. ambassador to Pakistan in 2008, supports this claim.

"[Interior Minister Rehman] Malik suggested we hold off alleged Predator attacks until after the Bajaur operation. The PM [Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani] brushed aside Rehman's remarks and said, 'I don't care if they do it as long as

they get the right people. We'll protest in the National Assembly and then ignore it."

But support from Islamabad, Pakistan's capital city, no longer exists.

Recent drone strikes in Pakistan have been publicly condemned by the government as being 'in total contravention of international law.'

There is a tacit understanding to agree to the drone attacks and to deny the agreement, because the government doesn't want to go against public opinion.

If TBIJ's manages to provide convincing data (although current evidence is convincing enough) those who oppose predator drones in countries like Pakistan and Yemen will have a stronger case.

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Empire on top of the rock

Imam's former palace stand today as a tourist destination full of history

Story and photos by
Ali Abulohoom

Thousands of tourists visit Dar Al-Hajar, or the "rock palace," each year. It is an iconic part of Yemen's landscape and is admired for its architecture

and history by Yemen enthusiasts around the world. The palace seemingly grows out of the massive rock it lays on top of, combining nature and a human ingenuity.

Prior to the Sept. 26, 1962 revolution, the palace was a place to summer and vacation for the nation's ruler at the time, the imam.

the revolution reclaimed the nation for the people, it opened the rock palace up for the public.

Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen built the palace in the 1930s as a retreat from scorching summers in Taiz. It would remain in his family until his grandson was removed from power in a military coup, igniting Yemen's 1962 revolution. Located 15 km. west of Sana'a in Wadi Dahr, the palace has five stories. According to the imam's former guard, 90-year-old and still local Wadi resident, Ahmed Ali Al-Hamdani, the imam preferred Dar Al-Hajar to his palaces in Taiz, Sana'a and Hajja.

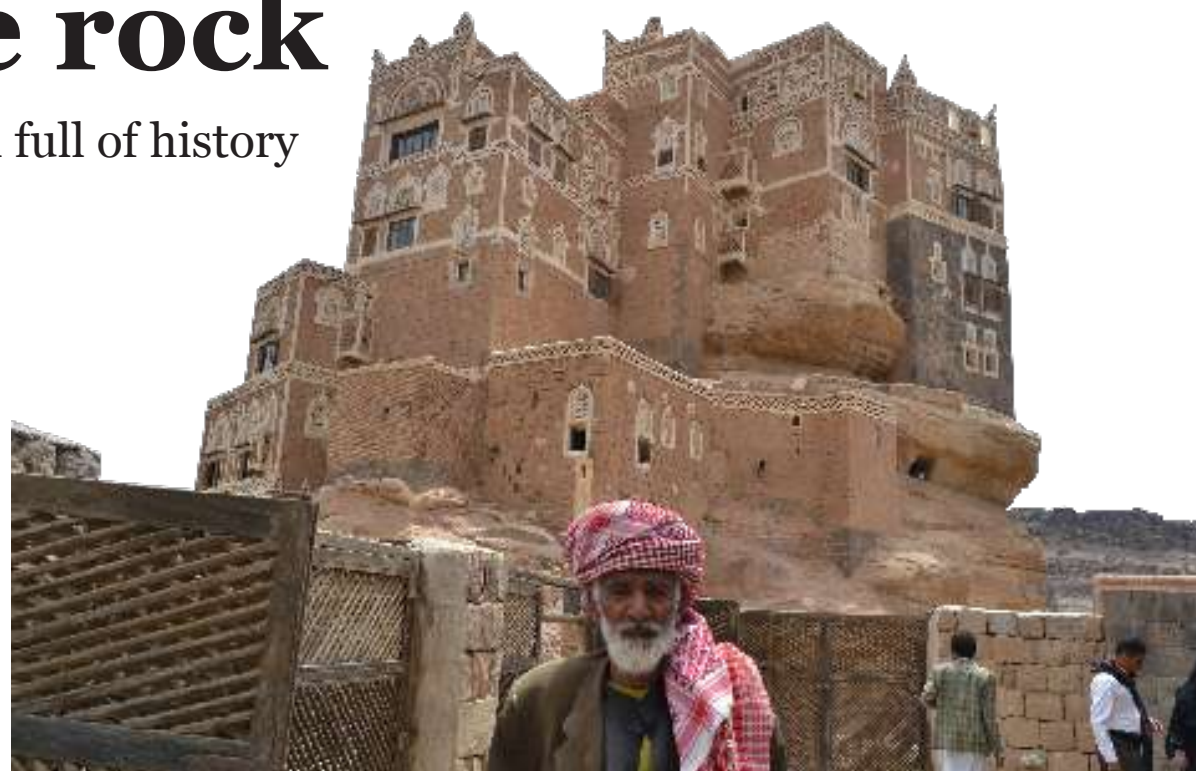
There are bedrooms, bathrooms, and numerous mafarajs, or living areas in the structure.

Imam Yahya enjoyed spending most of his time on the fifth-story Mafraj, a long, rectangular room with furniture along each of the walls. It was in this mafraj that he would receive social figures and dignitaries who came from all governorates to discuss national issues.

Al-Hamdani told the Yemen Times that the imam had his own butcher, Hajam, who would slaughter ten rams and five calves each morning for the leader, his family and guests.

Imam Yahya would take a walk around the palace orchards each morning. His gardeners and farmers would pick the ripest grapes, figs, pears and vegetables to give the imam to take back to the palace.

"There were small lands within the orchards that grew qat for the imam and his guests," Al-Hamdani said. Now, most of the orchards are



The rule of the imam is now only alive in the memories of men like 90-year-old Ahmed Ali Al-Hamdani.

used to grow qat.

"Imam Yahya married four women," Al-Hamdani said. "His first wife belonged to the Al-Mutwakel tribe. She was very generous and treated people kindly, just like the imam—who considered himself a Caliph of Muslims."

Contrary to Al-Hamdani's opinion, the imam is often remembered by historians as a brutal leader who was intolerant of opposing political ideologies.

But Al-Hamdani has fond memories of one of the imam's wives. Once, when Al-Hamdani's wife became ill, the imam's first wife approached him, though it was forbidden to appear in front of strangers, and asked him why he was down. She gave him money when she learned about his wife's illness.

The imam's three other wives were from Sanhan, Bani Hushais and Arhab.

When at Dar Al-Hajar, Al-Hamdani says the imam's wives had 50 maids.

Al-Hamdani said there are special passageways in Dar Al-Hajar to connect the kitchen to the maids' bedrooms. The imam's wives and children weren't allowed to come in contact with maids or male servants. The imam abided by strict class systems, historians say.

Many near Dar Al-Hajar do not have such kind things to say about the imam, who was known to be very administratively tightfisted.

Ali Saleh Al-Hamdani, a 30-year-old resident of Wadi Dahr, is the son of a man who was the accountant for the imam.

His father was responsible for distributing monthly salaries to the imam's soldiers. Each soldier received YR3 per month, he said. Although inflation rates have rendered that amount of money useless today, as a comparison, those who live near Dar Al-Hajar say a house could be built with YR6, about 3 cents today, at that time.

"My father was distributing salaries prior to Ramadan and [decided to give] each soldier a YR.5 raise. The imam found out and was going to punish my father, but my father was a clever man. He told the imam that he gave them raises to secure the imam a reward from God in the afterlife," Ali Saleh said.

Following the assassina-



tion of Imam Yahya in 1948, his son, Imam Ahmed took over and fled to Taiz and declared the city the administrative capital of Yemen.

"Imam Ahmed knew that revolutionaries were planning on sparking a revolution in Taiz, where many intellectuals were studying because the concentration of schools," said Yemeni historian Hisham Damaj, so the imam went to keep an eye on the opposition, visiting the rock

palace far less frequently than his father.

Following the 1962 revolution, when Ahmed's son was forced to flee to Saudi Arabia after a military coup after only a week in power, Dar Al-Hajar almost immediately became a symbol of the past.

Today it is revealed for its architectural beauty and a reminder of a family that ruled northern Yemen for close to 60 years.



Inside the palace are reminders of a more simple time, like this non-electric refrigerator.



Today the palace serves as a hot spot for tourists.

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Voices from print

Yemen's revolution through the eyes' of international media

'FREE REPUBLIC' PROCLAIMED

New Imam Of Yemen Reported Assassinated

ADEN (AP) — Broadcasts last night from the feudal Arab kingdom of Yemen reported the 85-year-old monarch enthroned last week was besieged in his palace and assassinated by a military faction, and a "free republic" was proclaimed.

The reports said the royal palace at Sana'a, the capital, was destroyed by artillery fire Wednesday night and the king's body was buried under its debris.

SOME DOUBTS were cast on these reports from other sources and the possibility was raised that a rebellious group had seized the radio at Sana'a without gaining much further immediate power. There appeared to be no doubt, however, that a coup had been carried out.

A late night broadcast from Sana'a heard by monitors in the Middle East said:

"The revolutionary command ordered army units to besiege the palace of the tyrant... shortly before 5 o'clock on the night of Sept. 26.

Tanks and armored cars moved and threw a siege around the royal palace but the tyrant resisted. When the time of the ultimatum expired army artillery began shelling the palace until it became rubble.

"All army units carried out their commands and orders throughout the country and had the situation under control while the tyrant was buried under debris in the capital. Men of the ousted regime were arrested and a republic proclaimed."

There was no direct word from supporters of the left-leaning king, Imam Mohammed Al-Badr.

THE TINY Red Sea kingdom in recent years has become a pawn in the cross-conflicts of the Arab world, Nasserism and the Soviet camp.

The intrigue reached quickly as far as New York where the head of the Yemeni delegation to the United Nations, a dynastic prince, said he was leaving for home immediately.

He is Prince Saif Al-Islam Al-Hassan, brother of the Imam Ahmed who died last week in Yemen and was succeeded by his son.

ONE REPORT said Mohammed Al-Badr was forced out and probably killed in a coup apparently engineered by friends of President Nasser's United Arab Republic. Members of the royal family at Ta'izz — mostly Yemeni forces were mounting a counter-attack from Ta'izz, the second capital.

The Yemeni legation in Bonn, West Germany, claimed the rebels controlled only part of the capital of Sana'a and that royalist forces were mounting a counter-attack from Ta'izz, the second capital.

Yemen's two most powerful fighting tribes — the Hashid and Bakel — had not announced allegiance to the coup. The Hashid and Bakel were militant supporters of Imam Ahmed, who ruled Yemen with an iron fist for 14 years until his death last week.

Radio Sana'a said the rebellion was led by Col. Abdullah Salal, who the radio claimed had been appointed commander-in-chief of the army on Badr's rise to the throne.

BADR ASCENDED the throne Sept. 19 after his father, Imam Ahmed, died of natural causes. The old man, known as "the Turkman," governed with an iron fist for 14 years.

While crown prince, Badr had visited Russia, Communist China and East Germany. He brought Soviet technicians into the country in an effort to modernize its Moslem tribal chieftains were known to oppose him.

Badr's father carried on a running feud with the British with the aim of shoving them out of the Aden protectorates, a chain of shielded along the southern rim of Arabia. The old monarch federated his kingdom in 1953 with President Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic, but the paper alliance never worked. Nasser declared it dissolved last year.

The Imam, Yemen's spiritual as well as temporal ruler, generally lives at Ta'izz near the Aden border, a city crowded with turbaned men in flowing gowns. The old king himself was known as "big turban."

IN ANCIENT TIMES Ta'izz befitted a prosperous caravan link between Africa and India. Then sea routes cut overland trade and Yemeni kings ruled a shrunken domain. But modern aid revitalized the land, and Yemen produced a growing list of exports — coffee, dates, hides, wool, rock salt and grain.

Nima Tamaddon

In the year the Yemeni imamate was overthrown and a new republic was created in the Middle East, the world was different. Much of the West at the time was consumed with the U.S.'s and Soviet Union's Cold War, culminating in the Cuban Missile Crisis, which put the world to the brink of nuclear war.

Although coverage may have been minimal, a review of old reports reveal international media was not completely negligent of the happenings in North Yemen in 1962 (before it was unified with the South in 1990). Right beside reports of the death of Marilyn Monroe, the American film star, were stories about the Arabic nation undergoing leadership changes.

"From the southern border to the capital at Sana'a, tribesmen appear delighted with the new republic," AP correspondent David Lancashire reported from Ta'izz, on Oct. 5, 1962.

On the other side of the Arab world, in the same year, the guns of war and revolution fell silent when Algeria voted for independence, after years of bloody war.

The Sept. 26 revolution in Yemen heralded one of the first confrontations between Arab regimes

and then left-wing republics in the region.

Two week after the revolution in Yemen, referring to the nation of modern-day Egypt, the AP reported, "The government of the United Arab Republic [UAR] pledged all its resources to resist any attack on the rebel regime." It accused Saudi Arabia and Jordan of aggression in Yemen's northern frontier.

The same report quoted then Yemeni Deputy Premier Abdul Rahman Baydany as saying, "Saudi Arabia had massed troops on the border and had slipped arms into Yemen," to confront the newly established revolutionary government in Sana'a.

"This leads the Yemen government to consider itself in a state of war with Saudi Arabia," the Yemeni official was quoted as saying in the AP story. Riyadh denied charges from both Sana'a and Cairo accusing it of supporting the toppled Yemeni royalists.

According to media reports, Egyptians then pledged support to what the Yemeni rebels called an "Islamic socialist republic in Yemen." They deliver tanks and arms to the rebels, reports read.

In another AP report, there is a detailed story about the way Saudi and Jordanian broadcasters were covering the Yemeni battle, in a biased manner.

"The Saudi Arabian Mecca radio said tribal warriors fighting on the side of Prince Saif Al Islam Al Hassan were attacking in the direction of republican capital [...]. Radio Amman of Jordan said the royalist forces had begun marches both on Sana'a and Hodeida," according to an AP report published on Oct. 12, 1962.

Following the revolution, Yemen was flooded with cheap foreign crops, and traditional agricultural practices fell apart. It was during

this time, according to independent studies, that qat growing became increasingly popular among farmers, and it replaced food crops.

According to stories published in some international media outlets, the Soviet Union, "which had an extensive aid program under way during Imam Ahmed's rule," was the first country to recognize the new republic.

"Any aggression from outside on the Yemeni Arab Republic will be considered aggression against the USSR," declared Moscow, in an AP report.

Then the newly born Republic of Yemen was recognized by "Gamal Abdel Nasser's UAR," which appeared to have had prior knowledge of the revolution.

An story dispatched from Aden one week after the toppling of the imam's dynasty acknowledged the new military regime.

A wave of political executions, started after the September revolution. It drew the attention of foreign correspondents covering events in Yemen. "More arrests and executions in a wave of blood-letting," they wrote.

Less than a week after proclaiming the Republic of Yemen, an AP report estimated that "70 members of the royal family and

Yemen's Imam Had Big Yen For Drygoods

SAN'A, Yemen (AP) — Imam (King) Ahmed Al-Badr, who was a soft touch salesman.

His palaces have assortment of textiles, odds and ends. The stretch more than 100,000 yards of

The deceased monarch died at 71 after 15 years by guile and the son, Badr, lasted less than a year before being chased by an army of

The new rulers of Arabia nation found 100,000 yards of traditionally used cheap cotton she had 500 pairs of socks.

Part of the lo

Mideast War Threatened By Yemen Crisis

Jordan, Saudi Arabia Are Pitted Against Rebels And UAR

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 5 (AP) — A deepening crisis over Yemen threatened today to touch off a Middle East conflict pitting conservative monarchies against President Nasser's United Arab Republic.

On one side are the monarchies of Saudi Arabia and Jordan and on the other the Yemeni revolutionary regime backed by the UAR.

The crisis, touched off by the overthrow of Yemen's ancient throne in September, reached a new fever point yesterday with threats by the rebel regime to invade Saudi Arabia's main southern port of Qizan and the interior city of Najran.

Supporting Attempts — Saudi Arabia and Jordan are supporting attempts by the deposed Yemeni king, Imam Mohammed Al-Badr, to regain his throne. The United Arab Republic has sent planes and tanks and perhaps 1,000 soldiers to the tiny Red Sea country's revolutionary regime.

retainers were slaughtered when rebels shelled and seized the royal palace at Sana'a."

In those days, Radio Sana'a, controlled by the military regime and was "almost the only source of information" for Yemenis. It was also used as a tool for intimidating the public, according to reports.

"Those who collaborated with the old regime will pay for their mistakes," Reuters quoted Col. Abdullah Salal, premier and head of the revolutionary council of the new republic, as saying.

Silence Surrounds Death of Imam

ADEN, September 20.—Silence has surrounded the death of King Ahmed Ben Yayha Imam, bearded priest ruler of the mystic Red Sea kingdom of Yemen.

Yemeni Radio yesterday reported the death of the 86-year-old Arab monarch but gave no details.

The broadcast heard in Aden said Crown Prince Emir Badr had been proclaimed



Imam of the tiny Kingdom of five million people.

King Ahmed was the absolute ruler of a hot, barren, little-known land in the south-west of the Arabian peninsula.

One of the last despotic monarchs in the world, he reigned ruthlessly.

The Imam was a ruler in the Grand Arabian Nights manner.

The King became spiritual and temporal ruler of the Yemen in 1948 after his father and three of his five younger brothers had been shot.

In March last year, he was wounded in an assassination attempt during an official visit to the Red Sea port of Hodeida.

Two of the would-be assassins were publicly beheaded, and their bodies dragged through the dust to hang from a tree.

In 1958, Yemen federation known as "United Arab States" was created by Egypt

Yemen king now living in remote Arabian hills

By John Halabi
Reuters staff writer

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Imagine a primitive land of mountains and valleys where Indian-style smoke signals are still the main method of communication.

A land where the brown-skinned young women have as-
toundingly beautiful black eyes.

shoulders and rarely see a man from farther away than their own little village.

This is the wild and remote Yemen, an Arabian kingdom suddenly thrust into the world's headlines by the overthrow of Imam (King) Mohammed Al-Badr by Brig-Gen. Abdullah Salal's republic forces in September.

By air and jeep I recently

"I can send any message to Sana'a and have the reply within half an hour," he said.

The areas we crossed were virtually without signs of modern civilization. There were no schools, radios, newspapers, tele or even irrigation.

Yemeni tribesmen were

around their lower body. Their women wear a colored cloth dress and a straw hat, but no veil. They look healthier than the men and work in the fields with them.

One girl told me: "You are the first foreign people to visit here. We do not know any-
borders of our

New Yemen Regime Plunges Into Wave Of Bloodletting

ADEN (AP) — Yemen's new uprising last Wednesday. But the Soviet Union, which had an

the royal house had prior knowledge of the revolution and try to recognize the new country for their Ta'izz Saturday — the first plane set up for

estimated 70 members of the royal family and

MINISTER, Ahmed Moallem, who overthrew Imam Al-Badr and proclaimed a republic, said the

was shelled and with his uncle, minister said the

he came to a leaders

THE SOVIET UNION made the bid in a memorandum delivered last year and promoted since

Yemen Rebels Claim Takeover

ADEN (AP) — Rebels who today said a re-

place in Sana'a at 5

the capital.—A.A.P.

LONDON, Sept. 27. — A public stoppage of

to the call to bus workers

public transport.—A.A.P.

THE SOVIET UNION made the bid in a memorandum delivered last year and promoted since

THE SOVIET UNION made the bid in a memorandum delivered last year and promoted since

THE SOVIET UNION made the bid in a memorandum delivered last year and promoted since

YEMENI REBELS NAME PREMIER

Former Head of Imam's Bodyguard

Considers Saudi Arabia Foe

Yemen Says It's War

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes

Yemen Undergoing Changes



On the occasion of

National Day Anniversary (26 September)

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President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi

Head and members of parliament, Cabinet and the Shura Council
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Governors and general secretaries and members of Local Councils
Clergies, social figures and intellectuals
And all Yemenis

May all have a happy anniversary and return in the upcoming years within a secure, stable and sustainable development in which all Yemenis, Islamic and Arabic nations witness prosperity, progress and well-being.

Abdulrahman Hayel Saeed Anam
Deputy head of The Supreme Spervisory Council

Ali Mohammed Saeed Anam
Head of Supreme Supervisory Council



هائل سعيد انعم وشركاه
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Know your Yemeni presidents

Presidents of Unified Yemen



Ali Abdulla Saleh
(July 1978-May 1990), North Yemen
(May 1990 – November 2011),
Unified Yemen

On July 17, 1983, the People's Constituent Assembly elected Saleh to a five-year term as the president of the republic. He also became the commander of the Armed Forces in the North. Unity was declared on May 22, 1990, and Saleh was declared as president.

After 33 years of rule, Saleh stepped down after a popular uprising started in 2011. His government was replaced by a transitional government led by Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi.



Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi
(February 2012-Present)

Hadi was elected as the interim president in a one-candidate election, replacing Saleh. Hadi has issued presidential decrees restructuring the military, including the removal of dozens of military commanders loyal to Saleh or other powers. He has also headed the country's comprehensive

National Dialogue Conference that kicked off on March 18, 2013.

The GCC Initiative, which outlined the country's political transition, called for elections after two years of transitional government. Many Yemenis are skeptical that elections will be held on February 2014.

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

North and South Yemen struggled to liberate their countries for decades. In the North, it was against the imamate rule. In the South, there was a call to end the British occupation. The Sept. 26, 1962 revolution ended imamate rule in the North and the Oct. 14, 1967 revolution ended the British occupation in South Yemen.

It was not the end of conflict in the two countries, however. The following is a short guide to the presidency of Yemen, including both former North and South Yemen leaders.

Presidents of South Yemen



Qahtan Al-Shabi
(November 1967-May 1969)

After a successful revolution that saw the end of the British occupation, Al-Shabi, one of the leading revolutionaries, became the South's president on November 30, 1967. On May 22, 1969, Al-Shabi was arrested by the opposition and he remained in prison for the rest of his life. Salem Rubei Ali took office.



Ali Nasser Mohammed
(April 1980- January 1986)

Mohammed came to office on April 22, 1980. He declared a continued commitment to socialist ideology and maintained relations with the Soviet Union. His era witnessed many developmental achievements. Oil was explored in the South for the first time

during his rule.

On January 13, 1986, a short but bloody war broke out between Southern factions that lasted one week. The opposition emerged victorious and Mohammed left for Ethiopia before eventually settling in London.

Presidents of North Yemen



Abdulla Al-Salal
(September 1962-November 1967)

After leading a revolution against the imamate rule, Al-Salal became the first president of the Arab Yemen Republic. He was the commander of the Royal Guard of Imam Mohammed Al Badr. The imam only ruled for one week before rebels launched a coup and declared a republic on Sept. 26, 1962. It was Al-Salal that leaked information about

the imam's military strategy. Al-Salal was, in turn, deposed by Abdulrahman Al-Eryani in a coup in 1967 while on a visit to Iraq.



Abdulrahman Al-Eryani
(November 1967-June 1974)

After the coup that deposed Al-Salal, Al-Eryani set up a republican council. Four members of the council rotated as its heads. He also formed a national council and a legislative authority. During his rule, he conducted the first negotiations over unity between

the North and South. Though the imam's loyalists regained control over Sa'ada, border crossings in Hajja, and managed to seize Sana'a for 70 days, El-Eryani crushed the royalists and ended the siege. Other power players within his government pressured him until he agreed to resign. Ibrahim Al-Hamdi was his successor.



Ibrahim Al-Hamdi
(June 1974-October 1977)

Al-Hamdi came to power after Al-Eryani's resignation. Al-Hamdi is remembered for investing in the military, improving the economy and combating corruption. During his presidency, Yemen made big economic strides. The first census in Yemen was conducted during his Al-Hamdi's rule. He issued the Shura council electoral law, set up the Supreme Committee of Elections and the five-year development plan.

During his rule, an agreement was reached to integrate the educational curricula of North and South

Yemen.

On October 11, 1977, Al-Hamdi was assassinated, along with his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Abdulla Al-Hamdi. They were assassinated in the home of Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Al-Ghashmi.



Ahmed Al-Ghashmi
(October 1977-June 1978)

After Al-Hamdi's death, Al-Ghashmi took the helm as the nation's new president in October of 1977. He was keen to continue investing in development like his predecessor. He issued a presidential decree, establishing the People's Constituent Assembly. On June 24 1978, he was killed when a bomb exploded in his Sana'a office.



Judge Abdulkareem Al-Arashi
(June 1978- July 1978)

After Al-Ghashmi's assassination in Sana'a on June 24, 1978, a 10-member military command council was set up. Al-Arashi headed the council and also became the General Commander of the Armed Forces.

The council issued a statement on June 24, 1978, announcing that another president would be chosen after 40 days. Forty days later, Saleh was announced

as president of North Yemen.



Salem Rubei Ali
(June 1969- 1978)

The June 22 Movement, a movement led by Salem Rubei Ali to end Al-Shabi's rule, led to the announcement of Ali as the head of the Military Command Council.

The first phase of the Ali's rule was characterized by the shift towards socialism, and included nationalizing industries.

He held several negotiations with President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi for the sake of unity. Ali was killed on June 26, 1978, after being sentenced to death by the Socialist Party and other government officials.



Abdulfatah Ismael
(June 1978- 1980)

Ismael was announced as the president of South Yemen on June 26, 1978. He continued efforts to unite Yemen. He maintained previous unity-related agreements and held deliberations with President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Ismael also improved relations with neighboring countries.

On April 22, 1980, the Aden Socialist Party accepted Ismael's resignation. Ismael had serious disputes with the leadership of the Socialist Party, including Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammed.





مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Bin Sumait
Executive General Manager
And all staff of

Masila Petroleum Exploration and Production Company
(PetroMasila)

present their warmest congratulations to

H. E. Field Marshal / Abdrabbu Mansour Hadi
President of the Republic of Yemen

And to all Yemeni people on the occasion of

26th September Revolution.

Wishing the Republic of Yemen and its wise leadership further achievements,
progress and prosperity.

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Sana'a Military Museum documents the revolution

Special Sept. 26 display

Story and photos by
Amal Al-Yarisi

At the entrance of the Military Museum in Sana'a, six life-size statues are strategically placed on the ground, depicting the imam's forces.

The museum courtyard is a line of parked, vintage vehicles, all dating back to the imam's reign in North Yemen. The museum has 11 halls, many named after national occasions such as the Sept. 26 revolution.

Photos hanging on the Sept. 26 Hall depict revolutionaries who fought against the imam's rule. Old guns and weapons lay against walls and on the ground.

Visitors' attention is captured as they move slowly from one photo to another, reading descriptions and taking everything in.

Secondary school student Osama Adel Mana stares into a glass box sitting in the middle of the hall. In it is an old map used by revolutionaries, marking the battle front during the fight against the imam.

"I came to the museum to learn

more about this revolution that was fought by great people," Mana said.

The Sept. 26 revolution ended an imam reign that last from 1918 to 1962 in the North.

Located in the Tahrir district of Sana'a, the Military Museum displays photos and objects from the days of the revolution. It is a destination for many schools and universities who arrange trips for their students.

Museum guide Ahmed Ali told the Yemen Times that more than 1,000 students visit the museum every year.

"The number of visitors has increased this year," he said. Many of the museum's collectables are items belonging to the former imam's and revolutionaries, as well as items from the October 14, 1963 armed struggle that was the beginning of the end of British occupation in the South.

"Some of the photos are of Egyptian revolutionaries who support the Yemeni revolution [against imamate rule]," Ali said.

Another hall focuses on the 70 day siege on Sana'a by royalists following the Sept. 1962 revolution.

When Egyptian forces left Yemen during Egypt's six-day war with Israel, royalists took advantage of their departure to launch attacks in Sana'a and other governorates in the North. Revolutionaries still had the

support of Egypt, Syria and Algeria and were ultimately victorious.

Museum attendee Jamal Al-Sifyani criticized the museum for not giving more information and context for the photos, telling the Yemen Times he does "not know what" he is looking at.

"There is not enough information to describe the events of Sept. 26. You wouldn't know what happened by looking at these photos, unless you witnessed the revolution," Al-Sifyani.

Ali said visitors should approach museum guides and ask questions if they want more information.

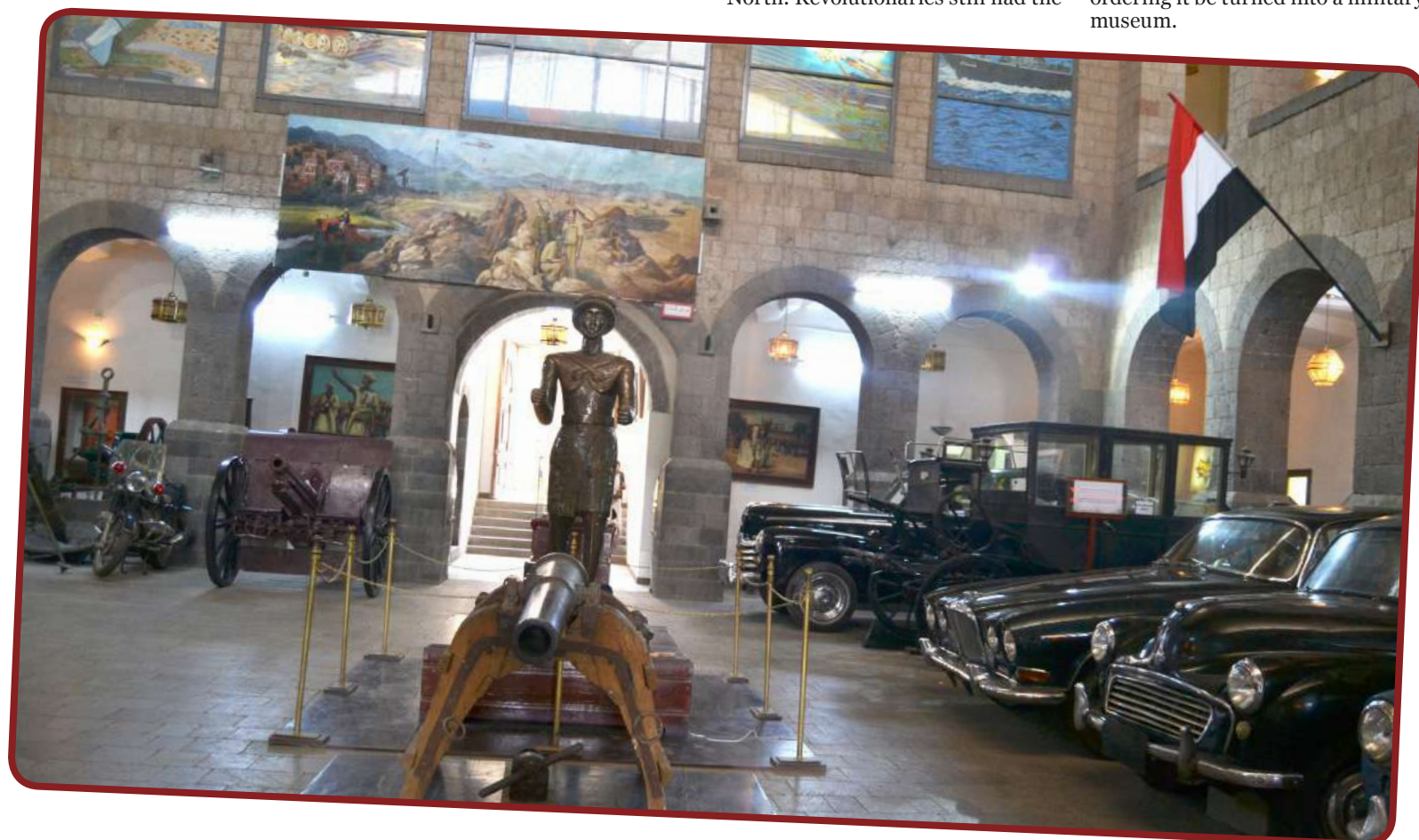
"We are here to tell the history of Yemen," Ali said.

The museum was constructed in 1902, initially as a school named Al Sana'a.

The building was transformed into a prison in 1918 after a decree issued by Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. It was later the headquarters of the Iraqi military forces that trained the Yemeni army in 1940.

In 1945, the building underwent another transformation, being used to receive high profile guests in North Yemen. It was the Interior Ministry headquarters from 1962 through 1984.

It has been used as a museum since 1986 after former President Ali Abdullah Saleh issued a decree ordering it be turned into a military museum.



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Website : www.sbsyemen.com

VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The Executive Bureau for the Acceleration of Aid Absorption and Policy Reforms funded by the World Bank is looking for a skilled and motivated BA/BSc holder in Business, Commerce or any relevant discipline with at least 4 years' experience to fill the position of **Administrative and Procurement Assistant**.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

Under the direct supervision of the EB Managing Director, the applicant will be responsible for assisting the EB in the effective implementation of EB procurement and providing general administrative support to the EB Managing Director as outlined in the EB Operations Manual as follows:

- Carry out EB procurement plan in accordance with World Bank policies and procedures.
- Maintain accurate records of all tenders, quotations and procurement activities,
- Maintain a diary of activities associated with tendering, quotation, negotiations and procurement,
- Prepare procurement reports as required by the EB,
- Carry out routine and frequent assessment of best prices available from competing firms and contractors and update EB records on suppliers, and provide all records for short notice inspection and audits,
- Carry out admin on the project in accordance with the EB Operations Manual and assist in the preparation of EB annual budgets and procurement plans,
- Define and implement a functional reference and filing system and coordinate access to Project files,
- Perform a variety of clerical duties for the EB and assist the Managing Director in the preparation of periodic reports and presentations for the EB Board of Directors, preparation of technical and financial progress reports and coordination of EB staff meetings and EB technical meetings with stakeholders,
- Coordinate logistics and itineraries for EB consultant missions
- Carry out any other such duties which may be assigned.

Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

- Good knowledge and understanding of procurement processes/practices and their application to World Bank Group operational work.
- Fluency in English is essential.
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office, including Microsoft Excel.
- Strong communication skills with ability to prepare, present and discuss findings in written and oral form.
- Ability to function effectively in multi-disciplinary teams within a matrix management environment.
- Knowledge Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations Context and exercising appropriate behaviors in FCS environment.

Please submit your application by email including letter of motivation and detailed CV to
rmohammed2@worldbank.org

by 12:00 noon **Thursday October 3, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The Executive Bureau for the Acceleration of Aid Absorption and Policy Reform funded by the World Bank is looking for a skilled and motivated BA/BSc holder in accounting, finance or any relevant discipline with at least 5 years' experience to fill the position of **an Accountant**.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

The Accountant will be responsible for maintaining the EB budget and financial transactions in accordance with policies, guidelines and procedures acceptable to the World Bank.

- Participate in preparation of EB annual and quarterly work plans, prepare advance requests for World Bank funding in the applicable format;
- Participate in EB quarterly work planning and progress reporting meetings with the EB Managing Director;
- Assist the EB in budget monitoring and revision;
- Manage the EB accounting system, including reporting and filling in accordance with the EB procedures;
- Maintain petty cash transactions, including writing receipts, preparing payment request forms, disbursement of cash and clearance of advances;
- Manage banking transactions related to the project, including preparing bank transfer requests, submitting them to the bank, monitoring transfers and preparing monthly bank reconciliation statements and reporting;
- Reconcile all balance sheet accounts and maintain records on file;
- Prepare EB financial reports for agreement and clearance by the Managing Director as required;
- Monitor and ensure expenditure of EB funding is made in accordance with World Bank procedures and approved by the World Bank and EB Managing Director, as appropriate;
- Check budget lines to ensure that all transactions are correctly booked to the correct budget lines;
- Ensure documentation relating to payments are duly approved by Managing Director;
- Report any actual or potential financial issues to the Managing Director and World Bank as appropriate;
- Continuously improve systems & procedures to enhance internal controls to satisfy audit requirements;
- Maintain an inventory file to support purchases of all equipment/assets;
- Prepare financial reports (monthly, quarterly, and annually)
- Undertake other relevant matters assigned by Managing Director and World Bank project TTL.

Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

- Good knowledge of administrative and accounting regulation and procedures of the government of Yemen;
- Good computer skills (MS Word), spreadsheet (MS Excel), and accounting software.
- Proven ability to produce timely financial reports as required
- Ability to work effectively either individually or in a team of cross-cultural environment
- Knowledge Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations Context and exercising appropriate behaviors in FCS environment.

Please submit your application by email including letter of motivation and detailed CV to
rmohammed2@worldbank.org

by 12:00 noon **Thursday October 3, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN CIVIL AVIATION AND METEOROLOGY AUTHORITY (CAMA) SANA'A NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PROJECT- (Phase-1)

Construction of the Remaining Works of New International Passenger Terminal Building

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

The Government of Yemen has received a credit from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development towards the costs of the construction of Sana'a New International Project – Phase 1 and intend to apply a portion of the funds to eligible payments under the contract (s) resulting from the bidding for which the pre-qualification is conducted.

The Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA) intends to pre-qualify contractors for the remaining construction works related to the new Passenger Terminal Building Project

The Remaining Works are as follows included but not limited to:

- a) Remaining Works of the New Passenger Terminal Building (TB) (Structural and Architectural Works).
- b) Terminal Building Ground Water Tank.
- c) Mechanical Works Installation.
- d) Electrical Works Installation.
- e) Electro & Mechanical Yard (EMY) and Service Gate.
- f) External Works.
- g) Equipment end Systems (ELV, SAS, Telecom, Conveying System,...etc.)

Prequalification will be conducted through prequalification procedures of the High Tender Board Committee Guidelines and it is open to all bidders from eligible countries as prequalification document.

Interested eligible applicants may obtain further information and inspect to collect the complete set of the prequalification document at CAMA (Project Implementation Unit) address given below or from our web address ***www.camayemen.com*** from the day of this announcement.

Application for prequalification SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO CAMA (Chairman Office) TO THE ADDRESS MENTIONED BELOW BY Thursday 31.10.2013 at 10:00 O'CLOCK and be clearly marked "Application to pre-qualify Contractors for the construction of Sana'a New Int. Airport Project – Phase 1 – Terminal Building, CAMA –TBD-2013 ICB NO: Y0205/5/6".

(PIU) address is:

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
Mohammed Y. Alyadomi
Airport Road (Jiraf)
Sana'a Republic of Yemen
Phone: 00967- 327668
Fax : 00967- 327667
E-Mail: nsiap@camayemen.com
siadp2004@yahoo.com.hk

(CAMA) address is:

The Chairman
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HEAD Office, Zubeiry Street
P.O. Box: 1042,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel. Nr. +967 1 274717
Fax. Nr. +967 1 274718
E. Mail chairman@cama.gov.ye

PALM YEMEN Ltd. Company Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

JOB VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

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POSITION	DESCRIPTION
Laundry Attendant	Laundry Attendant is to coordinates the work efforts of the production and dry cleaning areas of the laundry department. Oversees productivity of other laundry associates, conducts weekly inventories; other duties as assigned by . Key duties/responsibilities of Laundry attendant are to sorts dried articles according to type, folds and places item in appropriate storage area, sorts torn and stained articles, sorts and counts articles to verify quantities on laundry requisitions, soaks contaminated articles and processes in de-staining cycle, clean lint traps and sweeps laundry room, loads articles into washer and adds specified amount of detergent, soap or other cleaning agent by programming laundry machines, operates laundry machinery such as washers, driers and ironers, starts machine that automatically washes and rinses articles and lifts clean, wet articles from washer and places them successively into driers for measured time cycles and other duties related to the position.
Executive Secretary	Executive Secretary is responsible for providing secretarial, clerical and administrative support in order to ensure that services are provided in an effective and efficient manner. His /Her main activities are to receive, direct and relay telephone and fax messages, maintain the general filing system and file all correspondence, assist in the planning and preparation of meetings, conferences, and other duties related to the position.
Training Coordinator	Training coordinator works in the company to Identify training and development needs within an organization through job analysis, appraisal schemes and regular consultation with Head of departments and HR Director; Conduct ongoing Training Needs Analysis across the whole services and make sure that they are in line with company goals and objectives. Develop and implement training programs for employees in all departments and areas. Training programs can involve the day-to-day functions of the company and include work practices and methods. Identify and supervise training implementation agreements and negotiations with local and international providers. The training coordinator works with established programs in an organization to ensure that all workers receive the knowledge and skills to perform their jobs. The training coordinator might also develop new training programs or update existing programs for new work methods and equipment. Training sessions for employees also include safety policies and procedures, sexual harassment awareness training and diversity training. The training coordinator also maintains records in the organization and schedules employees for yearly training sessions. Coordinator must work with management and supervisory staff to develop individual training plans for employees.
Maintenance Assistant Engineer	Maintain the entire Palm Yemen (i.e., the main building, the Tent Restaurant and the Health Club facility and grounds) including the physical building structures, all plant, and related equipment in accordance with energy conservation and preventative maintenance programs. Ensure that all contractual requirements are complied with, and that budgetary goals are met. The position is also responsible for the safety and security of guests and associates of the Palm Yemen, especially in relation to Fire & Life Safety, Evacuation and Security issues. Ensure full compliance with, and implementation of, Department of State (DOS) Fire & Life Safety, security and facility standards plus Corporate policies and procedures. Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must have thorough knowledge of all types of mechanical equipment such as chillers, boilers, water treatment, and refrigeration equipment.• Must have thorough knowledge of plumbing and electrical systems, power, water and gas supplies.• Must have experience in office procedures, ordering materials, record keeping systems, applicable building laws, building construction, blueprint reading, etc.• Must possess good computer skills.

This is a key position within the Palm Yemen management structure and as such should take a senior manager's overview of the Palm Yemen's operation to ensure that the Palm Yemen achieves its guest and associates satisfaction and profitability targets.

**Interested Qualified applicants can send CV to HR.Recruiter@palmyemen.com
Deadline: October 7th, 2013. Only the short list will be contacted to attend the interview.**



“We are committed to holding elections on time and people can vote either for Hadi or any other candidate”

About five months before his term is expected to end, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi faces a divided nation. Will the transitional president have his term extended? Will elections be held?

Some political stakeholders in Yemen say the extension of his term is inevitable to grant the transitional government more time to create a stable political environment. However, others argue that granting President Hadi an extension term would only extend Yemen's crisis and violate the Gulf Cooperation Council's Initiative.

In an interview with the Yemen Times, Saeed Shamsan, the head of the Islah Party's political department, and Abdulqadir Sallam, a leading figure in the General People's Congress (GPC), talk about a possible extension for President Hadi and speculate about the future of the national dialogue and reconciliation in Yemen.

Photos and interview by
Mohammed Al-Hasani



Let us start with you, Mr. Shamsan. What was the outcome of the last meeting of the Joint Meeting Parties [a coalition of Yemeni opposition factions], in which you said you would take a stand against giving an extension to President Hadi?

Shamsan: We did not touch on this issue in the meeting. It was not part of the agenda. But in principle, we discussed this issue from different aspects. We touched on the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanism, and we decided that we are committed to implementing the Initiative including holding presidential elections on time, which is slated to be held at the end of the transitional period in February 2014.

But you have not made it clear. Are you for or against the extension?

Shamsan: Some factions of the Joint Meeting Parties have objected to this.

What is your stance towards the General People's Congress (GPC) who recently accused you of opposing the Gulf Initiative and preparing for a second transitional phase?

Shamsan: This is only a matter of creating confusion in Yemeni politics and an attempt to foil political reconciliation in order to hurt the president and the consensus government.

But you were a part of a committee that prepared a plan for a second transitional phase, a possible extension for President Hadi.

Shamsan: Let me assure you that this is not true. This was not part of our agenda and we did not discuss it in the manner it has been discussed in other media outlets.

Were there any members of your party included in the committee?

Shamsan: Absolutely not.

All right, let us pose the question to Mr. Sallam. Why do you object to granting President Hadi an extension?

Sallam: We totally reject an extension term, even for one hour,

because the Gulf Initiative was signed by political parties, and it applies within a specific period of time. Thus, the extension process goes against it and opposes people's demands of establishing a modern civil state that abides by law and the constitution. However, even the Technical Committee of the National Dialogue Committee has been misleading people about its assigned missions.

We totally reject an extension term, even for one hour, because the Gulf Initiative was signed by political parties, and it applies within a specific period of time

Recently, you, Sallam, issued a statement accusing some parties of violating the Gulf Initiative. Which parties?

Sallam: All political parties. You know that effects of the second Egyptian revolution aimed to correct the first one may be extended to Yemen.

Does the Islah Party refuse an extension for President Hadi?

Shamsan: Yes.

Do you think it's appropriate to hold presidential elections in 2014?

Shamsan: Sure. We support holding the elections on time as stated in the Gulf Initiative and will never revoke that recognition.

Is the political situation both in the South and North suitable to hold the elections?

Shamsan: I do not think the NDC will pave an appropriate way for the elections. We still have five months so let's not put the cart before the horse and talk about the extension.

So you agree with the GPC's last statement that calls an extension of the transitional period, an extension of the crisis?

Shamsan: Yes, we agree on this point.

Can you identify the parties that are attempting to violate the political reconciliation agreement?

Sallam: All political parties represented by the GPC and its allies and the JMPs and its allies. These parties don't have any initiative to establish a new civil state, but they are dedicating themselves to the past. They are the past, present and future's partners. The Gulf Initiative called for the establishment of a committee to illustrate the initiative's terms 15 days after signing it but the political parties violated that point.

What do you think Mr. Shamsan?

Shamsan: I can firmly say that the GPC is obstructing the political reconciliation to its last moment and Sallam was referring to his party when he said some parties don't want the NDC to come up with actual outcomes. However, we are serious and determined to come up with solutions that serve the public interest and enable us to reach a secure future.

Why do you oppose an extension of the transitional period?

Shamsan: We object to the extension because nobody is entitled to demand an extension. On what basis can we demand an extension? I have said that we are committed to holding elections on time and people can vote either for Hadi or any other candidate. All we are

currently concerned about is the NDC's outcomes.

The issue of an extension was presented in the NDC?

Shamsan: It was presented by the Good Governance Working Group, which is the only body entitled to present proposals to be discussed by the NDC's presidency and the Reconciliation Committee and finally decided on by the General Committee.

I can firmly say that the GPC is obstructing the political reconciliation to its last moment

Why did you object to the small committee formed by the Southern Issue Working Group?

Sallam: To squeeze the 565 NDC members who represent all of Yemen into a committee composed of 16 members is a sort of political trick aimed to deter the conference from its agenda. Thus, such ploys don't lead to any solutions and is similar to the several previously-formed committees.

Why haven't you been against other committees?

Sallam: We oppose all decisions that go against the NDC's planned track. Our first opposition was that to the establishment of the Technical Committee for the NDC.

But the second deputy of the GPC, Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Eryani, represented you in the committee?

Sallam: Yes, that's right, but these are political tricks to manipulate people's desire to build a civil state. Forces associated with Saudi Arabia want this thing, and we know the leaders who have received monthly salaries from Saudi Arabia.

Who are those leaders?

Sallam: High-ranking political leaders, senior officers, sheikhs

and senior lawyers as well as journalists.

What about Ali Abdulla Saleh?

Sallam: It's possible he doesn't. I don't exclude any one of those political parties' leaders.

Translated from Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi and Bassam Khamerie

All we are currently concerned about is the NDC's outcomes





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بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون
أسود. 7 3 6 3 3 6 6 6 6
777773688

للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006
رزقاء كاملة المواصفات،
هايدروليك. 777245778
737665552

مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي
يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي
وشارع هائل ، 4 لبن، أرض حره.
الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح،
الدور الثاني الواجهة فقط حجر
للإتصال: 777384017

المراجعة - إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابه - محادثة) -
إجابة إستخدام الحاسوب -
إجابة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة
يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في
العلوم المالية والمصرفية
والإدارية. 714796729 - 737299730

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

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

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

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

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

ماجستير محاسبة - 8سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) آخرها رئيس قسم

بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والأعمال الادارية أكثر من 6 سنوات - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية فقط. 777991248

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معاهد

٠١/٤٤٥٨٣/٣/٤
٠١/٢٦٤٢٣١
ف: ٠١/٥٥٧٤٥٠
٠١/٥٣٧٨٧١
٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦
٠١/٤٤٨٥٧٣

شركات التأمين

٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥
٠١/٢٧٢٩٣٤
الشركة اليمنية للإسالمية للتأمين
٠١/٢٠٨٢٣٧
٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣
٠١/٤٣٨٨٠٩
٠١/٤٣٨٤٠/١/٢
٤٤٨٣٩٩

مدارس

تلفاكس: ٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠
موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٥٦٤٥
٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦
٠١/٤٣٤٤٣٣
٠١/٣٧٠١٩١/٢
٠١/٣٧٠١٩٣
٠١/٤٤٨٥٨/٩
٠١/٣٨٢٠٩١

سفريات

٠١/٢٨٠٧٧٧ ٠١/٢٧٤٦٩١
٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠
٠٢/٢٣١٢٧٠
٤٤٤١١٨
٤٤٦٣٥٠
٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخيلة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ٠١٠٩٢٥٠٠
فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
٠١/٥٣١٢٢١ - ٠١/٢٦٧٩٢٩ - ٠١/٢٦٠٧٤٦
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء

مستشفيات

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
٠١/٢٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧
٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠
ف: ٠١/٦٠١٨٨٩
٠١/٤٤٤٩٣٦
٠١/٥٠٠٠٠٠
٠١/٢٨٣٢٨٣

شركات طيران

٠١/٤٥٥٥٤٥
٠١/٢١٧١٢٦ فرع تعز
٢/٢٥٢٤٥٦ فرع عدن
٣/٢٠١٤٧٤ فرع الحديدة
٠١/٥٦٥٦٥٦
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٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥/٧

فنادق

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
٣/٢٣٨٦٦٦ عدن
٠١/٤١٨٥٤٥/٧
٠١/٥٤٦٦٦٦
ف: ٠١/٥٦٦٠٠٠
٠١/٤٣٢٠٢٠/٢٠/٤٠
٠١/٤٢٣٠٣٠
٠١/٤٤٠٣٠٥/٧-١٤
٠١/٤١٨٣٢٠

بنك سبا الاسلامي
بنك كاليون
يونايكد بنك ليمتد
بنك كاك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨/٧
٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠
٢/٢٤٠٦٦٦
٣/٢٦٦٩٧٥
٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠
٤/٤١١٩٨٨
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٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠
٥/٢٦٠٤٩٨
٠١/٤١٦٧٥١
٠١-٤٤١٠٩٦٧/٨

شحن وتوصيل

٩٦٧١ ٤٣١٣٣٩
فاكس: ٤٣١٣٤٠
alnad2@yemen.net.ye

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
وزارة الشباب والرياضة
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
وزارة العدل
وزارة السياحة
وزارة المغتربين
وزارة النفط والمعادن
وزارة شئون الداخلية
وزارة النقل
وزارة حقوق الانسان
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
وزارة الادارة المحلية
وزارة الاعلام
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
وزارة التربية والتعليم
وزارة الخارجية
وزارة الداخلية
وزارة المالية
وزارة المواصلات
وزارة المياه والبيئة
وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج
بنك التضامن الإسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
البنك المركزي
بنك الامل
البنك القطري الدولي
بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير

كلمات متقاطعة

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

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١- فرايم من بطولة خالد النوري وحلا شيحا - للثاني
٢- مغفرة لبنانية
٣- ماركة ملابس (أم) - متصود (أم) - شوب (أم)
٤- دابة - شاعر داخلي
٥- ابداع - عن الحضرات (أم) - غير متاضع - عاركة امنية
٦- محاربه (أم) - امدو
٧- مدينة مصرية - ماركة سيارة (أم) - عكس خلتي (أم)
٨- عكس الجنود (أم) - علم مؤنث (أم) - ينيه (أم)
٩- قتال، بركانية (أم) - يمسح (أم) - هرب - متشابهان
١٠- والده - الغموض والابهام
١١- اتمثال (أم) - للتعريف - علم مؤنث
١٢- لتخيير - لخدم - تنال في الفرد (أم) - طبقة موية (أم)
١٣- تفتكنا - من القسم الجملة الفعلية
١٤- ضير (أم) - اذرة - السيدة فيروز
١٥- متشابهة - اعلامية خليوية

١- اكثر امراض الدم شيوعا - في المصاع (أم)
٢- امدن القنرات (أم) - عاصمة القطرين
٣- مغرب لبناني (أم) - عكس املك (أم)
٤- متلفظ (أم) - تميز المرأة
٥- ابداع - عن الحضرات (أم) - عكس حوام
٦- يركك - همر (أم) - وضعية (أم)
٧- من افعال يمين القنراتي - موت
٨- عكس الجنود (أم) - علم مؤنث (أم) - ينيه (أم)
٩- علم منكر - اوضحها (أم) - تجمع
١٠- مجلة مصرية لفترة (أم) - والده اقروج او الزوجة
١١- طائر مغرب - يركك - علم منكر (أم)
١٢- للتخير - لخدم - تنال في الفرد (أم) - طبقة موية (أم)
١٣- تفتكنا - من القسم الجملة الفعلية
١٤- ضير (أم) - اذرة - السيدة فيروز
١٥- متشابهة - اعلامية خليوية

الكلمة المفقودة

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠ ١٠١ ١٠٢ ١٠٣ ١٠٤ ١٠٥ ١٠٦ ١٠٧ ١٠٨ ١٠٩ ١١٠ ١١١ ١١٢ ١١٣ ١١٤ ١١٥ ١١٦ ١١٧ ١١٨ ١١٩ ١٢٠ ١٢١ ١٢٢ ١٢٣ ١٢٤ ١٢٥ ١٢٦ ١٢٧ ١٢٨ ١٢٩ ١٣٠ ١٣١ ١٣٢ ١٣٣ ١٣٤ ١٣٥ ١٣٦ ١٣٧ ١٣٨ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ ١٤٢ ١٤٣ ١٤٤ ١٤٥ ١٤٦ ١٤٧ ١٤٨ ١٤٩ ١٥٠ ١٥١ ١٥٢ ١٥٣ ١٥٤ ١٥٥ ١٥٦ ١٥٧ ١٥٨ ١٥٩ ١٦٠ ١٦١ ١٦٢ ١٦٣ ١٦٤ ١٦٥ ١٦٦ ١٦٧ ١٦٨ ١٦٩ ١٧٠ ١٧١ ١٧٢ ١٧٣ ١٧٤ ١٧٥ ١٧٦ ١٧٧ ١٧٨ ١٧٩ ١٨٠ ١٨١ ١٨٢ ١٨٣ ١٨٤ ١٨٥ ١٨٦ ١٨٧ ١٨٨ ١٨٩ ١٩٠ ١٩١ ١٩٢ ١٩٣ ١٩٤ ١٩٥ ١٩٦ ١٩٧ ١٩٨ ١٩٩ ٢٠٠ ٢٠١ ٢٠٢ ٢٠٣ ٢٠٤ ٢٠٥ ٢٠٦ ٢٠٧ ٢٠٨ ٢٠٩ ٢١٠ ٢١١ ٢١٢ ٢١٣ ٢١٤ ٢١٥ ٢١٦ ٢١٧ ٢١٨ ٢١٩ ٢٢٠ ٢٢١ ٢٢٢ ٢٢٣ ٢٢٤ ٢٢٥ ٢٢٦ ٢٢٧ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٩ ٢٣٠ ٢٣١ ٢٣٢ ٢٣٣ ٢٣٤ ٢٣٥ ٢٣٦ ٢٣٧ ٢٣٨ ٢٣٩ ٢٤٠ ٢٤١ ٢٤٢ ٢٤٣ ٢٤٤ ٢٤٥ ٢٤٦ ٢٤٧ ٢٤٨ ٢٤٩ ٢٥٠ ٢٥١ ٢٥٢ ٢٥٣ ٢٥٤ ٢٥٥ ٢٥٦ ٢٥٧ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٩ ٢٦٠ ٢٦١ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٣ ٢٦٤ ٢٦٥ ٢٦٦ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٨ ٢٦٩ ٢٧٠ ٢٧١ ٢٧٢ ٢٧٣ ٢٧٤ ٢٧٥ ٢٧٦ ٢٧٧ ٢٧٨ ٢٧٩ ٢٨٠ ٢٨١ ٢٨٢ ٢٨٣ ٢٨٤ ٢٨٥ ٢٨٦ ٢٨٧ ٢٨٨ ٢٨٩ ٢٩٠ ٢٩١ ٢٩٢ ٢٩٣ ٢٩٤ ٢٩٥ ٢٩٦ ٢٩٧ ٢٩٨ ٢٩٩ ٣٠٠ ٣٠١ ٣٠٢ ٣٠٣ ٣٠٤ ٣٠٥ ٣٠٦ ٣٠٧ ٣٠٨ ٣٠٩ ٣١٠ ٣١١ ٣١٢ ٣١٣ ٣١٤ ٣١٥ ٣١٦ ٣١٧ ٣١٨ ٣١٩ ٣٢٠ ٣٢١ ٣٢٢ ٣٢٣ ٣٢٤ ٣٢٥ ٣٢٦ ٣٢٧ ٣٢٨ ٣٢٩ ٣٣٠ ٣٣١ ٣٣٢ ٣٣٣ ٣٣٤ ٣٣٥ ٣٣٦ ٣٣٧ ٣٣٨ ٣٣٩ ٣٤٠ ٣٤١ ٣٤٢ ٣٤٣ ٣٤٤ ٣٤٥ ٣٤٦ ٣٤٧ ٣٤٨ ٣٤٩ ٣٥٠ ٣٥١ ٣٥٢ ٣٥٣ ٣٥٤ ٣٥٥ ٣٥٦ ٣٥٧ ٣٥٨ ٣٥٩ ٣٦٠ ٣٦١ ٣٦٢ ٣٦٣ ٣٦٤ ٣٦٥ ٣٦٦ ٣٦٧ ٣٦٨ ٣٦٩ ٣٧٠ ٣٧١ ٣٧٢ ٣٧٣ ٣٧٤ ٣٧٥ ٣٧٦ ٣٧٧ ٣٧٨ ٣٧٩ ٣٨٠ ٣٨١ ٣٨٢ ٣٨٣ ٣٨٤ ٣٨٥ ٣٨٦ ٣٨٧ ٣٨٨ ٣٨٩ ٣٩٠ ٣٩١ ٣٩٢ ٣٩٣ ٣٩٤ ٣٩٥ ٣٩٦ ٣٩٧ ٣٩٨ ٣٩٩ ٤٠٠ ٤٠١ ٤٠٢ ٤٠٣ ٤٠٤ ٤٠٥ ٤٠٦ ٤٠٧ ٤٠٨ ٤٠٩ ٤١٠ ٤١١ ٤١٢ ٤١٣ ٤١٤ ٤١٥ ٤١٦ ٤١٧ ٤١٨ ٤١٩ ٤٢٠ ٤٢١ ٤٢٢ ٤٢٣ ٤٢٤ ٤٢٥ ٤٢٦ ٤٢٧ ٤٢٨ ٤٢٩ ٤٣٠ ٤٣١ ٤٣٢ ٤٣٣ ٤٣٤ ٤٣٥ ٤٣٦ ٤٣٧ ٤٣٨ ٤٣٩ ٤٤٠ ٤٤١ ٤٤٢ ٤٤٣ ٤٤٤ ٤٤٥ ٤٤٦ ٤٤٧ ٤٤٨ ٤٤٩ ٤٥٠ ٤٥١ ٤٥٢ ٤٥٣ ٤٥٤ ٤٥٥ ٤٥٦ ٤٥٧ ٤٥٨ ٤٥٩ ٤٦٠ ٤٦١ ٤٦٢ ٤٦٣ ٤٦٤ ٤٦٥ ٤٦٦ ٤٦٧ ٤٦٨ ٤٦٩ ٤٧٠ ٤٧١ ٤٧٢ ٤٧٣ ٤٧٤ ٤٧٥ ٤٧٦ ٤٧٧ ٤٧٨ ٤٧٩ ٤٨٠ ٤٨١ ٤٨٢ ٤٨٣ ٤٨٤ ٤٨٥ ٤٨٦ ٤٨٧ ٤٨٨ ٤٨٩ ٤٩٠ ٤٩١ ٤٩٢ ٤٩٣ ٤٩٤ ٤٩٥ ٤٩٦ ٤٩٧ ٤٩٨ ٤٩٩ ٥٠٠ ٥٠١ ٥٠٢ ٥٠٣ ٥٠٤ ٥٠٥ ٥٠٦ ٥٠٧ ٥٠٨ ٥٠٩ ٥١٠ ٥١١ ٥١٢ ٥١٣ ٥١٤ ٥١٥ ٥١٦ ٥١٧ ٥١٨ ٥١٩ ٥٢٠ ٥٢١ ٥٢٢ ٥٢٣ ٥٢٤ ٥٢٥ ٥٢٦ ٥٢٧ ٥٢٨ ٥٢٩ ٥٣٠ ٥٣١ ٥٣٢ ٥٣٣ ٥٣٤ ٥٣٥ ٥٣٦ ٥٣٧ ٥٣٨ ٥٣٩ ٥٤٠ ٥٤١ ٥٤٢ ٥٤٣ ٥٤٤ ٥٤٥ ٥٤٦ ٥٤٧ ٥٤٨ ٥٤٩ ٥٥٠ ٥٥١ ٥٥٢ ٥٥٣ ٥٥٤ ٥٥٥ ٥٥٦ ٥٥٧ ٥٥٨ ٥٥٩ ٥٦٠ ٥٦١ ٥٦٢ ٥٦٣ ٥٦٤ ٥٦٥ ٥٦٦ ٥٦٧ ٥٦٨ ٥٦٩ ٥٧٠ ٥٧١ ٥٧٢ ٥٧٣ ٥٧٤ ٥٧٥ ٥٧٦ ٥٧٧ ٥٧٨ ٥٧٩ ٥٨٠ ٥٨١ ٥٨٢ ٥٨٣ ٥٨٤ ٥٨٥ ٥٨٦ ٥٨٧ ٥٨٨ ٥٨٩ ٥٩٠ ٥٩١ ٥٩٢ ٥٩٣ ٥٩٤ ٥٩٥ ٥٩٦ ٥٩٧ ٥٩٨ ٥٩٩ ٦٠٠ ٦٠١ ٦٠٢ ٦٠٣ ٦٠٤ ٦٠٥ ٦٠٦ ٦٠٧ ٦٠٨ ٦٠٩ ٦١٠ ٦١١ ٦١٢ ٦١٣ ٦١٤ ٦١٥ ٦١٦ ٦١٧ ٦١٨ ٦١٩ ٦٢٠ ٦٢١ ٦٢٢ ٦٢٣ ٦٢٤ ٦٢٥ ٦٢٦ ٦٢٧ ٦٢٨ ٦٢٩ ٦٣٠ ٦٣١ ٦٣٢ ٦٣٣ ٦٣٤ ٦٣٥ ٦٣٦ ٦٣٧ ٦٣٨ ٦٣٩ ٦٤٠ ٦٤١ ٦٤٢ ٦٤٣ ٦٤٤ ٦٤٥ ٦٤٦ ٦٤٧ ٦٤٨ ٦٤٩ ٦٥٠ ٦٥١ ٦٥٢ ٦٥٣ ٦٥٤ ٦٥٥ ٦٥٦ ٦٥٧ ٦٥٨ ٦٥٩ ٦٦٠ ٦٦١ ٦٦٢ ٦٦٣ ٦٦٤ ٦٦٥ ٦٦٦ ٦٦٧ ٦٦٨ ٦٦٩ ٦٧٠ ٦٧١ ٦٧٢ ٦٧٣ ٦٧٤ ٦٧٥ ٦٧٦ ٦٧٧ ٦٧٨ ٦٧٩ ٦٨٠ ٦٨١ ٦٨٢ ٦٨٣ ٦٨٤ ٦٨٥ ٦٨٦ ٦٨٧ ٦٨٨ ٦٨٩ ٦٩٠ ٦٩١ ٦٩٢ ٦٩٣ ٦٩٤ ٦٩٥ ٦٩٦ ٦٩٧ ٦٩٨ ٦٩٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ ٧٠٣ ٧٠٤ ٧٠٥ ٧٠٦ ٧٠٧ ٧٠٨ ٧٠٩ ٧١٠ ٧١١ ٧١٢ ٧١٣ ٧١٤ ٧١٥ ٧١٦ ٧١٧ ٧١٨ ٧١٩ ٧٢٠ ٧٢١ ٧٢٢ ٧٢٣ ٧٢٤ ٧٢٥ ٧٢٦ ٧٢٧ ٧٢٨ ٧٢٩ ٧٣٠ ٧٣١ ٧٣٢ ٧٣٣ ٧٣٤ ٧٣٥ ٧٣٦ ٧٣٧ ٧٣٨ ٧٣٩ ٧٤٠ ٧٤١ ٧٤٢ ٧٤٣ ٧٤٤ ٧٤٥ ٧٤٦ ٧٤٧ ٧٤٨ ٧٤٩ ٧٥٠ ٧٥١ ٧٥٢ ٧٥٣ ٧٥٤ ٧٥٥ ٧٥٦ ٧٥٧ ٧٥٨ ٧٥٩ ٧٦٠ ٧٦١ ٧٦٢ ٧٦٣ ٧٦٤ ٧٦٥ ٧٦٦ ٧٦٧ ٧٦٨ ٧٦٩ ٧٧٠ ٧٧١ ٧٧٢ ٧٧٣ ٧٧٤ ٧٧٥ ٧٧٦ ٧٧٧ ٧٧٨ ٧٧٩ ٧٨٠ ٧٨١ ٧٨٢ ٧٨٣ ٧٨٤ ٧٨٥ ٧٨٦ ٧٨٧ ٧٨٨ ٧٨٩ ٧٩٠ ٧٩١ ٧٩٢ ٧٩٣ ٧٩٤ ٧٩٥ ٧٩٦ ٧٩٧ ٧٩٨ ٧٩٩ ٨٠٠ ٨٠١ ٨٠٢ ٨٠٣ ٨٠٤ ٨٠٥ ٨٠٦ ٨٠٧ ٨٠٨ ٨٠٩ ٨١٠ ٨١١ ٨١٢ ٨١٣ ٨١٤ ٨١٥ ٨١٦ ٨١٧ ٨١٨ ٨١٩ ٨٢٠ ٨٢١ ٨٢٢ ٨٢٣ ٨٢٤ ٨٢٥ ٨٢٦ ٨٢٧ ٨٢٨ ٨٢٩ ٨٣٠ ٨٣١ ٨٣٢ ٨٣٣ ٨٣٤ ٨٣٥ ٨٣٦ ٨٣٧ ٨٣٨ ٨٣٩ ٨٤٠ ٨٤١ ٨٤٢ ٨٤٣ ٨٤٤ ٨٤٥ ٨٤٦ ٨٤٧ ٨٤٨ ٨٤٩ ٨٥٠ ٨٥١ ٨٥٢ ٨٥٣ ٨٥٤ ٨٥٥ ٨٥٦ ٨٥٧ ٨٥٨ ٨٥٩ ٨٦٠ ٨٦١ ٨٦٢ ٨٦٣ ٨٦٤ ٨٦٥ ٨٦٦ ٨٦٧ ٨٦٨ ٨٦٩ ٨٧٠ ٨٧١ ٨٧٢ ٨٧٣ ٨٧٤ ٨٧٥ ٨٧٦ ٨٧٧ ٨٧٨ ٨٧٩ ٨٨٠ ٨٨١ ٨٨٢ ٨٨٣ ٨٨٤ ٨٨٥ ٨٨٦ ٨٨٧ ٨٨٨ ٨٨٩ ٨٩٠ ٨٩١ ٨٩٢ ٨٩٣ ٨٩٤ ٨٩٥ ٨٩٦ ٨٩٧ ٨٩٨ ٨٩٩ ٩٠٠ ٩٠١ ٩٠٢ ٩٠٣ ٩٠٤ ٩٠٥ ٩٠٦ ٩٠٧ ٩٠٨ ٩٠٩ ٩١٠ ٩١١ ٩١٢ ٩١٣ ٩١٤ ٩١٥ ٩١٦ ٩١٧ ٩١٨ ٩١٩ ٩٢٠ ٩٢١ ٩٢٢ ٩٢٣ ٩٢٤ ٩٢٥ ٩٢٦ ٩٢٧ ٩٢٨ ٩٢٩ ٩٣٠ ٩٣١ ٩٣٢ ٩٣٣ ٩٣٤ ٩٣٥ ٩٣٦ ٩٣٧ ٩٣٨ ٩٣٩ ٩٤٠ ٩٤١ ٩٤٢ ٩٤٣ ٩٤٤ ٩٤٥ ٩٤٦ ٩٤٧ ٩٤٨ ٩٤٩ ٩٥٠ ٩٥١ ٩٥٢ ٩٥٣ ٩٥٤ ٩٥٥ ٩٥٦ ٩٥٧ ٩٥٨ ٩٥٩ ٩٦٠ ٩٦١ ٩٦٢ ٩٦٣ ٩٦٤ ٩٦٥ ٩٦٦ ٩٦٧ ٩٦٨ ٩٦٩ ٩٧٠ ٩٧١ ٩٧٢ ٩٧٣ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٥ ٩٧٦ ٩٧٧ ٩٧٨ ٩٧٩ ٩٨٠ ٩٨١ ٩٨٢ ٩٨٣ ٩٨٤ ٩٨٥ ٩٨٦ ٩٨٧ ٩٨٨ ٩٨٩ ٩٩٠ ٩٩١ ٩٩٢ ٩٩٣ ٩٩٤ ٩٩٥ ٩٩٦ ٩٩٧ ٩٩٨ ٩٩٩ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠١ ١٠٠٢ ١٠٠٣ ١٠٠٤ ١٠٠٥ ١٠٠٦ ١٠٠٧ ١٠٠٨ ١٠٠٩ ١٠١٠ ١٠١١ ١٠١٢ ١٠١٣ ١٠١٤ ١٠١٥ ١٠١٦ ١٠١٧ ١٠١٨ ١٠١٩ ١٠٢٠ ١٠٢١ ١٠٢٢ ١٠٢٣ ١٠٢٤ ١٠٢٥ ١٠٢٦ ١٠٢٧ ١٠٢٨ ١٠٢٩ ١٠٣٠ ١٠٣١ ١٠٣٢ ١٠٣٣ ١٠٣٤ ١٠٣٥ ١٠٣٦ ١٠٣٧ ١٠٣٨ ١٠٣٩ ١٠٤٠ ١٠٤١ ١٠٤٢ ١٠٤٣ ١٠٤٤ ١٠٤٥ ١٠٤٦ ١٠٤٧ ١٠٤٨ ١٠٤٩ ١٠٥٠ ١٠٥١ ١٠٥٢ ١٠٥٣ ١٠٥٤ ١٠٥٥ ١٠٥٦ ١٠٥٧ ١٠٥٨ ١٠٥٩ ١٠٦٠ ١٠٦١ ١٠٦٢ ١٠٦٣ ١٠٦٤ ١٠٦٥ ١٠٦٦ ١٠٦٧ ١٠٦٨ ١٠٦٩ ١٠٧٠ ١٠٧١ ١٠٧٢ ١٠٧٣ ١٠٧٤ ١٠٧٥ ١٠٧٦ ١٠٧٧ ١٠٧٨ ١٠٧٩ ١٠٨٠ ١٠٨١ ١٠٨٢ ١٠٨٣ ١٠٨٤ ١٠٨٥ ١٠٨٦ ١٠٨٧ ١٠٨٨ ١٠٨٩ ١٠٩٠ ١٠٩١ ١٠٩٢ ١٠٩٣ ١٠٩٤ ١٠٩٥ ١٠٩٦ ١٠٩٧ ١٠٩٨ ١٠٩٩ ١١٠٠ ١١٠١ ١١٠٢ ١١٠٣ ١١٠٤ ١١٠٥ ١١٠٦ ١١٠٧ ١١٠٨ ١١٠٩ ١١١٠ ١١١١ ١١١٢ ١١١٣ ١١١٤ ١١١٥ ١١١٦ ١١١٧ ١١١٨ ١١١٩ ١١٢٠ ١١٢١ ١١٢٢ ١١٢٣ ١١٢٤ ١١٢٥ ١١٢٦ ١١٢٧ ١١٢٨ ١١٢٩ ١١٣٠ ١١٣١ ١١٣٢ ١١٣٣ ١١٣٤ ١١٣٥ ١١٣٦ ١١٣٧ ١١٣٨ ١١٣٩ ١١٤٠ ١١٤١ ١١٤٢ ١١٤٣ ١١٤٤ ١١٤٥ ١١٤٦ ١١٤٧ ١١٤٨ ١١٤٩ ١١٥٠ ١١٥١ ١١٥٢ ١١٥٣ ١١٥٤ ١١٥٥ ١١٥٦ ١١٥٧ ١١٥٨ ١١٥٩ ١١٦٠ ١١٦١ ١١٦٢ ١١٦٣ ١

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'We will revolt my brother'

Revolutionary musicians: the unsung heroes

1962 and ended Northern Yemen's rule of the imam. People were also listening to inspirational ballads that would go down in history and characterize Yemen's revolution.

"They were like the fuel that burned the imam's rule," said Amin Dirhem, a businessman who helped finance the work of several singers at the time.

"Even orchestra members and the majority of musicians were taking part in the revolution."

Televisions were not widespread in Yemen in the '60s. Songs with lyrics encouraging people to join the cause of toppling what they saw as an oppressive rule of the imam, were all over radio waves.

Dirhem says cars roamed Sana'a's streets with their speakers on full blast—calls for a revolution embedded in lyrics.

"They were crammed in their cars with the volume turned up," said Dr. Mohammed Bin Salam, the author



Mohammed Morshed Naji

of several books narrating events of the 1962 revolution.

The song, 'In the Name of this Sand', was one of the most popular at the time. Its lyrics by well-known composer Ali Al-Ansi captured the determined spirit sweeping the northern part of the nation at the time.



Ali Alansi

*"In the name of this sand
In the name of wide deserts
and difficult mountains
We will revolt, my brother..."*

*Under the banner of the revolution
I declared my republican country
With my determination and will
I recorded the greatest page*

A verse by Ahmed Al-Ameri



Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Revolutionary sounds of bullets and cannons were not the only noises that rocked Sana'a on Sept. 26,

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"[The music] brought people together from different governorates to join the popular resistance," Dirhem said.

"The singers felt that they were a major part of the revolution," said Jaber Ali Ahmed, a veteran musical scholar. "They were igniting passion."

Under the imam's rule, historians say music was frowned upon and several musicians were imprisoned.

But, when the revolution broke out, Ahmed says something changed.

"They broke the barrier of the fear when they saw signs of the revolution," he said.

The National Guard, that was forming to battle the imam's forces, used the songs as propaganda for their cause.

"The role of the singers at that time was as important as the role of soldiers," Ahmed said. "Some singers were visiting military camps and singing before soldiers to encourage them to topple the imam's rule."

Even South Yemen, a separate country from the North in 1962,



Ahmed Ahmed Qasem

embraced the lively music being created.

"These songs brought people together and created such a collective soul," said Bin Sallam.

Other now-famous singers such as Mohammed Morshed Naji, Forsan Khalifa, Ali Alansi and Ahmed



Forsan Khalifa

Qasem found they best served the revolution through their music and poetry at the time.

"The [songs] were deeply written and profoundly sung," said Bin Sallam.

Photos taken from YouTube

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