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Thursday, 4 July, 2013 • Issue No. 1691 • Price 50 Yemeni Riyals

www.yementimes.com • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf



Will Yemen host FIFA matches again? In March 2011, the Zurich-based organization Fédération Internationale de Football Association, declared that no international football games could be held in Yemen, a country which they feared was on the brink of civil war. In August, FIFA will reconsider whether to lift that ban or not. Read the full story on Page 6.

Yemen was ranked 169 in the

"Journalists [in Yemen] are still

Reporters Without Borders' 2013

exposed to physical attacks, pros-

ecution and even jail sentences,"

Ali Al-Faqih, the deputy edi-

tor-in-chief of the independent

newspaper, Al-Masdar, said that

attempted attacks on the newspa-

per make journalists fear for their

Al-Masdar's Sana'a office dis-

covered a bomb in its entrance

several months ago. Security

forces were able to quickly defuse

the bomb. The newspaper has in-

Al-Masdar has published a

number of investigative reports

about corruption in Yemen over

the last few years, Al-Faqih said.

While the attempted violence

frightened the staff, it will not

discourage them from continuing

their work, Al-Faqih told the Ye-

صنعاء - تلفون: 469680/1/2/3/4+

فاكس : 967 1 469145 ص.ب: 3516

men Times.

creased security as a result.

World Press Freedom Index.

the organization said.

Violations against journalists increase

Severity and frequency of attacks on media professionals in Yemen is on the rise, a recent report found

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, July 4 — The Freedom Foundation for Media Freedom and Development in Yemen issued a new report this week, documenting increased violations against journalists.

The report documented the number of violations against journalists for the first half of the year, reporting 199 violations and 279 journalists and media institutions that had been targeted.

Violations against journalists were more severe than last year, the foundation reported. Such dangers included killings, attempted killings, attempted bombings of journalists' homes, kidnappings, prosecution and threats.

While the government has granted journalists the freedom of expression, said head of the foundation Khaled Al-Hammadi, it has not seriously upheld this right, choosing instead to prosecute a number of journalists.

"Just as we were waiting for the government to expand media freedoms, we find that they have abandoned those rights," he

Al-Hammadi told Yemen Times, however, that some of the charges against journalists resulted from inaccurate reporting.

"Unfortunately, some journalists violated the rights of others. The performance of some of Yemen's media is degrading to the profession," Al-Hammadi said. "The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate should impose a code of ethics to curb the worst excesses of Yemen's media."

Proposal to establish

Islah's proposal shut down by Houthis, other political powers

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 4 — Islah's proposal to codify laws that would entitle security forces to police public virtue and vice has been defeated because of opposition from the Houthis, the general people's committees and other political powers.

The legal articles proposed by Islah would have granted authority to security forces to "maintain public morals," until a separate body was established and tasked with the assignment, said the deputv of the NDC's Military and Security Building Committee Nasser Al-Taweel.

Al-Taweel told Yemen Times that the proposal aimed to limit public freedoms and the rights of citizens by religious justifications and that the sponsors of the proposal intended to set up a force similar to Saudi Arabia's religious police, the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice

The proposal attempted to apply Sharia law to public behavior that "violates and disrespects Islam," such as loitering in the streets and indecent clothing.

Al-Taweel said that a religious police to monitor public behavior would be used for political aims rather than enforcing religious

Facing opposition from signifiant blocs within the NDC, Islah attempted to revise the role of the security forces from enforcing religious morals to "maintaining social peace and public rights," said Mohammed Nasser Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Military and Security Building Committee.

Head of Iman University and well-known religious sheikh Abdulmajeed Al-Zandani established the Virtue Committee in 2008. Facing political opposition and media criticism, the committee was soon disbanded.

Why do military planes keep crashing in Yemen?

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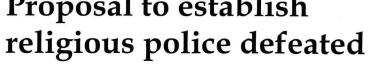
Page 3



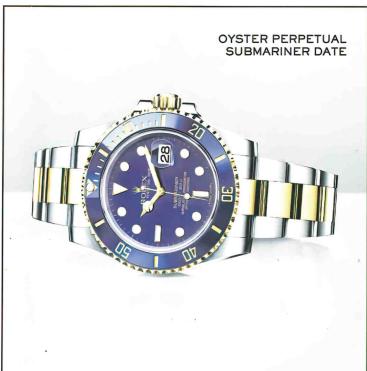








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Hadi issues orders to implement 20 points

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 4 — President Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi has given orders to implement the remaining 20 points presented by the technical committee that the Southern Issue and Sa'ada Issue Working Groups conditioned before beginning their field visits, said Yasser Al-Ro'ini, the deputy secretary general of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

The other seven working groups (Transitional Justice, State Building, Good Governance, Military and Security Building, Independent

Authorities, Rights and Freedoms, and Comprehensive Development) started their field visits in May. They have been tasked with working with communities and assessing their

Al-Ro'ini told Yemen Times that President Hadi had no objections to any of the points but asked for more time; some points require a longer period to be implemented, he said. Hadi will meet with the heads of the two working groups to agree on mechanisms to implement the remaining 20 points.

The reports of the nine groups

will be assessed and comments and recommendations will be given to the final reports during the general sessions of the NDC beginning next week, Al-Ro'ini said.

Several of the 20 points have already been implemented, including the release of Southern detainees and the establishment of two committees assigned to address the situation of the South. The committees were assigned to resolve the issue of civilian and military forces laid-off after the civil war and the issue of looted property following the war, respectively.

"There have been steps taken to address the issues mentioned in the 20 points, such as the decree to restructure the military, the identification of leaders of military regions and the unification of the military," Al-Ro'ini stated.

Sa'ada Issue working group member Ali Al-Bukhaiti told the Yemen Times that while some points associated with the Southern Issue had been implemented, nothing has been addressed on the Sa'ada Issue

The Sa'ada Issue Working Group requested to meet with all officials

Wednesday who were in power during the state's six wars with Sa'ada, including the heads of the Political and National Security Bureaus.

The 20 points include amends for the violations committed in several Yemeni regions. They include apologies to the South for the 1994 civil war, the six wars on Sa'ada that ended in 2009 and the immediate release of detainees resulting from those wars.

The technical committee of the NDC compiled the points and reported that they are necessary for the success of the conference.

The Ministry of Education declared at the start of July tenders for maintaining and repairing 140 schools in Sana'a, Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Marib and Sa'ada. Out of \$83 million in international grant for education, \$10 million has been allotted to these schools. Abdulla Al-Zyadi, the information officer at the ministry, said the ministry will carry out the maintenance and repairs this summer.

The Yemeni Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority said it will declare soon new gas and oil blocks. Adel Al-Hazmi, the authority general manager, told the Yemen Times that the authority received 43 requests from different companies, competing on 20 blocks which were the announced earlier. After considering their offers, the authority will declare the companies that will supervise the gas and oil blocks by the end of this year.

The Cabinet decided on Tuesday that the official workday for government employees during Ramadan will be six hours long, from 10 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

By Ryam Al-Qadi

Customs Authority enforces ban on imported used cars

Story and photo Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, July 4 - Yemen's Customs Authority is now monitoring air and land ports barring the importation of damaged used cars to Yemen. Previously, these used cars had been imported, repaired and

However, the Customs Authority determined after research, these restored vehicles led to thousands of car accidents and were a hazard to the public.

Dr. Hamoud Shmsan, deputy of the technical Affairs at the Customs Authority, said that it is prohibited to import cars which have been damaged in any way.

This decree was issued in May,

but it has taken a month for the implementation to take effect.

Rajeh Badi, the prime minister's advisor, said the government ratified the decree and presented it to the Customs Authority to reduce the large number of imported and restored second-hand cars in Ye-

Ibrahim Al-Rahbi, director of the Public Relations' Office at the Customs Authority, said that the navigation companies and customs clearance offices have been tasked with implementing the new regula-

Al-Rahabi asserted that the number of imported used cars has increased during the few past years. About 4,000 second-hand cars arrive in Yemen each month,

He added the used cars caused over 8,000 accidents that left 2,382 people dead and 11,000 others wounded.

Hussein Al-Saigal, a merchant who imports second-hand cars, said that the decree will prevent many Yemenis from getting cars. Yemenis, he said, simply can't afford to buy new cars. Secondhandand specifically restored secondhand vehicles—offer an affordably, but perhaps unsafe, alternative.

The trade of importing used cars from the U.S., Europe and the Gulf countries has become very popular in this country.

Over 200,000 used cars entered Yemen legally during the last two years, according to local reports.



Refurbished used cars have caused thousands of accidents, research has found.

14 Chinese nationals released after detention

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

RAIMA, July 4 - Fourteen Chinese mineral exploration experts were released Tuesday after a oneday long detention in Rabu Bani Khawli. The experts were held captive by local residents who said that the resources the experts were analyzing were on their land and that the people of the area should benefit from them.

Area security manager Marib Al-Odari said that security forces were able to secure their release after being informed of their de-

"The detainees were released after a sum of YR28 million [about \$130,280] was paid to local workers of the company that the experts were contracted with," said Sheikh Abu Murshid.

The company is owned by a man from Amran; it has been operating in the field of mineral exploration in Rabu Bani Khawli for approximately one year. Rabu Bani Khawli ia located in Anis district, Raima governorate.

Security forces sent two military vehicles, led by Al-Odari, to the project site to secure their release.

Tribesmen also demanded financial compensation, though Al-Odari indicates that only the local workers' demands were met.

The 14 Chinese nationals have been transferred to Sana'a for their safety.

Raima governorate is rich in mineral resources and is a promising investment site, according to the head of the General Investment Authority, Adel Al-Ashtal.

Government to establish temporary committees to assist Cabinet, ensure successful transition

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 4 - The Yemeni government intends to improve its weak performance by establishing temporary ministry committees to assist the cabinet, reported the state-run newspaper, Al-Thwara.

The committees will be tasked with solving urgent issues stemming from the 2011 uprising and will help ensure a successful transitional phase, said Rajeh Badi, media advisor of Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa

The role of the committees will be operational and technical, assisting the government with health, educational and infrastructure projects.

Political analyst Nabil Al-Sharjabi told Yemen Times that the weak performance of the government was a result of an absence of decision-making authorities. Government institutions lack authorities tasked with providing and analyzing information. This has led the government to appoint decisionmakers with specific tasks.

Al-Sharjabi opposes the move,

saying it will create "a state within a state." To resolve the lack of decision-making in government institutions, Al-Sharjabi suggests that the government invest and encourage information centers and ensure access to information by decisionmakers.

Similar ministry committees were formed during the rule of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The Joint Meetings Parties (JMP) opposed and criticized the committees at that time, saying it burdened the state budget.

بسم الله الرّحُمن الرّحيم [يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ارْجِعِي إلَى رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي]

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المعزون

NDC Update

- · The presidency of the National Dialogue Conference working days in Ramadan will change to 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. and the last working day will be the August 1.
- · Starting from next Thursday July 11 the National Dialogue Conference will be working on Thurs-
- · After Eid (which will be for two weeks starting from August 2 to August 13) working groups will work for two shifts in order to • The last day to receive the plans catch up with the delay in prog-
- · There will be no voting on the recommendations or decisions from the working groups at this general session. The decisions that were already approved by the general assembly earlier in the mid-term session will be passed automatically while others will be postponed for voting to the last concluding session at the end of the conference.
- · The concluding day of the mid-



term general plenary will be on-Saturday, July 6 and only for one day, following which the working groups will recommence their

- for the second half of the working groups is Monday July 8. The Good Governance and State Building groups have already submitted their plans.
- · Members of the Freedoms and Rights working group have been disagreeing on including a 30 percent quota for women in the constitution. Alternatively, this group agreed to include a law to ensure political parties include a 30 percent quota for women among their candidates for any elections.

Dear readership Over half of Yemeni children under 5 years of age are physically stunted. Forty-three percent of them are underweight. Fifteen percent of them suffer from emaciation. Others Yemeni children live with anemia, rickets and poor immune systems.



Malnourishment hinders development. It is our shared responsibility to face this problem.

Report 4 July, 2013

Plane crash victims block road, call for government compensation

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, July 4 - Government compensation is not coming soon enough for those whose homes were damaged or destroyed by a military plane which came crashing to the ground in Sana'a in February, killing 15 and injuring 16.

BUSINESS

This past week, residents of the Al-Zira'a neighborhood—where the plane smashed into a number of buildings-staged a protest, setting up tents, blocking a main road and hanging a banner, detailing their grievances.

Days after the crash, President Rabu Mansour Hadi promised that compensation would be paid out by the state.

Yemen-and Sana'a in particular-has seen a series of plane crashes in past years. Military planes, many training over the skies of the capital, have experienced technical official sources said

The Yemeni Air Forces revealed that Yemen lost 28 military planes in the past eight years in addition



Residents hung a banner in the center of their neighborhood, asking President Hadi to make good on his promise of financial compensation.

to 18 pilots and pilot assistants. Twenty-three trainers technicians lost their lives as well.

The Aba'd Research and Studies Mujahid Al-Khalidi,

Center records that Yemen has 156 military planes, stationed in six military bases across the country. Maeen

district director. told the Yemen Times that the families of those killed in February's crash were given Y R 500,0000 (\$2,324) as compensation; the injured were given YR200,000, \$930. The families whose houses were damaged have been given a monthly residenceallowance YR50,000, around \$233.

Five owners of the affected houses have not compensated, Al-Khalidi said.

The grievances of these protesters have been referred to the capital

secretariat, said, and will then be handed to the republic presidency and the Defense Ministry.



Extension announcement of Public Tender No. (7) of (2013)

 $Yemen\,Public\,Radio\,\&\,TV\,Corp.\,announces\,an\,extension$ to the opening of bidding envelops of the public announcement no. (7) of 2013 about purchasing, supplying, ensuring, authorizing, delivering and guaranteeing TV devices and equipments and their supplements for Aden Channel

Envelops will be opened Tuesday, July 16, 2013 at 1:00 pm in the corporation headquarter at the corporation chairman's office, located on the third floor, in attendance of the bidders or their officially delegated legal representatives.

2010-2013: Military plane crashes, Yemeni Air Forces

JANUARY 13,

A L93 plane wSalah Al Deen area in Aden. The crew survived.

FEBRUARY 4, 2010

A Sukhoi military plane crashed in Al-Kaiseen, Al-Jawf governorate.

FEBRUARY 14, 2010

A helicopter crash in Kahlan area of Sa'ada governorate left the pilot, three of its crew and nine soldiers dead.

FEBRUARY 19, 2013

A Sukhoi plane crashed in Al-Zira'a neighborhood, leaving over 15 dead, including the pilot.

MARCH 20, 2011

A Sukhoi plane crashed in Al-Jawf governorate, killing the pilot.

MAY 13, 2013

A Sukhoi plane crashed on Al Khamseen Street, killing the pilot and damaging homes.

SEPTEMBER 28, 2011

A Sukhoi plane fell to the ground in in the Arhab area of Sana'a. The pilot survived.

OCTOBER 15, 2012

A MIG 21 plane plummeted to the ground at Al-Jand Base in Lahj, killing the pilot and injuring a trainee.

NOVEMBER 20, 2012

An Antonov 24 plane crashed into a market in Al-Hasaba neighborhood, killing the entire crew.

(Source: Abdulrahman Al-Helaly, Yemeni Air Forces)





After we get out rights, then we can dream

Atheer Zaid

eople are killing each other, others want to secede, gun holders are increasing each day. We have kidnapping problems. There is no electricity, no faith, no fairness, no freedom, and finally no hope. Yes, this is what my country is facing these days, yet I still have a dream. But first we have to differentiate between our "dreams" and our "rights."

Once an American man asked a Yemeni man, "What's your dream in life?" He said "A house, a job and a wife." The American replied "I was asking about your dreams, not your rights." And that's it—to own a house, to build a family, and to have a job, all these are your rights, not only dreams.

To have a strong government is one of our most important rights, a government that will pass the law to each and every person; the right to have a strong, united and wellbuilt army, the right that our government will finally pay attention to doctors and provide them with all new technologies and medical cures, starting with the emergency room, ending with the surgery bed, giving every single person good medical treatment in their own

After getting all these rights, then I can start dreaming.

I dream that my country will be the richest county in the world because of the industry of cars and

the exportation of oil and gas. But this will not happen unless we stop criticizing and blaming others and start to build, maintain and protect this country.

From Sana'a in the north to Aden

What's your

dream in

life?

in the south, reaching Hadrmout in the east ending with Hodieda in the west, I have a dream.

dream today that we all could

I have a

terminate the boundaries between us, a dream that people will be judged according to their morals, manners, behaviors and education.

I have a dream that people could learn how to love, respect and appreciate each other. Only then will peace surround us and our lives will be full of joy and happiness

I have a dream that all our dreams will not remain dreams, but become reality. Always and forever I have a dream, always and forever I have a dream.

This piece won third place in a speech competition put on by the Yemen-America Language Institute in Sana'a, the theme of which was "I have a dream for Yemen" and is reprinted here with permis-

YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

The Egyptian standoff and Yemen

s the Egyptian scene unravels it becomes clearer by the minute that Egypt went into elections and a new constitution too soon. It turned out that Yemen's 10-month version of Egypt's six-weeks Arab Spring was the better way to create change. Slow and steady does win the race after all.

Now Egypt is torn. Fortunately the Egyptian army can and will play a better role in Egypt than it did in Yemen. In fact, Egypt's army can play the role that Saudi Arabia and the U.N. played for us-creating a transitional roadmap for a more stable regime

The Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt did not learn from the previous regime's mistakes, pushing others away. One would think that within the master plan of the strategic mission of the Brotherhood that they would calculate and act more carefully. It is not a good idea to show all your cards at once, and having the presidency as well as the Cabinet in the hands of one group that came to power by a very small margin is not an ideal democracy.

As for Yemen, there are two key points to take from what is happening in Egypt today; one is that we did a better job than we credit ourselves with and we should celebrate that, even teach it to others; and the second, our Islah Party (the Yemeni version of the Muslim Brotherhood) should be careful about domination urges and their already visible plan to control everything.

Yemen's political scene is even more diverse than that of Egypt and it would be not only risky but plain stupid for Islah to continue what it is doing now in the South and Sa'ada especially, which is excluding others.

As for Egypt, it will be fine. I predict that the army will come up with a compromise which is allowing Morsi to stay while removing the prime minister and changing the government to becoming more inclusive. I also think that a state of emergency will be announced by the army for a year or two, making sure no one is acting funny. But I also think that Egypt will have early elections by at least one year before they are due.

In all cases, we in Yemen have got more work to do, and our responsibility as being the role model for the Arab world and beyond is even more pronounced now than ever.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Mohammad Assaf returns to Gaza

Susan Abulhawa Aljazeera.com First Published June 26

ohammad saf, that brilliant, joyful, beautiful young man with a voice from heaven sang. And we all hung onto every note, every lyric, every smile and gesture he made on the stage of the Arab Idol contest over the past few

Born in a refugee camp, to those sturdy and steadfast salt-of-theearth Palestinians, Assaf's life, like most Palestinians in Gaza, was pockmarked by craters of Israeli bombs and littered with the rubble and bodies that Israel's barbarity leaves in its perpetual warring wake. His life was hemmed in by an awful siege blocking one from entering or leaving Gaza.

Just reaching the Arab Idol auditions in Egypt was an ordeal. First the Egyptians wouldn't let him out of Gaza. So he sang for the border officers, and his voice melted their resolve until they were men again, instead of soldiers, and let him pass at the last hour.

When he reached the audition site, he was blocked by a wall and a gate through which only individuals who had registered earlier could pass. So he climbed the wall and jumped over that barrier. Then he couldn't get into the building without an audition number. So he sang again and a fellow Palestinian contestant, moved by that voice, gave up his number for Assaf. He was the last contestant to audition and the judges had to wait a bit for him. They almost didn't, and Assaf almost didn't get his chance. History almost didn't happen. Israel and the hypocrites who support Israel almost stole his brilliant destiny.

Only they couldn't. His song was bigger and his resolve stronger. His person was more elegant and dignified. His lyrics were native and organic, written by the earth of Palestine, steadied by the roots and bones of our ancestors and watered

> with the spilled blood of our martyrs.

His voice carried us all on his wings

And when he stood on stage, his voice carried us all on his wings. All of us Palestinians from Haifa and Nazareth, Jerusalem and Ramallah

and Hebron, to

the refugee camps of Lebanon and Syria, to the diaspora in all parts of the world - found each other in his song. The geographic, political, social and psychological divides that Israel feeds dissolved, and for those moments of music, Palestine was free and we were one.

For the duration of his song, there were no more refugee camps, no more home demolitions or checkpoints, no segregated roads or segregated housing, no more bombs raining from the sky; there were no lost generations, no more need for impossible permits to travel one mile to see our loved ones. In his song, we could just walk into Jerusalem and pray. For those moments, we could imagine, and feel proud and hopeful.

And when he won the Arab Idol title, and he fell to his knees and bowed in humble prayer, the millions of us around the globe were lifted off our feet in joy and triumph, as if what we felt through his songs could be real and permanent.

Israel, of course, understood the hope and pride that stirred in us all. And just as Gaza was celebrating and dancing to the tune of pride, Israeli war planes roared in the sky, dropping bombs. I don't know what excuse they gave for yet another murderous rampage. I didn't bother reading their tired lies. But we know they are insecure, afraid of our roots and our pride. We know they cannot bear to see us happy and celebrating. That they cannot bear to see us at all in our own land, upon which they continue to squat

With poise and the smile we've all come to adore, Assaf paid tribute to his parents, siblings, and his country. His final song in the Arab Idol contest was a folk song made from the steadfastness of his long-suffering people, and it moved the whole of the Arab world. It was a thing of beauty and Israel just couldn't stand it.

Friends in Gaza said that they would continue dancing and singing through the bombs. Because this win is not just a contest accolade or a moment to feel good. Assaf himself is a metaphor and a living truth of who we are and what we can become. When interviewed after the announcement at Arab Idol, Assaf spoke of his resistance to Israeli aggression and colonization of Palestine. He said, "a song or a paintbrush or a pen or an instrument are tools of resistance as powerful, if not more, than a rocket."

Israel has labelled Assaf's birthplace as a "den of terror," where Palestinian mothers, they claim, do not love their children and send them to die by Israeli bullets for media attention. Through this hateful language and Israel's imperialist aggression, this exquisite young man walked onto the world stage with such brilliance and with his loving parents cheering him on. What we can see clearly in his shadow is that Israel sits small and unrooted, with guns and steel but no authenticity and no native song.

Susan Abulhawa is the author of Mornings in Jenin.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni Nationals For the following vacant position:

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YEMEN TIMES

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Cheating rampant in Yemen exam centers Ministries of Education, Interior takes measures to curb bribery and forgery

Story and photos by Rammah Al-Jubari

sem Al-Rbadi, one of 224,000 high-school students currently taking the end-of-year exams in Yemen, seems exhausted. He spends all of his time studying, he says. He needs to score high and he doesn't know what he'll do if he doesn't.

The education system in Yemen is divided into two phases: nine-year primary school and three-year sec-

What the test looks like

Allah has ordered people who can't af-

ford a marriage dowry to abstain from

physical relationships. Write the Quran

verse that states this.

ondary school. The latter is divided into art and science sections. All students attend exams prepared by the Education Ministry.

Based on the accumulative grades they get in these secondary school exams, students are admitted to colleges or scientific institutes-or

Cheating is rampant. (In the past weeks, a group of students arrived at a testing hall armed, demanding from their teacher that they be able to copy answers.) The Education Ministry has taken new procedures

A sample of what

about Ouran

students have to know

to combat cheating.

This year the ministry provided four different versions of the exam and printed questions inside the notebooks, unlike the previous years where question sheets were used (and taken outside and shared after the end of the test). This, they hope, will prevent students-particularly those in rural areasfrom leaking these sheets to friends and family.

Al-Ziadi. Abdulla media officer at the Education Ministry, said the ministry has also provided electronic ID cards this year. In past years, Al-Ziadi said, students forged their identity cards and had other people attend exams in their place.

"The cards have special codes," he said. "Students can't forge these ones."

Despite all of these measures, there are still ways for students to bend and break the rules.

Al-Ma-Akrm tari, another student, that his brother paid just YR3,000 to the head of the examination center in return for being able to cheat on an exam-and that happened this year.

Dr. Abdulla Al-Hamedi, deputy minister of the Education Ministry, said once anyone in his ministry hears about an official accepting



Students are tested in English, History, Math, Science and Quran, among other subjects. Their exams last for over two weeks.

bribes, they immediately remove them from their position and may try them in court.

Mahiob Al-Omri, a senior teacher, said the educational process in Yemen is "very weak," adding that the procedures taken this year to reduce incidents of cheating are good but they are "like painkillers"—they don't address the root causes of the

"To reform and improve education in Yemen, we need to instill in students a love for education," he

Brigadier General Fadhl Al-Anshli, head of the 2013 security committee from the Ministry of Interior-which was assigned to observe the exams-said that more than 4,000 soldiers are present at exam centers throughout the country, with three soldiers at each center.

Cheating can also be a family affair, Al-Anshli explained. Relatives of students taking exams might gather in front of schools, particularly in rural areas, to help students in their exams. This, he said, is what he and his soldiers are work-

"Students think they have the right to cheat," Al-Ziadi said.

This year's violations

List four reasons for asking

permission to enter a home

that is not your own.

The Supreme Examinations Committee at the Ministry of Education has recorded over a thousand violations in exam centers since primary and secondary school exams started on June 22. Ali Al-Haimi, the deputy minister of Education Ministry, said the ministry has taken some procedures to tackle the imbalances taking place during the exams. He said the ministry changed the location of 128 examination centers as well as replacing 27 heads of the examination centers for being lenient.

What makes hypocrites

nial, injustice or doubt?

reluctant to apply Allah's

teachings-obstinancy, de-

- 382 instances of rowdy crowds in front of the exam centers
- 208 instances of student impersonation
- 171 instances of breaking into the examination centers
- 129 instances of collective cheating
- 88 instances of stealing the exam answer sheet
- 61 instances of shooting
- 48 attempts of breaking into the examination centers
- 40 attacks
- 28 instances of entering the examination centers with weapons
- 20 instances of tearing the answer sheet
- 19 instances of rowdy gatherings inside the examination centers

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We are seeking an experienced "Community Affairs and Liaison Officer" who will report jointly to the General Manager and the HSE Manager in Sana'a office.

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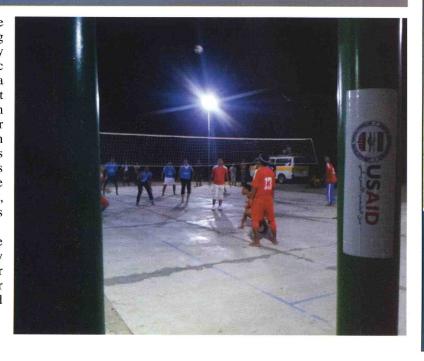


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ADVERTORIAL

Yemeni youth centers promote sports and recreation among Yemen's future – its youth. Recently the PYCE (Promoting Youth Civic Engagement) Program installed a solar system with outdoor lights at Al Intalak Club in Lahj. The system makes it possible for youth and their families to participate in and watch sports and recreation activities in the evening. Volleyball teams have already begun to utilize the courts and engage in competitions, which are sure to be a mainstay this

The PYCE Program is made possible through a grant funded by USAID (United States Agency for International Development). Over 30 solar-powered lights are installed on these courts.





Yemeni Nationals Only Please e-mail your resume, along with an introductory letter, detailing why you feel you are qualified for this position to:-

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Will Yemen host FIFA games again?

Facing national instability, sports fans, teams lose out

to do with national instability than whether the stadium has enough first estinguishers or there are security gunds on duty at the hotel. Without a quick fix is sight, sports teams and fans are the ones who lose out.

Sana'a's Al-Moraisi Stadium received FIFA accreditation in 1980, but since 2011 has not hosted any international games.

Story and photo by Ali Abulohoom

n early March 2011, when Yemen's popular uprising picked up speed, the Federation Internationale de Futbol, or FIFA, announced that FIFA football matches would not be held in Yemen until further notice.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Hamid Shaibani the secretary general of Yemen's Football Association, or YFA, explained the rationale behind the decision.

FIFA officials, he says, feared that Yemen might "plunge into civil

Football fans here were crestfallen. The decision means this: World Cup or other FIFA-associated tournaments cannot be held in Yemen. If Yemen's national team plays against another international team, they must do so abroad, they cannot host the match.

And there's also something symbolic about FIFA banning matches here. In a country where many follow football loyally, it was a blow to the national spirit.

blow to the national spirit.
A FIFA delegation visited

Sana'a in mid-June to inspect
Al-Moraisi Stadium—which
gained FIFA accreditation
in 1980— some Yemenis
hoped that the ban would
be lifted.
On June 14, a match

was held at the stadium and the delegation was in the audience. Two local teams, Wahadat Sana'a and Ahli Sana'a were facing off in a local YFA tournament.

Following the match (for those who follow local sports, Wahdat Sana'a won, 2-1), the delegation began drawing up notes, assessing the state of the stadium.

Then their delegation headed to the Movenpick Hotel—which was also previously accredited with FIFA, as each official stadium must also be coupled with a hotel—to assess the safety of the massive hotel, which has also been hosting the ongoing National Dialogue Confer-

Ali Al-Ghurbani, a sport commentator and journalist was in attendance at a meeting held by FIFA and was not optimistic that the ban would be lifted anytime soon.

Al-Ghurbani holds YFA responsible for not going far enough and getting the stadium and hotel up to

However, the ban may have more man or organization.

In 2011, Yemen's team ranked 126 in a list of all FIFA-member countries. This year, it's at 173.

Abdulmonem Sharhan, head of the legal committee at YFA said that the performance of Yemen's national team is linked with the lack of FIFA accreditation.

The national football team has played twice outside its own soil, against Iraq and Bahrain—both times playing in Dubai. (Yemen lost both times.)

Sharhan says that Yemeni teams have lost heart. If that had played "on their own soil," he says, they might have fared better.

Abdullah Bahian, the deputy minister of youth and sport says that as long as Yemen is home to "kidnapping, banditry and bombings," he understands why FIFA would implement a ban on interna-

tional matches here. There's still hope, though.

FIFA has agreed to hold an international match in Al-Muraisi Stadium in late August to determine whether the ban will be lifted.

Sharhan says that they YFA will do whatever it can to meet the FIFA standards. Some things—like insuring civil conflicts don't break out—are out of the control of one man or organization.







Culture 4 July, 2013

Steeped in ritual and significance

BUSINESS

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The qarqush, Yemen's traditional headdress

Story and photo by **Amal Al-Yarisi**

remember when all the girls in Old Sana'a would put a qarqush on their heads," Amat Al-Razaq Jahaf, the head of the Sana'ani Heritage House, recalls.

That was decades ago, though. Today, she says, it's only a handful of girls in Yemen's dwindling Jewish community that don the traditional Yemeni headdress.

Oargush is a kind of head covering that made out of colored fabric-usually cotton or satin-and decorated with silver, coral and shells. The garment has ancient, perhaps pre-Islamic roots.

In the past, a young woman would wear the qarqush everywhere-both inside and outside the home-and only remove the headdress on the night of her marriage.



In rural areas the qarqush is still worn, in Sana'a, its an increasingly rare sight.



A young woman's qarqush

(Images courtesy of the Social Fund for Development and the General Organization of Antiquities and Museums)

An embroidered qarqush



A child's garqush

embroidered gargush

Another design of an

Um Mohammed, a housewife from Sana'a, wore the headware when she was a young woman.

Her mother was adamant; Um Mohammed should always wear the gargush. She didn't mind her mother's insistence, though because Um Mohammed always thought that it made her more beautiful.

It wasn't just aesthetically attractive, it also served a social purpose-it let young suitors know who was married and who was looking for a husband.

"Now, we can't distinguish the married girls from the unmarried ones," Um Mohammed says. "Everyone puts on the same clothes outside and inside the house."

The wearing-and the final removal—of the qurqush were highly ritualized and symbolic.

When the girl was taken to her

husband's house for the first timeaccompanied by trilling cries of joy -the qarqush is taken off and replaced with a scarf.

One won't see the *qurqush* on the street, but at the Sana'ani Hertiage House, a collection of the headdresses is on display.

There was never just one design. Each region of the country would have its own distinct take on the qurqush, Jahaf explains.

Some are short, and others are long. Girls in nomadic areas such as Marib and Al Jawf used to put on long, flowing qarqush. Girls in Sana'a and other mountainous areas preferred shorter models.

The qarqush worn by Yemeni Jews girl is distinguished by its coral and silver embroidery.

"Only the Jewish girls in Yemenand the ones who left for Israelsill put the *qarqush* on. The Yemeni Jews are proud of their tradition."

Even if more modern styles may be pushing out the old Yemeni tradition, Jahaf says that it won't disappear so easily. Traditions, she says, are persistent.

Today, Yemeni brides celebrate for days leading up to their wedding, during which they will don a white wedding dress.

One of these celebration days, Jahaf says, might be dedicated to the qarqush. The headdress may have lost some of its symbolic significance, but Jahaf says, women will still wear it.

"It makes them more beautiful," she says.



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المعزون

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Deadline: July 15th, 2013.

Public private partnership Unit **Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The GOY considers Public Private Partnerships, as one of the means to accelerate investment and improve efficiency in infrastructure and services sectors. In order to meet these objectives, a Public Private Partnership Unit (PPP Unit) was established in 2009 by the GOY. The unit is placed in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The core mandate of the unit is to provide coordination and transaction support to Ministries, Departments and Agencies across a broad spectrum of services related to Public Private Partnerships.

The PPP Unit has been recently revived and the Government intends to recruit exceptional candidates to staff this recently revived structure. In this context, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions:

- 1. Finance Officer
- 2. Admin & HR Assistant
- 3. Policy and Legal Expert
- 4. National PPP Expert
- **5. PPP Finance Expert**
- 6. Coordination & Communication Expert
- 7. Performance Monitoring and Review Expert
- 8. Capacity Building & Research Expert

More details about these positions, you can visit thiswebsite: www.yemenhr.com

Application Process

Candidates are required to submit their CVs and a Cover Letter, in English and Arabic languages. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, PPP Unit, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

Only applications sent by email to the following address: yasser.mubarak@pppyemen.org will be addressed. Applications submitted by hand will not be accepted. Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

Application Deadline

The last date of submission of application is 31 July, 2013.

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted

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قيادتهم، وأن يمنعوا احتكار قرارات المؤتمر

أو تهميش قياداته.. واعتقد أن أعظم إصلاح

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الدولة وهمش المؤسسات واستفرد بالقرار،

وكان لا يسمح بوجود صوت يعلوا على صوته.

في تصريح لم مؤخرا قال صالح إنه لم

تلده أمه من يريد إخراجه من اليمن..

اعتقادك؟

واجتماعي وثقافي.

ما تعليقك؟

استهل الحوار معك أستاذ محمد... باعتبارك قيادى سابق وأحد مؤسسي الحزب لاذا هو الآن بحاجة لترتيب وضعه الداخلى؟

المؤتمر الشعبي في المرحلة الأخيرة يمر بظروف صعبة، كما تعرف الحزب تعرض مع قبادته لمعارضة شديدة من قبل أحزاب المشترك وحلفائهم، ومن قبل الشباب الذين خرجوا إلى الساحات للمطالبة بالتغيير، وقد أدى هذا كله في الأخير إلى أن يتخلى على عبد الله صالح عن السلطة مرغما بسبب ثورة الشباب، لكن الأخطر في هذه المرحلة ليس هذا وإنما تخلى قيادة الموَّتمر الشعبي العام برئاسة على عبد الله صالح، وكما أطلقت أنا عليهم الشلة السبعة، عن الوحدة اليمنية.

مقاطعا.. سيد محمد أرجوا أن تكون اجابتك محددة

حسنا.. لسببين، السبب الأول تنظيمي والسبب الثاني فكرى وسياسي، السبب التنظيمي وهو عائد إلى ممارسة قيادة المؤتمر الشعبى وبعض المتنفذين في اللجنة العامة وإختطافهم المؤتمر.

بإحتكار قراراته وتهميش هيئاته القيادية المتمثلة في الهيئة الوزارية و الهيئة البرلمانية والهيئة الشوروية واللجنة الدائمة.. فهذا هو المأزق التنظيمي الذي وقع فيه المؤتمر.. حقيقة لقد همشت قيادات الحزب خلال الفترة الماضية فهي لا تستدعى للإجتماعات إلا نادرا وتتخذ القرارات المصيرية بعيدا عنها، أما السبب الفكري فهو قيام على عبد الله صالح بمعية شلته السبعة مؤخرا على التخلي عن الوحدة اليمنية، والتي كانت تمثل آخر الكروت والأوراق الموجودة في جيب المؤتمر الشعبي العام بعد أن تقدموا برؤية لمؤتمر الحوار تتضمن فسخا للوحدة والتحول من وحدة اندماجية إلى دولة إتحادية.

انتقل إليك نبيل.. هل أثرت أحداث العام 2011 على المؤتمر؟ بالتأكيد أثرت، لكنها للأسف لم تدفع القائمين

عليه إلى إحداث تغييرات إيجابية في طريق إعادة ترتيب أوضاعه الداخلية، والجانب السلبي الذي اعتبره أنا طبيعيا هو تقديم العديد من القيادات المؤتمرية استقالتها وانتقالها إلى المعارضة السابقة للمؤتمر وانخراط بعضها في الانتفاضة الشبابية الشعبية التي بدأت في العَّام 2011، وهذا الأمر طبيعي كماً قلتلك إذاً ماقارناه بما حدث للأحزاب الحاكمة في دول الربيع العربي، وجدنا أن المؤتمر الشعبي إلى حدِما مايزال متماسكا وله وجود جماهيري وشعبى ووجود سياسى من خلال شراكته في السلطة وفي مؤتمر الحوار.

هذا يعنى أن المؤتمر يعترف بالتأثير السلبى لأحداث العاميين الماضيين عليه لكنه لم يتخذ أية إجراءات لقاومتها في المقابل هل هذا ما تقصده؟ نعم.. إلى الآن لم نلمس أية جهود فيما تعرض له، ونتمنى أن تدرك قيادات المؤتمر التغييرات التي حدثت وتحدث الآن، وأنه لابد من مواكبة الجديد. نحن في النهاية لا نعيش خارج الأحداث وسياق المشهد السياسي، المؤتمر مكون رئيسي على مدى 30 عاما في النخبة والقوى السياسية بشكل عام داخل اليمن.. يجب أن يدرك المؤتمر المتغيرات الجديدة.. نحن نقول ذلك من باب النقد الذاتي.. المؤتمر اعتمد خلال الـ30 عاما الماضية على هيمنته

أستاذ محمد ماهو برأيك التأثير الذي

يمر بها المؤتمر هناك من يقول إنه لايزال الرقم الأصعب في الساحة

أنا قدمت رسالة مفتوحة قبل حوالي تسعة أشهر لعلى عبد الله صالح باعتباره رئيس المؤتمر ولتائبه وللأمين العام وللجنة الدائمة وقلت لهم فيها المؤتمر قوى بفكره الوطني وثوابته الوطنية، وأن هذه القوة الفكرية هي التي تنعكس على قوته التنظيمية، وحذرتهم من الخروج على هذه الثوابت، لأنها التي ستبقى على كيان الحزب، وكنت دائما أنصح على عبد الله صالح وانتقده، لكن للأسف حدث ما حذرت منه.

وكيف كان يقابل على عبد الله صالح هذه الانتقادات؟

للأسف كان يسمع ولا ينفذ شيئا سوى الذي في ذهنه، وقلت له في المرحلة الأخيرة كان عندك كروت كثيرة في جيبك لكنك أحرقتها تباعا بسوء تصرفك ولم يبقى سوى كرت واحد هو الوحدة اليمنية إياك أن تحرق هذا الكرت.

وماذا رد عليك؟

كان يعرض عنى ويقول لي هذا مجدي هذا تاريخي.. الوحدة اليمنية أنا من أسسها، وأنا اعتقد أن من أسس الوحدة هو على سالم البيض لكنه أتبع الحسنة السيئة وكفر بالوحدة، وأنا أعرف أن ذلك بسبب على عبد الله صالح وتفرده بالسلطة وعدم قبوله بمبدأ

انتقل بالسؤال إليك نبيل.. الآن الجميع يلقي باللائمة فيما وصل إليه المؤتمر على صالح.. ألا تتحملون أيضا أنتم جزء كبير من المسؤولية لأنكم إعلام الحزب ومن كان يلمع ما يقوم به صالح؟

أولا إعلاميو المؤتمر في النهاية هم يتبعون حزبا ولا يتبعون شخصاً..ولسنا كمن يعمل في الكوافير.. ثانيا أنا ضد العامل الواحد في تشَّخيص الأحداث، ربما كان على عبد الله صالح، وأنا هنا لست معنيا بالدفاع عنه، ربما قد يكون له فلسفة معينة في إدارة الحزب وإدارة الدولة كاتباع الأسلوب الذي تتبعه الكثير من الأحزاب حتى في لوائحها ومبادئها التنظيمية وفقا للآية القرآنية التي تقول» وشاروهم في الأمر فاذا عزمت فتوكل على الله»، لكن في كل الأحوال نعتقد أنه من الواجب طالما لدينا نظام داخلي ينظم ويضع الآليات للتعامل بين المستويات القيادية المختلفة ويحدد مهام كل مستوى هذه المفروض أنها تفعل في اتخاذ القرارات التي تصدر عن الحزب.

كيفكنتم إذا تتعاملون مع الانتقادات التي توجه للحزب سواء أكانت من قواه الداخلية أم من خارجه؟

أعتقد أن لكل حزب آلياته في التعامل مع الأخطاء، ومن ضمن هذه الآليات التي يحرص كل حزب عليها، وليس حزب المؤتمر فقط، أن يتم النقاش والإنتقادات في الأطر التنظيمية الداخلية.. وهذا أوكد لك أنه حدث ومايزال حتى اليوم داخل المؤتمر .. قضية أن القيادة تعمل بآراء القيادات الوسطية أو القواعد حتى في الجوانب الإعلامية لا يمكن ذلك، فنحن كصحفيين في موقع الحزب لم نجتمع حتى مع قيادة القطاع الإعلامي منذ بدأنا العمل في الموقع إلا مرة واحدة.

أستاذ محمد في الشهور الماضية ظهر أن رئيس الحزب كان يدرك ما آلت إليه أوضاع الحزب من تصدعات ولذلك دعاإلى تحول المؤتمر من تنظيم

تركم تنازل صالح عن السلطة على السياسية؛

لاشك أن تنحي الرئيس صالح عن السلطة ترك أثرا سلبيا على المؤتمر الشعبي العام، لأن المؤتمر حزب ذو بناء تنظيمي هش.

منذمتی؟

منذ تأسيسه، لأن على عبد الله صالح وهو على رأس السلطة حرص على ألا يقيم تنظيما صحيحا وألا يكون هناك تنظيم قوى بجانبه، وكان يتعامل معه للأسف كبالونه تنفخ في الهواء في المناسبات، ثم تفرغ من الهواء وتنفخ وقت الحاجة، وكان صالح وهو في السلطة يستخدم أدوات السلطة لتغطية هذا العيب التنظيمي الموجود في المؤتمر.

أتقصد أنك توافق من كان يقول إن صالح هو المؤتمر والمؤتمر هو صالح؟ نعم.. وعموما كنا نتغاضى في الماضي نحن

قيادات المؤتمر عن تفرد صالح بالسلطة وتفرده بالقرار حتى داخل الحزب عندما كنا نجد أن صالح ما يزال يحمل ذات المبادئ التي يحملها المؤتمر، والتي نشأ عليها.. لكنه أخبرا أقدم على خطوة تنبئ بأنه لا يؤمن بأية مبادئ حملها المؤتمر الشعبى العام وأنه يتعامل مع الحزب كعزبة سياسية تماما كما كان يتعامل

أستاذ نبيل إنسحاب كتل من المؤتمر واستقالة الكثير من القيادات.. إلى أي مدى يؤثر ذلك على بقاء الحزب

بالتأكيد أن ما حدث من استقالات وانسحابات عدة طالت كوادر المؤتمر بالذات من القيادات العليا والوسطية أثرت عليه، لكن في المقابل اعتقد من وجهة نظر شخصية أنه لابد أن ينتقل المؤتمر إلى وضع جديد يعتمد على القوى الشبابية.. نحن نحترم ونجل القيادات التي انسميت، لكن نقول نحن الآن بحاجة إلى قوى حداثية أكثر من القوى التقليدية، لأن التقليدية قد أخذت نصيبها من الهيمنة على المشهد السياسي والاجتماعي والثقافي داخل الأحزاب اليمنية بشكل عام وليس المؤتمر فقط. آن الأوان لأن نخطو خطوة جديدة تواكب العالم.. نحن الآن كسياسيين في مرحلة نكسة.

هل تعتقد أنه حتى لو غيرت الأحزاب التقليدية وعلى رأسها المؤتمر واجهاتها وواكبت الحداثة كما تقول.. هل تعتقد أن الشارع سيثق

ربما.. لأن الثقة بالأحزاب الحقيقة أصبحت مهزوزة لدى عامة الناس بدليل الانتفاضة الشبابية التي اندلعت في العام 2011 وأنا اعتبرها مستمرة إلى أن تتحقق كامل أهدافها.

مقاطعا.. أتعني أنه كان بين من انتفضوا ضد نظام الرئيس صالح شباب من حزبه المؤتمر؟

نعم.. الإنتفاضة خرجت خارج إطار الأحزاب .. هذا هو المهم، لأنه من المفترض أن الأحزاب هي من تقود عملية التغيير في بلد نقول إنه حاول أن ينهج النهج الديمقراطي، لكن ما حدث هو أن الشباب خرجوا، حتى شباب الأحزاب العقائدية مثل حزب الإصلاح، خرجوا بدون طرق أبواب القيادات للاستئذان للخروج وتنظيم الاحتجاجات، يجب أن تقف الأحزاب بجدية في تقييم ما حدث في 2011.. نحن مطالبون بأن نعيد صنع الثقّة بين قيادات الأحزاب وقواعدها من الشباب.

أعود اليك أستاذ محمد.. لكن على الرغم مما تحدثت بهمن حالة ضعف

First Malaysian School المدرسة الماليزية الأولى

نحن لا نريد أن نخرجه من اليمن، لكن يخرج

من المؤتمر ومن حياة الشعب اليمني.. يكفي

33 عاما وهو يتفرد بالسلطة ويعوث فسادا في

هذا الشعب... يسلم رئاسة المؤتمر للرئيس

عبد ربه منصور كضمانة للوحدة.. وصالح هو

من حول الشعار الذي كان يقول بالروح بالدم

نفديك يايمن إلى بالروح بالدم نفديك ياعلى.

فليذهب على وليبقى الوطن.. ليس شرطا أن

يخرج من البلاد، لكن يجب أن يظل قابعا في

السؤال موجم إليك أخ نبيل.. هل

مشكلة المؤتمر حاليا هي علي عبد

لا.. اعتقد أن مشكلة المؤتمر أكثر تعقيدا من

على عبد الله صالح.. المؤتمر للأسف تعود

الخلط بين الدولة والحزب .. مازال متأثرا

بأجواء نشأته.. يحاول تقديم نفسله بأنه الحزب

المعتدل والحزب الذي قبل به الشعب.

الله صsالح؟

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The school is open to students from Nursery to grade 9 for both boys and girls.

For inquiries please contact the school administration at the following e-mail address: firstmalaysian.school@gmail.com following numbers for further information: 427440, 711267762 or 733494093.





- بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فورا، جوال: 715608677
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- مهندس شبكات, شهادة بكالريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل

فورا. 770497062

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- بكالاريوس تجارة ومحاسبة,

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

وزارة الشباب والرياضة

دبلوم انجليزي, خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة, من محاسب الى مدير مالي. 734206327



- مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلین علی بکالریوس کحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121, فاكس: 525121
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بنك سبا الاسلامي

يونايتد بنك لميتد

بنك كاك الاسلامي

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة

الكلمة المفقودة

4

دكان

قبول

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سواحل

فلافل

بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات ١/٢٠٩٤٥١

بنك كاليون

إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم: 261262-01 أو التواصل على الرقم 510788-01



- سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99 علما أن شكل السيارة من (-99 2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بناقل سرعة اتوماتيكي, أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568
- للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادى لون أسود. 736336666، 777773688
- للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات،

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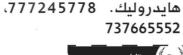
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۰۰ أن تدعـــوكم وترصب بكلم على ركب إسطولها الحديث ورصارتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الرامة ندعوكم الى رماينا لنشد الرمال معاصباما ومسا، إبتدا، من؛ ···> الفيظة - المكرا - سيؤن - شبوة - والعودة لفنظة

سنعاء الإدارة العامة: ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٢٨٠٤٣١ الفروع : الغيظة: ١٥/٦١٠٠٩ - الكلا: ٥٠/٣٠٧٨٠ - سيون: ١٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شيوة: (عتق)٢٠٠٧٥٧ م



733440027 عقارات

• 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 734164910

مفقودات • فقدت بطاقة هوية تحمل الرقم 1010372810 تخص/ فائز هزاع سلام عبدالجبار فعلى من وجدها يرجى الإتصال بالرقم/

معاهد

شكات التأمين

-المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر معهد اكسيد

الوطنية للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين

الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

معهد مالي

معهد هورايزن

المتحدة للتأمين

وإعادة التأمين شركة أمان

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روضة واحة الأطفال

مدارس صنعاء الدولية

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١- ابدأ من الحرف القريب من الرقم (١) في الدائرة الكبيرة متجها مع

قم بجمع الحروف الخمسة الموجودة في الدوائر الخمس الكبيرة على أطراف

النجمة ورتبها بالتسلسل الرقمي القريب من تلك الدائرة لتحصل على حل ما

٢- تبدأ الكلمة التالية بأخر حرف من الكلمة السابقة.

هو مطلوب داخل النجمة.

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	.1/22001A/V	تعليم الكمبيوتر
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	صنعاء ۱۱/ ۱۶،۱۷۰	
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فندق لازوردي فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس العالمية للفندقة - صنعاء

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مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ۷۲۳۱۲ ما - ۷۲۳۱۲۰ فاکس: ۹۱۲۷۲۲

استراحة العدد

عجائب وغرائب

عرضت في المعرض الدولي للسيارات ديترويت أضيق سيارة في العالم تسير على الكهربآء بلغ عرضها متر واحد وتتسع لراكب واحد فقط.

حكمة العدد

من وعظ أخاه سرا فقد نصحه ومن وعظه علانية فقط فضحه

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المجهولة

الروح الظمآنة

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1- موسيقار عربي كبير راحل - متشابهة 2- ممثل مصري - اذل (م) 3 - طمانينتها - آحدي قنواتُ روتانا - رجاءه (م) - متشابهان 4- اوافق عليها (م) - للتخيير (م) الدول العربية (م) 5- منزلة عشرية - الشكوى (م) 6- متشابهان - جبال صغيرة (م) - تكافلنا 4- ارشده - ينتسب الى احدى المدن السورية مع بعضنا البعض 7- شخصية تاريخية - المترفع (م) 8- «ثمانية» بالانجليزي (م) - الامرمن «باع» - نعم بالروسي - اجمع (م) 9- اشتم - متشابهة - علم مؤنث 8- تلميذة - كوننا 10- يهز - لب - التطلعات (م) 11- علم مؤنث - ممثلة مصرية راحلة (م) 9- صديقاتي - شهر ميلادي 10- مطرب شعبي مصري - من السلم الموسيقي 11- متشابهة 12- شخصية خيالية (م) - اصحاب احدى المهن (م)

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15- من الفاكهة - وجعنا (م)

14- متشابهة - من انواع القطط (م)

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Blind man builds life for self, spreads hope and optimism for others

Dares AL-Badani

ohammed Ahmed Zyad was born a happy and healthy child in 1956 to loving parents in Dhamar governorate. A smallpox epidemic cost Zyad his eye-sight—he was one of the lucky ones; many others lost their lives to the disease. Despite the challenges ahead of him, Zyad has flourished and now focuses on creating opportunities for others.

"If we recognize that suffering often leads to creativity, and that while there is life there is hope, we can be optimistic about the future—whatever the challenges are," said Zyad.

Though anxious for their small child, Zyad's parents wanted him to have the same opportunities as other children. At age six, his father took him to his village's Quran school, where he memorized verses without reading them, relying instead on repeating what he heard.

In 1966, at age ten, he continued his schooling in Sana'a, along with other village youth.

"My parents were hesitant to send me to Sana'a, but became more comfortable with the idea when my cousin and peers went as well," said Zyad

With no schools focused on teaching to the blind in his village, Zyad set off for Al-Salal School, now an orphanage. He spent two years at that institution before his life would be changed with an opportunity to study abroad.

Mohammed Al-Hanbasi, also blind, spent some time in Egypt where the contrast in care for the blind between that country and Yemen inspired him to return home and make changes.

He arrived at Al-Salal School and gathered Zyad and his classmates; they were taken to the head of the Republican Council, Judge Abdulrahman Al-Eryani. El-Eryani turned over two buildings to be used for residence and study.

Soon enough, however, Zyad received a scholarship to study abroad in Saudi Arabia, marking a turning point in his life. In the kingdom, Zyad's studies were based on Braille, a curricula that was not available in Sana'a.

Lifein Saudi Arabiawasn't without its difficulties. He remembers two situations in particular that were some of the most difficult in his life. First, his stipend of SR120 every three months was cut in half during holidays so that Zayd was able to cook himself only one meal a day.

Secondly, the Saudis put Zayd in fifth grade rather than eighth. An interview with officials determined one's educational level, not his previous level of study.

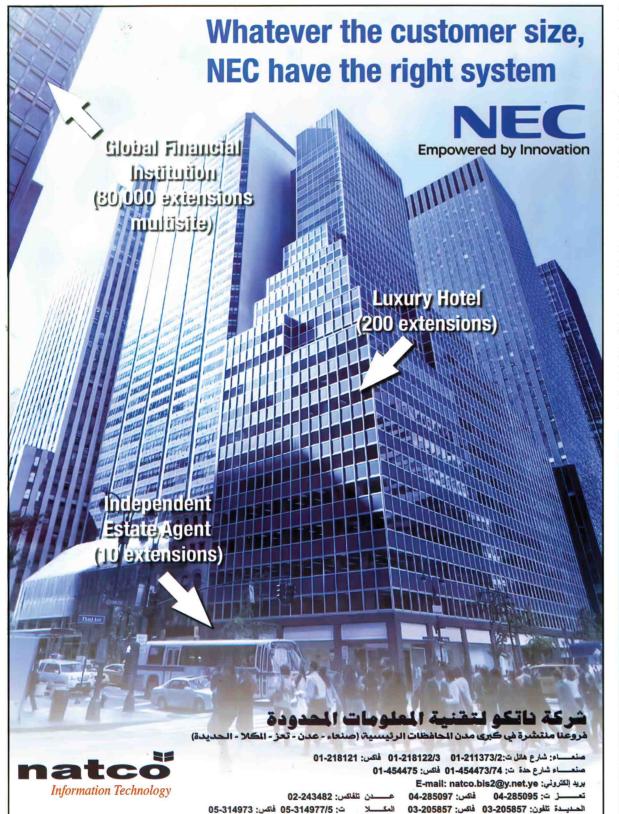
"They said I had inadequate math skills. They kept me back three grades."

Despitetheset-back, Zaydthrived. After completing secondary school, he returned to Yemen and began university studies. He graduated from Sana'a University in 1986 and worked as an Arabic language instructor at Al-Nour Center until 1990, until he was appointed the manager of the center. He's been the manager of Al Nour Center for 13 years now.

Being blind has not kept Zyad from his passions. He plays numerous instruments, including the piano and lute, and has a knack for fixing electronic devices.

Zyad refutes the notion that a loss of one's senses is a disability. The only real disability, he says, is a loss of will. Despite his handicap, his hope and optimism have led Zyad to success. Through his work at the center, Zyad continues to spread hope.







Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication مبعت في مطابع مرئيست يعسن تايمسز الصحافة والطباعت والتشسر