

Inside:   **3** Al-Jazeera's staff in Yemen suffering threats and assaults  **5** Medicine in Yemen: Only for the rich?  **6** A man who understands Yemen

Saleh threatens civil war

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Sana'a, Mar. 22 — President Ali Abdullah Saleh warned of bloody civil war, if the armed forces failed to unite, following the mass defection of a dozen military commanders.

On Monday, senior military leaders announced their solidarity for the protesters and the "peaceful revolution". Ali Mohsen Saleh Al-Ahmar, a key general and leader of the 1st Armored Division, sent his soldiers to protect the protesters on Monday following the massacre that left 52 dead and hundreds injured after last week's Friday prayers.

On Tuesday president Saleh addressed the Defense Council calling for unity and loyalty from the army.

"Those who want to climb to the authority chair by coup, don't think that things will be stable, the country won't be stable," said the president in a speech broadcast live on television. "It will turn to a civil war, a bloody war," he warned.

Despite Saleh's call to the defected military men to rejoin him, Major General Al-Ahmar confirmed his support for, and protection of, the protesters, who

maintain their call for an end to Saleh's three decade long rule. Al-Ahmar also denied claims his defection was an attempt at a military coup.

"The time of military coups has ended. Now the only way is by demanding rights by modern public ways," said the Major General. "The armed forces pledge to defend you, the protesters and the country, and we will give our souls to protect the country's gains and to protect you and we confirm your demands," added the commander.

In his statement Al-Ahmar criticised Saleh, saying he should stop listening to those who consult him against the people: "We ask them to get back to logic and not to be led after the tiny brains consultants thinking that they own the country. We say to them that people's will is not invincible," said Al-Ahmar.

In reaction the president responded in his speech that the armed forces are not owned by anyone and denied accusations by protesters that he was using the army to protect his position.

Saleh called on the military leaders to repent and to leave "the incitement" and to apologize, pointing out that there is

constitution and a minority can't control the country's destiny.

"Unfortunately what happened yesterday [Monday], those who fell, fell just like autumn leaves. And I say frankly to those officers, most of what they did is only weakness, imitating the media terrorism," said the defiant president. "That's why they fell like autumn leaves and they will regret it."

Amidst a chilling warning Saleh referred to the military defectors saying: "you are walking toward hell."

Despite the president's demand for them to remain loyal, the armed forces coalition that joined the protesters stood by their decision.

"We ask him and his sons to deliver themselves to the closest police station," said Major Ali Al-Masqri, the deputy of the newly formed military coalition. "He has lost his legitimacy and we as the armed forces, we are the servant of the country not for his throne."

Saleh said that the young protesters are only "victims" of political parties with old agendas: Marxism, Al-Qaeda, and the Houthis.

He went on to claim that members of the protests movement were "victims of old political parties" aiming for power.

"After reaching power they will kill each other," he said, predicting chaos. "The Islamists won't accept the communists, nor Nasserites will accept Islamists, or the Houthis' imamate. No one will accept the other," he added.

Saleh went on to blame the current unrest on "foreign agendas" conspiring against the military, while also confirming that democratic freedom is guaranteed in Yemen.

Protest organizer, Adel Al-Surabi, denied the president's claims. "We have made ourselves clear many times before this, we are not led by any political party or foreign agenda. We are independent youth and we are clear when it comes to our demands."



One of Yemen's most powerful military commanders, Major General Ali Muhsin al-Ahmar, announced his support for protesters last Monday, leaving Saleh to threaten war against him.

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Parliament passes state of emergency bill amid strong opposition

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Mar. 23 — Yemen's parliament enacted sweeping emergency laws Wednesday after President Saleh asked for new powers of arrest, detention and censorship to quash a popular uprising demanding his ouster.

The emergency law means the constitution is suspended and it grants security forces special permission to arrest and detain people without judicial process.

Its adoption was a virtual certainty because Saleh's ruling party dominates the 301-seat legislature. Opposition and independent legislators stayed away from Wednesday's parliamentary session along with dozens of lawmakers from Saleh's own ruling party. Parliament said more than 160 lawmakers were present Wednesday.

There was no breakdown available of the vote, which was done by a show of hands amid chaotic scenes.

"We passed the law with the aim of protecting people and preventing bloodshed," said Senan Al-Ajji, a senior lawmaker from the ruling party who voted in favour of the bill.

"We have no interest in this law ex-

cept for the interests of the country. The law does not mean people are restricted or prevented from exercising their rights."

Meanwhile the opposition issued a statement condemning the parliament's decision to pass the bill describing it as a 'dangerous coup' against the constitutionally guaranteed rights of Yemenis.

"The parliament has no right to pass this bill. We refute this state of emergency," the statement said.

MP Abdu Beshr, who recently resigned from the ruling party said that Yemen has been living under a state of emergency for the past twenty years.

Continued on page 3



Less than half of parliament voted to approve the state of emergency on Wednesday.

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Members of armed forces threatened for joining protest

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

There was a great outpouring of joy on Monday at Sana'a University, where the pro-democracy sit-in has been taking place. The revolution was transformed as senior officers announced their solidarity with the protesters.

You could barely make your way to the stage, where crowds of protesters were dancing, cheering and carrying the soldiers who had joined

the protest. Some of the youth protesters bought the soldiers roses and honored them. For the first time in a country that has around 60 million personal weapons, everybody was walking without their guns, including the police and soldiers. Instead, many were carrying flowers and roses. "I like you better with the flower than the gun," shouted one of the audience to the soldiers.

Last week some members of the armed forces joined the anti-gov-

ernment protest and promised the public to start an armed forces coalition at the protest, with the hope that more members would join. Before Friday's massacre there were only 200 members in the coalition according to Major Mohammed Al-Khodari. After Friday the numbers more than doubled to 480 members. When Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmer announced his solidarity with the protesters on Monday, the membership swelled to over 2000 with many still registering.

Ali Mohsen, the Major General of the Yemeni armed forces, on a video statement said, "Yemen today is facing comprehensive crises that threaten Yemen's political and social entity and the Yemenis future... as a result of the authorities' practices outside of the constitution and laws, the adopting of exclusionary and marginalizing policies, neglecting the national partnership and the absence of justice."

Many felt more secure after Mohsen joined the protesters. One protester said, "It's a transformation to the revolution that will hasten Saleh's stepping down." Most of the armed forces that were interviewed by the Yemen Times confirmed that they know they will be punished by the state for joining the protests.

"Everybody is scared for his salary and life. That's why they hesitated to join before now," said Al-Khodari. "They warned us against joining the protest when they knew about the coalition, and forbid any soldier to attend the protest for any reason. They said that they will be spying on us." Al-Khodari also told the Yemen Times that the coalition was informed that one of the soldiers that joined the protest a week ago had since found his name on the state's terror list.

"The honorable people are at home, suspended from their jobs," said Al-Khodari. He added that the

state had threatened soldiers directly or indirectly, and had tried to find inducements to keep the soldiers on the government side. A rise in salary was one such incentive. Soldiers that previously earned only YR 25,000 a month (USD 116) should now receive YR 30,000.

Yahiya Al-Dheeb, the companion of the president from the special guards, was one of the first soldiers from the president's soldiers to join the protests "The leadership denies that I worked for them. What can I expect from a lying leadership that has lied to 25 million people all this time?" Al-Dheeb said. "The leadership sent some of my friends to get me out of the protest, and I received phone call threats. That's why I don't feel secure outside the protest and I never leave. They told me directly, 'Wherever you go, we will get you eventually'."

Some told the Yemen Times about the cases of corruption that they faced during their work with the armed forces. Major Hamdan Abdalkareem was director of the office of the commander of the second infantry brigade of nautical marines. He has resigned from his job, but not from his military rank. He told the Yemen Times that he witnessed corruption during his work: "I have documents that show the smuggling of diesel, and how they sell it for Yemeni rial instead of the dollar, which means they sell it cheap because they are bribed. This has been happening weekly for four years now." He said that although he has the documents and proof, he had not informed the general prosecution because "they are all part of the gang."

Colonel Adalrahman Al-Khofashi from the planning division at the Ministry of Defense said that the killings on Friday are making more officials join now. "I was here for the first eight days of the protest, but in civilian clothes. I also coordinated with some of the protest organizers on a reform programme I've had since 1994. We made sure several times that the programme was delivered to the president, and we fought to make it happen, but all doors were closed in our faces and



Several high ranking officers loyal to Ali Muhsin, who defected to the revolution on Monday, gave speeches at the Sana'a University protest camp.



Soldiers joining Sana'a's anti-government protest were showed with kisses and gratitude.

they didn't respond," he said. Colonel Saleh Al-Mauri is Al-Khofashi's partner in designing the programme. Al-Mauri said "The president and his officials didn't respond to the reform programmes that we have been trying to apply since 1994." Both colonels decided to give the young revolutionaries and protesters at Change Square the reform programme as a gift.

Brigadier-General Abdalrahman Al-Mahdi, former head of the Tarq

center for air operations, that has had a tent at the protests for more than 11 days, but didn't announce his presence until Monday. "Many pilots will join in the upcoming days. I asked to retire after I had an argument with the leader Mohammed Saleh Al-Ahmer. They wanted to import a French radar system for billions, but I told them that it had defects and suggested an alternative cheaper Italian radar system. They refused, so I left," said Al-Mahdi.

Somalis struggle to live in Yemen

By: Malak Shaher

Under the black Yemeni 'balto' dress that women wear before going out into the street, the two veiled Somali girls look like Yemenis. They have been trying to integrate into Yemeni society since 2007. Layla Mohammad, 16, and Layla Adam, 20, said that they struggle to be involved in Yemeni society and also struggle to earn a living.

The only job Layla Adam can get in Sana'a, especially as she can barely speak Arabic, is a house keeper. She makes YR 15,000 a month (about USD 70), of which she sends USD 50 to her family in Somalia. The rest of her humble salary is spent on food and sharing a room with other Somali families.

In spite of trying to look like Yemeni women, they feel sad that they are only brought to weddings to clean the hall, never as guests.

Behind the veil, there is the face of an innocent young girl who dared to travel all the way from Somalia to Yemen on a small vessel. When asked about how she came from home to Yemen, Adam said "bel safina", or by ship. She and her friend Layla Mohammad are both housekeepers.

The girls live in the Somali community in Al-Safia, where African families have their social leader who solves social problems without the need of going to a Yemeni police station.

Somali social leader

In Al-Safia, there is a center to help Somali refugees in need, run in cooperation with the UNHCR and IRD.

The community seeks help from a Somali social leader, Abul Rabu Al-Aidaros, who has a good reputation among Somalis in the area and is from a well-known Somali tribe. He settles their problems instead of "bothering the Yemeni police stations with them", according to Abdulkareem Yazeed, a Somali refugee.

In general, the Somalis living in Yemen are descended from six great tribes: Haweeya, Taroq, Ishaq, Dajel, Maraf and Athaz. The latter is the supreme tribe, said Ahmad Mohammad, a Somali refugee in Al-Safia.

The current social leader for Somalis is of a Yemeni father and a Somali mother. His mixed parentage is helpful in serving the community to settle disputes between Somalis, and between Somalis and Yemenis.

The previous social leader, Mahmoud Ishaq, originally from Somalia, has been living in Yemen for 22 years, according to his daughter Bushra Mahmoud. She said that in the past when there were disputes, Somalis used to come to their house and ask her father for a resolution as he is an elder and also a descendant from the Ishaq tribe.

Helping Somalis afford the basics of life

The community also helps refugees

in need by giving them money to pay for rent and by sending them to a health care center made especially for the refugees.

However, the center cannot cover all the needs of some of the neediest Somalis. The worst case is a woman with four children who work in housekeeping but she cannot afford the very basics of life for her children, according to Yusuf Direi Hassan, deputy chairman of the Somali community center.

He said that the woman, Mariam, comes to the community building after a busy day "begging in streets." "We give her some money when we can. She is in need and cannot earn enough money," Hassan added.

Cultural binds

Despite the fact that the African refugees have a social leader who can help them solve problems without the involvement of the police, some cultural issues cannot be solved by him. The female refugees, especially those who have come to Yemen recently and have not had the chance to delve deeper into Yemeni society, still dream of the day when they will be invited to weddings in Yemen.

"I want to be invited to weddings as a friend, not as a woman who cleans the hall after everybody leaves," said Layla.

Layla said that the little money she earns and the tense situation in Yemen made her decide to return to her homeland, Somalia. She is leaving with a Somali family by ship next week.



NOTICE TO ALL BRITISH NATIONALS

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إعلان تمديد مناقصة



الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
الشركة اليمنية للاتصالات الدولية المحدودة (تيليم)

تعلن وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات - الشركة اليمنية للاتصالات الدولية (تيليم) عن تمديد موعد فتح حظائر المناقصة العامة الدولية التالية:

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Bid Extension Announcement

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology
Yemen International Telecommunications Company Limited (TeleYemen)

The Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology- Yemen International Telecommunications Company Limited (TeleYemen) announces the extension of the following International Bid:

Bid No.	Project Name
Bid No (TTC)/2011 for the Management and Operating of Yemen International Telecommunication Company Limited (TeleYemen)	Management and Operating of TeleYemen Project

The project is self-financed by Yemen International Telecommunications Company Limited (TeleYemen).
Deadline for submission -
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□ Technical proposals will be opened at the following address:
Yemen International Telecommunications Company Limited (TeleYemen)
Headquarter
4th Floor's, Conference Room
26 of September St.
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
□ Interested bidders can review the bid documents before purchasing during official working hours within the selling period of the bid documents until 31st March 2011.
Bidders shall be committed to the same conditions of the previous announcement.

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Al-Jazeera's staff in Yemen suffering threats and assaults

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Mar. 23 – A cameraman for Al-Jazeera was beaten by pro-government "thugs" in Taiz on Wednesday morning. The morning before, "thugs" broke into Al-Jazeera's office in the capital Sana'a and stole their equipment, according to eyewitness. Two of Al-Jazeera's correspondents were deported from Yemen on Friday night.

Mujeeb Sowailh, an Al-Jazeera cameraman in Taiz, is in hospital after "thugs" broke his hand while he was filming at Freedom Square, where an anti-government sit-in has been taking place, according to his colleague Mohammed Al-Saeed.

Al-Saeed, who is Al-Jazeera's cameraman in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that he also found Wednesday morning the most intimidating day so far covering the news in Yemen. "I experienced much harassment while doing my job today, covering the news at the parliament. They cursed me and I received many threats," said Al-Saeed.

Al-Mutamern.net, the ruling party website, reported Tarq Al-Shami, the ruling party's spokesman, as saying that Al-Jazeera was inciting to destroy Yemen's stability and that it's not covering the situation in Yemen professionally.

On Tuesday morning around 2:00am, 20 masked and armed men broke into the Al-Jazeera office in Sana'a. A resident from the same building who witnessed the attack, told the Yemen Times that two old land cruisers with tinted windows and without number plates brought the attackers.

"First they held the building's guards, and they had electronic tools to break into the office," said the source who asked to remain anonymous.



Ahmed Al-Shalafi

difference for journalists as they were never treated fairly by the state. We already live in the emergency situation," said Ana'am.

The syndicate condemns the state's practises against Al-Jazeera and other journalists that have been covering the protests.

"We demand the state to take a moral stand, and to act within its responsibility towards journalists," said Ana'am. He also asked the protesters for more protection for journalists at the protests.

"The protesters should make sure that thugs aren't able to get into the protest area. In that way we guarantee better protection for the journalists," he added.

After the theft of Al-Jazeera's equipment, the office in Sana'a now only conducts administrative work, according to Al-Saeed.

Ahmed Al-Shalafi, Al-Jazeera's reporter in Sana'a, has been receiving threats for his coverage of the events in Change Square, near the Sana'a University. According to Al-Jazeera.net, Al-Shalafi has also received threats that his children would be kidnaped.

"We are not scared of these threats. Al-Jazeera's correspondents are truthful witnesses, and they transfer what's happening." The Yemen Times attempted to contact Al-Shalafi six times to confirm if he was still receiving threats, but he could not be reached by phone.

On Tuesday, President Saleh claimed that the political unrest in Yemen was a consequence of a hostile media.

Jamal Ana'am, a rights and freedoms officer at the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, told the Yemen times that even the syndicate had received threats from the state. "Even though a state of emergency has now been declared, it makes no

Demonstrations paralyze transportation in Sana'a

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, March 23 – As a result of the ongoing protests in Sana'a, more than 4 main roads have been closed as traffic jams continue to bring most of Sana'a to a grinding halt.

The road closures are part of the main thoroughfare connected to Al-Dairi Street in front of Sana'a University where the anti-regime protesters have set up camp. Intersections all along Al-Dairi Street, including Al-Adl, Al-Rebat and Al-Zera'a, are closed as a result. The pro-regime protesters however, have settled in Al-Tahreer square.

Both groups of protesters have set up tents and have taken up residence in their respective areas, causing traffic jams in adjacent streets.

However, it is not only the Al-Dairi Street, but also streets leading to and from the protest camps that have been

shut to traffic. The same situation exists near Al-Tahreer square. Roads throughout the city have been closed depending on the situation and their proximity to demonstrations.

On Sunday, the Sixty Meter Road near the back entrance of Sana'a University was closed for the funeral procession of those killed in last Friday's violence.

"The traffic gridlock forces me to waste valuable time sitting in a car, doing nothing," Mazen Ali, a resident living near Sana'a University, said.

"I waste more than two hours a day sitting in a bus stuck in traffic," Ali continued.

Sections of the Sixty Meter Road was shut down twice to accommodate huge numbers of people waiting for cooking gas to be distributed in the past week.

The streets leading to President Saleh's palace were closed in addition

to Al-Sabeen square leading to Hadda Street, one of the busiest streets in the entire city.

In Sana'a, protests aren't the only thing blocking traffic. City workers also block off traffic while they work on telephone and power lines.

Traffic blockages have also forced a huge number of taxi cab drivers to work in the same small area, making it harder to earn money than ever before said driver Mohammad Jameel, 51.

"Since the beginning of the demonstrations I have never been near Sana'a University and the areas near the protest camps," said Jameel who works for Raha Taxi Renting Company.

He said that since the demonstrations escalated in March, he earns YR 3000 to 4000 (USD 15 to 20) per day. This small amount of money does not even cover the YR 5000 daily taxi rental fee.

Continued from Page 1

Parliament passes state of emergency bill amid strong opposition

The constitution gives the president the right to declare a state of emergency in three scenarios: during wars, internal strife and natural disasters.

"I think that some people manipulate president Saleh into passing the bill. Those people want to lead Yemen into civil war," he said.

Beshr said that the president had exerted pressure on some MPs to pass the bill and that members of the ruling party had been told that if they resigned charges of corruption would be revealed.

Dr. Abdulla Abu Al-Ghaith,

a political activist and associate professor of history and ancient civilization at Sana'a University questioned the sensibility of passing the law given the current situation in Yemen.

"Who will implement the state of emergency law? The army and security authorities aren't united now," he said.

"Yemen is in danger. The international community should adopt a clear stance on what's happening in Yemen," he said.

Saleh has come under increasing pressure from the protests after key military figures switched their allegiance to the protesters and has stepped up security measures against the demonstrators. At least 45 protesters were shot dead on Friday.

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When we wake up and our president is gone

By Tariq Fuad al-Banna'a

Many of us listened to president Saleh's latest speech. Some of us felt pity for the man, for the confusion in his words and his desperate body language. We also felt afraid that he might go up a notch to reach Gadhafi's madness especially after saying, as Gadhafi did, that he would defend his country (meaning his chair) to the last drop of blood. This was almost the same phrasing used by the Libyan maniac.

In fact he went one step further than Gadhafi by saying that demonstrations in Yemen were being controlled by an "operation room" in Tel Aviv under the management of the CIA. I don't know whether the president was conscious of what he was saying, or whether he was just possessed by demons (although I don't know if devils can possess one of their own).

What is ironic is the similarity between leaders when warning their people against consequences of change. They, the leaders, are safety valve, should they go, their countries would

explode, chaos would reign and destruction would prevail, Zionists and Americans would take over, famine would follow, the country would be split and other such worn out clichés. If one of these leaders thinks this over, they will laugh at themselves after seeing what became of the leaders who preceded them despite using the same rhetoric!

President Saleh has threatened Yemenis that if they replaced him they would face "Somalizing" or "Iraqizing". Nevertheless, the people had an answer for that, they threatened back with "Tunisizing" and "Egyptizing", and maybe this is why he has refrained from using such terms of late. Instead he used new terms and methods. He said if he is to go, Yemen will be divided into four states: northern and southern, although through confusion or disorientation he refused to talk about the other two.

I say to the president: Yes. If you leave, we will change, Yemen will dramatically change both partially and wholly and this will even include individuals and their life details. We will change because this is one of God's norms and, God willing, the change

will be for the better. Some of the aspects of change when we wake up and do not find the president among us are:

Yemen will change from its previous state of Arabia Felix after the corrupt had turned it into the most miserable of all countries. Millions of its immigrant children scattered around the world by the wicked regime that rendered them helpless, will come back home with tears welling in their eyes listening to the song "Come Back to Your Fields". When this happens, we will feel our prominence and return to our glorious past as the source of civilizations for many countries that used to boast about being originally from Yemen (but withdrew that during our president's era). We are at the top of blacklists and at the bottom of white ones.

We will retrieve our memory that was flawed by political piracy against our rights and freedoms in this country despite the sham of democracy: fake freedom of opinion and reminding the people day and night of presidential generosity to please the despot ruler.

When we awake to find the president gone, we will see people asking for visas to return to Yemen. And then Yemenis can become sponsors

to foreigners working here instead of being sponsored themselves abroad. Graduates will become managers after spending parts of their life as vendors on roundabouts.

We will see how stupid we have been for putting up with the same president for 33 years while he and his entourage were siphoning away our resources. And then we will realize the magnitude of corruption practiced by them (although we know a substantial part of it already). When this happens no individuals will be able to seize land that are larger in size than some countries.

Yemen Central Bank will be an independent authority that does not spend YR150 a day in meals and qat for the pro-president demonstrators occupying al-Tahrir Square, or finance fake pro-regime demonstrations proclaiming the president although the bank knows that such protestors do not like the president. They only care about the money paid (YR2000 a day) and the meals distributed to them like bananas given to monkeys as we have seen on some media.

Sanhan (the president's hometown) will become just another area in Yemen and belonging to it will no longer be a

prerequisite to occupying a prominent rank or getting a good job. Projects and services will given instead to, say, al-Qaeda town in Ibb that has been suffering sewage problems for many years.

Security and safety will prevail because there will be no playing cards such as al-Qaeda or terrorism used to press other countries to fund inflated balances or the many private projects that were the result of donor conferences for Yemen!

We will not need an authority to combat corruption because there will be no corruption, neither will we need a control and accountability authority because every one will feel responsible and will control his/her behavior concerning public money.

Journalists will operate freely in the open instead of staying behind bars. We will not see them bleed or get beaten repeatedly and in creative ways at the hands of the tyrants who succeeded to suppress them but failed to run the country. There will be no more kidnappings, or forced disappearance of those undesired by the ruler, nor will there be women to be kidnapped and put in jail as it was the case with the political activist Ms. Tawakul Karman.

The mentally ill filling my country streets because half of them are poor and unemployed so after the president's departure, they will have the opportunity to have decent jobs to regain their consciousness and live normally.

When we wake up and do not find the president, parents will finally start naming their sons Ali after they had hated the name!

When we wake up and do not find the president, our national team will be a frequent winner because by then the people in charge will not be sheikhs and dignitaries, but professionals.

The displaced people of al-Ja'ashin will go back to their hometown and the sheikh who did that to them will be removed from power. Slavery that was exposed by newspapers will be abolished, and tribal vengeance will end and so will sectarian conflicts and all Yemenis will be united under the Yemeni flag, not under the president.

Therefore, in view of latest developments, there are two open options: either we wake up and do not find the president, or the president wakes up and does not find us because of his policies that we could describe only as child play.

Is Syria the next domino?

By: Ribal Al-Assad
For Project Syndicate

With the Tunisian and Egyptian regimes gone and street protests roiling cities from Algiers to Tehran, many people are now wondering which domino might fall next. Syria, whose secular, militarized dictatorship most closely resembles the fallen regimes of Tunisia and Egypt, may not be next in line, but appears nonetheless to be approaching a tipping point.

Of course, the old "domino theory" in international relations was only a crude way of emphasizing that different parts of any region are linked to each other. For today's Arab world, a better metaphor might be a chessboard, from which the removal of even a pawn inevitably alters the relationships among all the other pieces.

Today, as protests mount and multiply, the government of every Arab state in the Middle East and North Africa probably believes that, if left to its own devices, it can contain internal dissent.

In Syria, it seems inevitable that protest may soon crack the regime's brittle political immobility. Most ordinary Syrians face extremely difficult economic and social conditions, including high unemployment, rising food prices, constraints on personal freedom, and endemic corruption. These factors are no different from those that brought people on to the streets in North Africa and the Middle East. What began as protests over living conditions became full-scale demands for freedom and democracy.

The regime in Damascus is fearful of similar unrest, as it should be. The best

way to avoid a confrontation between the people and the security forces is a process of genuine reform leading to elections and a government of national unity. The ingrained inertia of the current regime, however, seems to preclude any early move toward that.

Instead, Syria's rulers are offering inducements to ensure that key constituencies remain in line – laptops for teachers, subsidies for public-sector workers, and empty reformist rhetoric. But the current situation calls for far more serious measures. Lifting the state of emergency that has been in force since 1963 – giving sweeping powers to the regime and its security services – would be both a symbolic and tangible step in the right direction.

Unless Syria's rulers, like other leaders in the Arab world, begin to appreciate that freedom is a fundamental human right, even the most quiescent people's patience may wear dangerously thin. High food prices may have served as a trigger in North Africa, but the speed with which the protesters turned their attention to political reform caught everyone off guard.

Putting this genie back in its bottle would be virtually impossible without bloodshed of the type we are now witnessing in some parts of the Arab world. So the Syrian leadership knows that it must respond – hence the half-hearted reform agenda that it recently outlined. But trying to address deep-rooted popular grievances with flowery language and a bouquet of subsidies is like trying to extinguish a forest fire with a water pistol. The solutions to Syria's problems must be as substantive as the problems are serious.

Until now, Syria's rulers have relied on their anti-Israel, anti-Western rhetoric

to protect themselves. But cries about the Israel-Palestine conflict were rarely heard in the protests in Tunis and Cairo. Furthermore, in the last few years, when Israeli planes struck targets in Syria, there was no answer from the regime – and still none when Israeli planes flew over the presidential palace.

The regime claims that it is part of the "resistance" with its senior partner Iran. However the WikiLeaks cables show that the Syrian leadership told the Iranian regime not to count on it in any war with Israel because it is too weak. So the regime is making a fatal error if it thinks that its old diversionary tactics will continue to provide it with immunity. On the contrary, with a young, well-educated population unable to find suitable work, the regime has created its own cadre of potential protestors, who are aware that it is using empty slogans to keep the state of emergency and stay in power.

The Syrian people are strong, patient, resilient, and resourceful. Family and social bonds remain potent in the face of adversity. When food is scarce, people share. When the regime cracks down on the Internet, people use proxy servers.

But they should not have to make do. They should not have to risk their safety when they seek to engage with the world online. No one wants to see the streets of Damascus consumed in protest, or a violent confrontation erupt between protestors and security forces. What the Syrian people want is a meaningful dialogue with the regime.

The regime must appreciate that, despite its best efforts, Syrians have been watching events in the region with as much interest as the rest of the world. Syria's people may have no predilection for violence, but the birth of freedom, once witnessed, is not easily forgotten – or trumped by state handouts and vacuous statements by a distant, self-isolated leadership.

People said the Berlin Wall would not fall. They said that Mubarak would not stand down. And still some say that Syria cannot change. But Syria will change, and I, like my compatriots, pray that when change comes, it is peaceful and harmonious.

Ribal Al-Assad is Director of the Organization for Democracy and Freedom in Syria.

Britain's role in Yemeni violence

By: Brian Whitaker

There is growing international concern about attacks on demonstrators by Yemeni security forces and their allies. On Saturday, several people died (the exact number is unclear) during a pre-dawn offensive against the protesters' camp at Sana'a University.

Across the country, more than 30 protesters have been killed in recent weeks, according to various reports.

The UN secretary-general, Ban Ki-moon, issued a statement yesterday condemning the excessive use of force and Human Rights Watch has called for a suspension of military and security assistance to Yemen.

The British foreign secretary, Wil-

liam Hague, also described the violence as "unacceptable" – though unfortunately one of Britain's biggest arms companies has a role in it.

The Yemeni website al-Masdar Online claims that munitions used in the Sana'a attack, including smoke bombs and CS gas, were from a five-ton consignment provided by the United States in the second half of last year to assist the Yemeni government in combating terrorism.

The website has several pictures showing collections of used munitions. The markings on them are not very clear in the photographs but one is a Number 19 CS gas canister with a manufacturer's address in Casper, Wyoming.

Casper is the home of Defense Technology (owned by the British company, BAE Systems) which is a major sup-

plier of CS gas.

Jeb Boone has an interesting blog post from the scene of yesterday's violence in Sana'a. "Yemeni military and security forces are spread so thin that they are now being sent to complete impossible tasks," he writes. The fact that they were heavily outnumbered by demonstrators may explain why they acted so violently – before retreating. Boone continues:

"I won't be surprised to see soldiers beginning to join the protests. I'm fairly sure that the only reason many haven't already done so is because they don't want to lose their job. As it becomes clearer that Saleh's days are numbered and soldiers continue to be sent off to fulfil impossible and incredibly dangerous tasks, they're going to start defecting."

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid



Notice:

An editorial published in the Yemen Times on Monday, March 21st entitled "How many more live must be lost?" was accompanied by an incorrect by line. The article was written by Editor-in-Chief Nadia Al-Sakkaf, not Raydan Al-Sakkaf. The Yemen Times apologizes to its readers for this mistake and we thank you for your readership.

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Medicine in Yemen: Only for the rich?

By: Muhammad Bin Sallam

With the state's disavowal of its responsibility to provide health insurance to its people, no citizen can have free medical care from any public hospital. The well-off can pay cash in advance. But as for those who are underprivileged or penniless, they simply cannot afford medical care. They have no choice but to resort to quacks and charlatans to give them fancy healing prescriptions.

When someone is rushed to a private hospital as a result of a road accident, a heart attack or arrives unconscious, he/she will not be looked at or attended to if they do not have money on them, their bills are paid by a relative, or they have a connection at the hospital.



Even the most basic healthcare is often too expensive for many Yemenis



One of Yemen's largest hospital, Republic Hospital

If the injured or sick have no one to accompany them, they may end up dying before the eyes of doctors and nurses.

Many talk of having accidents and being taken to the emergency rooms of public hospitals. They speak of doctors and hospital staff that show no

humanity, and who will not provide first aid until someone pays them or guarantees them payment for treatment and medicines.

This applies to private hospitals too where there is no compassion whatsoever. If the patient has no money, medical aid can be provided in return for a car, or some other precious property. Patients often end up having to ask their relatives for financial help merely to get medical attention.

What is distinguished about private hospitals is that as soon as a specialist physician gives a patient a check-up, he/she will give them a marathon tour of all the facility's labs, x-ray and other departments to have unnecessary tests. X-rays, CAT scans and even NMR tests that can cost up to \$200 each are done whether needed or not. This is compulsory, even if you have tests and scans from other hospitals.

Then doctors will prescribe multiple expensive medications that benefit the hospital and its pharmacy more than the patient. They completely forget that they are supposed to be providing humanitarian services, especially when dealing with the poor and those with a limited income.

The question is: where is the Ministry of Health whilst all this is going on? What is its duty concerning this situation? It is impossible that the ministry does not know what is going on at public and private hospitals. It should at least designate some controls that compel all hospitals without exception to admit emergency cases, regardless of whether the patient has money on them or not. However, we all know that medicine in Yemen has become a means for the rich to get richer, rather than to help the needy.

What is even more bitter is that this note is commonly found in hospitals: "To emergency room orderlies and nurses. Please do not initiate any first aid procedures before receiving the payment bill, and anyone who does this will be held responsible."

How can a hospital administration dare to post such a notice? How can the staff agree to work there? What is the Ministry of Health's position on such detestable behavior?

We have also lately heard of increasing human organ trafficking in Yemen. Organs are bought from poor people here, or they travel abroad to sell their organs to the wealthy.

There is news that Supreme National Anti-Corruption Committee (SNACC) is applying the final touches to a detailed report on corruption in medicine, a field that has turned from a humanitarian into a commercial practice. It covers public and private hospitals, clinics, laboratories, pharmacies, x-ray centers and similar facilities. According to yet-to-be-confirmed estimates, tens of thousands of deaths and serious injuries have occurred during the past few years due to incorrect diagnoses. This is but one reason the sector is now being put under the spotlight.

Doctors appear immune from any accountability. Not a single work permission has been cancelled due to malpractice. With the corruption, malpractice and the influx of counterfeit medicines into Yemen, we have arrived at an unprecedented disaster that causes thousands of unnecessary Yemeni deaths.

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle, diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Health effects of radiation

Last week, the triple tragedy in Japan overtook media attention of the uprising in the Arab world. The earthquake in Japan and tsunami are now over but the tragedy continues. Apart from Japan, many other countries are also worried about radiation hazards from the nuclear plants in Fukushima Daiichi. When I posted this article, the highest reported radiation reading was 400 millisieverts an hour. Radiation levels found in spinach and milk near the plant now exceed safety limits and traces of radioactive iodine were found in the tap water of Tokyo.



A 20km (12 mile) evacuation zone has been established around the plant and residents living within 30km (18 miles) have been advised to leave the area, or to stay indoors, and try to make their homes air-tight. People are advised to use more of iodized salt as well. Experts have stressed that swift action should be able to minimize any impact on human health.

Let us explore the health effects of radiation exposure. Radiation deposits energy in human tissue. Scientists have measured the interaction between radiation and living tissue in many ways. The sievert (Sv) takes into account the type of radiation emitted as well how much energy the body absorbs from it. In short, it's a measure of the biologic effect radiation has on people and the possible harm it can cause.

Acute radiation sickness (hair loss, burns, skin redness) may develop after whole-body doses above 1,000 millisieverts.

The following table describes the levels of radiation exposure:

	Millisieverts	Millirems
Chest x-ray	0.1	10
Two-view mammogram	0.36	36
Average annual background exposure in the U.S.	3	300
Cardiac nuclear stress test	9.4	940
CT scan of the abdomen	10	1,000
Coronary angiogram	20	2,000
Spike recorded at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant	400	40,000
Acute radiation sickness begins	1,000 (or 1 sievert)	100,000

Immediate health effects of radiation exposure

Exposure to moderate levels of radiation - above one gray - can result in radiation sickness, which produces a range of symptoms. Nausea and vomiting often begin within hours of exposure, followed by diarrhea, headaches and fever.

After the first round of symptoms, there may be a brief period with no apparent illness, but this may be followed within weeks by new, more serious symptoms.

At higher levels of radiation exposure, all of these symptoms may be immediately apparent, along with widespread - and potentially fatal - damage to internal organs. Exposure to a radiation dose of four gray will typically kill about half of all healthy adults.

Don't confuse this exposure with Radiation Therapy for cancer which typically involves several doses of between one and seven grays at a time. These doses are highly controlled, and usually specifically targeted at small areas of the body. Further, the patient is given medicines to combat the health problems which may arise out of radiation.

How is radiation sickness treated?

Radiation contamination is minimized by removing clothes and shoes, and gently washing the skin with soap and water. Drugs are given to increase white blood-cell production to counter any damage that may have occurred to the bone marrow, and to reduce the risk of further infections due to immune-system damage. There are also specific drugs that can help to reduce the damage to internal organs caused by radioactive particles.

Impact on health due to radiation

Ionizing radiation causes significant damage to the body's internal chemistry, breaking the chemical bonds between the atoms and molecules that make up our tissues. The body responds by trying to repair this damage, but sometimes it is too severe and widespread to make repair possible. There is also a danger of mistakes in the natural repair process.

Regions of the body that are most vulnerable to radiation damage include the cells lining the intestine and stomach, and the blood-cell producing cells in the bone marrow.

The extent of the damage caused is dependent on how long people are exposed to radiation, and at what level.

Long-term health effects

Cancer is the most severe long-term risk of radiation. The body has various processes for ensuring that cells do not become cancerous, and for replacing damaged tissue. But the damage caused by exposure to radiation can completely disrupt these control processes, making it much more likely that cancer will result.

Failure to properly repair the damage caused by radiation can also result in changes (mutations) to the body's genetic material, which are not only associated with cancer, but may also be potentially passed down to offspring, leading to deformities in future generations. These can include smaller head or brain size, poorly formed eyes, slow growth and severe learning difficulties.

Children are at greater risk as they grow more rapidly, more cells are dividing, and so the potential for things to go wrong is greater.

Following the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in the Ukraine in 1986, the World Health Organization recorded a dramatic increase in thyroid cancer among children in the vicinity.

This was because the radioactive materials released during the accident contained high levels of radioactive iodine, a material that accumulates in the thyroid. The Japanese already have a lot of iodine in their natural diet, so that should help too.

Experts feel that exposure to a dose of 400 millisieverts as in Japan is unlikely to cause radiation sickness. However, it can depress the production of blood cells in the bone marrow, and can raise the lifetime risk of fatal cancer by 2-4%. Typically, a Japanese person has a lifetime risk of fatal cancer of 20-25%.

Tender Announcement

The Ministry of Industry and Trade announces the tender No (1) for the year 2011 for the producing a custom software for ministry records of its clients which will be financed by the Dutch government.

Those wishing to participate in this tender are invited to submit written applications during office hours to the following address:

**Ministry of Industry and Trade
Street: The Arab League Foundation
in front of SABA news agency, Sana'a**

For the purchase and receipt of tender documents for a non refundable amount of 20,000 YR.

- Tender shall be submitted in a sealed envelope and sealed with red wax to the ministry address states on it and name of the project and the number of the procurement process, and the name of the bidder, and herewith the following documents:
 - A bank guarantee in the same model the formula specified in the tender documents for a lump sum of six thousand three hundred dollars \$6,300 valid for 40 days from the date of opening envelopes, or check payment is acceptable

- Copy of certificate of registration and classification in effect
- A copy of the certificate sales tax + tax card valid
- A copy of insurance card + card Zakat valid
- Copy of certificate to practice the profession
- Excluded foreign companies from providing certificates and cards referred to above and to provide sufficient qualified legal documents issued by countries that belong to those companies
- The last date for receipt of bids and bid opening is at 11:00 am on Wednesday, 20/04/2011, and will not accept Bids received after this deadline or submitted without the purchase of tender documents and will be returned as delivered to their owners.
- Envelopes will be opened at Office of the Director of Financial Affairs in the presence of bidders or their authorized representatives officially signed and stamped.
- Those interested in participating in this tender can preview the tender documents before buying during office hours for the period allowed for the sale of tender documents.
- Tender Conference will be held on Wednesday, 30/3/2011 in the IT department from the 10 till 12pm.
- Winner will be announced on Sunday, 05/15/2011

Invitation for Public Tender No. (3) Of [2011]

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. here announces its desire to invite to the Public Tender No. (3/2011) (Source of Funding: Government 100%) for selling, supplying, inspection and guarantee of miscellaneous stationaries



Specialized and Eligible suppliers who are willing to participate in this Tender shall submit their written applications during the official working hours to:

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter,
Project Department, Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp
Al-Hasaba Area, Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population
P.o.Box: (2182)
Tel: 00976-1-231184/230752
Fax: 00976-1-230761

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount [YR 10,000] Ten thousand Y R, non-refundable. The deadline for selling Bidding Documents will be on Wednesday [12 / 04 /2011].

Bids shall be submitted to Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp (YCRTV) in an envelope sealed with red wax indicating Tender No., and the date and time of Bid opening. The following documents must be contained in the bid:

- An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount) of (YR 200,000). Bank guarantee has to be in the form provided in the bidding documents and valid for 120 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- Valid tax certificate for the Year 2011 .
- Valid Insurance Certificate for the Year 2011.
- A copy of Zakat Registration Card for the year 2011.
- A copy of Registration & Classification Card for the year 2011.
- A copy of Sales Tax Registration Card for the year 2011.
- A copy of a valid Profession License.
- Prospective bidders may inspect Bidding Documents before purchasing during the working hours no later than 20 days from the date of Tender announcement.

Bids shall be submitted to the Secretariat of Tenders and Auctions Committee in Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter not later than [11:00 am] on Sunday 17/April/2011]. Bids received after the deadline for submission will be returned un-opened.

Bid Opening will take place at Chairman of Board office, 3rd Floor, Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

A man who understands Yemen

Interview by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

He uses the dabab [public transport mini bus] and buys his own qat which he chews every day. He enjoys eating salta [Sana'ani tradition dish] and complains that nowadays real good salta is getting harder to find.

He knows his way around town and has no inhibitions talking to anyone in the streets in Arabic with a Yemeni dialect, he even shares jokes with strangers and the highlight of his day is when he interacts with people in good conversation during a qat session.

This is not surprising for any Yemeni; the catch is that he is a retired American university professor who has a soft spot for Yemen in his heart.

Prof. Thomas Stevenson is an Associate Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Ohio University. He has just been to Yemen for one month in February 2011 as a visiting Professor of Anthropology at the Yemen College of Middle Eastern Studies.

During his stay he ran a course on "The Anthropology of Yemen." The course examined some central components of social organization in contemporary Yemen and the intersection of cultural ideas with development programs.

Armed with his doctorate in Cultural Anthropology which he availed in 1981 from Wayne State University of Detroit, Michigan and coupled with years of experience and research on Yemeni anthropology, Stevenson is on a mission to re-introduce Yemen to the world the way he understands it.

Even as he travels with his Yemeni Sana'ani dialect to other Arab countries he feels proud to know and even be part of Yemen.

"When I go other cities in Yemen they say Sana'ani, and in other Arab countries when they hear my accent they wonder what is wrong with this person," jokes Stevenson.

His impression on Yemenis is that they are generally very open, warm and friendly.

"They are overwhelmingly fair, honest and truthful. It is a safe society. Yemenis are hardworking people and more direct," said Stevenson. "What brings me back here time after time is that I have personal relationships with people here better than relations I have with people in other places."

Researching Yemen

Stevenson has been to Yemen over 20 times across the years since his first visit in 1978.

He had decided then to do his doctoral research on the Arab Republic of Yemen (at the time) where he examined the socioeconomic and political effects of rapid economic growth stimulated by international labor migration on the traditional social structure and native interpretations of these modifications.

Yemenis today are learning a really important lesson which is that people can have an influence.

"In other words, I researched how rural populations were becoming a part of the larger urban system. Yemen was interesting because the change from the older system had happened relatively recently," he said.

His interest in Yemen was triggered by the fact that he had experience in Yemen's next door neighbor Ethiopia and because there had been a few academics who had been to Yemen before and reflected on their experiences.

In 1982 Stevenson investigated several aspects of Yemeni horticulture, and used data as basis for developing a plan to increase native participation in fruit production.

In 1986 he returned to Yemen to research the social consequences of rural industrial development, and in 87 he investigated traditional and modern sports in the Yemen Arab Republic and their impact on Yemeni society.



Prof. Thomas Stevenson

Again he returned to Yemen in 1992 after the gulf war to study the reintegration of Yemeni migrants forced to leave Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states as a consequence of the 1990-91 Gulf Crisis.

Starting from 1995 he researched in cooperation with Dr. Abdul Karim Alaug of Sana'a University football and its relation to political integration and identity in the Republic of Yemen with particular focus on these processes in the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A lot of people feel that no matter how good you are you will not get a chance unless you have a connection with someone influential. I know a lot of discouraged youth.

And in 1998 he again did a research on sports in the development of identity and nationalism, which he updated later years venturing into women's sports and female sports' icons mainly in south Yemen.

Today's turning point

Reflecting on the protests and sociopolitical tension in Yemen today, Stevenson believes that we are witnessing a very critical time in Yemen's history.

"This will be the biggest moment in Yemen's political history since Al-Ghassmi opened the briefcase [referring to previous president who was killed by an explosive planted in a briefcase]," he said.

"But in the same time I worry a great deal about it, because right now a lot of the protests are carried through enthusiasm that is found across the Arab world. Just like they found out in Tunisia and Egypt after they got rid of their leaders they don't know what to do."

The problem as he sees it is that many people don't have any political experiences in Yemen and so change will be harder than what people think.

"I am sure that here also people are caught in the excitement of the whole event because Yemenis today are learning a really important lesson which is that people can have an influence," said Stevenson. "But it seems that they have vague ideas on what they want and I don't know if they know how to take these ideas and make them into a reality."

It is not a unique situation for Yemen. He admits that in many countries even in the USA, people can get

excited at the notion of change such as when Obama was elected as president.

But now, Stevenson explains, Americans are faced with the reality that Obama could not carry out the changes his supporters anticipated because it is more than the decision of one person but rather a whole system through which any change has to go through.

Stevenson suggested that if a radical change in Yemen is to take place, Yemenis need to understand that this would directly be reflected in their daily lives.

"There are consequences for a change at every level. For example government employees would get paid for six months at least. This is why when demanding change you have to maintain the mechanisms that preserve daily life otherwise people will starve and come to the streets demanding food," he said.

Understanding Yemen

Through his personal experience and from research Stevenson believes that Yemenis as a society have some unique characteristics that make it stand out in the Arab world.

Moreover, the way some of the society's national characteristics such as class and tribal systems have changed dramatically over the years.

"The change the tribal structure is probably mostly in the tribal leaders. Several leaders today are "sheikhs in very expensive three piece suits."

"Many tribal sheiks today tend to be more businesslike with less contact with their tribes," explained Stevenson. "A sheikh in the past was a guy who gets things done and receives a compensation for doing it. Although they are usually better off financially, their families did farm and behaved like everybody else."

This was Stevenson's impression of the Yemeni tribal society in the seventies and eighties. He had lived in the rural areas of Amran governorate and associated with various Yemenis easily.

"Back then, I would see a sheikh from Amran standing on a street corner as if waiting for a ride like me. Today it is very much about fancy cars and body guards," he said.

He reckons that this happened because so much wealth came to Yemen from workers abroad and it became part of the system. Moreover, Saudi Arabia was involved in paying off sheikhs in the seventies although today this has become less direct.

The other aspect of the Yemeni society that Stevenson has seen change is the involvement of Yemenis in their own affairs. Stevenson feels a sense of general depression and passiveness in Yemen that did not use to be so common or dominant before.

"When I walk around the suq [mar-

ket] everyone has the impression that someone that is taking something from them. That money is available to achieve progress but they [officials] are putting it in their pockets. Yemenis feel helpless about this," explained the professor.

He added that from his socializing in Yemen today there is not a person that can't tell stories, which are perhaps apocryphal, about officials stealing money whether it is from foreign aid of oil or country's resources; Money that should have been used to make their lives better.

And when it comes to taking initia-

tives and doing something about this, Stevenson believes that Yemenis don't think they can do it on their own because they fear it would be sabotaged by the government or influential people.

"For example money would be going to bribery and you would be losing because you had to spend extra money to get something solved," he said. "It is about investing, and people feel they have to give away a lot to make a small gain, and they feel powerless about it."

"And this is the essence of the protests today."

"A lot of people feel that no matter how good you are you will not get a chance unless you have a connection with someone influential. I know a lot of discouraged youth."

"When I ask them what you see for your future, they say IF I have a future. They feel this way because there are so many unemployed graduates," he said.

Bringing back the ownership

Stevenson believes that creating a sense of belonging to a larger entity such as a state and installing the sense of ownership in citizens requires a system that endorses a sense of national affiliation in the same time provide means to exercising this feeling.

The problem of indifference in the Yemeni culture as he understands it is

Yemenis as people need to be empowered to start believing that they are in control of their lives. They need to believe again that they can plan and that it is very possible for their plans to come true.

that people are so removed from the idea of being involved in decision making when confronted with what to do they don't know.

"They [Yemeni people] may not really be oppressed by corruption as they think they are. For sure there is a lot of corruption and there is no argument about that. But it seems that they have even stopped trying," he said.

An example of this is the concept of planning. Stevenson remembers how one of his friends in Sana'a suddenly realized that it has been thirty years for him living and working in the city and he does not own a house. Not because he did not want to but because he did consciously plan for it and the years passed by without getting there.

The change the tribal structure is probably mostly in the tribal leaders. Several leaders today are "sheikhs in very expensive three piece suits.

"Many Yemenis don't plan that in five years I will do this or that, have this job, have a house. This comes to Americans almost naturally as they plan these things," he said. "Americans may not get what they want but they are planning all the time and think that they can achieve their plans."

"And that is the difference!"

Stevenson believed that Yemenis as people need to be empowered to start believing that they are in control of their lives. They need to believe again that they can plan and that it is very possible for their plans to come true.

"It seems now that they live day to day. This needs to change for Yemen to really see progress," said the professor.

Environmental Compliance Monitoring Expert

International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc., a US based development consulting firm (www.ibtci.com), is currently seeking candidates for an Activity-Level Environmental Compliance Monitoring Expert for an assignment with a US Government (USG) project focused on monitoring & evaluation (M&E) activities. The project is responsible for ensuring that all activities funded by USAID are in compliance with US Government and Yemeni Government environmental protection laws and regulations. These assignments entail applying your knowledge of US Government and Yemeni Government laws and regulations to the examination of individual project activities in the field.

The individual selected for this assignment will work from our project office in Sana'a, Yemen. He or she will oversee and prepare environmental compliance reporting as requested throughout the life of the Project. He or she will also be responsible for the design, quality, development and production of all compliance assessments, analytical reports and evaluations. While the candidate is expected to be fully knowledgeable about activity-level environmental compliance, the selected candidate will receive training in the specific requirements for environmental compliance under US Government law.

This assignment is open to Yemeni nationals only. Additional requirements include:

1. A degree in an environmental related subject, MSc preferred.
2. Experience of environmental assessment and environmental monitoring of projects in the field.
3. Awareness of a broad range of environmental issues, including those relating to water quality, air quality, noise and social issues.
4. Experience working on donor funded projects, especially USAID.
5. Knowledge of Yemeni environmental legislation and USAID environmental guidelines.
6. Ability to work independently in the field assessing project actions and reporting back to the head office.
7. Willing to travel across Yemen to visit a range of project sites
8. Good communication skills, good written and spoken English.
9. Demonstrated skill using the MS Office suite of programs to prepare high-quality reports.

To Apply:

Please send your cover letter, resume and 3 business references to falsourori@ibtci.com with "Activity-level Environmental Compliance Monitoring Expert" in the subject heading. Only finalists will be contacted. Please, no phone calls.

إعلانات صبوبة

شركة النقل البري الدولي... وعبركم مكتبنا... أن تصدقكم... شركة النقل البري الدولي

بنت مسلح حجر مع خزان أرضي، مكونة من بدروم وحوش سيارة وفي الدور الثاني حمام ومطبخ. الدور الأول في الأمام ثلاثة دكاكين وداخل شقة مكونة من عرفتين وحمام ومطبخ، الدور الثاني أربع غرف وثلاثة حمامات ومطبخ؛ مساحة الأرض خمس لبن.

العنوان أمام نادي الفروسية للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٤٨٦١٧-٧٧٠٧٣٨٩٩٢-٧٣٦٢٣٣٦٦٥

بنت اربع لبن في صنعاء شارع هائل خلف معرض القمه للملابس حجر مسلح مكونة من ثلاثه طابق

بنت ميني جديد دور أرضي شقه مكونة من ٤ غرف صالة ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الدور الثاني مكون شقتين كل شقة فيها ٢ غرف صالة ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الموقع جوله تعز صنعاء: ٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥

البيع مكتبة فنتحين جميع محتوياتها الموقع متميز جدا في شارع ١٧ متفرع من هائل (البيع لعدم التفرع)

بنت شقه مكونة من ثلاث غرف وحمامين ومطبخ غير مفروشه كائنه في عمائر بنك سبأ الإسلامي الدور الأول. أبو علي ٧٣٣٦٤٦٧٢

فقدان جواز سفر بنجالي الجنسية بأسم/ سيف الإسلام شمس الدين صادر من بنجلادش فقل من وجدها يرجى الاتصال على: ٧٧١٤٠٦٥ - ٠١/٣١٠٠٠٠٠٠

للبيع سيارة سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦

للبيع سيارة سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦

للبيع سيارة سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦، بيغ سياره سوناتا موديل ٢٠٠٦

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الشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١١٩

بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة الحاسوب خبرة في تقنية المعلومات وصيانة الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة صنعاء) خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية-الإعتمادات البنكية-الأعمال الإدارية أربغ بالعمل لدى شركة تجارية أو شركة نفطية أو سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من الجامعة اليمنية بتقدير جيد جدا حاصل على خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة + الشبكات + تصميم مواقع الإنترنت بلغة البرمجة php+asp وقواعد البيانات حاصل على شهادة في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوي الثامن. للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٧٠٥٠

بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية جامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على استخدام البرامج الهندسية. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٣٨٦٥٦٤

مطلوب مهندسين مدني أو معماري لتدريب والتدريب على المواد التالية: Lend, Autocad 2d للتواصل: ٠١/٤٧٢٩٣٧

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة السوبر سوزوكي فيتاتارا لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على الفاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة السوبر سوزوكي فيتاتارا لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على الفاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة السوبر سوزوكي فيتاتارا لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على الفاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة السوبر سوزوكي فيتاتارا لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على الفاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة السوبر سوزوكي فيتاتارا لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على الفاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٢

مطلوب محاسب لوج لون ابيض موديل ٢٠٠٩، م ٢٠٠٩، للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

جول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم للخطوط الجوية اليمنية للموسم الشتوي حتى ٢٠١١/٣/٢٦

Table with columns: رقم الرحلة, الطراز, خط السير, ومغادرة, وصول. Lists flight schedules for various routes.

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مركز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر... البريد السريع... بنوك... تأجير سيارات... مكاتب ترجمة... معاهد

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